TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Brothers: 1411 tons logwood, 1516 bales cotton, 1005 sks wheat, 10 hhds tobacco and sndries.
Havre.—Per ship Antioch: 1285 bales cotton and 1000 staves.
New York—Per brig George: 60 hhds tobacco and sundries.
.....Per brig Atlas: 21 bales cotton, 108 hhds tobacco, 91 m staves, &c.
Philadelphia—Per schr Agnes: 130 hhds sugar, 21 hhds tobacco, 16 bales cotton and sndries.
Galveston—Per steam packet Columbia: sundries.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per barque Levant: 30 bales hay, and lots granite and marble.
.....Per barque St Helena: 180 tons ice, 13 do hay, 130 bbls mackerel, 25 do herring.
New York—Per brig Sail: 122 bales hay, 425 bbls lime, 1 0 do rosin.
.....Per schr Moons Mortish: 999 bbls lime, to S & J F Whitney.
Nassau, N P—Per schr Yew Tree: fruit, to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Little Rock from Little Rock—6 bales cotton manur; 40 H O Amos & co; 25 bbls lard Hyde & Clark; 1 bbl malt ow C K Kennedy.
Per steamboat American from Ouachita—5 bales cotton to A Ledoux & co; 12 Lucas & Bros; 9 Gourdain & Benit; 44 hides owner on board; 662,000 09 specie H Holmes.
Per steamboat A Fulcher from St Marinsville—63 hhds sugar to Hall & Boing; 49 do Barker & Lynch; 4 do owner; 33 bales cotton Pollain, Bolcog & Degelos.
Per steamboat Baton Rouge from Cincinnati—131 hhds bacon; 9 bales cotton, to Breslen & Avery; 1 M White; 3 J W Zacharie & co; 5 Lockart, Fearn & Donagan; 2 M D Cooper; 6 Yeatman & co; 32 P A Hardy; 11 Lambith & Thompson; 55 M Carothers; 260 do 21 lb tobacco, Price, Johnson & co; 8 hhds do Griffith & Barnes; 11 do 44 Wallace & co; 19 do Vinard & Ingersoll; 30 do Barker & Lynch; 21 do, 3 bales cotton, Bowe & Crenshaw; 91 bbls eggs Wigerson; 160 do whiskey Mahurl & bro; 129 do, 21 hhds bacon, J Landis & co; 20 hhds do Adams & Hartwell; 22 boxes candles Debiane & Eustabal.
Per steamboat Wilmington from Quincy and St Louis—5 hhds bacon, 52 kegs butter, 435 sacks corn, 9 pigs lead, 3 bbls pork cont Kennedy; 32 hhds tobacco Tate & Hopkins; 1 do A Tyler; 3 do J & D Pehrman; 49 do, 21 kegs butter, Ferguson & Reid; 46 kegs do A H Wallace & co; 4 hhds tobacco, 11 kegs lard, J Small; 327 sks oats, 300 do corn, 50 bbls crackers, &c, owners on board; 5 bbls cotton oil J Vairin & co; 27 kegs butter J N Lavillebourre; 9 bales cotton Ferriday & Blognat; 24 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 12 do J F Ball; 75 pcs bagging, 24 coils rope, Merrill, Pierson & co.
Per steamboat Dunn from Louisville—113 pcs bagging, 62 coils rope, Franklin & Hendricks; 50 kegs lard, W Bigelow; 25 bales do, 78 pcs bagging, Kirkman, Abernethy & Hanna; 75 pcs do Pope, Pomeroy & co; 80 pcs do, 51 coils rope, Ward Moffett & co; 43 coils do, 198 pcs bagging, F de Lizardi & co; 22 pcs bagging, 300 coils rope, A Fisk; 154 bbls whiskey A H Wallace & co.
Per steamboat Paul Jones from Lafourche—15 bales cotton Wilkins; 65 lo in sac owners on board; 26 hhds sugar to Mandeville, M Kenna & W Jack.
Per steamboat Cornelian from Cincinnati—1 box 2 lb tobacco, 5 hhds sugar, J Vairin & co; 288 bbls flour, 9 kegs butter, 46 coils rope Mahurl & bro; 3 do do Quirk; Payne & Hawkins; 100 do C Byrne; 80 do Chase & Buckle; half 5 do J R Morgendo & co; 100 do, 112 222 pcs bagging, 4 coils rope, Hyde & Clark; 1 box tobacco, 1 9 bbls whiskey, 1 do tobacco, 9 bales cotton, A H Wallace & co; 4 bbls 20 half do Lapt & Armstrong; 100 do Bruard & Landry; 100 coils rope, Egert & Burnham; 428 sacks corn W Gwathney, 5 do do corn T Green; 1 bale wool, 50 bales cotton, H White & co; 2 do H O Gardiner & co; 21 do Pehrman & Hundington & co; 5 do Taylor Gardiner & co; 17 do J B Drouillard.
Per steamboat Tee he from Vermilionville—29 bales cotton to Hall & Bell; 1 do Fellows, Brownell & Dwyer; 4 Dubose & Richardson; 1 bale cottonades Pavey & Cash; 2 hhds molasses, A Grant & co; 98 do Barker & Lynch; 34 bbls molasses E Florence; 591 pcs lumber on board.
Per steamboat John Armstrong from Lafourche—21 bbls cotton W Bagert & co; 12 do Bruard & Landry; sundries to owners on board.
Per steamboat Giraffe—34 bales cotton to H Chatelain; 16 do H S Cutler; 10 do order; R N Lamb.
Per steamboat Brilliant from Bayou Sara—16 bales cotton to Frank & Henderson; 3 do Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 4 sundries on mat J Clark; W Kent; Payne & Hawkins; 8 do and W J Brower; 6 bales cotton G M Lee; 4 do Taylor, Gardiner & co; sundries to Hall & Brin; side ve Perche; O J Brewster an l owners on board.
Per steamboat Robert Fulton from Baton Rouge—16 bales cotton Pollain, Bolcog & Degelos; 7 A Rivards & co; 4 Carothers & co; J W Silvers & co; Bogel; sundries to Peters & Millard; Leed; Vandersteenoot; W & J Montgomery.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Gilsana—G Guth; J W Zacharie & co; Brunlle, Kock & co; Yeaman & co; Pavey & Bien; F C Grosjean; C Doane, Stanton & Avery; P A Hardy; Campbell & Beebe; B Adams; A E Crain; N F Conly & co; Vairin & co, Eames & co; P Tolane & co; G P Scott & Bro; N C & L Fulger; Lally & M Crackin; A Vandenburgh; Adams & Hartwell; H Hutchins & co; J Evans; Kouns, Davidson & co; Valentine & Bo; Tucker & co; Bell & co; G Guth; Griffith; Reynolds, Byrne & co; J A Morris; Smith, Gaitzon & co; Sacker & Lewis; Lally, Pratt & co; O H Williams; Leeds & co; Hart, Labatt & co; Bordere & co; T W Smith; J B Plauche; B Grouing & co; J Habyan, H Leo & co; Labadie & Sequelle; Y Pisano & co; Conner, Gridley & co; Wood & Simmons; M Lonis; Lee, Saw & John, Fabre & co; Taylor, Hart & co; Bogert and Hawthorn; J Alix & co; Metz & co; Taylor & Hadden, J F Carot & co; Palmes & Johnston; Goodman, Levy & co; P A Holmard & co; Peet & North; C J Meeker; Victor B Waldron.
Per barque Levant—L Case; D Quarles; J W Stilwell & co; J Carlton; David & Hulert; Stetson & Avery, M D Cooper & co; G Green & bro; Pike & Davenport; J A Noble; Kidder & Heal; E Matthews; W G Hewes & co; Jarvis & Brewster; A Rolvert; Tirrell & Calhoun; J Kech; Yeaman & co; Keating & Tirrell; Lay & Armstong; A Whaturrah & co; J Reed & co; P Malins; Pc & co.
Per barque St Helena—J Tureau; an l master.
Per schr Such—F C Depoyster. Per schr Mount Moriah—S & J F Whitney.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Brothers, (Br.) Wheeler, for Liverpool.
.. Antioch, Wescott, for Havre. F de Lizardi & co.
Brig George, Pepper, for New York. S. & J. P. Whitney.
Atlas, Anderson, for New York. George Bedford & Beck.
Schr. Agnes, Sharp, for Philadelphia. J. D. Denegre.
Steam packet Columbia, Windle, for Galveston. Smith & Voorhees.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Mountaineer, Kenny, from N R Pass, with brig Orleans and schr Water Witch.
Tow boat Solitaire, Heston, from the Passes.
Tow boat Pelican, Davis, from the S W Pass.
Tow boat Pot Boy, Dwyer, from the Pass.
Ship Plato, Finney, from Havana, June 5th—in ballast—to master.
Barque Levant, Herrick, 27 days from Boston—to Bedford & Beck.
Barque St Helena, Pearce, 28 days from Boston—to master.
Brig Lawing, Lerwood, 25 days from New York—in ballast—to master.
Brig Said, Park, 25 days from New York—to P C Deppeyster.
Brig Mohawk, Snow, 26 days from Boston—to master—ice.
Brig Orleans, Borton, 23 days from New York—to master—sundries.
Schr Water Witch, Arnous, 29 days from New York—to A Capdeville & co—in ballast.
Schr Mount Morlah, Peach, 27 days from New York—to S & J F Whitney.
Schr Yew Tree, Gacey, from Nassau, (N P) via Eleuthera—to master.
Steamboat Giraffe, Carson, from Mobile.
Steamboat Paul Jones, Thompson, from Lafourche.
Steamboat John Armstrong, Brack, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Tecle, Wrenmore, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Corinthian, Broden, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Brilliant, Hart, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Diana, Carter, from Louisville.
Steamboat Wilmington, Kennedy, from Quincy and St Louis.
Steamboat Robt Fulton, Hooper, from Baton Rouge.
Steamboat Little Rock, Peabody, from Little Rock.
Steamboat American, Caldwell, from Ouachita.
Steamboat A Fulcher, Allen, from St Marinsville.
Steamboat Baton Rouge, Irwin, from Cincinnati.

COMING UP.

Brig Lime Rock, Butler, from Thomaston.

MEMORANDA

☞ Brigs Martina, Hokomok, sahrs Ceylon and Louisa, in the river.
☞ A ship in the offing of N E Pass, bound in, on 13th instant.
☞ Ships Quonee and Sheffield, barques Ann Martin and Jona. Brigs Dunleven, Mount Rosage, schrs New England, Isabella and Corine, have gone to sea.
☞ Ship Dunbar, left Louisville on the 30th inst—reports the river falling; 4 feet water on the falls.

COASTWISE PORTS.

The Barque Mary, Myrick, for this port, was to sail from Baltimore, June 6th.

Arrived from this port.

At New York, June 3rd, ship Republican, Wilson.

Cleared for this port.

At New York, June 3d, ships Orleans, Sears; Cyclone, Inglis.
At Boston, June 29, ship Cuzco, Peach; 3d, brig Neva, Kelly.

Advertised for this Port.

At New York, June 4th, ship Yazoo, Trask, for Delaware, Brookfield.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, May 1—Entered for loading, W H Brown, Harris.
Nova Scotia, Parker, Fletcher, do; Kensington, Curtis, do; Spring, African, Webster, do.
Havre, April 30—Arr, Crescent, Buff, New Orleans.

DISASTERS.

[Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.]

KEY WEST, May 29, 1840.

On the 24th inst., the schr Urchin, Cook, master, from New Orleans, bound to New York, arrived here in distress. She had got entangled among the Florida reefs, and took the assistance of here a pilot her out; and they came here to settle the claim for their services. The case was submitted to arbitrators, who awarded the wreckers $300.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Orleans—J B Mannell, lady and 2 children.
Per steamboat Paul Jones—W Blanchard, Gaudin, L Vaughter, P Garrata, J McKinnis, Armour, P Galion, S Pocket and J Levanon.
Per steamboat Dana—mess's W Barnes, S D Moore, S D Livingston, R Gill, J Heard.

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery—Class No. 69 for 1840.

74 49 19 21 10 49 24 14 63 67 45 40.

THIS DAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M
LOUISIANA LOTTERY.
Capital prizes of $12,000, $5,000, $2,000.
Tickets only $2.
To be drawn in the Exchange Hotel St. Charles street, seven o'clock, p. m.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$12,000 is	$12,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,000	1,000
4	500	2,000
8	400	3,200
8	300	2,400
8	200	1,600
8	100	800
8	50	400
8	25	200

Tickets only $2 2; Halves $1 00; Quarters 50 cts.
Whole Packages or single Tickets for sale at the LOTTERY OFFICE.
j16 56 Canal st.

☞ Ship SPARTAN, from New-York.—This vessel is discharging at Post 4, 5d municipality—where consignees will attend to the receipt of their goods.
j16 STETSON & AVERY, 68 Gravier st

☞ The barque LEVANT, Capt. Herrick, from Boston, first cleared, is discharging her cargo at Levee street, and the consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. G BEDFORD & BECK,
j16 24 Customhouse st

B[illegible] bbls of potatoes in store, for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 Front Levee.

HERRING—20 half of No 1, packed herring in store, for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 Front Levee.

FLOUR—Superfine and Common in store, for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 Front Levee.

BRANDY—Cherries brandy in store, for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 Front Levee.

WHISKEY—[illegible] in store, for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 Front Levee.

PRINCIP CHEESE—[illegible] in store, for sale by
j13 VAN WYCK & Co, 68 Canal st.

DOMESTIC BRANDY—10 bbls in store, for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 Front Levee.

ALES—A [illegible] in store and for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 Front Levee.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—20 bbls in store, for sale by
j13 G BORDET, 44 New Levee.

SALMON—[illegible] in store, for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 New Levee.

RAISINS—[illegible] in store, for sale by
j13 D VAN COURT, 4 Front Levee.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases boots and brogans, for sale by
j13 J S HOBBS, 19 Customhouse st.

SHOT—[illegible] in store, for sale by
j13 BALDWIN & LUCKATHIS, 16 New Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, *per annum, in advance,* $12.
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY. $10.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 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. EDWD. 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 LEUFROY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

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

TIPPECANOE CLUB.

☞ A regular meeting of this club will be held at their room, Lyceum, St. Charles Theatre, on Monday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Mr. Wm. Christy will address the club. The officers and members of the Young Men' Tippecanoe Association, and the whigs generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
W. SNETHEN, Secretary. j13

☞ The positive withdrawal of Judge Guion from the congressional contest, made known to the meeting of his friends on Friday night, leaves the whigs with but a single candidate in the field. The contest is therefore, a fair and open one, between the honorable E. D. White, the Hancock candidate, and Judge Leonard, the Van Buren candidate. We trust that no whig will be absurd enough to throw away a vote on Judge Guion, as that gentleman has declined in the most unequivocal manner, *that he will not consent to become a candidate, nor interfere in any manner with the success of the Harrison ticket.*

DEDICATION OF THE LOG CABIN.

Saturday last was a glorious day for the whigs of New Orleans. It was the day of the dedication of our Log Cabin to the gallant Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames. This rustic and primeval edifice—emblem of honest poverty, homely patriotism, and purity of principle, was completed by the stout-hearted and strong-armed Harrison boys of New Orleans—the genuine Democracy of our city, amid the most heart-thrilling demonstrations of popular enthusiasm. At 4 o'clock a lofty flag-staff was planted in the centre, and as the noble banner of our country's freedom—the starred and striped standard of America, slowly rose to its summit, and yielded its folds to the breeze, the air was filled with the glad huzzas sent forth from the assembled thousands, while the inspiring strains of martial music responded to the shouts of the countless multitude.

Then came the moment for action. In an instant hundreds of young Tip's, had mounted the logs—some carried clap-boards, others brought hammers and nails, other axes and mallets, and in an incredibly short time the roof was in fair progress towards its completion. We have never witnessed such zeal, activity and industry displayed. The young men went to work in earnest, and in less than two hours the roof of a building nearly 80 feet long and 32 broad, was finished. The "working men" were cheered in their laborsby the repeated applause of the immense crowd of spectators, while their spirits were refreshed and their nerves braced by ample draughts of "*hard cider*" and other pleasant and innocent beverages.

The cabin was completely roofed in, just as the sun went down, and gladly did its parting rays daily with the folds of the American Flag that floated so gracefully over the rude remembrancer of the primitive days of the Republic, when the virtues which adorn the log cabin were respected and imitated by the President of the People. At that moment the mellow moon rose joyously in the East, throwing a rich and hallowed light over a scene so cheering to the heart of every citizen present, and prolonging as it were, a day of patriotic emulation and hope beyond the appointed time for the sun's declining rays:

When the work was finished and the democratic whigs stood upon the comb of the cabin, and baptized it, with a hogshead of *hard cider*, the shouts of the multitude arose in the air, making the welkin ring with enthusiastic exclamations. The American flag—the old *stripes* and *stars* fluttered amid the din of voices, as if instinct with life. It was fit that it should wave proudly over the emblematic abode of the sturdy denizens who have rallied beneath its folds, when a blow was to be struck for liberty, or an invading army repulsed.

Several gentlemen delivered appropriate addresses, Colonel Christy, Balie Peyton and Richard Chinn, Esqs., were frequently interrupted in their remarks by the plaudits of thousands. At a seasonable hour the multitude adjourned. It is gratifying to know that not a single accident occurred to mar the happiness of the occasion. No brawling or drunkenness was witnessed. The vast concourse of people who aided in this celebration were collected together for purposes too solemn to admit of revelry or obscene debauchery.

When the people had retired, when all had become still, the log cabin, as the moon beams fell upon its silent roof, was at once an object of picturesque beauty, and a source of profound reflection. How forcibly did it bring to mind, the sterling virtues, the simple manners and *unostentatious* habits of the founders of our Republic! Such a tenement had often protected Washington from the inclemency of the seasons, had been the abode of Jefferson and of Franklin, and the abiding place of the sages and soldiers who achieved and established our liberties. Within so rude a structure had been acquired the lessons of wisdom which consummated the charter of American freedom. From habitations so humble had poured forth the warrior patriots who defied and successfully resisted the encroachments of Great Britain in the palmy days of her power. The palace slave, the cringing courtier, or the subborned office-holder may deride and contemn these rustic memorials of the origin of our government; let them. *It is not for their gratification that they are erected*; it is in despite of their sneers, their jibes, and obscene ribaldry they have been built.

The Egyptians were wont to decorate a corpse and place it conspicuously in their festive halls, that the feasters might be reminded of the doom that awaited all living. The democratic whigs now erect in the *cities log cabins*, that the passer-by may not forget, the origin of free institutions. So long as the honesty, the industry, the independence, the frugality and the patriotism possessed by the inhabitants of such dwellings are respected, so long will the freedom of America be preserved; but when pampered power and arrogant office-holders mock and scoff at them with impunity, *the days of liberty will be numbered*, and the dissolution of the Union draw nigh.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN.

The *spirited proprietors* of the *Deutsche*, a paper hitherto published in German only, have determined in future to issue it both in German and English, under the title of the *German-American*, and have associated with them Mr. A. C. Ainsworth as the editor of the English department. Mr. Ainsworth is well known to the community as a vigorous and witty writer, who has heretofore in an editorial capacity, given ample evidence of a cultivated understanding and refined taste. The first number of the *German-American* appeared on Saturday, and will be published regularly once a week, on that day. In politics, it sustains the cause of Reform and the People's Candidate, and judging from the number before us, it will prove an ally *not the less efficient* because temperate and dignified. We trust it will continue to prosper.

MISSISSPPI UNION BANK.

We have been informed that the stockholders of this institution were lately convened at the mother bank at Jackson, and at the different branches, to take into consideration the course to be pursued in relation to future business—it being necessary to provide for the redemption of the $10 bills of the bank on the 1st of July, in order to preserve its charter.

We have not heard what transpired at any of the branches; but we have been assured that the stockholders assembled at the mother bank, resolved, almost unanimously, that no more of the state bonds should be used—that so far as the stockholders are concerned the bonds be returned to the state, and that the necessary steps be taken to cancel individual mortgages; and that the whole matter be submitted to the legislature, with a view to the bank's being made a state institution and put in liquidation.

The only means the bank has on hand, are the state bonds, $150,000 in specie, and bills receivable which are made payable by law in the hands of the bank of par.

The whole amount of specie will be used upon paying the interest due the 1st of September, to bank stockholders; the value of coupons and the expense of conducting the business.

FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS,

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

On Friday night, a considerable number of persons attended a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel, having for its object the nomination of the honorable G. S. Guion, as a candidate for congress, in opposition to the honorable E. D. White.

After the organization of the meeting, Dr. McFarlane, (the editor of the *Native American*,) stated, that a gentleman present, had in his possession a letter, which he wished to read to the meeting. T. H. McCaleb, esq., then came forward, and, after a few preliminary remarks, in which he stated that he held in his hand a letter from the honorable Judge Guion, addressed to the editor of the *Native American*—that said letter had been sent to the office of the *American* for publication on Thursday; and from some reason or other, which, no doubt, Dr. McFarlane could satisfactorily account for, it did not appear in the paper of *Friday*; Mr. McCaleb then proceeded to read the letter; it stated in most emphatic language, that it was impossible for him (Judge Guion) to become the candidate of the Repeal Party for congress, in opposition to the honorable E. D. White, *the regularly nominated candidate of the whig party*; a party, to use his own language, "the success of which I look upon as essential to the well being and future prosperity of our country." He declined in forcible and emphatic language, the honor which the Repeal Party wished to confer upon him; and *declared that his consent to the nomination "would cause discord among the whigs and hold out a third party* the hope of an easy victory."

After the reading of the letter, and after the cheering had subsided, Dr. McFarlane introduced a resolution, the purport of which was the non-acceptance of the letter or having *any action upon it*. He stated in defence of the resolution, "that while this meeting entertains the most profound respect and feelings of sympathy for Judge Guion, they cannot consent to the acceptance of the letter or having any action whatever upon it—that he knew that Judge Guion held the principles of the Repeal Party *paramount to all others—that this letter had been forced from him* by circumstances, which, when explained to the meeting, would fully convince it that Judge Guion could still be induced to become the candidate of the Repeal Party—that of course we could properly appreciate the delicate position he was placed in from the circumstance of his being a member of the whig party, and from the fear (in the event of his becoming the candidate of the Repeal Party,) of dividing the whigs, and holding out to a *third party* the hope of an easy victory." Dr. McFarlane went on further to state "that these fears were groundless; that they had arisen in the minds of a few violent whigs, *and that he had been assured by one hundred respectable members of the democratic party that they had no intention of nominating a candidate for congress—that if these gentlemen proved faithless and were guilty of infidelidity,* HE WOULD PUBLISH THE NAME OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL, so that they might meet with that disgrace and ignominy they would so richly deserve.

At this stage of affairs Judge Guion was called for; he appeared, and in a few brief remarks repeated to the meeting what his letter had conveyed. He stated that he was *extremely sorry that he was compelled to* decline a nomination made by so respectable a party, as the Repeal Party—that it pained him much more than words could convey, at being compelled to adopt this course, but that the duty he owed the whig party of which, he said, he was proud to be a member, impelled him to it—that he looked upon the principles of that party as *paramount to all others*; and that if he consented to become a candidate in opposition to the *already* nominated whig candidate, he would not only endanger the success of those principles, but would sacrifice his honor as a man. He further advised the Repeal Party not to run a candidate for congress. In conclusion he begged most respectfully and emphatically *to decline the nomination.*

After Judge Guion's address, the question was taken on the adoption of Dr. McFarlane's resolution, to persist (notwithstanding the declension of Judge Guion) in running him;—the question was put;—it was impossible to say whether the ayes or nays had it. A division was called for—the room *seemed so equally divided* that it was impossible to decide. After an half hour's unavailing attempt, some two or three individuals belonging to the nomination party, decided it in favor of the ayes; *the nays* were not satisfied; they declared that they were as numerous as the ayes.

At this stage of the proceedings, all order was lost. *The meeting like Bombastes'* army, "kicked up a row." Dr. McFarlane attempted to read a set of resolutions. We saw his lips moving; not a word could we catch. His feeble voice was lost amist the *shouts* of the boisterous crowd. We see it stated in the *Native American*, that "these resolutions were passed without opposition." No vote was taken upon them; *none could be taken*; no single voice could be heard. The meeting dispersed in great confusion, and without a question being taken on the adjournment.

One feature of this meeting is worthy of remembrance. Of those who voted to run Judge Guion, a large portion were locofocos, who *would not support* him if he had consented to become a candidate.—Some of the most violent of the administration men were of the number, such as locofoco candidates for the legislature, and officers from the Post Office and Customhouse.

There were many Van Buren men amongst them, *who were apprised at the time* of the nomination of Judge Leonard, but who yet voted to bring out Judge Guion, with no other view, than to distract the whig party, and secure the election of their political candidate. Happily, Judge Guion's firmness and patriotism have frustrated their iniquitous designs.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)

On board steamer Lady of the Lake, Mobile Bay, Saturday, June 13th, 1840.

We are within half an hour's progress from Mobile. Five or ten minutes ago we came up with the steamboat *Kansas* which we found knocked into a "cocked up hat." "What's the matter?" sung out our captain. "*We've blowed up*," was the pithy response. We were soon alongside, and speedily made arrangements to tow her up. The boilers, being overtasked perhaps, blew up yesterday a little before sun-down, and went out to spend the evening. At the time of the explosion three men were in the wheel-house, and others about the fires. The wheel-house was badly shattered, the chimnies were smashed, and all *forward is a heap of ruin*: yet extraordinary as it may seem, *no person was injured!* The *Kansas* was on her way from Mobile down to take a cargo of salt from the ship Lucy, which lay in the Bay. We are towing her into Mobile.

Yours, &c., L. S.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday morning says: "We have received from Capt. Thornton, of the ship Alexander Grant, arrived yesterday, a Liverpool paper of the 1st ult. As might be expected, it does not contain a word of political intelligence that has not already reached us by the British Queen.

Liverpool, April 30.—Cotton.—The sales since Friday amount to 7,000 bags, of which 4,000 were sold to-day. Prices have receded this week about as much as they advanced last, and the market is flat. Arrived 24 *vessels from the United States*, one from Maranham, and one from Bombay.

A murderous affray took place in St. Louis on Monday last. It appears that the Argus, the locofoco paper of that city contained an article a short time ago, which a Mr. W. P. Darnes, a locofoco of some prominence, applied to himself. He thereupon sent a note, not to the editor of the Argus, but to the proprietor, Mr. Andrew J. Davis, asking whether the language was to be understood as intended for him. Davis sent back the note with an insulting endorsement, and the Argus of next day contained a violent personal attack on Davis, under the editorial head. Shortly afterwards Davis and Darnes met in the street, when, after an interchange of a few remarks, Darnes slapped Davis in the face and struck him several blows on the head with an iron cane. Some of the blows were inflicted with the heavy knob at the end of the cane, and Mr. Davis' skull was fractured in four places. He was taken to the hospital, and his physicians entertained little hope of his recovery.

Louisville Jour.

Francis Godfrey, chief of the Miami tribe of Indians, died on the 1st May, after a lingering illness, which he bore with the calmness and stoicism characteristic of his race. His death occurred in Peru, Ind. His funeral was attended by a large concourse both of red men and whites.

Brackett, the sculptor, has finished his bust of Harrison for the New York Association. It is said strikingly to resemble the original, bringing out with uncommon accuracy the general features and the peculiarities of his brow and mouth.

Liberia.—A fight between 300 natives and the methodist Missionary Stationery, at Haddington. The former were repulsed with loss of life.

The *British Queen* took out 388 persons to Bagdad. The produce received for letters carried out by her amounted to $8,000.

We perceive that our distinguished representative, Reen Garland, was in attendance at a democratic meeting in Philadelphia on the 13th.

New Orleans.—The full product of the sugar plantations, this inauspicious year, is, and is generally expected to be, very small.

☞ Nearly similar sentiments emanated from Day.

☞ [illegible] Tuesday last, for the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Illinois rivers.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Diana* for late papers.

We acknowledge the receipt of late St. Louis papers, per steamer *Wilmington*.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

A federal locofoco paper publishes a notorious lie in relation to General Harrison's opinions. Fortunately the means of refutation are at hand. The calumny in question is the publication of a letter which is either forged, or is the production of some scoundrel who has been bribed into its coinage, stating that General Harrison acknowledged himself an abolitionist, in conversation on board a steamboat. This pitiful slander first found its way into a western paper, and was then copied into a federal locofoco journal of Virginia—the Richmond *Enquirer*. It was then paraded as an extract of a letter written by a respectable gentleman, of which the following passage will furnish a very satisfactory idea.

* * * * * "I am assured, by a gentleman of high standing in society, who travelled with General Harrison a few days ago, on board a steamboat, from North Bend to Cincinnati, that he was brought out on the subject of Abolition; that he expressed himself freely upon that topic, and advocated every principle which characterises the shameful doctrine, (if it be allowable to apply this term to such a faction,) that he explained his vote in congress upon the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a slave-holding state, in the following way: He said he voted in accordance with the wishes of the people of that state, but intimated that he voted against this consent to the nomination "would cause discord among the whigs and hold out a third party the hope of an easy victory." D. McL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE EXTRA GLOBE—CENTRALISM.

The interference of the general government in the domestic concerns of the states is fully exemplified in the late movement at Washington. Amos Kendall, the impiousness of whose claim to the appellation of "Heaven Born," is equalled only by his arrogance in supposing he can turn back the tide of indignation, which threatens to hurl the usurpers from power, has assumed the direction of the Globe and issued a circular to the Post Masters throughout the Union, requiring them to buy themselves in procuring subscribers to the paper and in disseminating the principles it asserts. The Globe is the official newspaper. It speaks the sentiments and advocates the measures of the administration, whether promulgated in the president's messages or recommended to the action of congress. The leading object of the administration is, to establish an exclusive metallic currency, and it seeks to effect that object by destroying banks and annihilating paper money of all denominations. That the states have a right to charter these institutions no one denies, for it is one of those powers which were neither ceded to the United States nor prohibited to the states. Consequently any attempt, either directly or indirectly, to deprive the states of the exercise of that power, or to impair it, must be unconstitutional. It is well known to the readers of the office-holders' bond, to support the authority which appointed them, and pay their salaries. It is equally well known that they fulfil the condition to the letter. In the one, and, to them, paramount duty of supporting the divinities of their masters, the rights of the states, which they are bound to maintain at all hazards even against the pretensions of the general government, are deemed of no moment whatever. These men are personally strongly addicted to hard money, as Kendall, and in what enterprise are they directed to aid? Not to promote the prosperity or assert the rights of their native states, nor to aid the administration in its legitimate duties, but to make every possible effort in private, at the hustings, at the polls, in legislative assemblies, to break down the banks and place the money-power of the whole country in the president's hands. They are required, indeed, to merit the infamy of Benedict Arnold, by following his course.

Circulate the Globe, says the "Heaven Born."—Yes, circulate it! For like the atmosphere that surrounds the Upas, it is charged with deadly poison, which strikes at the vitality of the body politic, and will corrupt the very sources of public virtue.—Perish credit; perish commerce; down with banks,—down with state influence and state institutions; rear up a central power too strong for the people and superior to the constitution itself—these are the doctrines put forth through the Extra Globe, and in this daring conspiracy against the rights of the local governments the administration commends its hirelings to engage. For years the conspirators, under the borrowed name of "Democrats," have plotted the destruction of the confederacy as established by the constitution, and now, when the people have roused themselves to a sense of their wrongs, these modern Catalines are alarmed and appeal to their army of office-holders to make a firm and united onset in behalf of centralism. Where will this end? ePerhaps in verifying the prediction so often uttered by the *croakers* and *tories* of Europe, that the republic would scarcely last fifty years.

I allude to this matter of the Extra Globe only as showing the means to be employed in crushing our domestic institutions, and not as fearing the talents or the temper or the influence of Amos Kendall. That personage is too notorious to be either feared or respected. The renegade Yankee, who has proved false to honour, to honesty and to the feelings and principles of his birth-place—the contemptible ingrate, who for months and years shared a gentleman's hospitality, and then stung his benefactor with more than a viper's malignity—the unprincipled scribbler, whose trade is mendacity and defamation; such a fellow can do mischief, but little influence over the public mind, whether he continues in the office of the post-office or the lying tripod of the Globe. While, therefore, we have *no cause to fear the man*, we may well be alarmed at the movement of which he is the unscrupulous instrument. Let the patriotic portion of the community band of the Parish Court, who can set up any thing, but little influence over the people. Hands off, citizens! Let the democracy be on the alert, and refused any information respecting the charges alleged against him, for which he had been dismissed. Mr. Reynolds submitted his case to congress. Mr. Clay took occasion to express his opinion against this proscription for political differences, and against the course of the department in refusing a high minded and honorable man any knowledge of the accusations which had led to his removal. Some conversation arose, in reference to the case, and intimations were made that Mr. Allen, of Ohio, and Mr. Clay, in the course of which the former took it upon himself to make a most violent and unprovoked assault on Gen. Harrison, and the Harrisburg convention. His chief topic of vilification of the hero and patriot of North Bend was, that he was under the surveillance of a committee who controlled him in every thing; and that he disguised his opinions for the purpose of defrauding the people out of their votes.

This called down upon the *swaggering defamer* a most spirited and eloquent rebuke from Mr. Crittenden; and I herewith send you a full outline of the debate.

To-day the discussion was renewed: and again Crittenden rose to reply to the repeated accusations of Allen. The Ohio senator had completely mistaken, misrepresented Mr. C. He had held that gentleman up as conceding that Gen. Harrison does stand mute, and is vindicating him for doing so. He also represented Mr. Crittenden as maintaining that it was inconsistent with the character of a gentleman to answer the interrogatories of the people. Such perversions are worthy of the author of the infamous "postscript" slander—the originator of the calumny on the Indian of Chillicothe. Mr. Crittenden gave a clear and exact statement of the opposite. He maintained that Gen. Harrison's opinions, views and sentiments on all the great questions of public interest, were known to every man. This was conceded in his speech, but he had stated that he was not a candidate for congress, and was not, and would not be, a candidate for congress. In conclusion he begged most respectfully and emphatically to decline the nomination.

After Judge Guion's address, the question was taken on the adoption of Dr. McFarlane's resolution, to persist (notwithstanding the declension of Judge Guion) in running him;—the question was put;—it was impossible to say whether the ayes or nays had it. A division was called for—the room *seemed so equally divided* that it was impossible to decide. After an half hour's unavailing attempt, some two or three individuals belonging to the nomination party, decided it in favor of the *ayes*; *the nays* were not satisfied; they declared that they were as numerous as the ayes.

At this stage of the proceedings, all order was lost. *The meeting like Bombastes'* army, "kicked up a row." Dr. McFarlane attempted to read a set of resolutions. We saw his lips moving; not a word could we catch. His feeble voice was lost amist the *shouts* of the boisterous crowd. We see it stated in the *Native American*, that "these resolutions were passed without opposition." No vote was taken upon them; *none could be taken*; no single voice could be heard. The meeting dispersed in great confusion, and without a question being taken on the adjournment.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 4, 1840.

A discussion of