LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 31	London	July 3
Philadelphia	July 30	Liverpool	July 4
Baltimore	July 31	Paris	June 30
Boston	July 27	Havre	June 30
Charleston	July 31	Bordeaux	June 27
New-Orleans	July 24	Malaga	May 27
Mobile	July 27	Cuba	June 6
Savannah	July 30	Port Gibson	June 26

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, JULY 31.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK July 30.—MONEY-MARKET.—THE NEWS. This is a sort of double packet day; bills are purchasable to go by the Britannia, from Boston, and the Queen from this city. The transactions here have been quite large, on London, at 10; 10 more sterre, at 108, and more at 107. On France, 5 30. Bills of the best description are abundant.

The Money-market is without the least change for the better. Business of all descriptions is prostrate, and very little appearance of any improvement. There are no remittances here from any section of the country worth speaking of. Very little produce is arriving, and consequently but few transactions in any description of merchandize. By the last steamers, fresh orders for the purchase of cotton to a moderate extent were received, and about 20,000 bris have been taken for export. This has been fortunate for the packets, as they have been able to get full freights, which had previously been very difficult. The accounts gave no encouragement to the shippers of cotton, and but little has been done. The stock of cotton at the coming in of the new crop, will be large. New cotton will make its appearance in six or eight weeks, and all accounts agree, that the crop will be uncommonly fine. If it should succeed this of last year, it will be over two millions of bales, which added to last, will amount to four millions of bales in two years—a yield altogether unprecedented.

Coffee is without the slightest change.

Cocoa has advance—sales to-day at 6c for Jersey.

Rice has advanced—sales at 60c.

Flour is in better request, at $5 for Genesee, and $5; for Georgetown, at which 2,000 bris of the former, 1,000 of the latter were sold.

NEW-YORK, July 31.—COTTON.—The Cotton-market is quite firm, and for the high and low qualities, prices are working up. The stock is almost all middling to fully fair. The sales of the day are 900 bales.

Cotton goods, of all sorts, muslins and prints, are doing considerable better, and meet a good demand.

A sale was made of 100 hhds Porto Rico sugar, at 7c if $5, 4 mos.

Flour sells moderately at $4 88@$5 10 for Genesee, and $4 75@$4 88 for Ohio, round and flat.

The anxiety in the money-markets not abated.

Bills on England are very plenty, and meet with but a feeble demand.

Freights are firm.

BOSTON, July 28.—COTTON-EXCHANGE.—There has been a steady retail demand for Flour throughout the week, the stock of Southern is nearly exhausted—2,000 bris Fredericksburg have been taken for shipping at $4 50, cash and 60 day's credit—500 bris Michigan for do. at $5, cash—9 0 do. Georgetown, $4 25 do. do.

Genesee at $4 6; @$4 12½, taking 12 to 1500 bris—300 bris Georgetown, $5 25—300 do. Ohio, $4 87½—300 do. do. $5—and 5 do. do. on standing, $4 12½, cash.

The Grain-market still exhibits an extremely languid demand, owing to the depressed state of the retail trade. Sales of a few targes yellow flat Corn have been made at 67, and a little Canada at 71 cents. The Oat-market presents a large partial supply, owing to recent arrivals; cargo lots have sold at 34c, Southern Boston. Rye is dull at 70c. Barley, of inferior quality, dull. A sale by auction of 40 [illegible] Pea-nuts, sold at 1c. Beans, [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—COTTON.—A few sales to manufacturers, 20 bales Mississippi ordinary at 9c; 30 do New-Orleans at 9c, and 50 Upland at 10, cash.

MOLASSES.—Is held up for an advance; sales of 100 hhds Trinidad, at 26c ⅌ gallon.

SUGARS.—At present is a favourite article in the market and prices are on the advance, with small stocks; sales of 130 hhds Porto Rico, at 6c, 6 mos; 300 bris Brazils, at 8, 6 months, to refiners; 145 hhds fair New-Orleans, at 6c ⅌ lb; 110 do common New-Orleans, at 5¾; 90 boxes Cuba brown, 7¼; and 50 boxes white do. do. 10@10½.

[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Franconia: 396 hhds tobacco and 400 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Campeachy—Per schr Pioneer: 32 tons logwood, 19 turtle, lots hides, limes, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Paulsdelphia from Fort Gibson—4 bales cotton to Burke, Watt & co.

Per steamboat Pattie from St Louis—6 hhds tobacco to Fontain, Rennie & co; 62 coils rope, 2 bales hides, 1 hogshead W & J Montgomery; 8 do Maddox, Pollard & Ty; 18 do and 60 pigs lead Tate & Hopkins; 200 coils rope, 2 pcs bagging, C Robson; 1 hhd tobacco to Wm Hunter; 1 do R Gruning & co; 100 pcs bagging, 195 coils rope, Bogert & Hawthorn; 134 sacks oats J Wilson; 107 pigs lead, Wiggins & Davenport; 2 bbls castor oil A Tyler; 497 pigs lead, Clark of the Flats; 307 bbls potatoes, 1 do Sweet, A Wilson; 2 cases segars Davis & Hobart; 314 bbls potatoes Miller & Tufts; 50 do W McKenzie; 260 do and 14 bbls onions Cutler.

Per steamboat John Armstrong—32 hhds sugar, 10 bbls molasses Lambeth & Thompson; 19 hhds sugar, 42 bbls and 6 tcs molasses Stanton, Martin, Freeman & co; 10 do A Rivarde & co; 10 do Grand & Landry; 9 do and 3 hhds sugar Gourdain & Benit; 30 hhds sugar Chaumomier & Gerard; 13 bales moss, 4 bbls and 3 boxes eggs, &c, order and owners aboard.

Per steamboat Feliciana from Bayou Sara—12 bales cotton to Franklin & Hunsecker; 60 do M Wise; 1 do (new) and 168 hhds sugar Campbell & Hatch; 5 bales Moss G A Boots; 21 bbls potatoes, 1 bbl pickles and sundries to Donahoe; 4 bags onions, and sundries to order and sundry persons.

Per steamboat Robert Fulton from Baton Rouge—27 bales cotton to H White & co; 21 do Folsain, Belloni & Degeis; 5 bbls rice to order; 20 bbls molasses to Cuthbert & co; 1 do Thompson; 1 bl furniture cart tires; 1 box eggs J Gross; 1000 water melons, 7 bbls and sundries, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Winchester from Cincinnati—1063 kegs lard, 12 casks bacon, 100 bbls whiskey, to Adams & Hartwell; 100 bus starch 12 bbls oil, J B Field; 135 pcs bagging, 201 coils rope; 21 bales twine, Bogert & Hawthorn; 5 bxs mise order; 3 casks bacon J Landis & co; 36 grain bars Forrest & bros; 36 bbls whiskey Curtis & Huddlesoloff; 2 bbls hams Carroll; 1 do Thomas & co; 2 bags wool Stetson & Avery; 1 bbl hams J Grimshaw; 1 box books C Byrne; 1 tcs hams A Priest; 18 bbls apples Barker; 19 bales cotton M D Cooper & co; 1 do A Lanfear; 1 do Hall & Jackson; 60 doz chickens, 181 sks potatoes, owners on board.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

ship Franconia, Jones, for Liverpool, Stetson & Avery.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Mohican, Heat n, from S.W. Pass, with schr Pieciina.

Schr Pieciina, Clausel, from Campeachy—to S Fernandez & co.

Steamboat John Armstrong, Streck, from Fields Mills.

Steamboat Robt Fulton, Hooper, from Baton Rouge.

Steamboat Winchester, Wheaton, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Platte, Hughes, from St Louis.

Steamboat Feliciana, Jordan, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Philadelphia, Holzing, from Fort Gibson.

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

COASTWISE PORTS.

Arrived from this port.

At New York, July 28th, ship Emily, Mead; brig Catherine, Cook; schrs Anna, (three masted) Boyce; Comet, Nichols.

Up for this port.

At New York, (besides those already announced) packet ship Trenton, tennant.

[illegible]

Baltimore, Aug 1—arr, Pr barque Christophe Colombe, Condel, Havre.

New York, July 31—arr the day, ship Josephine, Prindell; Liverpool.

Arr since our last, barques Iwanowna, Dyer, Messina; Chief, Hersey, Trieste; brigs Amanda, (Fr) Lescarat, Bordeaux; Helen Maria, Rescorla, Tobasco; Julia, (Bremen) Dunneman, Bremen; Cumberland, Nelson, Pensacola.

Cleared this day, ships Europa, Marshall, Liverpool; Oberlin, Brown, London; Baltimore, Hanck, Havre; steamer Britannia Q, 13, Roberts, London.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Robert Fulton—J P Everet, nadie Bennett, miss Bennet, mssrs Jenette and [illegible] Forrest, Cowan and Hanby, J McReady, J Burness and family, C H Osborne and lady, Charles Pennet, J W Banks, T W Isley, W Leach, A L Salome, L B Mathews, J W Reid, G C Gastick, W Pollard, P S Donohoe, J Davis, E Blanchard, J P Mitchell, O F Champion, J D Armendz, J A Harrington, Flores.

Per steamboat Feliciana—Mrs Jones and son, Mr Hailes and lady, H M Baines, W H Rosendale, F F Rosendale, J Shem, J Fo ter, Hoeis, Cobb.

Per steamboat John Armstrong—mesrs Gerard, Arnauld, Farrow, Isard, Chenaux dre and sri, messrs Isard, Foucho, A Rebusson, G W Squiers, R Gresham, S Brown and svt, A Keys, McCormick, T Powers, Lorian, Clabot, Portish, Degray, Rogers, Bienvenus, S McCullum, F Chouvaux, J Brendan—deck.

[illegible]

Per steamboat Winchester—Messrs Gerard, Arnauld, Farrow, Isard, Chenaux dre and svt, messrs Isard, Fouche, A Rebusson, G W Squiers, R Gresham, S Brown and svt, A Keys, McCormick, T Powers, Lorian, Clabot, Portish, Degray, Rogers, Bienvenus, S McCullum, F Chouvaux, J Brendan—deck.

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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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."

WHIG NOMINATION 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 DEBUYS, 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.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1840.

THE DOSE OPERATES WELL.

It is infinitely diverting to notice the tone recently assumed by the locofoco papers in all sections of the country. When the gallant HARRISON was nominated in December last, by one of the most enlightened assemblages ever convened in the United States, the locofoco papers attacked the distinguished soldier and statesman, with unparalleled violence. The bloodhounds of the tory press were quite as merciless in their assaults upon the venerable patriot, as their canine allies from Cuba have been in following the naked savages of the Florida peninsula. If there are words in the Billingsgate vocabulary which they have not used in denouncing General HARRISON, it is simply because they did not discover them during their filthy researches. All the terms which would describe a man, mentally, physically and morally depraved, have been used with lavish prodigality, in speaking of one of the most pure, honest and upright men of the age. If it is to be believed that General HARRISON committed all the crimes with which he has been charged, we should be forced to regard him as the most prolific villain whose deeds are on record. In these accusations, not the least remarkable feature is, that consistency has been totally disregarded. In the South he has been stigmatised as a zealous and fanatical abolitionist—in the North, it has been considered the climax of disapprobation, to call him a Southern man and a slave dealer. It is true that such fellows as Dr. DEVEAN, and other great lights of the administration, have gone a step further, and classed him with all men born in the South, as a "robber, pirate and murderer."—Christians are told that General HARRISON is a profane wretch and a seducer—infidels have been assured that he is an ascetic in philosophy and a bigot in religion. Temperance men have been led to believe that he goes to bed every night in a state of beastly intoxication, in consequence of pouring down inordinate quantities of hard cider; while the drunken loafers have all been convinced by AMOS KENDALL and GEORGE MC DUFFIE, that the cry of "hard cider" is all humbug, and that the General is firmly opposed to the use of any beverage of a stronger nature than cold water. Old soldiers are told that the whig candidate always fell into an ague fit at the sound of a drum, and absolutely fainted away at the sight of blood; but members of the peace societies are urged to believe that he is one of the most vindictive, murderous and bloodthirsty old tyrants that ever polluted the earth with his presence. Native Americans have been told that the General was born in Australia, and has never been naturalized; while foreigners, who have made this land of freedom their refuge and their home, have been importuned to oppose him because he is in favor of the repeal of all naturalization laws and the expulsion of aliens from the country. But the greatest joke of the whole is, that, while it has been contended that he himself is fit only for an inmate of the penitentiary; all the felons of the land have been excited to the highest degree of desperation, because the locofoco papers have assured them that when General HARRISON was governor of Indiana, he approved of a law which provided for the flogging of all criminals who should attempt to escape from confinement.

This flood of calumny completely overwhelmed the poor whig editors, and they seriously went to work in defending their candidate against the charges thus heaped upon him, although the history of the country during the last fifty years contained the most triumphant refutation of every slander upon the fair fame of one of its brightest ornaments; and although the proofs of his innocence could be gathered up in masses, without even the ordinary labor of research, yet, such was the fearful rapidity with which falsehoods multiplied, that the whigs found the strength of Hercules necessary to meet and repel these preservering and incessant attacks.

It was not long, however, before the object of these shameless partisans of a corrupt administration was exposed. By their persecuted assaults upon General HARRISON they hoped to divert public attention from the infamous usurpations of the party in power, and the total dishonesty and incompetency of our present rulers. Now, the game has changed—the whig press has discovered the outrageous absurdity of

looping to defend their candidate against these idle

outpourings of tory spleen, and have turned their attention to the abuses in governmental affairs, the gross imbecility of the executive, and the alarming progress of despotism. The mal-administration of our national affairs, during a dozen years past, is a theme which cannot be exhausted.

This change in the disposition of the republican forces has spread alarm and dismay through the camp of the enemy. They know the weakness of their defences, and they very properly fear the result.—They new whine about persecution, and deprecate these constant assaults upon public men, and hypocritically tell us that our high officers are the property of the nation and that their station clothes them with sanctity. These merciless expositions of iniquity in high places, we are assured, with irresistable gravity, show a deterioration of public morals and ought to be discontenanced. These piteous appeals for forb earance prove how contemptible these tory scribblers are in character and disposition.

The republican press has a duty to perform, from which it will not for a moment shrink. It is not to defend our candidate, for he needs no defence; it is to expose the enormous frauds of the partizans of this administration—to exhibit the degree of danger to which we may be liable, by inactivity or lack of vigilance—and to spread correct information among the people. Let this task be properly performed—let unity and industry pervade our ranks, and the cause and the country are safe.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

TREMENDOUS WHIG TRIUMPH!

It is with most heart-felt satisfaction that we hasten to lay before our readers the returns from Alabama, so far as heard from. Comment is unnecessary—we have only a few words to say. If any thing else were wanting to show the complete changes in the tide of popular opinion that have taken place, and are daily occurring in all quarters of the Union, surely the result of the elections in our sister State will show conclusively that there, at least, the reign of loco-foco-ism is at an end. Since the receipt of this intelligence, our hopes of carrying the State in November next, have increased tenfold. In conclusion, we congratulate the whig party in Alabama on the gratifying triumph of the good cause; they have fought nobly, and earned for themselves the thanks of the whole Union.

The extracts we give below are from that sterling whig paper, the Advertiser and Chronicle of the 9th instant:

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The accounts from the interior are cheering beyond our most sanguine expectations, and we have now great confidence in securing a whig legislature. There has been a very decided whig gain in nearly every county and in some it has been tremendous. In Lowndes for instance, the gain has been about 200 votes—in Marengo nearly 200—in Monroe 100—in Chambers between 2 and 300, &c. Most of the returns are incomplete and it is impossible to form a correct idea as regards the popular vote. But of one thing our friends abroad may rest assured, that from this time to November, every inch of ground will be disputed by the whigs, who now feel confident of carrying the state for HARRISON and TYLER. If our gain in Mobile, Alabama should prove as great as in this part of the state, there can be no doubt of the result. We give below such information as we have received.

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For the Legislature:

Broughton (whig)	866	Roach (loco)	430
Kide do	811	Gulflind do	345

For Sheriff:

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CLAIBORNE, August 4th, 1840.

Dear Sir:—

Above you have a statement of our election. It is a complete triumph, but no more than we expected.—Our gain since last year has been about or near one hundred. Yours, &c.

Editors Advertiser and Chronicle.

Average whig majority 248!

GIRARD, Russell County, Aug. 4, 1840.

To Editors of Advertiser and Chronicle.

Gentlemen:—Below you will find full returns of the election from our county. Our senator Buford will undoubtedly succeed. From Macon and Chambers you may calculate to hear of the Harrison ticket succeeding. Respectfully, &c.

SENATORS.

*Buford,	586
Park,	471

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Mangham,	595
Johnson,	454

SHERIFF.

*Baker,	560
Cahoun,	486

Those marked thus (*) are whigs.

Since writing the above, a messenger has arrived from Chambers county, who says the whole whig ticket has succeeded. One man by 400 votes.

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Dear sir,—Below you have a statement of the returns for our county; Gen'l R. B. Campbell and judge J. S. Hunter, whigs, being elected.

The democratic ticket had last year a majority of 85.

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J. S. Hunter, (w)	852	Robinson, (l. f.)	582
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GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MARENGO!

We most heartily congratulate our Whig friends on the glorious result in Marengo, as detailed in the following letter.

DEMOPOLIS, August 3, 1840.

Friend Langdon:—

Our country elections came off yesterday, and I hasten by this, the first mail to inform you of the result.

True Whig principles, the cause of the people, and of Harrison, Tyler and Reform are in the ascendant. Both parties are astounded at the result. B. G. Shields the locofoco leader in this county, who has never been beaten before and who always gets many Whig votes is *beaten*, SADLY BEATEN! Our lowest Whig candidate beat Shields nearly *two hundred* votes. We have elected our whole ticket (Davenport and Moores, whig.) The change in our county is wonderful, more than two hundred clear gain to the Whigs.

This election is a Waterloo defeat to the locofoco party, and *the ball is rolling*. In November we will give more than three hundred majority for the Old Hero of Tippecanoe. Locofocoism, Van Burenism, and every other *rascally*-ism, are in their grave.

Yours, &c.

Another letter gives the vote as follows:

Davenport (whig)	850
Moores do	842
Shields (locofoco)	657
Sheppard do	615

Average whig majority 215! Last year one whig and on locofoco.

We have condensed the returns as far as received which are as follows: Those in italics are Locofocos.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Mobile—Bates, Langdon, Prince and Hollinger, Baldwin—Hall,
Monroe—Kidd, and Broughton,
Lowndes—Hunter & Campbell,
Montgomery—Hutchinson and Ashurst,
Autauga—*Davis* and Demster,
Washington—*Houston*,
Clark—*Jones*,
Marengo—Moores and Davenport,
Greene—Young, McAlpin and Murphy,
Barbour—Mann and Shanks,
Rus ell—Mangham,
Macon—Fitzpatrick,
Coosa—*Morris*,
Tallapoosa—*Stone*,
Talladega—*Rice* and *Hill*,
Chambers—Two Whigs elected,
Shelby—Two Whigs elected,
Butler—Crenshaw and Bowen,
Pike—Reeves and *Simmons*,
Bibb—Two Whig elected.

Thus far the House stands 30 Whigs and 8 Locofoco. Last year the same counties stood Whigs 20 and Locofoco 18! Showing a clear gain thus far of 10 Whig members! A gain of eight more will give the Whigs a majority. Last year the House stood 67 Locofocos and 33 Whigs. The gain has been in the following counties—Mobile 2—Baldwin 1—Lowndes 1—Autauga 1—Marengo 1—Chambers 1—Shelby 1—Butler 2—Bibb 2—Total 11,—and we have lost one in Talladega.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Barbour and Russell—Buford—Whig gain.

Pike and Butler—Womack, do—Whig gain.

Macon and Tallapoosa—Daly, locofoco—Whig loss.

Shelby and Bibb—Watrous, Whig—Whig gain.

Autauga—Hall, locofoco, without opposition. No change.

The deposits of the Mississippi river, extending from St. Louis Louis, street down to the third municipality, suddenly caved in on Friday night. In some places they have sunk fully six feet, in consequence of which the wharves have sustained much injury; a majority of them will have to be renewed completly.

We are indebted to the Hon. Rice Garland for several interesting and important documents from Washington.

From the Hartford Courier.

The following letter from our Western correspondent, contains some capital hits, too good to be lost.

LETTER TO AMOS KENDALL.

"While holding a high public station, I have seen my children spring in terror from their beds at the dead hour of midnight, in the belief that guns were fired into the window of their chamber. It was the cannon of Federalism in the street."—*Dendall's Address.*

POINT LOOK OUT, LAKE ERIE, July 4, 1840.

Mr. Amos Kendall:

Dear Sir—Your Address, letter of instructions, and a few copies of the Extra Globe, were duly received at this office. No exertion in my power had been wanting to comply with your wishes, but all other duties, and the influence of my office, have proved insufficient to stem the current of public sentiment in this vicinity. Not a single subscriber for your paper can be obtained.—Impossibility of the executive, and the alarming progress of despotism. The mal-administration of our national affairs, during a dozen years past, is a theme which cannot be exhausted.

This change in the disposition of the republican forces has spread alarm and dismay through the camp of the enemy. They know the weakness of their defences, and they very properly fear the result.—They new whine about persecution, and deprecate these constant assaults upon public men, and hypocritically tell us that our high officers are the property of the nation and that their station clothes them with sanctity. These merciless expositions of iniquity in high places, we are assured, with irresistable gravity, show a deterioration of public morals and ought to be discountenanced. These piteous appeals for forb earance prove how contemptible these tory scribblers are in character and disposition.

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Our country elections came off yesterday, and I hasten by this, the first mail to inform you of the result.

True Whig principles, the cause of the people, and of Harrison, Tyler and Reform are in the ascendant. Both parties are astounded at the result. B. G. Shields the locofoco leader in this county, who has never been beaten before and who always gets many Whig votes is *beaten*, SADLY BEATEN! Our lowest Whig candidate beat Shields nearly *two hundred* votes. We have elected our whole ticket (Davenport and Moores, whig.) The change in our county is wonderful, more than two hundred clear gain to the Whigs.

This election is a Waterloo defeat to the locofoco party, and *the ball is rolling*. In November we will give more than three hundred majority for the Old Hero of Tippecanoe. Locofocoism, Van Burenism, and every other *rascally*-ism, are in their grave.

Yours, &c.

Another letter gives the vote as follows:

Davenport (whig)	850
Moores do	842
Shields (locofoco)	657
Sheppard do	615

Average whig majority 215! Last year one whig and on locofoco.

We have condensed the returns as far as received which are as follows: Those in italics are Locofocos.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Mobile—Bates, Langdon, Prince and Hollinger, Baldwin—Hall,
Monroe—Kidd, and Broughton,
Lowndes—Hunter & Campbell,
Montgomery—Hutchinson and Ashurst,
Autauga—*Davis* and Demster,
Washington—*Houston*,
Clark—*Jones*,
Marengo—Moores and Davenport,
Greene—Young, McAlpin and Murphy,
Barbour—Mann and Shanks,
Rus ell—Mangham,
Macon—Fitzpatrick,
Coosa—*Morris*,
Tallapoosa—*Stone*,
Talladega—*Rice* and *Hill*,
Chambers—Two Whigs elected,
Shelby—Two Whigs elected,
Butler—Crenshaw and Bowen,
Pike—Reeves and *Simmons*,
Bibb—Two Whig elected.

Thus far the House stands 30 Whigs and 8 Locofoco. Last year the same counties stood Whigs 20 and Locofoco 18! Showing a clear gain thus far of 10 Whig members! A gain of eight more will give the Whigs a majority. Last year the House stood 67 Locofocos and 33 Whigs. The gain has been in the following counties—Mobile 2—Baldwin 1—Lowndes 1—Autauga 1—Marengo 1—Chambers 1—Shelby 1—Butler 2—Bibb 2—Total 11,—and we have lost one in Talladega.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Barbour and Russell—Buford—Whig gain.

Pike and Butler—Womack, do—Whig gain.

Macon and Tallapoosa—Daly, locofoco—Whig loss.

Shelby and Bibb—Watrous, Whig—Whig gain.

Autauga—Hall, locofoco, without opposition. No change.

The deposits of the Mississippi river, extending from St. Louis Louis, street down to the third municipality, suddenly caved in on Friday night. In some places they have sunk fully six feet, in consequence of which the wharves have sustained much injury; a majority of them will have to be renewed completly.

We are indebted to the Hon. Rice Garland for several interesting and important documents from Washington.

From the Hartford Courier.

The following letter from our Western correspondent, contains some capital hits, too good to be lost.

LETTER TO AMOS KENDALL.

"While holding a high public station, I have seen my children spring in terror from their beds at the dead hour of midnight, in the belief that guns were fired into the window of their chamber. It was the cannon of Federalism in the street."—*Dendall's Address.*

POINT LOOK OUT, LAKE ERIE, July 4, 1840.

Mr. Amos Kendall:

Dear Sir—Your Address, letter of instructions, and a few copies of the Extra Globe, were duly received at this office. No exertion in my power had been wanting to comply with your wishes, but all other duties, and the influence of my office, have proved insufficient to stem the current of public sentiment in this vicinity. Not a single subscriber for your paper can be obtained.—Impossibility on all occasions, now leath the very name.

With one exception, the Harrison flag is carried by every steamer and vessel that floats upon the lake, and the waters of Niagara pass the rapids at a small pace, compared with the increase of Harrison's popularity in the West.

I pity your children—poor souls!—to be thus disturbed by the rascally Whig victories. Cannot you do something to stay the popular votes, and thus 'esteem the day of your nativity' a blank in the post office department, the most fortunate of your life?

I have not heard that your family were ever annoyed by the firing of locofoco guns, nor have I heard of any one being disturbed very recently by any locofoco victory. But do try to calm your children: it is possible that a fire may take place in Washington before the 4th of next March, thereby preventing the public from ever knowing the full extent of the corruption in your department. This may possibly calm them through the dog days. But I fear that the grand blaze of November will arouse not only your children, but those of other office holders, to an alarming extent—(to use the wild native of Africa.' And when the grand buzza is sent forth by the millions of freemen, who will rejoice to see our blessed institutions about to return into the hands of those who are honest and capable, it will so operate upon the whole locofoco system, as to cause them to cry for the hills and mountains to cover their iniquity from the sight of the *dear people.*

I admire the honest confession of one sentence in your address, which is in the following language:—"*Loves are violated with impunity; moral obligations are scoffed at and derided; knavery walks the streets with the bold face of honesty; plunderers of the public and of public institutions, obtain sympathy and forgiveness.*"

The whigs have not the power to prevent the violation of the laws, or to extend forgiveness to the plunderers of the public. I cannot longer support a party having the power to prevent, and permitting "KNAVERY to walk the streets with the BOLD FACE of *honesty*," and extend *forgiveness* to those who *plundered* the public Treasury of MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The Light House Keeper, Point Look Out, Lake Erie.

From the New York Times.

ANOTHER VAN BUREN FLAG STRUCK.

The "State Eagle," an ably conducted weekly paper published at Hartford, Connecticut, has just expunged the name of Van Buren from the head of its leading column and enlisted in the people's cause under the banner of the people's candidate. The editor, in commencing a manly and conclusive article, informing his readers of the change and stating his reasons for abandoning the administration party, says:—

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"Those who have been accustomed to look into our paper from week to week, will no doubt at once discover that the name of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson no longer adorns our conspicuous place in our columns. As an active, responsible partner in that distinguished firm, we this day publicly dissolve our connection—if not by "mutual consent," with the hearty approval of our own conscience. In other words, as a friend and supporter of the present administration, we have issued our last sheet."

The editor declares that he is prompted to the course he has adopted by a determination to maintain his political faith unchanged, and to hold to the democratic faith as entertained by his early champions and as promulgated by the Fathers in 1776. He can no longer, he says, submit to be a mere drudge to office hunters, whose minds are shrivelled up to the narrow compass of self interest, and whose political principles are all suspended on the contingencies of personal aggrandizement.

Thus it is throughout the length and breadth of the land. The time has arrived when no man of independent feeling can continue to support Mr. Van Buren, for independence of thought or of action is wholly incompatible with the nature of the services he requires from his partisans.

The National Intelligencer contains the following verification of the extracts from public documents made by Mr. Ogle and inserted in his speech:

The undersigned, why members of congress, have had their attention called to a publication in the Globe of the 10th of July, 1840, under the caption of "Messrs. Lincoln and Ogle," from which the following extract is taken:

"Ho (Mr. Lincoln) was no friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him the justice to say that if there was any thing in the resolution to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary, he (Mr. L.) knew his good character was the cause of the insertion of the item.

In 1826, Mr. VAN BUREN said "I will not, from the lights before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that congress does not possess the power of appropriating money for such purposes as shall, in the opinion of congress shall be conducive to the welfare of the states, or in any manner interfere with the property of the citizens in their states, but on the application of the states, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the states in applying to good rid of their slaves. The opinion given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. MADISON.

"I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland and the people of the district.

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"I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland and the people of the district.

In 1819 Gen. HARRISON, then a member of congress, voted against rejecting Missouri, on the following preamble in her constitutional rights, and resolution were adopted. He was one of three members by the legislature of New-York, from non-slave holding states, who voted in favor of Missouri. Mr. VAN BUREN was a member at the time and *voted for the resolution*, viz:

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 as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent 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 and instructions and our representatives in congress be requested to oppose the admission of any state into the union, of any territory not comprised as 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.

In 1822, Mr. VAN BUREN voted to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida.

In 1836, Mr. VAN BUREN said "I would not, from the lights before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that congress does not possess the power of *interfering with or abolishing* the slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1836, Gen. Harrison in a letter to Mr. Thos. Sloo, jr. of this city, said:

"I do not believe that congress can abolish sl