LATEST DATES.

New-York	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Philadelphia	June 18	Havre	[illegible]
Baltimore	June 15	Antwerp	[illegible]
Boston	June 15	Hamburg	[illegible]
Charleston	June 13	Malaga	[illegible]
Mobile	June 6	Tampico	[illegible]
New-Orleans	June 6	Vera Cruz	[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY

Specie	0@	0 ⅌ ct prem
U S Bank Notes	[illegible]	[illegible] prem.
U S Treasury Notes	0@	0 ⅌ ct prem
Sovereigns	$15 [illegible]	$15 25
Spanish Doubloons	$17 [illegible]	$17 39)
Mexican do	$16½	$16 75
American Gold	0@	0 60 ⅌ ct prem

Mississippi Money

Nasches	33@	35	⅌ ct discount
Do Branches	[illegible]	38	do
Do 1 in post notes	30@	35	do
Do 12 in do do	30@	35	do
Union Bank—on demand	65@	70	do
Do 12 in post notes	65@	70	do
Grand Gulf	29@	32	do
Lake Washington	8@	25	do
Commercial & RR Bank of Vicksburg	55@	65	do
Do Natchez	52@	55	do
Bank of Vicksburg	60@	70	do
Vicksburg Water-Works	60@	70	do
Tombigby	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Citizens' Bank, Madison county	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Commercial Bank, Columbus	30@	35	do
Rodney, late notes	30@	35	do
Port Gibson do	8@	50	do
West Feliciana do	30@	35	do
Brandon Bank do	50@	57	do
Manchester do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Natchez Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Mississippi Shipping Company	No sale	do	do
Real Estate Bonds Company	70@	75	do
Aberdeen and Pontotoc	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Alabama Specie-paying Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Tennessee	30@	35	do
Arkansas State Bank	30@	35	do
Do Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Texas Treasury Notes	60@	70	do
Union and Port Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Do do payable at Cin'nati	[illegible]	[illegible]	do
Bank of Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	the uncertain
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅌ ct prem
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	uncertain.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, June 22.

50 shares United States Bank.....99 dis.....74½

Correspondence of the North American.

NEW-YORK, June 22.—This week begins very quietly. A breach in the Western Canal is reported, which will be expected to stop receipts for two days—a "forty-eight hour break" as the dealers say. Flour hangs heavy, now holding. The stock is rather large, and large receipts are expected, though a falling off is anticipated by many. A cargo of southern corn was sold at 30c, cash, if 46 lbs.

In Cotton, the sales moderate at some slight decline, on account of the news by the Great Western.

Money stocks have moved more freely, but with no general change in prices.

EXCHANGES.

On Philadelphia	¼@¼	
Baltimore	¼@¼	4 ⅌ 00
Richmond	¼@¼	1 ⅌ 00
Charleston	3 ⅌ 00	3 ⅌ 00
Savannah	[illegible]	7 ⅌ 00
Augusta	8@10	8 ⅌ 00
Mobile	10@10	10 ⅌ 00
New-Orleans	10@11	10 ⅌ 00
St Louis	9@10	9 ⅌ 00
Louisville	7@8	7 ⅌ 00
Cincinnati	7@8	7 ⅌ 00
Nashville	10@11	10 ⅌ 00
Buffalo	6@7	
Boston	50@50	
Bill on London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bill on Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per brig Hunter, 182 pigs lead, 72 bbls tobacco, 100 do sugar, 50 bales cotton, &c.

Boston—Per ship Reporter: 110 bale cotton, 32 hhds and 80 tcs tobacco, 659 pigs lead, 217 bars, 100 bbls molasses, 16 cases gin.

Havana—Per schr Frances Amy: 1000 bbls flour and 110 bales cotton.

Pensacola—Per schr Alex Stein: ballast.

CORRECTION AND ERROR.

Per steamboat Maid of Orleans from St Louis—21 hhds tobacco to Bogert & Hawhorn; 2 do C A Jackson; 21 do W A J Montgomery; 3 do 200 dozen brooms, 100 pigs lead, 6 do Doane; 40 pigs lead, 4 bbls pork, 24 do do, 25 kegs do, 25 bbls lard, 20 kegs butter, 12 bbls castor oil, A Tyler; 187 pkgs bacon order C O Mieraga; 1 trunk Dunn, Bloomfield & Co; 1 box R S Mudge; 50 sacks Liverpool salt, 1 do; 120 sacks C K Kennedy; 1 bale park Wm Tompkins & co; 9 casks bacon, 20 kegs butter, 1 do shoulders, Yarnell & Gill; 1 box do, 1 do shoulders, Wm Field & co; 20 firkins butter, 10 bbls pork, order; 267 sks bran Bright; 4 pcs furniture & baggage, 2 bales robes, Van Hoesen.

Per steamboat North Star from Cincinnati—44 bbls eggs, 100 do flour, W Bigerson; 1 do cider, Mahard & co; 75 do Adams, Walton & co; 50 bbls flour Hadden & Hall; 20 kegs butter A D Dove; 12 bbls do Geo Tucker, Hopkins; 1 box books Lambath & Thompson; 12 hhds tobacco A Hudson & co; 10 do, 12 bbls do, A H Warner & co; 1 bbl and tobacco, Hall & Bishop; 1 bbl do, 50 keg lard, 21 do butter, and sundries, to owners on board.

Per steamboat J Dupre from Opelousas—21 bales cotton to Hughes & co; 1 bale do, Adams & co; 1 do, Bayle.

Per steamboat F Miller from Yazoo City—10 bales cotton, Bagley & Bell; 3 Ward, Mudett & co; 160 W Bogart & co; 13 Bell, Watt & co; 12 Bowman; 20 Rowan; 20 Bayle; Beck & co; 27 to order; 113 Buckner, Simon & co; 124 Adams & Whatsill; 83 Armor, lot grocories, &c, to Grant & co; 1 bbl and 1 box tobacco, Hall & co; 10 bbls flour J Goodin; 1 box, 1 trunk, W Bogart & co.

Per steamboat Lecanto from Bayou Sara—172 bales cotton to Lesley & co; 50 W Bourdon; 1 do Bourdon & co; 46 Baker & Asher; 16 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 100 Rivards & co; 5 do M Lee; 1 do Curtis & Waites; 20 hhds sugar A Hewes & co; 113 bbls peaches and sundries to owners on board.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Huntress, Davidson, for Philadelphia. J. D. Denegre.

Schooner Frances Amy, Ashby, for Havana. W. Chaffe.

Albert Stein, Dupeux, for Pensacola. master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Phoenix, Auttale, from N F Pass, with sh Ohio and schr Eliza Messersole.

Ship Ohio, Gill, 30 days from Boston—to Stetson & Avery.

Schr Eliza Messersole, Corson, from Galveston, June 22—Ballast, to master.

Steamboat Louisiana, Swoney, from Nashoches.

Steamboat J Dupre, Gordon, from Opelousas.

Steamboat F Miller, Hunter, from Yazoo City.

Steamboat Lecanto, Latimer, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat North Star, Brown, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Maid of Orleans, Van Houten, from St Louis.

MEMORANDA.

No lightning in sight 40 miles in the offing of N E Pass on 1st inst, at 1 p. m.

☞ Brig Portland, hence for Galveston, which left S W Pass on the Sunday last, had drifted with the current off N E Pass. Capt Annable reports the current setting very strong to the W.

☞ Ship Norway and schr Moro, have gone to sea.

Steamboat North Star left Louisville 24th ult—4 ft water in canal and falling; 6 feet on Flint Island; was 24 hours aground on Cairo bar, discharging the West and Britannia on the bar; water in both rivers falling fast.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Cleared for this port.

At New York, June 22d, ship Republican, McKenzie; brig Montilla, Hynes.

At Hartford, June 19th, schr Select, Rock, well.

Advertised for this Port.

At New York, June 22d, ship Louisa, Osborn; brig Emily, Griffith.

Arrived from this port.

At Philadelphia, June 23d, ship Archer, Marston.

At Boston, June 20th, schr Wings, Soulard; brigs Lucy Ann, Snow; Switzure, Sewell; Abigail & Eliza; Long Island, Davis; schrs Comet, Pike; Canton, Brown.

At Boston, June 21st, ship Logan, Woodbury.

At Holmes' Hole, June 19th, schr Eveline.

SPOKEN,

Lat 34, long 75, ship Pandora, hence for Boston.

Off the Capes of the Sea, hence for Philadelphia, June 14th, lat 36, long 79, ship Manco, hence for Liverpool.

Lat 34 May, lat 34, long 75, ships Ville de Paris and Philadelphia, hence for Liverpool.

June 14th, ship James Perkins, hence for Havre.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat North Star—Bennett and lady, Judge Steele, Thompson, Eisalla, Payne, Watts, Moberly.

Per steamboat F Miller—T J Gamey, J Ford, H Hussenbuth.

Per steamboat Levant—mrs Chappard and daughter, mrs Hatch, mrs Perrault and daughter, Vancy and lady, mrs Jacobs and daughter, mrs Davis, Major, J Walker, Cooley, P Dupuy, D H Tougood, J Kierlupp, B Adams, E Hardwick, O Sieane, K Wad, J Bernard, T Byrne, J S Freur, B Hayes, Reynolds.

Per steamboat J Dupre—L Miller, H Vansour, J Hodges.

Per steamboat Maid of Orleans—Lewis and lady, Sanders, Lane, Wilmington, Claiborne, Taylor, Williams, Clifton, Davis, Amelung, Tate.

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship KENTUCKY, capt Cutter, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. JOHN A MERRITT,

jy4 53 Camp st.

☞ The packet brig ARCHITECT, captain Gray, from Baltimore, is now discharging, lying at the foot of Julia street, 2d inadmission. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. G BEDFORD & BECK,

jy3 24 Customhouse st.

☞ The brig GULIELMA, capt Smith, from New-York, is now discharging at the foot of Buzzite street, second municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. G BEDFORD & BECK.

☞ BLL Browning, H Baker, and Urban Dreyfous, consignees of the brig Jonathan, are requested to send for their goods, at the vessel. jy2

☞ The barque JOSEPHINE from Philadelphia is discharging opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees will please send for their goods. I DENEGRE.

jy2 1 Customhouse st

☞ SCHOONER OEN VA—All persons having claims against the schr Oenova, are requested to present them for payment without delay, to PEARE WATT.

jy2-3t 92 Canal st

☞ The schooner DELIGHT, for Havana, will leave positively on Sunday, the 5th of July. For the balance of the freight, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to R GRONING & Co.

jy2-3t

☞ REMOVAL—S. GOODARD, jr. has removed to No. 46 Gravier st.

WHALPHALIA HAMS, of superior quality, for sale by

jy2 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—100 kegs prime leaf lard, for sale by

jy2 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

CEMENT—25 bbls prime article, for sale by

jy2 N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE on New-York, at three days sight, for sale by

jy2 N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st jy2

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE, for sale by

jy2 J P BONNET, 2 Royal st

FLOUR—50 brls superfine flour, for sale by

jy2 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, at 60 days sight, for sale by

jy2 DAVIS & HOBART, 101 Customhouse st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale by

jy2 O H MIERGEGAES, 48 Bienville st

FINE CUT TOBACCO, in store and for sale by

jy2 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

OIL OF VITRIOL—50 casks oil vitriol for soda makers, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS.

jy2

COPPERAS—50 barrels copperas for sale by

jy2 JARVIS & ANDREWS.

NAILS—1000 kegs assorted sizes, for sale by

jy2 STETSON & AVERY, 46 Gravier st

RIO COFFEE—300 bags superior quality, for sale by

jy2 STETSON & AVERY, 46 Gravier street

EXCHANGE on Havana for sale by

jy2 R GRONING & Co.

PAPER SEGARS—30 barrels genuine Mendoza's paper segars, in store for sale by J M CABALLERO,

jy2 32 Old Levee.

COFFEE—100 bags prime green Havana, in store and for sale by

jy2 J ROBERT & Co,

47 Bienville st

SOAP—200 boxes best quality, received per ship Kentucky, for sale by WILLIAM O. HEWES & Co.

BACON SIDES—100 casks Cincinnati cured of superior quality, for sale by STETSON & AVERY,

jy2 46 Gravier st.

HAY—40 barrels hay, a brand ship Kentucky, and for sale by WIGGIN & DEVENPORT,

jy2 46 Gravier st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

WHIG STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 *Chartres street.*

THE PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, *per annum, in advance*, $12

TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10.

☞ Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain. ☜

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1840.

☞ 126 ☜

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 DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge;
3d do JOSEPH BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WILLIAM DE BUYS,
W. W. C. CLAIBORNE,
L. L. FERRIERE,
GLENDY BURKE,
GEORGE BEDFORD,
A. W. PICHOT,
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

WHIGS, ATTENTION!

A general MEETING of the WHIGS of the parish of Orleans will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 3d of July, at half past 7 o'clock, in *Canal Street*, between Chartres and Royal streets.

All persons friendly to the cause of

HARRISON AND REFORM,

are invited to attend.

By order of Central Whig Committee.

T. URQUHART, President.

J. B WALTON,
W. H. WHITE, } Secretaries.

WHIGS!

We would call the attention of the WHIGS of the city to the meeting, to take place this evening, upon the "Neutral Ground," Canal street, at half past 7 o'clock. It is to be desired that every friend of HARRISON AND REFORM will be present, as addresses will be delivered by BADE PRESTON and other gentlemen of acknowledged ability. Come every one of you—the hour of trial draws near.

PROTESTED DRAFTS.

The working of the hard money principle!

We are credibly informed that, the instances of drafts of the Treasury department being protested for non-payment, have been numerous of late. And it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for individuals, having checks upon the post master in this city, to be compelled to wait for weeks before they are honored. There is no excuse for this delinquency.—There is something rotten in this business. Every one who gets a letter out of the post office has to pay for it in specie, and so exact are the clerks in the office, that if an applicant for letters falls short a single cent in his cash, he can not obtain them. He has to pay beforehand to the uttermost farthing. The money therefore should always be in readiness to take up drafts, if the department has not swindled its creditors by drawing without funds. The officers of the general government can not plead outstanding debts as a plea for a refusal to pay upon demand. They do not give credit. The *people* must pay them, whether they pay the people or not.

This is the practical operation of the Sub-Treasury. The people must pay, even if they have to work for nothing. Several instances have come to our knowledge of drafts being refused upon the most frivolous pretences—not only by the Postmaster but by others. If this is the working of the Sub-Treasury system in the ship, what will it be in the trap. The whole scope and tendency of the measure, as well as of the general policy of the administration, seems to be to secure to the officeholders, from the President down, their salaries in hard dollars. The people may whistle for their earnings if the officeholder is supplied. It will come to pass soon, that when a hardworking creditor of the Government presents a Treasury draft for payment, he will be answered by the Sub-Treasurer, in the words of VAN BUREN, "the people expect too much from the Government."

In the instance of the Treasury draft protested on Tuesday last for *ten thousand and sixty dollars*; it operates with cruel effect upon the laborers who were to receive their wages out of the money. But what's that to the Government! What care the pampered officials at Washington how much the people suffer provided they put money in their own purses. "The Sub-Treasury is a device of the administration, intended for the good of the officeholders.—We must take care of ourselves, and you must do the best you can." This is the language to be used by our rulers to the honest applicant for just dues. With such expressions the people are to be put off, whilst the official jingles his well-lined pocket in derision of their empty bellies. What better evidence of this is needed than the fact, that the locofocos in congress, by a violation of the rules of the house, have put aside the business of the people, in order to accomplish their designs upon the dollars! All private business has been postponed; and no man can get a bill through the house, however just his demand upon his country may be. To the righteous demands of the people, the administration answers, Money! money! money! The orphans' rights and the old soldiers' claims, are put aside by this same answer—Money! VAN BUREN wants the dollars, and he is determined to have them; and it would seem determined to keep them also, from the shameful manner in which Treasury drafts are allowed to be protested. The locofocos can't shake their heads at the banks now and say they did it. The Government dues are paid in specie, and the money is under the thumb of the officers of the Crown.

PROTESTED DRAFTS.

It is not necessary to specify every instance of the refusal of public officers to pay drafts drawn by the authorities at Washington in favor of government creditors. These delinquencies can be fully established whenever the proof is needed. Take the following case, as an example:

A draft drawn by AMOS KENDALL, post-master general, in favor of BEAU & RICHMOND, upon WILLIAM MCQUEEN, post-master at New-Orleans, for *nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents*, ($999 88,) dated the 22nd May, 1840, was protested for non-payment by JULES MOSBY, notary public, on the 23d of June, and has been returned to the north.

What a wonderful help to the poor man this sub-treasury is, to be sure! The holder of the draft might possibly sell it for Brandon, at par!

We understand that Mr. PRESTON, in his speech at the Arcade, applauded the Irish to the echo for building the splendid church on Camp street, and in the same breath denounced the Exchange bank for erecting the Hotel on St. Charles street. Here is fish for one and flesh for the other.

By the way the orator was particularly dumb about the St. Louis Exchange, built by the Improvement bank. The president of that bank was at his elbow, and perhaps his sensibilities overcome him.

The citizens of New-Orleans are in a fair way to become *nec plus ultra* democrats. What between the teachings of marquises and the orations of his highness of SAXE WEIMAR's particular friend, they will be as good republicans as are to be found either in France or the petty kingdoms of Germany.

Col. JOHNSON declines answering certain inquiries respecting HARRISON's military achievements, propounded by a committee of Van Buren men, in Greensburgh, Pa., on the ground that he is in "a delicate situation." Even the Colonel's frank and generous nature has been tinctured with reserve and non-committalism, by his long intercourse with that prince of foxes, MARTIN VAN BUREN. Come, Colonel, tell the truth and shame AMOS KENDALL.

Forty-two citizens of Maine have addressed a letter to Mr. F O G. Smith of the *Eastern Argus Revised*, and stated their determination to abandon Mr. Van Buren. He has consented to deliver a political address to them on the 4th July.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that the answer of the British government to the proposition of Mr. FORSYTH in regard to the North Eastern boundary, is highly favorable. He adds that it will be substantially accepted. Some modifications are required, but not of an essential nature.

The sub-treasury bill is still under debate. Congress will adjourn soon after its passage.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—In a late *Globe*, the following notice appeared:

"*Department of State, June 15, 1840.*

Vinton Butler has been removed from the office of Attorney of the United States, for the Western District of Florida."

Has he peculated, or gone to Texas, or has he only turned Harrison man?

It was stated in yesterday's paper that the steamboat *Chester*, which exploded on Wednesday last, was bound to Attakapas. This is an error. She was bound to St. Louis.

We are indebted to the Maid of Orleans for late St. Louis papers.

We regret to learn that a son of Mr. LUDLOW, manager of the St. Louis and Mobile Theatres, was recently drowned. He fell off the grounds of the boat in ascending the river and could not be recovered.

A SNAP.—The vote for president was taken on board the steamboat Empress, during her last trip up the river. The returns stood as follows:

In the cabin, 80 for Old Tip, 6 for Van Buren. On deck, 30 for Tip, and 16 for Van.

This is the way the vote in the United States will stand in November.

In case the administration goes into court and sues its creditors, it has been recommended that SWARTWOUT be attorney to represent the *absent* creditors.

Query. Why do not the locofoco holders of the $50,000 betting fund, of which so much has been said, come forward and take up the government protested drafts for the honor of the drawers?

The locofocos on Wednesday evening last, were much entertained by the incubations of a gentleman who has recently refreshed his democracy at the court of Louis Philippe.

The *Opelousas Gazette* promises Judge MOORE a majority in St. Landry that will make WIRT tremble.

Dr. BENJAMIN HARRISON, son of Gen. WM. H. HARRISON, died suddenly at Cincinnati, whilst his father was attending the celebration at Fort Meigs.

STEPHEN MEEK, a refugee from the State of Ohio, charged with murder, who had been arrested in the parish of West Feliciana, was discharged a few days since, on the ground that no demand had been made by the governor of Ohio on the governor of Louisiana for his detention.

Perkins' steam gun has been subjected to several experiments in New York. It discharges sixty balls in a minute, and with such force as to flatten them to the thinness of a wafer against an iron plate, distant 100 yards.

The generator is thus described by the Commercial Advertiser:—"The heat is conveyed from the fire to the water without exposing the generator to the action of the fire. This is done by means of the circulation, in iron tubes, of a current of hot water, which is entirely separate from, and independent of, that in the generator. The apparatus is exceedingly simple, and the whole is contained within the compass of an ordinary cooking stove. It has been found by experiments with this gun, that the generator is capable of furnishing a constant supply of steam for discharging balls at the rate of sixty per minute, and that one pound of anthracite coal will generate steam sufficient to discharge four pounds of balls; the steam has often been raised to a pressure of 700 pounds per square inch, but one-third of this pressure is sufficient to completely flatten the balls when discharged against an iron target 100 feet distant from the gun, and a pressure of 400 pounds per square inch, at the same distance, shivers the ball to atoms."

This extraordinary piece of ordnance was to be offered for public inspection.

NEW BOOKS.

Colin Clink, by Charles Horton, is a most amusing story, compounded of the humorous and pathetic, with no ordinary skill. Upon arriving at the end of the volume, we were not a little disappointed at beholding those tantalizing words, "*to be continued*." We shall have to wait perhaps several months for the conclusion of this interesting novel.

Master Humphrey's Clock, No. 3.—The interest begins to thicken. The story of the Old Curiosity Shop, is perfectly absorbing. This production needs no laudation of ours. All that Boz writes is eagerly sought after by a public of which he is the pet.

Harrison Melodies.—This consists of a number of beautiful and heart-stirring songs in praise of the Old Herd of Tippecanoe, set to airs that are familiar to every ear. Harrison songs are all the fashion just now. In the West the air is vocal with their melody.

These works are to be found at Messrs. Norman, Street & Co.

LOOK AT THIS!

Since Gen. HARRISON's letter to Mr. LYONS, and his speech at Fort Meigs, the retainers of federal locofocoism have become as rabid as a mad dog in the month of August. All their insinuations respecting the silence of the old hero; their calumnious assertions that he was under the guardianship of a committee that he dared not open his lips, that he was afraid to speak, having been branded false and preposterous by his letter and speech, they are at their wits ends for further materials of defamation. They have lost all discretion, and indulge in such wanton and palpable inventions, that the friends of HARRISON have only to show up their falsehoods as fast as they are fabricated.

As a specimen of the impotent attempts of the federal loco-focos to lie Gen. HARRISON into unpopularity, we may cite the instance of the certificate of five members of the spoils party in congress, that MR. CALHOUN, a member from Massachusetts, had received a letter from HARRISON, in which the latter acknowledged himself an abolitionist. This impudent falsehood has been seized upon by the loco-foco presses and republished, in the faint hope that it may help to counteract the salutary effect which Old Tip's letter and speech are every where producing. The *Globe* makes as much of it as the boundless invention and total recklessness of Blair and Kendall can effect, and the party cure elsewhere are begining to yelp in unison with the big dogs at Washington. Now here is Mr. CALHOUN's reply to the slanders of the federal loco-focos, and let the reader observe how effectually it annihilates the mishapen offspring of loco-foco malignity.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1840.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I must ask permission to add a few words to what I have already said in your column upon the subject to which I have been compelled to invite the attention of the readers of the Globe. That paper is the organ of the administration, and its editor is an officer of the house of representatives. His perversions and misrepresentations, therefore, cannot be suffered to pass unheeded. Besides, he has now called to his aid five members of congress, who make a letter of mine the subject of an address to their constituents.

I have already declared the charges, published in the Globe upon the supposed authority of that letter, to be false.

Under the new light which has broken upon the editor of the Globe, through the medium of the address of the five members of congress, he exclaims in his paper of last evening, "what did Mr. Calhoun write home that Gen. Harrison belonged to an abolition society for?" If it was not to *satisfy the anti-slavery men that he was a whole-souled abolitionist*, what was his motive? We think it will be difficult for Mr. Calhoun to assign any other."

No easier task could possibly be assigned to me than this. *I never wrote to a human being any thing of the kind.* The idea of Gen. Harrison was "a whole souled abolitionist," or an abolitionist of any description, never entered my mind, nor, as I believe, has it ever entered the mind of any man who is capable of reading, thinking, or judging.

"But," says the Globe, "in his letter Mr. Calhoun called that association an Abolition Society."

I did not think that I used so high language approaching such an idea. My letter is open to the scrutiny of all who wish to see it. Let the man stand forth who can find in it these words, or any words of similar import.

But the five members of Congress have so certified! Have they, indeed! Let us examine that point.

I stated in my first communication the reason why I was not at liberty to publish the letter in the newspapers. I felt myself under an obligation of honor not to do it. At the same time, I offered to show the letter to any gentleman of any party who doubted the correctness of my statement, or felt any curiosity upon the subject. Very many gentlemen have accordingly examined the letter.

I certainly never expected to see it in print, sincerely anxious as I was, from the beginning to publish it, could I but do so honorably. My surprise may be conjectured, when the letter itself, or, rather, what purported to be the letter, was presented to me by a friend this morning in the Globe, but with those significant words—"*he joined an abolition society*"—interpolated in the very body of it! I cannot trust myself to utter a syllable about this proceeding here. I leave to every one to make his own comments.

But there stands the letter in the veritable Globe, certified by Messrs. JAMESON, BOYD, TURNEY, and BYNUM "to contain the substance, and not to vary *materially* from the *form* and *language*" of the original.

"*Not to vary materially from the language!*" Indeed! The interpolation of those five ominous words —"*he joined an abolition society*"—does not "vary *materially* the language!" I would be glad to know what is the meaning of a variance of language, and in what it *materially* consists.

The truth is, that those five words change the whole character, the whole tenor, the whole meaning of the letter. See what follows!, as quickly as the types could be set up. "What," cries out the editor of the Globe—"what did Mr. Calhoun write home that General Harrison belonged to the abolition society for?"

The letter in question was written with a total ignorance of General HARRISON's opinions upon the subject of slavery, and took it for granted that those who had expressed dissatisfaction at his being nominated were as ignorant upon the subject as myself; it was, therefore, simply a caution, and so expressed, against any premature denunciatory action.

The individuals who originally sought information as to the correctness of the Indian story—which is the basis of this matter—do not *know to this day* that General HARRISON was ever consulted upon the subject, or that he ever communicated the information to the member of Congress of whom they inquired. This fact puts to flight all the fine lady bugaboo of the Globe.

The extraordinary interpolation of which I have spoken has given the Globe an opportunity to repeat that the charges made through the Boston Post are substantially admitted by me. Hence I deem it important to bring the Globe again directly to the point. And I therefore once more repeat that the charge referred to, as heretofore specially set forth, *from whatever quarter they may come*, are, each and all of them, from beginning to end—every sentence, every word, and every syllable—FALSE and only FALSE; and that the inferences, each and all of them, legitimately drawn, or attempted to be drawn by the Globe as well as those deduced in the address of the five members of Congress, are as unfounded as the charges themselves are false.

W. B. CALHOUN.

It is unnecessary to examine particularly the structure of the letter furnished by the five members of Congress. When, however, they represent me as saying that "he (Gen. H.) while Governor of Indiana, for ten years, does every thing in his power to prevent slavery," &c., I must be allowed to remark that I have never "done" any such English as that with my eyes open. And I must beg of those five gentlemen that I may not be "done into English" any further by them.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

Messrs. Editors,

In the BEE of the first instant, you have published a statement from positive information obtained in St. Tammany. So far as that relates to the conduct of a candidate, it is believed to be true, but the information relative to the candidate for the house of representatives was obtained from one who was evidently unacquainted with the subject. Mr. Thomas J. Mortee is a whig candidate for the parish of St. Tammany, and it is confidently thought by a large portion of the Tippecanoe men of that parish, that he will beat his opponent, E. P. Ellis, by at least sixty votes. Both are whigs. The candidates for St. Helena are Thompson, whig, Bayles, locofoco; for Washington, Sibley, whig, Hickham, locofoco.

By the foregoing statement you will perceive that that the information received relative to candidates for the house of representatives is incorrect, and, if uncontradicted, might make doubtful that part of the communication referring to the congressional candidates which is believed to be substantially true.

ST. TAMMANY.

A DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—A shocking murder was recently perpetrated at Leipsic, Delaware. A colored man with his wife, who was a mulatto woman, but extremely light, arrived at that place, when a rumor was circulated that the woman was white with a black husband. A band of villains, headed by one named Henry Clark, visited their vessel, dragged the wretched woman from the cabin, outraged her person, then covered her body with an inflammable material, which they set on fire, and left her to die in horrible torments. One of the crew of the vessel named Fox, became State' evidence and revealed the names of the ringleaders of the gang. Some colored men, it is stated, also participated in the diabolical outrage. Clark was arrested, but succeeded in making his escape. The details of this affair are appalling indeed, and the citizens of Delaware owe it to themselves and to the laws of the country, to make an untiring effort to bring the offenders to justice. Fiends could not have consummated a more diabolical outrage. In a christian land and among civilized people, it is indeed disgraceful.

CHARLESTON, June 25th.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The mail schr. HAYNE, capt. GRIFFITH, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, via Key West.

We are indebted to capt. G. for the following account of the capture of a vessel by pirates, and the murder of a portion of the crew.

HAVANA, JUNE 19.—The following is a statement, with some of the particulars, of the loss of the Br. brig Vernon, having been captured by pirates on the 1st of May, 1840, together with a list of the crew saved, and those murdered, which you are at liberty to publish, with whatever additional comments you are pleased to make.

The Br. brig Vernon left Jamaica on the 26th of April, with a cargo of 85 puncheons of rum, and a crew consisting of James Cunningham, master, (resident of Halifax,) John Mitchell, mate, (resident of Halifax,) Peter Sandy, Benjamin Peach, Edward Norton, and James Tyler, (colored man,) cook, all bound for Halifax. On the first of May, at 10, A. M. with St. Antonio bearing south of west 3 leagues distant, a boat was seen rowing from the shore and making for the brig. At first sight, the captain, supposing it to be filled with some shipwrecked seamen, he bore down for it; but the wind being light, there was but little power to the vessel. On the proximity of the brig to the boat, the latter was discovered to contain seven men, armed with muskets and knives. When within reach of their shots, they poured volley after volley at the brig's crew, who were obliged to retreat below, with the exception of the mate and one seaman, who took refuge behind the mast. Here they remained without any hope of relief, except by quiet submission, for their weak no arms on board, until the pirates came alongside. When by a motion to go below, made by the waving of the hand of one of the pirates, they to reluctantly went below and then left the deck clear of the pirates, who immediately boarded and ordered the captain to come on deck. On the captain's obeying their command, one of them stated that a Spanish man of war was lying at anchor in the river, and had sent for their papers. They next ordered the flag to be hoisted, and the vessel steered towards the land, which was done; and at night the brig was anchored in shore, close to a fisherman's hut. The sails were clued up and the crew ordered aloft to furl them; after this was done they conducted each one in the same manner from aloft and confined them together in the forecastle, and closed it tight. In about an hour and a half they opened the scuttle and ordered them on deck, on coming on deck they saw that there was an addition, to the pirate gang, of four fishermen; who, with the first set, were eating and drinking. The crew were then allowed something to eat. During the whole night I was allowed to approach them. The next morning they ordered the crew to get the brig underway, and after all the sails were set they steered the vessel about ten miles along the coast, where a river was discharging itself into the sea. Up this river they conducted the brig, about six miles inland. The name of the river is Pano Del Rio.—Here they moored the brig ashore, and ordered the crew to discharge the cargo.

They obliged Capt. Cunningham to assist in unloading, although he was weak from age. When the cargo was out, they ordered the captain and three of the crew into their boat, which had already five pirates in it. The pirates told them if that they were not going to return, they would give them a boat load of money. They made the sailors row the boat, and when about four gunshots from the brig, the work of death began, by one of the pirates in the bow of the boat, stabbing the cook in the heart. This was about four o'clock, and the signal they had to commence the massacre, was the order to cease rowing. After killing the cook, they threw his body overboard, and then stabbed him again, whilst in the water. At this moment, young Peach sprung overboard, and made for the shore, among the mangrove bushes, in which he secreted himself. Once he looked back, and saw the captain's head over the gunwale of the boat, and the pirates cutting his throat. The body of another sailor, Edward Norton, of Easport, Maine, was hanging lifeless abaft the boat. Young Peach, after his escaping from their hands, travelled ten miles through mangrove bushes, part of the time, and by swimming the rest, in the water. He was stripped, as they all were, by the pirates, of every thing but their pantaloons, hence, his feet were continually bleeding, from the cuts he received in the mangroves. During this period, he had nothing to subsist on but a wild pigeon, he killed with a stick on the second morning, when in the mangrove bushes; still he wandered on, sucking the blood and eating the flesh of this bird.—At last he saw a small schooner sailing along the coast, but it growing dark, he soon lost sight of her. That night, he slept all night, and in the morning, with unfeigned joy, he discovered he had reached in shore, and fearing lest he was about to fall into the hands of some of the same gang, he hesitated a moment, but such was his miserable condition, from starvation and thirst and the heat of the sun on his bare body, that he had rather die than continue such a miserable existence. He therefore swam off to the schooner, and then threw himself upon his knees before the captain, and begged for bread and water. The captain not understanding him, but supposing that he was a cast-away sailor, he took care of him, and by signs made him understand that he was safe. After seeing the unfortunate attended to, Captain Antonio Peloso, the worthy Spanish captain of the schooner, consted along the shore in search of the pirates supposed to be there. When he came within 6 miles of Cape Antonio, he landed; when the English sailor pointed out, thinking that the vessel was there, and having no suspicion of pirates, on landing, he was met by 7 pirates and 4 fishermen, who threatened his life, but by artifice he deceived them and gained their confidence.

From them he gained the intelligence of an English brig having been taken, and part of the crew murdered—that two were still alive but would soon be put to death. It was now that the brave Spanish Captain Don Antonio Peloso, determined to save these unfortunates, or die in the attempt. He gave the pirates three muskets, and invited them to break out with him on the morrow, but before leaving them, he sought an opportunity of seeing the two sailors who were then in their power, and still alive. The pirate captain said that after murdering the captain and part of the crew, he reserved the rest to paint the boat and mend the sails—that now the work was done, and to-morrow they must die. In order to gain greater confidence with the pirates, Capt. Antonio Peloso informed them that he had picked up on the coast, an English sailor, who probably had escaped from this vessel, and to-morrow when they come