LATEST DATES.

New-York	Aug 7	London	July 3
Boston	Aug 6	Liverpool	July 4
Philadelphia	Aug 6	Paris	July 4
Washington	Aug 7	Havre	June 30
Baltimore	Aug 7	Bordeaux	June 27
Charleston	Aug 11	Boston	July 27
Havana	July 27	Vera Cruz	Aug 1
	Aug 10	Tampico	Aug 1
		Vera Cruz	June 30

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

Specie	5 @4	⅌ ct prem
S Bank Notes	2½@3	prem.
S Treasury Notes	par @ ¼	⅌ ct prem
Sovereigns	8 5 10@8 5 20	
Spanish Doubloons	8 17 71@8 18 63	
Mexican do	7@3	⅌ ct prem
American Gold		
Mississippi Money		
Natchez	par@3	do do
Do Branches	par@3	do do
Do 6 m past notes	60@90	do do
Do 12 m do do	65@70	do do
North State—on demand	65@70	do do
Do 12 m past notes	65@70	do do
Central Ga	50@61	do do
Lake Washington	55@65	do do
Commercial R R Bank of Vicksburg	55@65	do do
Do past notes	55@65	do do
Bank of Vicksburg	60@70	do do
Vicksburg Water-Works	60@70	do do
Tombigby	8 @65	do do
Planters' Bank, Madison county	No sale	do do
Commercial Bank, Columbus	30@35	do do
Bailey's past notes	20@35	do do
Port Gibson do	60@65	do do
West Feliciana do	20@25	do do
Brandon Bank do	95@97	do do
Manchester do	20@25	do do
Natchez Railroad do	20@25	do do
Mississippi Shipping Company	No sale	do do
Real Estate Bank Company	70@75	do do
Absentees and Protested	No sale	do do
Alabama Specie-paying Banks	5@10	do do
State Stock	50@60	do do
Tennessee	60@65	do do
Arkansas State Bank	30@35	do do
Do Real Estate	34@40	do do
Texas Treasury Notes	77@75	do do
Clinton and Port Hudson	60@70	do do

Checks on do payable at Cin. Ex N O, not redeemed.
Bank of Pennsylvania ..... dis. uncertain
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri ..... par @1 do prem.
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida ..... uncertain.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Aug. 7.

130 shares United States Bank		64½
50 do do do		63
50 do do do		64½
50 do do do		63½
300 do do do		64
50 do do do		63½
50 do do do		64
25 do do do		64½
100 do do do		64
100 do do do	30 ds	63½

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5.—Cotton—The last three days the Cotton-market has exhibited very little activity, the transactions during this period having been mostly in parcels for home consumption, without change in prices. The sales embrace 900 bales Upland and Florida, at 7@9, c; and 200 Mobile, at 9@10½—together, 1,300 bales.

The arrivals have been—from:

Texas	156 bales.
Mobile	472
Georgia	339
South Carolina	192
North Carolina	3
To al	1156 bales.

Total import, since 1st instant, ... 1156 bales
Export, from 1st to 31st July, inclusive ..... 102,840 bales
Export from United States, since 1st Oct ..... 1,793,145 bales
Same time last year ..... 1,020,217 bales
Same time year before ..... 1,313,902 bales.

TOBACCO—We have no change to notice since our last, the receipts of Kentucky, have been more plentiful; the market, however, is quiet, and we have no sales to report worthy of notice. By auction, we have Kentucky, principally unmerchant able, and very common, sold at 2½@3c, average 2d 11, $4 18, and $4 07—2, 3 and 4 mos.

SUGAR—Sugars of Muscovado continue very firm, and from the stock in store, there is but little disposition to sell at present rates. The sales since our last have been limited, partly owing to the fact that but little has been tending; embrace 400 hds New Orleans, 200 hds Cuba sugar, twelve sugar mills public; 200 Porto Rico, principally to go out of the market, at 6⅞@7c; 50 St Croix, 8⅛@8⅝; 75 brls white Brazil, 8⅝@; 50 brls Havana, 7½@8; and 300 white do. part for refining, 9½@10½c—all 4 mos.

MOLASSES—The demand continues quite moderate, except for prime Porto Rico, which is scarce, and in some request. We notice sales of 160 hhds sour Trinidad Cuba for refining, supposed 31c; a cargo of Matanzas, on terms we did not learn; 30 tcs prime Cuba sugar-house, 26c; 70 brls fair New-Orleans, 34; and 80 casks and brls Porto Rico received countwise, in small lots, at 30@32½c—all 4 mos.

LEAD—In our last we noticed considerable sales of pig at an improvement of former rates. The stock is now much reduced, and holders continue firm at the enhanced rates then reported; we understand, 600 pgs Missouri have been sold since at 4 1-16c, cash.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—COTTON is firm, 30 bales New-Orleans sold to a manufacturer, at 10½—6 mos credit.

The limited number of arrivals with corn has caused some further advance in price; sales have taken place at 68, no white of any consequence in market.

Flour quiet, prices unchanged.

Oats are low, owing to heavy supplies

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Sales this week have been but limited, consequently no changes of prices have taken place. The stock of goods on hand is comparatively small, and the receipts equally so—the fall supply not having commenced arriving.

Bacon—Hams, 10; hog round, 7½c, scarce.

Coffee—Havana green, 12@13½; Rio, 13@14—scarce. Java, 18@18; St. Doming, 12@12—to demand.

Flour—$4@4 25.

Grain—Corn, in sacks, 25@30—Wheat, 62@65—Oats, 25 to 30.

Lard—8@10; scarce.

Lead, small lots have been sold at 3½@3¾.

Molasses—The supply is large, on the levee, we quote it at 30c, by the quantity; 32@35 in stores.

Pork—Fresh, no sales; in brl, mess, 15½@16; prime, 10@12, no sales of any consequence.

Salt—T I, 30@32½ ⅌ bushel; G A, $2 25@2 75 ⅌ sack; Kanahwa, $3; L S, $ 4@2 25.

Sugar—Large stock of N. O. sugar, in store, 5½@6; lost, 16 to 1 c.

Whiskey—Sales made of raw whiskey, 22@23—rectified at 26 and 28—distilling.

MOBILE, Aug. 13.—COTTON has receded about ¼ cent, and very dull; the sales since this day week only about 400 bales—strictly "fair" cotton may be quoted at 9½@9¾. The continued irregularity and gradual decline in exchange, is perhaps the principal reason of the depression in cotton. The present week has been a heavy one in exports, and our stock is now reduced to 21,000 bales. The receipts this week are 8,700 bales.

In eastern produce, provisions etc, there is not great change, except in flour, which has declined, and is now quoted $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

Bagging and Rope (Ky), 31@35c for the former, and 12 to 13½c for the latter, are the prevailing rates, for cash and time.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(Correspondence of the New-York Express.)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, (Hayti), July 21.—Provisions dull—Flour, $26; Pork, $30; Beef, $36; Coffee, $18; cotton, $17; Logwood, $9@10; Specie, 200 ⅌ cent; Spanish doubloons, $16@17.

MATANZAS, Aug. 4.—Sugar, half and half, 6½@10; to 6¾ reals ⅌ arroba; inferior, 5½@6; to 5½@6; white alone, 10@11; quebrado, 6@7; inferior, 5½@6; coffee, 1st quality, 6; 7½@8 ⅌ quintal; 2d quality, 5½ 7½@7 50; fringe, 5@5 50.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—per ship St. Mary; 344 bales cotton, 200 do wool, 295 hhds sugar, 43 hhds tobacco and sundries.

New York—per ship Panthea: 484 hhds tobacco, 207 bales cotton, 1351 packs skins and sundries.

Havre—per ship Logan: 1235 bales cotton, 154 bales hides.

Havana—per brig Kremlin: 475 bales cotton, 1200 bush. cocoanuts, &c.

Havana—per brig Carabou: 263 bales cotton, 201 kegs lard.

Matamoras—per sch Byron: sand mdse.

New York—per sch Wm Seymour: 271 tcs molasses.

IMPORTS

Liverpool—per ship Eleanor: railroad iron, crats earthenware, blankets and sundries.

Matanzas—per sch Sabine: 934 sacks coffee and fruit.

Boston—per sch Signal: 646 hhds lime.

Mayre—per ship Mount Auburn: mdse.

Havana—per brig Mary Ann: 252 shs coffee, 4 qr casks wine, and 20 bbls wine.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Eleanor—A & J Dennistoun & co; W de Larue; G W Wells, H & W Hopkins; German & McMahon; Forstall, Romain & co; H Leverich & co; Armistead & Otis; Brusles & co; F de Lizardi & co; capt Pemberton, and order.

Per brig Mary Ann—F de Lizardi; J Albert and master.

Per ship Mozart—Y David, Hathaway; C Dumonte; Pizzard; G Mahon; V Mengen; Dolhouse; Duconge; L Pilie; Magdeleine; Cramer & co; Peoble & Barriere; F Taisne; Justus; Vairin & co; Duprey & Canizy; Kolliqs & Brother; A Albert; L Farre; J P Bonnet; Vignaud; Howrigol; L Burnard; Morel; Valentine & Reddock; Wagner & co; Rideau; Rivas; Jones Brothers; Kohn, Daron & co; F Treat; Barbot; Zambelle; A Maurun; Clawson; Vi s; Blancard, Elmer & co; L Faures; A Walch; Gilley; Shreeber; Revolet; Breard; and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Peoria from Cincinnati—26 pcs bagging, 12 bales cotton, 5 hhds tobacco, 50 kegs butter, [illegible] hhds bacon, 50 kegs lard, [illegible] Vairin & co; 192 [illegible] 66 coils rope, [illegible] Joseph Landis & co; [illegible] 320 kegs lard, [illegible] D Gore; 5 kegs butter, [illegible] bbls flour, J L Lewis & co; 300 do W C Tompkins & co; [illegible] bbls whisky, Nahors & Bro; 60 shd bacon, Ward, Moffatt & co; 184 pcs bagging, J A Wilson; Mahard & Bro; 13 do J Landis & co; 6 bbls whisky, 12 kegs butter, J H Harrison; 7 bales cotton, Forstall, Romain & co; 3 boxes cheese, R D Gore & co; 18 bales cotton, M D Cooper & co; 15 do Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan; 30 do Taylor, Gardner & co; 20 do M White & co; 300 sacks corn, Halsey & Bell; 300 bbls lime, 30 kegs butter, 6 bbls whisky, and small quantity of eggs, chickens and turkies.

Per steamer Sam Gampe from St Louis—67 pcs bagging, J Landis; 30 coils rope, J H Leverich & co; 1 hhd tobacco, Ferguson & Reid; 9 do Meddaux, Collard & co; 24 J H Brad. Bach & co; 5 do tegart & Hawthorn; 4 do and 241 pigs lead, C Dennis; 40 kegs butter, 13 do lard, Mahard & Bro; 91 pigs lead, 3 bbls tobacco, 22 bbls apples, 28 shs onions, 1 barrel center oil, lead lump, and cast iron mdse, Committee & Allen; 40 kegs butter, 301 sacks corn, J Ferguson, capt Cox; 625 do J Little; 219 do, 60 do oats, Sloan & Bro; 14 sacks oats, 200 do bean, Geo Wilson; 7 bbl cobweb, Bailey, Watt & co; 46 sacks corn, 20 do onions, 40 bbls apples, 30 sacks potatoes, 120 doz chickens, 60 cattle; 103 hogs, 1 cow and calf, owners on board.

Per steamboat John Armstrong from Fields Mills—12 tcs sugar to Martin Pleasants & co; 35 hhds sugar, Hall & Bear; 16 do P A Chempomier; 7 bales moss, Malcolm and Martin; 3 do sundries, order.

Per steamboat Robert Fulton from Baton Rouge—74 bales cotton, L Lacarpentier; 12 do (new crop) O Green & Bros; 19 N Benoist; 7 Mennaut White & co—spud 100 bales; 7 pcs castings, 1 bag, Tyler, Gardner & co; 1 copper kettle, A Pascal; 1 sugar kettle, S Rotchford; 1 cow and calf, owner on board.

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery—Class No. 78. Extra, for 1840.

60 39 45 30 6 38 75 63 56 36 71 60 74.

THIS DAY, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
CAPITAL PRIZE $12,000;
$6,000, $3000, 10 of $600.
Tickets $4 00.
LOUISIANA LOTTERY.
To be Drawn in the Exchange Hotel St. Charles street, at 3½ o'clock, p. m.
76 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	1,200		1,200
1	1,100		1,100
10	600		6,000
20	300		6,000
20	200		4,000
20	150		3,000
20	120		2,400
20,000 prizes, amounting to			$32,800

Tickets only $4 00; Halves $2 00; Quarters $1.
A Package of single Tickets for sale at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.
a16 No. 85 Canal street.

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."

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

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1840.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

WHO ARE THE PARTIES THAT WILL BE EXCLUSIVELY BENEFITTED BY THIS LAW?

We cannot recur too often to the direful effects of this bill, the most despotic that ever emanated from any government under the sun. They are fraught with evils so intense to the best interests of the community, that if persisted in they must inevitably bring ruin on our country, and convert into a curse the blessings hitherto showered down in abundance on one of the fairest portions of God's creation.

In order to arrive at correct impressions who are the parties that will derive advantage from this law, we must examine the condition of the various interests which go to make up the sum and substance of national wealth and prosperity.

In the first instance, what will be the effects on the agricultural interests of the country? Can it be demonstrated that any possible benefit will accrue to the tillers of the soil; on the contrary, we will prove that they can only be materially injured by such a state of things. It cannot be denied that the hot-bed system of credit, superinduced by the destruction of the national bank, and the multiplication of State banks, stimulated into existence by the government itself, have caused the agricultural interest to be involved in debt. The planter and sugar-grower are all under pecuniary engagements, more or less heavy, and their only means of payment is the value of their property and the proceeds of cultivation. This property was mostly acquired at high prices and upon the payment of a certain sum in hand, with obligations to pay the remainder of the purchase money in annual instalments. The annual payments become due in the spring of the year; owing to the low price of cotton and sugar this year, and the shortness of the crops last year, not one in ten of the planters have been able to pay from the proceeds of cultivation. The extinction of public and private confidence renders money extremely difficult to be obtained, and if in addition to these sources of embarrassment, the property of the planter becomes reduced in value, it will be found that the whole plantation, hands and equipments will be insufficient to satisfy an ingulfment. The operation upon the planter then will be this: he will have to surrender his estate to pay a small balance on the purchase money; at the same time, all that he has previously paid will turn out a dead loss. This proceeding will benefit the seller, who has received large sums in part payment, but the cultivator and tiller of the soil will certainly be sacrificed.

Will the mechanic be benefitted by the late passage of the sub-treasury bill? Let the mechanic answer the question. Does not his being employed depend upon the ability of others to employ him? When the planter, and merchant, and landowners are depressed, are not his resources cut off? The mechanical interest is more intimately connected with the prosperity of the country than perhaps any other. The joiner, bricklayer, &c., derive their sustainance from the ability of property holders, to purchase their services. Any action of the general government, which depresses the price of property, diminishes the ability of owners to employ mechanics, and to that extent deprives them of their bread. The mechanical interests thrive or droop as commerce and agriculture flourish or are depressed.

Will the laborer be benefitted? The doctrine of the sub-treasury advocates, strikes directly at the wages of labor. Listen to the opinions of the locofoco Senator Buchanan, which he gave utterance to in the last session of congress "That wages were entirely too HIGH in this country, and that there was no reason why labor should not be as cheap in this country as in Europe. It is the banks that keep up the value of produce; if you can put down the banks, labor will be reduced to eleven pence a day in the United States."—It will be perceived that the working men are particularly aimed at. In the general reduction of prices they are not to be benefitted because their wages come down with articles of every description. Not only this; but they must suffer from the confusion of things which must follow a general crash. They will be thrown out of employment, because none will be able to employ them. They will be worse off than others; because their necessities will be most pressing—their resources being confined to the acquisitions of daily toil. Whilst others are threatened with poverty, they are in danger of starvation. We might go through the whole extent of useful labour and show that not one branch of profitable industry will be promoted by the measures of the government.

Who will then be benefitted by them? The rich and the office holder, and the only. Those who have hoarded up their money will be able to purchase estates for a trifle—and the office holder, whose salary is stationary, will profit by a reduction of prices. The wealthy will acquire principalities—the poor will be reduced to feudal dependence. There will be but two classes in the country. The excessive wealthy or the miserably poor.—The poor being ninety-nine in a hundred of the whole people. So far as the acquisition of property is concerned, it is immaterial to a man who has not got a dollar, whether an estate worth a million could be bought for a thousand or a hundred thousand; he cannot buy it. They only can buy it who have hoarded up their money. This anti-credit, sub-treasury scheme is justly styled "a measure to make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

We took advantage of the fine weather on Saturday afternoon, to enjoy a little relaxation from business, to do which, we bent our steps, as a matter of course, towards the depot of the Nashville Railroad. On arriving there we found several gentlemen of our acquaintance, intent on the same purpose, and taking [illegible] of a car, we were soon conveyed to the [illegible] shores of Lake Pontchartrain. At the Prairie Cottage we found Proctor busily engaged in serving out the best of beverages to his visitors. We then proceeded to Bayou La Branche, the extremity of the road, which is about twenty-four miles distant from the city. What, with entertaining conversation, the beauty of the weather, and the delicious sea breeze, we certainly had a most delightful time of it. We do not know a more agreeable mode of wiling away a summer afternoon in these dull times, conducive as it is to good health, and combining both recreation and pleasure.

ACCIDENT.

On the 4th July a man named Christian Cornelius, a native of Sweden, a sailor on board the ship Mozart, from Havre, fell from the main-top-gallant-yard to the deck, and was killed thereby.

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE STATE vs. JAMES WALKER *alias* Dr. HAYES.—This trial which has excited so much interest was brought to close on Saturday. After the jury was impanelled, the Attorney-General opened the case by reading the indictment, with which our readers are familiar.—Several witnesses were sworn and examined, and the proofs of the prisoner's guilt were so conclusive, that not a word was said in his defence by his counsel Mr. Grymes and Mr. Jennings.—The case was finally submitted to the jury, who after retiring for a few moments brought in a *verdict of guilty.*—The judge then ordered the prisoner to be remanded.

By the schr. Sabine we have received Mexican papers to the 3d and 4th August. They do not contain an item of news.

FIRE.—About half past eight o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the back part of the Maryland Arcade, in a building on Centre Market Space, between Second and Lombard street, and extending nearly to Frederick street. The fire made considerable progress before it was discovered, notwithstanding the shops in front of the building on Market Space were open. The firemen, however, soon arrested the flames, and the damage done was not of any great extent. It is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.—*Baltimore American.*

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The brig Una arrived at New-York on Thursday from Vera Cruz, July 16th. The affair of the Americanos and others arrested in California, and brought to Tepic, *note Magazine*, was undergoing an investigation in presence of the British and American Consuls in one account they also was [illegible] of as "Americans and British subjects, who were found about the coast of California."

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

It will be perceived by the following extract from the Mobile Advertiser and Chronicle of the 15th inst. that North Carolina follows as usual, the locofocos:

[illegible] FOR RETURNS.

DISTRICTS IN NORTH ALABAMA.

Since our last we have received returns from most of the Counties in North Alabama, and they are still future to the very core in locofocoism. We give the vote in the several counties heard from, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a Democratic friend of this city, now on a visit to North Alabama.

LAUDERDALE.

Locofocos.		Whigs.	
Smith,	913	Patton,	597
Dunham,	910	Garner,	562
Alexander,	919	McCade,	563
Locofoco majority,	340.		

FRANKLIN.

Locofocos.		Whigs.	
Baker,	1015	Skinner,	645
Reynolds,	983	Lewis,	616
McCullock,	972	Leigh,	563
LAWRENCE.			
FOR SENATOR.			
Locofoco.		Whigs.	
Rodgers,	773	Priest,	655
REPRESENTATIVES.			
Saunders,	788	Pucket,	652
Walker,	695	Stephenson,	617
King,	778	Ligon,	608
Locofoco majority,	145.		

LIMESTONE.

Locofocos.		Whigs.	
W. Davis,	882	Z. Davis,	273
Wynn,	860	Spottswood,	218
Locofoco majority,	615.		

MORGAN.

SENATE.

Rice,	749	Dent,	340
REPRESENTATIVES.			
McClanahan,	690	Clack,	295
Strode,	611	Ormond,	260
Locofoco majority,	385.		

JEFFERSON.

McMillion,	564	Tarrant,	310
Randolph,	564	Bagley,	314
Locofoco majority,	250.		

All the Senatorial Districts have now been heard from (one third were elected this year) and the Senate stands, Locofocos 20, Whigs 13.

In our next we expect to be able to give the complete and correct returns. The Locofoco reports are that Covington has not gone for the Whigs, as heretofore stated, and that Rivens, Whig, is defeated in Pike. Those reports must be taken with some grains of allowance, although they may be true. If so, the House will stand 46 Whigs, 54 Locofocos.—We shall probably be able to remove all doubts in our next.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN SOUTH ALABAMA.—Now, that the election is over, and the laurels of victory won by the friends of Harrison and Tyler, it will not be unprofitable to look over the whole ground, and account for our brilliant success; and, should we, in the course of our remarks, be guilty of a little egotism, we trust our readers will find a ready excuse for us, in our zeal for the success of the principles of our party. When the ADVERTISER and CHRONICLE were united in November last, the Whigs were wavering, divided, and enthusiastic admirers of HENRY CLAY, for we believed him to be the truest exponent of whig principles in the Union. We pledged to him, in our salutory article, our sincere, warm and undivided support, believing that he would be the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention; but at the same time pledged ourselves to whatever might be the choice of the Whig party. The news of the nomination of Gen. WM. H. HARRISON and JOHN TYLER, reached this city on the 18th of December, and although we were disappointed, in the next paper we run up the flag of HARRISON and TYLER to our mast-head, and have ever since battled under it to the extent of our feeble ability; with a success which the intelligent reader of the current and the unflagging zeal of the whig party only could command.

We believe that under such leaders, even Alabama might be redeemed, and we directed our concentrated energies to the accomplishment of so glorious and desirable an object. We urged upon the party a thorough organization in every county, and pressed the importance of nominating as candidates for our offices men who would visit the people, explain the principles of our party thoroughly to them;—men who would take the stump and expound our doctrines in every town, village, hamlet, and at every cross-road in the country. In Mobile the party was thoroughly organized; and, if we may be pardoned a digression, we did our work more nobly in a glorious cause, than did the whigs of Mobile county during the recent election. There was no flagging—no hanging back—they stood like veterans, shoulder to shoulder, in one solid phalanx and charged hot and often upon the almost serried ranks of the enemy, until victory perches upon their banners. To our—our suggestions, we believe, did much to