NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET
CORRECTED DAILY.

Specie	6 @7	ct prem
U S Bank Notes	2 @2½	prem.
U S Treasury Notes	5 @ 8	ct prem
Sovereigns	8 5 @8 5	25
Spanish Doubloons	17 @17	25
Mexican do	16 @16	50
American Gold	8 5 @8 8	00 ct pm

Mississippi Money—

Natchez	2 @35	ct discount
Do Branches	30 @35	do do
Do 6 m post notes	30 @35	do do
Do 12 do do	30 @35	do do
Union Bank—On demand	60 @70	do do
Do 12 m post notes	60 @70	do do
Gulf of Mexico	40 @55	do do
Lake Washington	50 @55	do do
Commercial & RR Bank of Vicksburg	55 @65	do do
Do post notes	55 @65	do do
Bank of Vicksburg	55 @70	do do
Vicksburg Water-Works	60 @80	do do
Timbuctoo	40 @65	do do
Citizens' Bank, Marshall County	No sale	do do
Commercial Bank, Columbus	30 @40	do do
Rodney, post notes	30 @35	do do
Port Gibson do	30 @35	do do
West Feliciana do	30 @35	do do
Brandon Bank do	55 @57	do do
Manchester do	50 @55	do do
Natchez Railroad do	3 @65	do do
Mississippi Shipping Company	No sale	do do
Real Estate Binds Company	70 @75	do do
Aberdeen and Pontotoc	No sale	do do
Alabama Specie-paying Banks	35 @ 5	do do
State Bank	46 @50	do do
Tennessee	41 @50	do do
Arkansas Real Estate—State Bonds	50 @61	do do
Texas Treasury Notes	50 @61	do do
Illinois and Port Hudson	60 @65	do do
Do do do payable at City Bk N O, not redeemed		
Bank of Pensacola		dis. uncertain.
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kyand Missouri, 1 dis. @1 do		prem.
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida		uncertain.

THE MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6, 1840.

REMARKS.—Our market during the three days which have elapsed since our report of Wednesday last, has exhibited very little change in any department. A fair demand continues to exist for our great staples, cotton and tobacco, but the transactions in all descriptions of western produce are on a very limited scale. The receipts of most articles, however, have been very light, and prices, consequently, are pretty well sustained.

Vessels continue extremely scarce, and the high rate of transportation to other markets, which is the consequence of the very limited amount of inward tonnage in port, has an unfavorable influence upon all articles of export. The weather since Tuesday has been clear and warm.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 2d instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 1367 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 907, Arkansas 58, Mobile 69, together 2184 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 2693 bales, Glasgow 3407, Havre 1954, Marseilles 1412, Antwerp 211, Havana 144, New York 8, Boston 370, Baltimore 127, Portsmouth 483, other ports 290; together, 13,909 bales; making a reduction in stock of 11,724 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the fifth instant, a stock of 116,361 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1839. Oct. 1, stock on hand		15,728
Receipts last three days	2184	
previously	890197	89,381
		9 8 03
Exports last three days	13908	
previously	777,36	791444
Stock on hand		116461

As stated in our report of last Wednesday morning the cotton market was very active in the first of the week, and closed remarkably firm on Tuesday evening at an advance of fully ¼ of a cent. Since then the market has been less animated, though the demand has continued good, and transactions would no doubt have been on a much more extensive scale but for the comparatively light stock on sale, and the very high rates which holders of desirable parcels insist upon obtaining. The sales of Wednesday amounted to fully 3000 bales; on Thursday to 3000 and yesterday to about 1500—making the business of the three days amount to 6500 bales, of which some 2000 bales were composed of what are termed classed cottons. Nothing has occurred that would warrant our making any change in quotations, but we may observe that prices continue exceedingly firm, and that the market especially for clean, showy cottons is, if any thing, rather tending upwards. The stock of Louisiana and Mississippi cottons on sale is very light, and principally in the hands of a few factors, who do not seem at all disposed to press sales. Of Tennessee and North Alabama there is more offering, though the supply of these is quite moderate and holders firm. The sales for the week ended last evening amount to 30 000 bales, in which are embraced 6000 bales mentioned above, which we notice particularly as follows, viz.—300 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, fair 7¼ at 8; 28 at 7¾, 181 at 7¾ 911 at 7 5-16, 18 at 8; 83 at 6¾, 15 at 8; 22 at 7¾, 46 at 6½, 65 at 7½, 20 at 6¾, 43 at 7½, 40 at 7, 35 at 7½, 23 at 9½, 61 at 9½, 100 at —, 268 at 9½, 21 at 6½, 226 at 7½, 40 at 8½, 200 at 8, 125 at 7¾ 60 at 7½, 130 at 8, 71 at 7½ cents; 1350 Miss. and W. Districts at 6½; 210 Miss and N. Alabama at 6½, 200 at 7; 131 Tenn. at 7½, 209 at 7; 77 N. Ala. at 8½, 252 at 7, and 64 Mobile at 8½ cent.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi.	Tennessee and N. Alabama.
Ordinary 5¼ @5¾	Ordinary 6 @6¼
Middling 7 @7½	Middling 6¾@7
Fair 8 @8½	Fair 7½@8
Good fair and finest 9 @9½	Good fair and finest 8½@9
Good and fine 11¼ @ —	Good and fine 9¼@ —

TOBACCO.—Since our report of Wednesday morning there has been only a moderate business doing in tobacco, from about 500 hds having changed hands. Prices have ruled very steady, a fair demand, principally for good fine leaf, and holders have succeeded in realizing a further slight advance on the prices quoted in our last report. We quote inferior leaf at 3¼, 3½ and 7½; for N. seconds and firsts, common, 7½, 8 and 8½; fair to good and fine leaf, 9 @9½; fancy and extra, 9½ @ 10 cents per pound. We expect to be light from this time to the 1st of October, and holders, the effect, modifier great firmness. We notice the following sales, viz.—94 hhds at 7½ cents for N. seconds and firsts—53 hhds at 7½, 6½ and ¾—22 hhds at 8½, 61 and 9—16 hhds seconds and firsts at 7½ and 9½—7 hhds at 4 7 and 9—13 hhds at 6½ and 7½—7 hhds at 7½ and 8—3 hhds at 7½ seconds at 7—5 firsts at 9—and 6 do at 9½—102 hhds, of which 13 A 43—22 do at 5—21 seconds at 7—and 17 firsts at 8. Arrived since the 2d instant, 252 hhds; cleared in the same time, for Havre, 1.3 hhds—Bilboa, 18—Nassau, N P, 2; total, 6.5 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1839. Oct 1, stock on hand		962
Received last three days	520	
previously	3,997	34517
		35179
Exports last three days	976	
previously	32,202	18202
Leaving a balance of stock of		16977

SUGAR—Louisiana, Sugar continues very little demand. Our last quotations, however, are still maintained—we have prices of Orleans. We are not advised of any further transactions of importance from plantations.

FLOUR.—Since our Wednesday's report the market has continued without any animation, but light receipts have caused a considerable degree of firmness on the part of holders, and sales for export have to a limited extent been at $3 ½ @3 75, which rates we adopt as our range of quotations for superfine. The transactions, generally, have been limited to the consumption of the city, and of places in the immediate neighborhood, though some few lots have been taken for export to the West Indies. The only noticeable sale which has come to our knowledge is of 1000 barrels at $3 68½. The receipts, during the last three days, have been only about 2000 bbls.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The demand continues good and sales are effected at 35 @ 36 cents for bagging with the usual proportion of rope at 8 @ 8½ cents. Sales of rope alone at 7½ @ 8 cents. Most of the stock, particularly of bagging, is held at these rates.

CANDLES.—The market is bare, or nearly so, of sperm, and an advance on our quotations could be obtained.

FISH.—We reduce our quotations for mackerel, which are extremely barren, and of all description of fish are generally without demand.

LIME.—There have been no further arrivals for some days and holders have obtained a slight advance. We now quote at $1 37 @ 1 50 per cask.

GRAIN.—The receipts of shelled corn in sacks have been very light during the last few days, and rather better demand has caused a slight improvement in the article. We now quote it at 62 @ 65 cents per bushel, with a heavy upward. Oats are still scarce, and have further advanced. Our quotations are now 70 @ 75 cents.

LEAD.—The only sale that has come to our knowledge is a lot of about 300 pigs at $3 75 per 100 lbs.

SALT.—The transactions in Liverpool sack salt are limited to lots from store, for which there is a fair demand, at $1 75 @1 87½ for fine, and $1 50 @1 62½ for coarse. Sales of Turks Island, in sacks, continue to be made at 40 cents per bushel.

WOOL.—The only transaction we have heard of for some days is a sale of 10,000 lbs. Mexican at 19½ cents.

COFFEE.—The last arrivals from Havana have brought some fresh supplies, and a little improvement in the demand has enabled holders, within the last few days, to obtain the prices of last week—say 10 @11 cents for prime green—the market has received no further supply of Rio. The few hundred bags which remain in first hands, are selling in small parcels at 11 @12 cents.

RICE.—The sales are at $3 50 @3 75 per 100 lbs for a very limited demand. The quality is principally good to fine, prime rice, which would command $3 8 @3 4 00, in small parcels, but the market is bare of this description.

EXCHANGE.—During the last few days there has been a little more doing in sterling exchange though no alteration has taken place in the rates, which we still quote at 12½ @ 13 per cent. prem. There is rather more French exchange offering, but drawers still demand it, and find buyers at that rate, to a limited extent.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

Sterling, £1 @£1 0 5 per ct. prem.	or 85 @ 90
France	5 @ —
New York, 60 days' sight	¼ @ 5 per ct. prem.
do 90 do do	¼ @ 5 do do
do 5 to 15 do do	¼ @ ¾ do do
Boston, at 5 days	¼ @ ¾ do do
Philadelphia	¼ @ ¾ per ct. prem.

FREIGHTS—The only engagement for Europe which we are advised of since our last is a brig for London at 35 shillings for tobacco.

FREIGHTS

Cotton ⅌ lb to Liverpool	3/4 d
do Havre	2 @ — c
do New York	1 @ —
do Boston	1 @ —
Tobacco ⅌ hhd to Cowes, &c	— @ —
do London direct	35 @ —
do New York	40 @ —
do Boston	45 @ 50
Flour ⅌ bbl to New York	12½ @ 15
Lead ⅌ ton	35 @ 5 00
Pork ⅌ bbl	1 50 @ —

(Commercial Advertiser.)

☞ This morning, at 9 o'clk, the MERCHANTS' TRANSCRIPT and New-Orleans Letter-sheet Price Current, will be published and ready for delivery at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, in the secretary's office, at the rate of $1 00 per dozen.

☞ The fine passenger steamer GENERAL BROWN, Captain I. S Dunham, will positively leave for Louisville and all intermediate landings this day, Saturday, the 6th inst at, at 4 o'clock, p. m. at which hour passengers will please be on board, foot of Poydras street.

HE LAWRENCE, 29 New Levee.

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the French ship ALEXANDRE TOUSSIN, from Havre, will be responsible for the freight they may be contracted by her crew.

BLANCHARD, ZIMER & Co.
26 Bienville st.

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs. A. Moorehouse & Co, are requested to call on the subscriber and receive our shingle machine and one box mitre, per steamer Leander, from Louisville, and pay charges.

ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co.
26 Poydras st.

☞ The French ship ALEXANDRE TOUSSIN, Loromaix, master, is now discharging opposite the mint. Consignees will please take out their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods.

BLANCHARD, ZIMER & Co.
26 Bienville st.

RICE—50 casks prime rice, in store, and for sale by
S G BLANCHARD, 33 Gravier st.

MOLASSES—In store, and for sale by
J W ZACHARIE & Co, 66 Customhouse st

EXCHANGE on New-York, for sale by
J W ZACHARIE & Co, 66 Customhouse st

PORK—20 bbls soft prime, for sale by
E OROMINO & Co.

SWEET MALAGA WINE—100 qr casks, for sale by
E OROMINO & Co.

EXCHANGE—Bills on Boston, for sale by
KOHN, DARON & Co, 38 Bienville st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY HALLETT, MAGNE & CO.
No. 81 Chartres street.

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

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1840.

WHIG
NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.
Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.
Second District—THOMAS GIBBS MORGAN.
Third District—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

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

YOUNG MEN'S TIPPECANOE ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Tippecanoe Association will be held this evening, at the usual place of rendezvous. Punctual attendance is requested.

G. KURSHEEDT,
N. DELAPLAINE, } Secretaries.

YOUNG MEN'S TIPPECANOE ASSOCIATION.

The members of the O. C. Committee of Fifty will please meet at the Parish Court House, on Saturday evening, the 6th instant, at 7 o'clock. The chairman of the several Ward C. Committees will please be punctual in attendance, with their reports.

JAMES J. DAY,
Chairman.

THE Mail failed again yesterday, beyond Columbus.

☞ The effects of the determination of the Van Buren Convention not to nominate a candidate for the vice-presidency, are already beginning to be felt. Discord and dissention pervade the ranks of the faithful. Some of the loco-foco journals in Pennsylvania condemn the decision of the Convention in very unmuzzled terms. Col. JOHNSON was the decided favorite of Pennsylvania, and the slight which that functionary received from the office-holders in the Convention will not easily be forgiven. In the South, JOHN FORSYTH's claims were regarded as indisputable, and the "party" are irritated and peevish at the conduct of the Convention in overlooking him. Here in Louisiana, there is as little harmony of opinion as in other States. One loco-foco paper upholds Mr. FORSYTH, despite his supercilious epistle; another (the Louisiana Journal) supports Col. JOHNSON; while a third leaves a blank space beneath the words "For Vice President," and appears willing to leave the people to vote for whom they please. The want of concert and union in the Van Buren party in regard to the vice-presidency, will probably effect, in some measure, the efforts of the party to re-elect the present executive. Many of the disaffected only lack a decent pretext to desert VAN BUREN, and swell the numbers of the friends of HARRISON. Under all circumstances JOHN TYLER will be chosen Vice President. He will get every Harrison State, and it is not at all improbable that South Carolina will give him her electoral vote. Even should Virginia not cast her suffrages for HARRISON, she will probably vote for TYLER as Vice President, rather than contribute to the success of Col. JOHNSON, whom she detests, by throwing the election into the Senate.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

Our readers will notice the advertisement of the Rev. Mr. MACAULEY, of St. Louis. We have several letters in our possession from persons of character and intelligence which speak of Dr. MACAULEY in terms of high eulogy.

His school is of easy access from this portion of the south, and in a remarkably healthy and improving city. St Louis enjoys the advantages of salubrity in a high degree, and the population is both refined and hospitable.

The speaker of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania has issued his warrant for a special election, on the 15th of June inst., to supply the place of Mr. Chandler and Mr. Swayne, two members of that body, recently deceased.

ILLINOIS.—The "Sucker" state appears almost as enthusiastic in the cause of HARRISON and REFORM as Ohio and Indiana. A gentleman writing to the editor of the St. Louis New Era, says:—"In Illinois I can find but one sentiment prevailing. The whigs are all life, the tories all dispirited. I could easily enlarge on this topic, but only wished to give the result of my last week's observation. It is this:—Illinois will give from 3000 to 5000, at least, majority for HARRISON."

One of the best houses in Mobile, whose reputation, says the Advertiser, has stood unscathed during all the storms which have swept over our city, on Tuesday, offered a planter of Wilcox county, for his coming crop of cotton, eight cents per pound; but in the event of the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, he pledged himself to give nine cents.

MEXICO.

Dates from Campeachy have been received to the 16th May. We learn verbally, that the Federalists were about attacking the town by sea and by land; great consternation prevailed, and most of the families had left. It was thought that although the Central General held out obstinately, that as soon as the attack commenced seriously the city would yield, as all the province of Yucatan had already declared in favor of the Federalists; the troops had nothing to eat;—but few soldiers, and they were depending on the walls alone for defence, until they should receive supplies from Mexico.

On the 12th May, the French sloop of war Sabine, arrived from Pensacola. The French brig DENOIS, had been there for several days. The United States ship LEVANT, from Pensacola, had also been there for several days.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

By the way of Louisville and Cincinnati we have received news from New York to the 24th May and Washington to the 25th.

In the House of Representatives, the motion to refer the joint resolution of the state of Indiana, asking for an appropriation to continue the Cumberland road through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report an appropriation, was called up. The question was divided, the motion to refer sustained, and that to report an appropriation was lost by a large majority.

The senate was engaged on private bills. Benton was to speak on the bankrupt law.

NEW-YORK, MAY 29.

The arrival of the fast sailing ship Eben Preble brings us important news from Canton to Feb. 23.

She brings intelligence that the English merchant captain, or supercargo, Mr. Gibble, who was taken prisoner by the mandarin boats for trying to smuggle from one ship to another, had been released.

It appears that high commissioner Lin, either out of policy or from pure generosity, or a mere freak, treated Mr. Gibble with every possible degree of kindness and attention. He took him under his special charge, took him to Canton, showed him all sorts of civilities, showed him all the curiosities of the city of Canton, and then escorted him down the river to Macao, with several mandarin boats, a large retinue of officers and men; and ultimately surrendered him to the British.

As it was on Mr. Gibble's account that captain Elliott declared Canton in a state of blockade, of course the blockade was withdrawn the instant he was surrendered.

The Ann McKim is reported below with several days later; but the captain of the Eben Preble says that on the 2d of February she had not any freight on board, that the Chinese new year commenced on the 5th of February, and lasted ten days, and that consequently she could not leave there till February 15th.

Linn was still very strict in not allowing British goods to pass the Bogue in American bottoms. The trade with Americans was still unrestricted.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)

Louisville, May 3d.

For the last three weeks we have not had one day to the week of uninterrupted sunshine—for more than a week previous to the barbacue, which took place to-day at the mouth of Harrod's Creek. It had rained incessantly. The barbacue was given by the county of Jefferson, and it was fixed at that place, more particularly with the view of not allowing the locofoco party to say it was a city affair—the city being decidedly whig, and the county pretty equally balanced between the two parties—the whigs of the county were determined to show what they could do unaided by the city.

The appearance of a few stars last evening gave promise of a succeeding day, bright and glorious as are Old Tips' prospects—that promise was not, however verified—the morning commenced with a drizzling rain and occasional showers, but the whigs were nothing daunted—at the hour appointed the military companies from Cincinnati with those of this city, departed for the festive ground. The spirit of the great principles of '76 is abroad in the land—and whigism is unchanged and unchanging. In our struggle for national independence, at the cry "to arms," the sturdy farmer left the plough in the furrow—the strong armed mechanic, his unwieldy iron upon his anvil, and every grade and condition of man, rushed, (as if a voice from heaven had summoned them to some high and sacred duty,) to their country's cause—so in '40, the same fire that animated the bosoms of our fathers of the revolution, now warms ours—the same spirit that promoted them to throw of the foreign, kingly yoke, now impels us to the high purpose of dethroning domestic corruption and misrule.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather—Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, sent forth their thousands in honor of the man who had led their sons to victory.

Very extensive preparations were made in the way of meat and bread, (one loaf measured eight feet in length, twisted in the French style) and hard cider—a log cabin was made on the ground, with abundance of coon and other varmint skins, and such decorations as belong to these primitive dwellings,—together with the modern ornament of a high pole and a most beautiful flag. The cabin was occupied by (L. Lawrence) one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of the county, who welcomed his numerous guests, and handed round the hard cider in a manner to do no discredit to Old Tip himself. The scene was enlivened by addresses from M. V. Thompson, candidate for Lt. Gov.; W. H. Field—H. Clay, Jr.—Gov. Poindexter, and your old friend and school mate, P. H. Pope, who, you recollect formerly, as a Jackson man, represented this district in congress. It had been known some days ago that Pope would, on this occasion renounce all allegiance to locofocoism—and when he came over the words in his speech, not so much for the mere words, but the serious and impressive manner, "I now bid Van Buren farewell" the effect was tremendous—the shout, the huzzas, the yells were perfectly deafening. It is useless to attempt a description of the speeches of these other gentlemen, as they are all personally known to you; you can better imagine than I describe the ability with which they handled the different subjects taken up by them. The day closed without the least unpleasant circumstance, to mar the interest of the occasion.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE WADDY THOMPSON.

We lay before our readers this morning, the address of the honorable WADDY THOMPSON, of S. C., to his constituents. We entreat them to peruse it attentively; it is the offspring of a powerful mind,—of one of the ornaments of the south. It fully sustains his high character as a logician, and a candid, fair and honorable debater.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CLAIMS OF Mr. VAN BUREN AND GENERAL HARRISON TO THE SUPPORT OF THE SOUTH, IN AN ADDRESS OF THE HON. WADDY THOMPSON TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS:

It has been my habit, on my annual return from Washington, to mix as freely with you that I have not found it necessary to address you in the form of a circular; circumstances have changed, and I now find myself holding opinions opposed to those of the undivided newspaper press of the state. It is due to myself and to you that I should not conceal these opinions from you, nor withhold the reasons which have led to them. I have not made up my mind hastily, as to the course which it was proper for those occupying the peculiar position which I do, to take in the coming presidential election. I have done so with the utmost deliberation, and after the fullest enquiry. Not that I have ever once thought of supporting Mr. VAN BUREN: you sent me here opposed to him, all that I have since seen of the principles and character of his administration has only tended to confirm and add energy to that opposition. But I had doubts whether there were not grounds of opposition to the other candidate, though not equally strong, yet strong enough to forbid my supporting him. There are differences of opinion on important subjects between Gen'l HARRISON and myself, but there is no prospect for the present, and I see but little for the future, of the elevation to the presidency of any one holding my peculiar principles. I have therefore to choose between the two and have the casting vote of preference, I cannot consent to withhold the expression of that preference. I do not intend to go into the canvass; but between that and voting at the election there is a wide difference. I do not intend to be forced into any position which will in any way interfere with my placing myself in opposition, if Gen'l HARRISON shall be elected, to any measures which he may propose, or generally to his administration. I have neither time nor inclination to be mere child's play, and unbecoming the state.—If it had pleased the leaders of the old nullification party to have abstained from any participation whatever in the contest, I should have been gratified; but it has not. The most strenuous advocates of Mr. VAN BUREN that I know are politicians and leaders of the nullification party. That party has been indeed dissolved, and the Proclamation of which it was the not dis'incly mustered under the banner of Mr. VAN BUREN. I cannot enlist in that service, and for the following among many other reasons: I have always looked with the greatest fears to the introduction into the politics of the Union of the system of the Albany Regency, a system commenced immediately after the close of the administration of John Quincy Adams, of which Mr. VAN BUREN is the acknowledged head. The great characteristic of that system is to govern men by addressing the lowest of their selfish passions, the love of money and of office. The same system upon which Sir Robert Walpole practised with such corrupting influence upon English morals, and with such fatal effect upon English liberty, if adopted by President, I would not sanction, by a re-election, the influences which brought Mr. VAN BUREN into power; no fair man will deny that he was brought into office by the overpowering influence of Gen'l Jackson. The first step in the decline of all free republics has been the nomination by the executive head of the government of his successor. It is a curious fact, and will be regarded hereafter, that a man should have attained the presidency without having associated his name with one single important period or measure in the history of his country. If the most prolix and minute historian were to write the history of this country previous to Mr. VAN BUREN's election, there is no single point in that history with which he would find occasion or reason to connect his name. I regard one of the very greatest danger of the times in which we live, greater even than the encroachments of the federal on the state governments, the alarming tendency to the accumulation in the federal executive, of all the powers of the co-ordinate department of the federal government. We have seen Mr. VAN BUREN persisting in pressing upon the country his financial schemes, after repeated decisions of the people against them, in defiance of their remonstrances and in disregard of their great and universal sufferings. We have seen him urging these schemes by all the vast patronage and power with which he is invested, and receiving the aid of those who have denounced these measures as destructive of the best interests of the country. What difference is there between an acknowledged despotism, where the executive makes the laws, and such a state of things as this, where he makes the laws through the agency of others, many of whom are themselves opposed to these laws?

There is one ground of objection to Mr. VAN BUREN which would forbid me to vote for him if I approved of his measures, which I do not; and if I had confidence in his professions, which I have not; I allude to the ferocious war which he has been waging, and which if re-elected, he will carry on with increased energy, upon the currency, commerce, and credit of the country. Never has the world known a people as prosperous and as happy as ours when he came into power; never has any people suffered more severe trials than we have. It has been one unbroken series of suffering, disaster, and misery. I do not sufficiently believe that nothing can restore prosperity to the country but taking power from his hands; nothing else will restore public confidence, and confidence is all that is now wanting. It is true that many of the causes of embarrassment existed before the last election; we should have suffered some of them if that election had not gone; and embarrassments of the country have been infinitely aggravated by his measures, I do not doubt. We have had other periods of deranged currency, but they have passed speedily away. Why has this been so protracted and severe? For no other reason than that the whole power of the government has been exerted to the direction instead of to the sustaining of credit and confidence. It is said that Mr. VAN BUREN has come to our principles. He says not. But that he is carrying out his own principles, those of his illustrious predecessor, in whose footsteps, with much more of policy than of dignity, he was pledged to follow. Has he come to our principles, our States Rights principles? It is not to be denied that he made his original profession of some of these principles; so did his predecessor, when he was a candidate. I do not look to his professions; what has been his practice? I propose to examine that, and to contrast the opinions of his competitor with his, on every one of these points. First, as to the tariff: General HARRISON regards the compromise of 1832 as of the highest obligation, and is disposed to adhere to it; and if more revenue is required, not to increase the duties on protected articles, but to impose duties on those articles which are now duty free; such articles as the people of the north use and do not manufacture, and as to which, the exemption from duties is more beneficial to them than to us.

What are the opinions of Mr. VAN BUREN on this subject? No one knows. I say no one knows what are the present opinions of Mr. VAN BUREN. We do know what his past opinions are; that he voted for the bill of abominations, the tariff of 1828; and that he boasted at Albany on his return from Washington, in a public speech, of having given support of the tariff. It was then said at the south that he gave that vote against his own opinions and under the coercion of legislative instructions. This I never believed, and it has been lately charged, and Mr. Talmadge of the Senate referred to as authority, to prove from under the hand of Mr. VAN BUREN, that he wrote to his friends in the New York legislature that those instructions were only in conformity to his fixed opinions; and it has not been denied. As to internal improvements, General HARRISON holds precisely the opinions of General Jackson, that congress possesses the power to appropriate money to works of a national character. I dissent from that opinion. But he is at the same time opposed to the exercise of the power. Mr. VAN BUREN professes with Gen'l Jackson that congress does not possess the power, but habitually sanctions it by exercise. More money was appropriated for internal improvements in the first year of his administration than was done in the whole four years of the administration of Mr. Adams. Now, I would rather have a president who admitted the power, but was opposed to its exercise, than one who denied the power, but habitually exerted it. As to internal improvement, it is no more a practical question than would be the embargo, except as to the Cumberland road and harbors; Mr. VAN BUREN sanctions both of these. I regard this as the very worst form in which the power can be exerted.—It is not only necessarily partial as it is confined in its benefits to the seaboard, but that is the very region where, from vicinity to markets, these improvements are not needed, and if they are, the people being wealthy can make them for themselves. It is in the more interior where they are needed, and where the people are generally too poor to make them.

A National Bank.—General Harrison denies the power under any express grant in the Constitution—but says, that if it shall be demonstrated that the public revenues cannot be collected without such an institution, he thinks that congress may, in that event, establish a bank. I never could see any, even of the strictest sect, who denied the power thus qualified. No government can exist without revenue—it would not, in such a case, be a question of convenience, but of necessity, absolute, imperious; and involving the very existence of the government. If congress may not, in such a case, charter a bank, that clause of the Constitution which gives all "powers, necessary and proper, to the execution of granted powers," is a mere nullity, and its framers were not that body of sages that we have supposed them. It was on this ground that the charter of a bank in 1816 received the support of Dallas, Crawford, Lowndes, and Calhoun, and the republican party of that day; and at a later day it was on this ground that the constitutionality of a bank has been advocated by Mr. McDuffie, and every leading politician of South Carolina. I expressed these views in a letter, published during my last canvass—I do not, however, think the establishment of a National Bank within the powers of Congress, as no such necessity has been demonstrated; and I do not anticipate any such. But I am not disposed to denounce those as either knaves or fools who think differently, when I remember that the charter was signed in 1791, four years after the adoption of the Constitution, by George Washington, President of the Convention which formed that instrument, with all the debates fresh in his memory—and the second by the great and virtuous Madison, who was its great architect.—Nor have I any such apprehensions as some express of the dangers of such an institution, when I remember that of 28 years existence of one National Bank, we have had a national bank for forty years; and that our liberties have not only survived it, but that no injurious influence was either exerted or attempted—and that those forty years were precisely the period of our greatest prosperity and happiness, and of advances in civilization and power, unprecedented in the history of the world. But if I thought it proper, when we have had no such institution, were years of universal stagnation of all the employments of life; and of that suffering and distress which results from a deficient or a vitiated currency.

I do not doubt that a bank, not sufficiently guarded, may become a dangerous engine in the hands of a corrupt government, and that it may be made subservient to the south. But if it be properly guarded, I have just as no doubt that the chief benefits of such an institution will be to the south, for the simple reason that the south is the paying, not the receiving section; and is therefore mainly interested in having a uniform currency.

But whatever may be the dangers, real or supposed, of a national bank, they sink into utter insignificance in comparison with those of a government bank; and the alternative contemplated by Mr. VAN BUREN, I do not think any longer doubtful; and I think I have heretofore proven it.

But it is said that General Harrison is an abolitionist, and that it was for that reason that he has been nominated over Mr. Clay—who was so obnoxious to the abolitionists, that none of them would vote for him. You cannot have forgotten that the very men, and the very presses, who now tell you this, up to the very moment of the Harrisburg nomination, said that Mr. Clay was an abolitionist. Now you are told that he not only is not, but is especially objectionable to the abolitionists. Both cannot be true. What is that man so suddenly transformed Mr. Clay from an abolitionist into an enemy of abolition? I will tell you. He is no longer a candidate for the presidency. He is in no body's way—and has therefore a respite from calumny. He is now a marvellous proper man. But let that illustrious citizen—illustrious for every great quality that elevates our country, be nominated by the democrats, and the same war of calumny and falsehood will again be waged against him.

Harrison an abolitionist—a Virginian, and that Virginian a Harrison—an abolitionist! Does any one really believe it?

No one man living north or south, has done and suffered as much in the cause of defending this institution of the south. No man living has given as many votes against that institution as Martin Van Buren; and he never changed or wavered in this course until, without such change, he could not have hoped to be elected president.

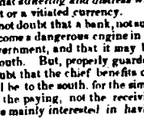
Now it is bad enough to challenge our especial confidence for an old undeviating enemy, who never ceased to oppose us until the necessity of his political position made it expedient—but it is too bad at the same time to ask us to denounce an old long tried friend, who has sacrificed himself to our interests. What friendships can we hereafter expect—what friendship do we deserve, if we thus act? Allow me to submit the proofs in support of the broad proposition which I have asserted.

Mr. Van Buren voted in the New York convention to confer the highest privilege of a freeman upon negroes. It was carried mainly by his influence; and it is to him that we are indebted for the fact, that the powerful representation of forty members from the state of New York are now elected by negroes.

[To be concluded in our next.]

☞ To-morrow a collection will be made in the St. Louis Church, during divine service, for the benefit of the male orphans.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public, to the sale of valuable real estate, situated in the second and third municipalities, which will take place to day at the Exchange, at twelve o'clock. The sale will be made by the sheriff at very liberal terms, viz: one-fifth cash and the balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, without interest and endorsers. For particulars of sale, see advertisement on our first page, under the head of "Sheriff's sale."



NEW ORLEANS, June 8th, 1840.

LOUISIANA LEGION.

THE officers of the Louisiana Legion are requested to meet on Wednesday next, 10th instant, at 9 o'clock, p. m. in the Council Hall of the first municipality, for affairs of importance.

C. F. DAUNOY, Lieut. Colonel Comd.
C. MASSIEU, Adj't of the Legion.

FEMALE ACADEMY.—ST. LOUIS, (MISSOURI.)

REV'D Dr. MACAULAY and LADY, of St. Louis Female Academy, respectfully intimate that they can accommodate a few additional young ladies, as boarders, to whose health, comfort and literary improvement every attention will be paid. All the branches of a useful and ornamental education are taught; and for experience and success in conducting the education of youth the following references are permitted:—Right Rev'd Bishop Kemper; the Rev'd Geo. Light, D.D.; Rev. Patti; Wm. Glasgow, Esq.; P. Chouteau, Esq. (of the fur company); Alex'r Bullitt, Esq., of this paper, &c. &c.

Terms:—Board and tuition of twelve weeks, for board and education, payable in advance, $60 00; an extra charge is made for music, drawing and painting. jd-6wd

CERTIFICATES—City of New Orleans 5 per cent. Loan, dated 1st January, 1836, redeemable 1st January, 1846—two of $1,000 each, with corresponding coupons, warranted from 1st July, 1840, to 1st January, 1845, for sale by
HAGEDORN & CRAMER 30 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE on New-York, for sale by
VAN WYCK & Co, 34 Camp st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

Articles	From	To
Bacon, U. States	9	9
Western	9	9
Smoked Beef	14	16
Cargoes		
Beef, R. Ports, ⅌ ℔		
Western	7½	8½
Northern		
Bread, ⅌ cwt		
Pilot	4 50	—
Navy	3 50	—
Crackers	4 00	9 00
Butter, ⅌ ℔		
White	—	—
Yellow	—	—
Bottles		
Duty, 32 ⅌ gr not larger than quarts		
English porter ⅌ gr	7 00	8 00
French wine, ⅌ litre	5 50	6 00
Cordage, ⅌ ℔		
Ia & Man—Choice	11½	— 00
Good fair	10	— 10½
Fair	—	9 —
Middling	7½	— 7
Ordinary	4	— 6
Tar-Pitch & N. Ala.—		
1st quality	00 9	00 9½
2d quality	00 7½	00 8
Coffee, ⅌ ℔		
Havana ordinary	—	—
Good & fine	—	—
Good fair	—	—
Fair	—	—
Middling	—	—
Ordinary	—	—
Cotton, ⅌ ℔		
Liverpool, Orleans	0 10½	00 11½
Java, ordinary	11	— 16
Cuba, good fine grn	10½	— 11
Inferior to middling	10	— 11
Rio	11½	— 12
Coal, ⅌ ton	9½	—
Cordage—Duty, hemp ⅌ ℔		
Russia, ⅌ ℔