LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 21	Liverpool	July 4
Philadelphia	July 22	Paris	July 4
Washington	July 22	Havre	July 4
Charleston	July 18	Hamburg	July 27
Mobile	July 14	Mexico	July 27
Savannah	July 16	Vera Cruz	June 28

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

Specie		par	¾ ct premium
U S Bank Notes		par	par
U S Treasury Notes		par	par
Sterling Exchange	8 5 16@8 3 8	5 3 8	par
Spanish Doubloons	$17	@$17 37½	
Mexican do	$16 37½	@$16 50	
American Gold		par	¾ ct premium
Mississippi Money —			
Natchez		2@3	¾ ct discount
Do 1 mo post notes		3@4	do
Do 6 do post notes		3@4	do
Do 12 mo do do		5@6	do
Union Bank, Natchez		50@60	do
Do 12 mo post notes		50@70	do
Planters' Bank		40@50	do
Commercial & RR Bank of Vicksburg		35@65	do
Do post notes		55@65	do
Bank of Vicksburg		60@70	do
Vicksburg Water-Works		50@70	do
Yazoo City		2@65	do
Citizens' Bank, Madison county		No sale	do
Commercial Bank, Columbus		30@35	do
Rodney, post notes		30@35	do
Port Gibson		60@65	do
West Feliciana do		60@65	do
Brandon Bank do		65@67	do
Manchester do		15@20	do
Natchez Railroad do		25@60	do
Mississippi Shipping Company		No sale	do
Real Estate Banking Company		70@75	do
Aberdeen and Pontotoc		No sale	do
Alabama Specie-paying Bank		3@20	do
Do new bank		5@7	do
Tennessee		50@3	do
Arkansas State Bank		20@25	do
Do Real Estate		34@40	do
Texas Treasury Notes		77@78	do
Choice and Port Hudson		60@70	do
Do do payable at Ck. Bk N O.		not redeemed.	
Bank of Pensacola		uncertain	
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Ky and Missouri, per ¾		par	do premium
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida		uncertain	

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, July 23.

60 shares United States Bank		b. next w	67½
50 do do	do	do	67
50 do do	do	do	b 6 do 67½
50 do do	do	do	67
155 do do	do	do	67
100 do do	do	s 30 days	68

A considerable business was done this morning at the Stock-Exchange, and almost every description fell off from last prices. The United States Bank declined 1½; North American Trust, 1½; Delaware and Hudson, American Exchange Bank, Mohawk and Stonington Railroads, each 1; Mechanics' Bank, 1½; Farmers' Trust, 2½; and Harlem, 1.

EXCHANGES.

We quote bills on England at 7(@7½ ¾ cent. premium. $2,180 on Philadelphia were sold at the board this morning, at 3½.

The domestic exchanges are as follows:—

On Philadelphia	¼@¾
Boston	¼par
Mobile	¾@¾
Richmond	¾@¾
Charleston	¾@¾
Augusta	¾@¾
Mobile	¾@¾
New-Orleans	¾@¾
Cincinnati	¾@¾
Louisville	¾@¾

MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.

The Express of this morning has the following in relation to the affairs of the Morris Canal Company:—

The interest on the Morris Canal bonds is no longer paid in London. The holders there have authorized a respectable firm in city to call on the company for an exposition of its affairs. This exposition is promised as soon as the proximate returns to this city. The amount of indebtedness in London is not known by the public here, but is believed to be very large. It is well known the company owe a large sum in Holland, for which the canal is pledged. The debt is a valuable one, and the amount of coal and merchandize transported on it is large. It has, however, never paid the interest on the amount expended, and for some time past the company is known to have been embarrassed.

The Courier says:—Mr. Cryder, of the house of Morrison, Cryder & Co., is one of the committee, and arrived here in the British Queen, as the representative of the foreign bondholders."

BANK OF MANHATTAN.

The Cleveland Herald states that the bills of this bank are now received by the banks of that place, and publishes the the following extract from a letter from the president of the Manhattan Bank, dated July 16:—

"The bank is able to pay every dollar it owes, redeem all its circulation, and still have a capital left."

The president also states in the letter, that although Cole drew two drafts on the bank, one of $18,000, and another of $28,000, neither of the drafts were paid by the institution.

BOSTON, July 21.—COTTON—The recent advices from Liverpool have apparently had no effect on the market. The sales on Monday and Tues sy were light, at former rates.

FLOUR—Prices are fully sustained, with a moderate demand. Sales of 250 brls Fredericksburg extra eagle, $5 7 cent; Hoveed and other extra at $5 25@5 37; Ohio, $5; Genesee common brands, of good quality, from $5 50 to $6 12, at which sales 800 brls, and poorer quality has sold at $5, all cash.

GRAIN—Sales yellow corn, 56c—white, 55; southern oats, 35c—northern, 44c.

MOLASSES—Further sales of Cuba, for distilling, at 19c—equal to 6 mos.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—EXCHANGE—The last sales of bills on London of which we are advised, were at 8½ ¾ cent. We quote at 8@8½ ¾ cent. Sales of bills on Amsterdam, at 40 @42 ¾ guilder.

We quote sight drafts and checks on New-York at about par ¾ cent. premium, and on Philadelphia, at ¼@½ ¾ cent. discount. Specie is worth about 2 ¾ cent. premium.

Coffee—The market is dull, and we have no transactions of moment to report. Sales of St. Domingo at 9@9½c, and of white La Guayra at 11c. No transactions reported in Rio. A public sale of nearly 6000 bags is announced for next Wednesday.

Provisions.—With the exception of a few business in Bacon, there has been little doing worthy of notice in provisions. We have not heard of a single transaction in Pork, and quote the nominal price of Mess at $17, and Prime at $14 50. The sales of Lard have been confined to retail lots at $12 for Mess; $13 for No. 1, and $11 for Prime. There has been a good inquiry for Bacon, and sales of prime western smoked have been made to a considerable extent at 8½ cents, and of good to fair at 8 to 8½ cents. Sales also of western Hams at 9½ to 10½ cents, cash in quality; Middlings at 8½ cents and Shoulders at 7 cents. Inferior and soft qualities of Bacon are selling at at prices below these rates, and varying in price according to the condition of the article. In Beef there is nothing doing.—Hams are held at 11½ cents. We note sales No. 1 Lard at 11 cents full. The article is now held at 11½ cents and firm. Some small lots of Butter in kegs have been received, and sold at about 10 cents. The inspections of the week reach 776 barrels and 9 half bbls Beef, and 27 barrels and 3 kegs lard.

FLOUR—Howard Street Flour.—There has not been a large business done in Howard street flour during the week, and the asking store rate continues at $5 25, which is the same as on this day a week. The sales that have been made ranged generally from $5 12½ to $5 18; for good and most brands. Purchasers yesterday offered to buy freely at $5 12½; but holders generally asked them at that price. We are advised of a sale yesterday of 100 barrels, made of our wheat, at $5 25. There is still but little coming in, and the stock in market is consequently small. We quote the receipt price at $5.

City Mills Flour.—The market opened on Tuesday for sale—drop flour at $5 37. Small sales have since been made at the same price, and one parcel, made of white wheat, at $6. No stock on hand.

Susquehanna Flour.—Sales of fresh ground at $5 25. No stock of moment on hand.

Rye Flour.—Sales of 1st at $3 per bbl.

Corn Meal.—Sales of bbls. at $3.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Normandie—490 hhds tobacco, 877 bales cotton.

.....Per ship St. Cloud—1645 bales cotton, 106 hhds tobacco.

Philadelphia—Per brig S. Merick—203 hhds sugar, 23 do tobacco, 463 bales cotton, 2032 pigs lead, 536 bales tobacco and sundries.

Havana—Per schr Crescent—223 bales cotton, 60 kegs lard.

Matamoras—Per schr Commerce—and 2 mdse.

St. Augustine—Per sloop Liberty—ballast.

Galveston—Per sun packet Columbia—provisions, dry goods, &c. &c.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Elbe—53 crates and 3 hhds earthenware.

IMPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per ship Champlain—200 bales hay, 1000 pipes onions, 10 sacks salt, to S & J F Whitney.

Boston—Per barque Francis Stanton—350 tons ice, to H Parker & co.

.....Per brig D. Nye—900 bbls lime, to master.

Havana—Per schr Augustus Lord—220 boxes sugar, 297 sacks coffee, to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Bayou Sara—Per steamboat Louisiana—44 bales cotton, to J Armor; 3 do A Rivardi & co; 8 do Lambeth & Thompson; 27 do Caldwell & Hickey; 41 do Burke, Watt & co; 21 do G Lea.

Field's Mills—Per steamboat Jno. Armstrong—36 bales cotton, to A Rivarde & co; 5 hhds sugar, Gourdain & Benit; 8 bales moss, owners on board.

Bates Rouge—Per ste steboat Robert Fulton—41 bls cotton, to Adams & Hartwell; 5 hhds sugar, Lauve & Brother; 25 bbls sugar and sundries, to owners on board.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Pawnee—23 8 pigs lead, to Connelly & Elder; 1 pig silver, 11 hhds tobacco, 135 sacks corn, 6 bales; 14 kegs butter, A D Gore; 1 pig silver, J Vairin & co; 1 do do, Adams & co; 10 do Bogert & Hawthorn; 10 do J H Brainard, 2 packs skins, J F Durst; 290 sacks corn, 328 sacks potatoes, 5 bbls onions, capt Glenn; 83 load cantle, 42 bbls onions, 400 bbls potatoes, 2 hhds tobacco and sundries to owners on board.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Maid of Orleans—12 hhds tobacco, to J Vairin & co; 1 screw sheet, A & G H Wellington; 25 bbls potatoes, J Armstrong; 1 box furs, J H Brainard; 100 hides, 4 bundles calfskins, 28 hhds tobacco, 11 do Maddux, Allard & co; 86 do W H Brainard; 9 do A Grant & co; 1 do Bogert & Hawthorn; 40 sacks corn, Sloan & Bro; 90 do Cyrus Green; 98 sacks beans, 73 bbls potatoes, G Wilson; 8 bbls flour, W & J Montgomery; 6 bales cotton, Bailey, Beck & co; 1 do Maddux, Allard; 5 bbls castor oil, capt Taylor; 472 sacks bran, to order; 292 bbls potatoes, 75 bbls apples, 2 do onions, 5 kegs lard and sundries, to owners on board.

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery—Class No. 63 Extra for 1840.

46 53 43 10 the end 71 26 23 1 4 10 64 40 77

THIS DAY, at 44 o'clock, P. M.

CAPITAL PRIZE OF $6,000!

$2,000; 3 prizes of $500 is $1,500.

Tickets $2 00.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

To be drawn in the Exchange Hotel St. Charles street, at 4½ o'clock, p. m.

70 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

1 prize of	SCHEME.		
	10,000	is	10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,100		1,100
1	1,000		1,000
2	500		1,000
4	300		1,200
5	200		1,000
10	100		1,000
100	50		5,000
20,000 prizes, amounting to			$26,000

Tickets only $2 00; Halves $1 00; Quarters 50 c.

Whole and Half single tickets for sale at the MANAGER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Canal street.

BOOTS, SHOES—[illegible] 400 cases, in store, for sale by [illegible] Warehouse at [illegible]

BUTTER—50 kegs [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

WRAPPING PAPER—[illegible] for sale by FROST & Co. [illegible]

PIPE STAVES—[illegible] staves for sale by HADDEN & HALL, 56 New Levee.

HAM—50 choice family hams, Cincinnati cured, for sale by J L [illegible] & Co.

SUPERFINE FLOUR—In store, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

TOBACCO seed, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

NOVA SCOTIA Mackerel and Salmon, for sale by P A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

FLOUR—300 brls superfine flour in excellent order, for sale by HADDEN & HALL, 56 New Levee.

MESS POR—50 brls mess pork in store, for sale by HADDEN & HALL, 56 New Levee.

WESTERN BUTTER—15 kegs fresh in store, for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE on London and Paris, for sale by KOHN, DARON & Co.

LINE—1,000 casks Thomaston lime, for sale by GEDFORD & BECK, 34 Chartres st.

TEAS—Imperial and Gunpowder teas, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 97 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 JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge;
3d do LŒUTROY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1840.

HOW STANDS THE CASE.

The people of the South are called upon by the federal locofocos to vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN, because, say they, he is a "Northern man with Southern principles." We are told that the doctrines advocated by the executive are dear to the south, and should there fore entitle him to her support. On the other hand, these same federal locofocos declare that General HARRISON is an abolitionist, and unworthy of Southern votes; that he does not cherish a single sentiment in common with the people of the slave holding states—that he is a federalist, and an opponent of state rights.

Let us see how much truth there is in both these statements.

What constitutes Mr. VAN BUREN's claim to the appellation of a "Northern man with Southern principles." Words, we presume, are definitive of things. Now, what has Mr. VAN BUREN said or done that constitutes him *par excellence* the advocate of Southern principles. Is it because he recommended the subtreasury? Not so, for the sub-treasury is a measure of Northern as well as Southern manufacture. Indeed it has more foes than friends in the South. Let us see; Maryland is opposed to it; so is Virginia; so is North Carolina; so is Louisiana; so is Kentucky. Here are five slave holding states that have openly repudiated this notable scheme—pretty strong proof that it is not "dear" to the South.

Is it because Mr. VAN BUREN declares he will veto any act of congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. This declaration might be acceptable to the South, if it did not go hand in hand with that other memorable and unrecanted article of political faith, that congress *has* jurisdiction over slavery in the district. The Southern creed on this subject is clear and indubitable. Its fundamental principle is that congress has no power whatever over the domestic institutions either of the states or the District. Hence, too, the opposition to the reception of abolition petitions; for as congress cannot legislate on the subject of slavery, that body has evidently no right to receive petitions for its abolition. But Mr. VAN BUREN's views would undoubtedly lead to the reception of petitions and to the discussion of a topic fraught with danger and agitation, for it would be an absurdity to suppose congress unqualified to receive and discuss petitions relating to slavery in the Federal District, over which, according to Mr. VAN BUREN, it enjoys unlimited control. Now, these principles are so far from being Southern, that they are most hostile to the South.—What protection have the people of the slave holding states against the efforts of the fanatics, if the exercise of a power which the South considers unconstitutional, be regulated solely by the mutable and uncertain standard of expediency.

So far, then, there is nothing in Mr. VAN BUREN's opinions to entitle him to southern support. On the slavery question he is radically unsound, and cannot, therefore, be dear to the south. But partial as is the concession which he makes to slavery, how long is it since he was in opinion and action a thorough-going abolitionist? We have seen that even what he says is, or ought to be, unsatisfactory. Now, what has he done, for it is a safe rule to test a man's professions by his actions.

We find Mr. VAN BUREN's first evidence of negrophilism in the New-York Senate, when the admission of Missouri was being mooted in the halls of Congress. This question awoke Mr. JEFFERSON like a fire bell in the night, filling him with alarm and terror. The admission of Missouri into the union, unshackled by any restriction upon her domestic institutions, or her rejection, was equivalent to the continuance or dismemberment of the confederacy. Upon this vital question, Mr. VAN BUREN acted promptly and decisively. *He voted in the New-York Senate to instruct* RUFUS KING, *the Senator to the U. S. Senate, to oppose the admission of Missouri.* This is history. It never has been denied, nor ever can be. It is the first, plain, startling development of Mr. VAN BUREN's hostility to southern principles.

Two years after, Mr. VAN BUREN was elected a member of the New-York convention. In that body on the proposition to confer the right of suffrage on the white man alone, he voted in the negative. This we have shewn by extracts from the Journal of the Convention. *He therefore stands convicted of voting to give* NEGROES *the right of suffrage*, and all the glosses and subterfuges of his partizans cannot explain away that damning fact. Mr. VAN BUREN's negro vote is, then, the second evidence of his animosity to the south.

Soon after his participation in the debates of the convention Mr. VAN BUREN became a member of the senate of the United States. The very first vote on the subject of slavery that he gives is an abolition vote. The bill to organize the Territory of Florida was reported by the Judiciary Committee, with a clause interdicting the importation of slaves into the Territory except by persons intending to settle there. This was a virtual prohibition of slavery, excerpting in the case of actual settlers. No person could send a slave into Florida from the adjoining states, nor could a resident of the territory go into one of the states to purchase a slave and bring him into the territory. Here again Mr. VAN BUREN exhibited his views of the constitutional powers of congress over slavery, by voting for the restriction—that is to say, *voting against the entire south.* This is the third convincing proof of Mr. VAN BUREN's negrophilism. Our readers will perceive he has been consistent throughout. One anti-slavery vote is followed by another, with such underiating firmness, as to excite a suspicion that he must have been pledged to the abolitionists.

Well, at last, Mr. VAN BUREN aspires to the topmost round of the ladder. He is a candidate for the presidency. He now begins to appreciate the value of southern support. He knows that his abolition votes are potent evidence against him with the south. He must do some thing to conciliate the slave-holding states, and at the same time, tickle his good friends and earnest supporters, the abolitionists. He, therefore, writes a letter wherein he says that congress has undoubted right over slavery in the District of Columbia—this was for the abolitionists. He writes another, wherein he declares the exercise of the right highly inexpedient, and declares that he will veto a bill abolishing slavery in the district—this was for the south.

Mr. VAN BUREN is elected. He is perfectly quiet on the subject of abolition, until Lieutenant HEON, condemned upon the testimony of a NEGRO, the servant of his prosecutor, protests against the admission of the testimony of a negro against a white man, and appeals to the president. How does that functionary receive it? After examining the record he returns it, with the following endorsement:

"*The President finds* NOTHING *in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Heon, which requires his interference.*" Mr. VAN BUREN is therefore, clearly of opinion that negro testimony may be received against a white man, though in the very case under consideration, the accused was tried in a slave holding territory, in the civil courts of which such testimony is excluded.

We, therefore, perceive that all Mr. VAN BUREN's acts have been directly adverse to southern principles, that he has proved by the best of all possible evidence—deeds, that he is not a "Northern man with southern principles;" that he never made the smallest concession to the south, until he was fishing for the votes of her citizens, and that even then, his professions were not sufficiently strong, and have been proved false and hollow by his subsequent conduct.

We shall return to the subject.

We are indebted to the office of the Maid of Orleans for very late St. Louis papers. The approaching election in Missouri is the leading theme of the newspapers. St. Louis, we judge by the *Era*, will give from a thousand to twelve hundred whig majority; Boon county a thousand majority, and Boone three hundred. This is a fair capital to begin with.

Several fires occurred in New-York on the morning of the 23d July. In one of them, a Dutch family Co. perished in the flames.

Dickinson's Idiomes—Idiomatical Dictionary—By Diego Murphy.—We have received from our respected fellow townsman, a copy of his new work on the idioms of the French and English languages. It is a volume of nearly 400 pages, containing all the idiomatical expressions in the two languages, arranged alphabetically. The collection is more numerous, methodical and complete than any we have ever seen. In addition to the idiomatical dictionary, there is a list of all the idioms which occur in Gil Blas, a work abounding in difficulties for the French student, which, with the aid of this collection, are entirely obviated. The chapters in Gil Blas in which these phrases are found, are referred to in the collection, so that the reader has no embarrassment whatever in seeking the explanation. We regard Mr. MURPHY's work as one of high value for the learner of either language. With regard to French, its utility is invaluable. The French tongue is almost a series of idioms; hence the manifold difficulties experienced in its acquisition. With the aid of this book, and a little patient attention, a knowledge of French may be obtained in nearly half the time devoted to its study.

[illegible] in this city, by the schooner *Augustus Lord*, [illegible] Havana, gives the information that the packet [illegible] *Republican*, from New York for this port, was lost [illegible] the north side of Abaco, on the 4th of July. It is [illegible] that the vessel is totally lost but the cargo was saved in a damaged state.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—[illegible] elections in Alabama; Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky [illegible]ois, take place this day. In Alabama and Ill[illegible] members of the legislature; in Kentucky and Indiana [illegible] the legislature and governor; and in Missouri [illegible]gress, governor and legislature. The election in [illegible] Carolina for governor and members of assembly begins the 30th ult., about one-fifth of the State voting. The 6th inst., another fifth votes. On the 13th elections are held throughout the rest of the State.

TWENTY-FIVE citizens of Anderson county, (Tenn.) who voted for Gov. POLK, at the last election, have address him a card, remonstrating with him for quitting his official duties, and rambling about East Tennessee, haranguing the people and electioneering for Mr. VAN BUREN. They conclude as follows: "Be assured we voted for you, and under existing circumstances we can assure you, unless you reform, we never can again.

☞ The *Mechanics* says that there are rumors of changes in the President's Cabinet, which come in such a shape that it cannot question them. Mr. PAULDING, it is said, is to go out of the Navy Department, and Mr. PENNETT is to take his place.

☞ We call attention to the Circular of the New-York Whig State Central Committee, addressed to the whigs of the Union.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We publish below a Circular from the State Central Committee to the Whigs of the Union. It exposes and leaflets one of those extensive and organized schemes of misrepresentation and fraud by which the administration are endeavoring to retrieve its desperate fortunes. Its source claims for it general attention and full reliance. To the Whigs of this State its assurances are needless. To pretend here, at home, that the slightest probability exists that the electoral vote of New York will be given against HARRISON, is a pitch of effrontery up to which VAN BUREN, as yet, has not been able to swagger. Let the friends of the whig cause abroad count with all certainty and confidence on the EMPIRE STATE.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.

ALBANY, STATE OF NEW YORK,

July 20th, 1840.

The Whig State Committee of the State of New York, have ascertained that a simultaneous effort has been made by the administration members of congress, and by others at Washington, to produce an impression that this State will cast her electoral vote for Mr. Van Buren. Information has reached us that letters have been received in different and distant parts of Washington to the same purport, and frequently identical in language, representing Mr. Van Buren's success in this State as beyond all reasonable doubt. The very manner in which these representations are got up and circulated is of itself sufficiently indicative of their character. They are the last desperate resort of a ruined party and of an administration tottering to its downfall, to deceive a people, who have so long been beguiled. Well may they dread the consequences of acknowledging, or omitting to deny the fact, that Mr. Van Buren is discarded by his own State. What candidate for the presidency ever before dared to come before the people with his own State against him? It was therefore of vast importance that this overwhelming fact should be denied, contradicted, explained away, or disposed of in some mode.

This we suppose to be the explanation of this audacious conspiracy to deceive and delude their own followers; we say their followers, for we cannot believe for a moment that there is a generous whig in the Union who would doubt the untiring perseverance of his political friends, who have for three years, under circumstances the most adverse, maintained the conflict with their oppressors, and in each year have been victorious.

In 1837, the people of this State burst the party shackles in which they had for ten years spell-bound, and returned a large majority to the popular branch of the legislature. In 1838 when Pennsylvania faltered and Ohio gave way, when the darkness of the political horizon cast shadows of gloom through the land, New York rallied to the rescue and elected a whig governor and a whig house of assembly. In 1839, under circumstances of difficulty, which must be familiar to you, every branch of the State government was placed in the whig hands.

Is it to be belived, then, that after such contests and such victories, the freemen of New York will falter and prove recreant to their principles when the great object of all their efforts is within their reach?—when they are inspired with the certain knowledge that their exertions only are needed to hurl from power those who have so grossly abused the trusts confided to them? Believe it not.

But we are not content with these general conclusions We demand the evidence on which can be founded the most remote expectation of a change in the sentiments of the people of this State. Is it to be found in the embarrassment of our commerce, and the desertion of the streets of our commercial metropolis—in stores shut up for want of tenants; in the countless thousands thrown out of employ; in the total prostration in the value of our agricultural products, and in the price of labor? Are these evidences of prosperity for which our State is to be thankful and express its gratitude by continuing in power those who have produced them?

Where is the evidence of reaction which is to reduce the majority of our State 7000 and convert it into a minority? The election of 1839 was merely for senators and assemblymen; and in those districts where the whig ascendancy was undisputed, and there was no occasion for effort, such as the 7th and 8th senate district, our friends contented themselves with electing their candidates without caring for the majority.—The same remark is applicable to the assembly districts, added to the actual returns in other districts, gives us a real majority in 1839 of more than 7000 votes.

How is this to be changed into a majority on the other side? The town elections held in the spring of 1840 evince no falling off on the part of the whigs, and on the contrary, they and the charter elections in the villages and cities have gained. The public voice comes in the city of New York sorely disappointed the calculations made at Washington, and convinced the friends of the administration that the "reactions" had not then commenced.

Since these elections have been held, what has been the evidence of the current of public opinion? By what party have those multitudes been assembled in the city of New York? Who have been those Log Cabins which sprinkle the face of the state from one end to the other? What is indicated by the hundreds of social songs in praise of Harrison, and his noble deeds, which you hear stevery corner of the street, and at every gathering of the people? Are these their marks and signs by which to distinguish a desponding disheartened people, ready to forego the fruits of four years struggle and willing to kiss the rod that scourged them?

We have extensive correspondence and means of information from every part of the state, both collectively and individually, and we declare in the most positive manner that we have not heard, and do not know, of more than six instances in which any one heretofore known as a whig has become a supporter of the administration since the last election. On the contrary, public renunciations are daily made by citizens who, up to the very last election, supported the candidates of the Van Buren party. And hundreds are known to have determined, on the support of General Harrison, who yet shrink from a public declaration in the newspapers to that effect. Many of these are induced to this course by the shameless assaults upon the character of General Harrison.

It is well known here, that to many of the strongest adherents of the Van Buren party, the sub-treasury has been as odious and abortent as it has been, and is, to the whigs. Many who will co-operate with their party on every other subject, will desert them on that issue. In the city of New-York that measure and its incidents of hard money and hostility to banks from the articles of the party creed, and they have already evinced their determination to maintain them by recommending for governor, Samuel Young, who goes with them to the utmost lengths, and who is so notorious for his monomaniac hostility to internal improvements.

The party in the country abhor their infidel, agrarian, Fanny Wright associates of the city, and all their works. Intestine dissension rages in their camp, and, if silenced at the approach of the election, it will paralyze their efforts, and dishearten them from exertion.

We need not repeat the remarks already made to show what a different aspect is presented by the whig phalanx; and we will only add, that, having acted as a Whig State Committee in 1838 and 1839, we have had reason to test the accuracy of our information, and the soundness of our calculations. The results of those years confirmed to our expectations and to the astonishment we gave our distant friends.

We now assure them that the whig majority in this state in the next election will exceed 7000 and may reach twelve hundred or 15,000. We have thought it due to them and our cause to furnish them with this information as the means of defeating and exposing the attempts after making to deceive the people on this important point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

LEWIS BENEDICT,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
SAM'L STEPHENS,
CRANFORD COBB,
JOHN GROSBECK,
ROBT THOMPSON,

State Committee.

A HARD CIDER VOTER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

POLICE JURY.

Messrs. Editors,

I am not a lawyer, and being a resident of the faubourg St. Mary, I have had but few occasions to examine the laws on any subject being in general pretty well satisfied with the manner in which *justice* is meted out in said faubourg. But on reading the last communication of your correspondent "L. D.," in the BEE of this morning, I was induced to look at the act to which he so triumphantly refers the writer in the Bulletin, over the signature of "Justice," and was not a little surprised to find it the "act further defining the organization, authority and functions of the Police Juries—approved March 25th, 1813," the following, being section 7th:

Be it further enacted, &c. "That the authority of the Police Jury of the parish of Orleans shall not extend to the city of New-Orleans within the present limits, but it shall be the duty of the corporation of said city to exercise within the said limits the functions committed by law to the Police Juries."

Now, *Messrs. Editors*, whether the charges which have been brought against the Police Jury in regard to their action with the corporation and wardens of the church of St. Louis be true or not—whether the members of the Police Jury are members of the corporation of the church or not, is of no consequence to me—nor do I care whether the president of the Police Jury receives one thousand dollars or five hundred per annum. But I do not deny that under the law referred to by L. D., the Police Jury have a right to raise any sum of money from the tax-payers of the city of New-Orleans, unless the said tax-payers shall be the owners of property which is in the parish of Orleans, but beyond the limits of the city.

It is also perfectly clear that the seventh section of the above act relieves the Police Jury from all parental care of the city and its concerns of every kind whatsoever.

I am curious to know whether the learned president of the Police Jury coincides in opinion with his colleagues as to the extent of their powers, for if such is the fact there must be some other law on the subject than the one referred to by the juror L. D.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

New-Orleans, July 30, 1840.

The customary announcements of this journal of the auction sales of the day, may not on some occasions be sufficient. If any sale can call for more marked attention, it is the sale of building lots to day, at noon, by Messrs. L. A. Gardel, Hewlett & Cenas and J. A. Beard, which, if not closed the first day, will be continued to-morrow. We assent to the remarks of our neighbor of the Courier, that the city will be benefited by the vacant squares, now kept vacant by few builders, being sold and divided among the many. Numerous additional dwellings will undoubtedly be the consequence, and accommodations for families at lower than the prevailing rents will soon induce an accession to our city of many who may prove valuable citizens, now kept away by the high rents. We are assured the sale is positive and unlimited, and as the terms are extremely liberal, one-fifth cash, and the balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, without interest or endorsers, we trust the sale will be well attended.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Normandie, Hall, Liverpool, L H Gale
Ship St. Cloud, Emerson, Liverpool, S & J F Whitney
Barque B. Merick, Garvin, Philadelphia, J D Denegre
Schr Crescent, Collins, Havana, A Cazabeville & co
Schr Cumanche, Hoffman, Matamoras, A Cazabeville & co
Sloop Liberty, Moore, St. Augustine, A Cazabeville & co
Steam packet Columbia, Windle, Galveston, Master
Steamboat Elbe, Freleigh, St. Louis, Smith & Vyorhees

ARRIVED.

Ship Champlain, Brown, 26 days from Philadelphia, to S & J F Whitney.
Ship Viola, Palmer, from Liverpool, June 10th, in ballast, to master.
Barque Francis Staunton, Lefavour, 30 days from Boston, in ballast, to master.
Barque Natchez, Snow, from Boston via Mobile, in ballast, to L H Gale.
Brig Kremlin, Blaney, 30 days from Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast, to master.
Brig Dove, Ingersoll, 30 days from Boston, to master.
Schr Mount Moriah, Rodgers, from Cedar Keys, in ballast, to S & J F Whitney.
Schr Augustus Lord, Barnes, from Havana, July 21, to J Albert & co.
Schr Julia, Waterhouse, 10 days from New-York, to master.
Towboat Pilot, Davis, from N. E. Pass, with ship Viola, barques Rose Dudgeon, Staunton, and brig Kremlin.
Towboat Mobican, Heaton, from N E Pass, with ship Champlain, brig Dove, and schrs A. Lord, Callao and Mount Moriah.
Steamboat Feliciana, Jordan, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat John Armstrong, Screes, from Field's Mills.
Steamboat Swan, Limbert, from the Chandeleurs.
Steamboat Bolivar, Hunter, from Bates Rouge.
St-amboat Pawnee, Glenn, from St. Louis.
Steamboat Maid of Orleans, Taylor, from St. Louis.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Ships Isaac Newton, Ocmulgee, Cadiz, Undine—brigs Dante and Sophia and Eliza, have gone to sea.

At St. Louis, 27th July, steamboats Little Red and Chester, for this port.

Steamer Tonschichi arrived hence at Havana, on the 21st July.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Arrived at New-York, from 21 to 23d July, ships Westminster, fm London, 16th June; Camilla, fm Hamburg; Leone, Palermo; Emerald, fm Havre, 4th June; Siddons, Liverpool, 16th June; Louis Philippe, Havre, 9th June; ship New-York, Liverpool.

Arrived at Boston, July 21st—brig Grand Turk, from Manzanilla.

Arrived from this port.

Philadelphia, July 24—Barque Coosa, 24 days; brig Langdon, Charleston.

Baltimore, 24th July—Schr Groton, Fogg.

Cleared for this port.

Boston, 23d July—Ship Mary Frances, Perceval.

SPOKEN.

Barque Elvin, 35 days from New Orleans, for Liverpool, was spoken in lat. 26, long. 35, 40.

July 26—Ship Francis 1st, of Portuguese, for St. Josephs. 24th, same place, ship Alfonzo, for Mobile or N. Orleans.

SEEN AT SEA:

A large ship was seen ashore on Stirrup Key s, on the 22d July.

DISASTERS.

At New-York, 23d July—Brig Confidence, Cuenas, 23 days from New-Orleans, with tobacco to W. Nelson. 19th inst—off the Tortugas, spoke brig Taleyrand, from South side of Cuba, for Boston. 1st inst—was struck by lightning—it came down the foretopgallant mast to the deck and went out of the bow—starting off the wooden ends which caused the brig to leak very bad.

Gloucester, 19th July—Sl'd, brig Grampus, for New-Orleans—This vessel returned in the evening, in consequence of the crew refusing to do duty. They were brought ashore and placed in the warhouse. On Monday morning four of them consented to proceed on the voyage, and were taken again on board. The ringleader was examined before justice Phelps and fined. The vessel went to sea on Monday at noon.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Maid of Orleans—Sol. Smith, Col. Mudge, Messrs. Ottender, Shea, Reed, and 30 on deck.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,

New Orleans, Aug 1, 1840.

THE Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital paid in, which will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, the 10th instant.

By order of the board,

RICHARD BEER, Cashier.

NOTICE—The undersigned informs the public his son is not legal husband of Marie Rose Dudgeon, his wife, she having left his bed and board.

JEAN JUNER.

NOTICE—The undersigned warns the public in general and make particularly the creditors of Mr. Bennet, that in consequence of his wife having left his bed and board, he will not pay any debts contracted by her since the date of this publication.

GILBERT D'ARLEBOUROUZE.

Parish St Charles, August 1st, 1840.

LOST, by the undersigned, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Notre Dame and Levee streets, a Pocket-book, containing 200 Dollars or thereabout, in a bill of the Orleans Bank, $90 in bills of the Planters' Bank of Natchez, and a note, No. 302 of the Mint, for 35-10 ounces of silver. A liberal Reward will be given to whoever shall return it at the Mint. to

PIERRE ROGER.

CHILD LOST—A young girl, about two years old, light of face, black eyes, called EMILIE, has been lost since Saturday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, from the house No. 121 Dauphine street, corner of Dauphin. Persons who will give information, or bring her back to the office of the Bee, will be handsomely rewarded.

NOTICE—The co-partnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of LEFAGE & BOTHERS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. James Chalaron is charged with the settlement of the affairs of the late concern, and will continue the business of the house in his own name.

LOUIS LEFAGE,
JAMES CHALARON.

New Orleans, August 1st, 1840.

DISTRICT COURT—Richard Richardson, syndic of the creditors of Maurice Canson, versus William Hoskins and Benjamin W