LATEST DATES.

New-York ...M.....	Aug 14	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem
Boston.....	Aug 13	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem
Philadelphia.....	Aug 13	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem
Washington.....	Aug 13	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem
Baltimore.....	Aug 13	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem
Richmond.....	Aug 10	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem
Charleston.....	Aug 10	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem
Savannah.....	Aug 10	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem
Mobile.....	Aug 10	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent prem

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

Specie.....		5 @6	₩ cent prem
Bank Notes.....		3@3½	prem.
Treasury Notes.....		3@3½	₩ cent prem
Sterling Exchange.....		8 ½ @9	
Francs.....		5.17 @5.17 ½	
Domestic Exchange.....		½@¾	₩ cent prem
Illinois Bonds.....		4@4 ½	
Illinois Scrip.....		3@4	₩ cent prem
Mississippi Money.....		30 @37	₩ cent discount
Alabama, Branches.....		2@3 ½	do do
Do 6 m past notes.....		30@35	do do
Do 12 m do do.....		40@45	do do
Do 18 m do do.....		65@70	do do
Do 24 m past notes.....		65@70	do do
Bank of Mobile.....		50@55	do do
Commercial & R.R. Bank of Vicksburg.....		55@65	do do
Do do notes.....		55@65	do do
Bank of Pickering.....		60@70	do do
Vicksburg Water-Works.....		40@70	do do
Tombigby		No sale	do do
Planters' Bank, Mississippi.....		No sale	do do
Commercial Bank, Columbus.....		30@35	do do
Realroad past notes.....		20@25	do do
Port Gibson.....		60@60	do do
West Feliciana.....		20@25	do do
Brandon Bank.....		50@60	do do
Manchester.....		60@60	do do
Natchez Railroad.....		30@35	do do
Mississippi Shipping Company.....		No sale	do do
Real Estate Bonds Company.....		10@15	do do
Aberdeen and Pontotoc.....		No sale	do do
Alabama Specie-paying Banks.....		2@0	do do
Bank of [illegible].....		June-12th and	30th
Tennessee.....		6@8	do do
Arkansas State Bank.....		30@35	do do
Do do Real Estate.....		30@60	do do
Texas Treasury Notes.....		77@78	do do
Clinton and Port Hudson.....		60@70	do do
Do do do payable at Cin. St. N.O. not received			
Bank of Pensacola.....			dis. uncertain
Ohio, Indiana, Kyand Missouri, ..par @ 1 do			prem
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida.....			uncertain.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Aug. 14.

10 shares United States Bank		@	.....		67
25	do	do	do	.....	67
75	do	do	do	.....	67
80	do	do	do	.....	67

There was not a very heavy business at the board to-day. Of North American Trust Co. only 75 shares were sold. United States Bank closed an improvement of ½.—Manhattan Railroad of 1.—North American Trust Co., American Exchange Bank, Bank of Commerce and Harlem Railroad of ½, and Delaware and Hudson of ¼ ₩ cent. since the sales quoted yesterday.

EXCHANGES.—On London, are dull at 7 ₩ cent. premium. On Philadelphia, we quote 50@50¼; and on Baltimore, at 97@98.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13.—COTTON—The same languor continues; prices the same, but trifling sales.

FLOUR—No change in prices. Holders are very firm—nothing of Western or Ohio, good brands, can be had under $6 50.

GRAIN—A cargo of Corn sold to day at 60c, weight, and a parcel of Rye, at 80—both descriptions firm.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Flour-market has been very quiet for a week past, and no sales of importance have been made. Holders ask higher prices than buyers are willing to give. 500 bris Ohio sold at the close, $5 31; cash.

COTTON—No change; steady demand, chiefly for small lots.

MOLASSES—More firmness manifested by holders of distilling, and prime retailing at 30c.

GRAIN—In fair demand, and prices sustained.

CORN—The trade remains in the same state as it did at the close of yesterday—no sales. 5c. yellow flat, 58c; cargo sales to-day of the latter at that price.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—FLOUR (Howard Street,)—The transactions have been very limited. There has been no activity in the market since the news, brought by the arrival of Western mail steamer, to hand on Monday, and old wheat flour have been made at $5 25. Holders are now asking $5 37½ for new, but we have not heard of any sales being made at the advanced rate; the receipt price is $5.

City Mills—We hear of no transactions. Holders are still asking $5 56.

Susquehannah—We note sales of Susquehanna at $5 25@5 56 ½.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is scarce and in demand. We note the sale at auction to-day of 5 hhds Porto Rico, at 30c ₩ gallon.

WHISKEY—Sales of bris at 28@30c, and of hhds at 29c. The wagon price is 24c, exclusive of the bril.

COTTON—The heavy arrival by the Great Western, has had the effect to check in a measure the transactions in cotton. We hear of no sales of any description with the exception of a small lot Mobile at 13c. The stock in market is considered light.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—COTTON—The sales since our last amount to about 600 bales, and we observe that in some instances sellers have obtained an advance of fully ⅛ ₩ ℔ on the lower grades, while there has been no change in perceptible difference. We give 7@10c for extremes, and quote fair cottons at 9c.

The accounts from England have had but little effect in any of the markets in the United States, and cannot affect ours, on account of the very limited amount on sale, which does not now exceed 1,500 bales, exclusive of what is shipmarked, and is only offered at advanced rates.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1839.....		bales	1664
Received from Oct. 1 to 10th Aug....	64,841	1,449	66,290
Exported to Great Britain.....		35,489	
France.....		7,209	
Other foreign ports.....		3,915	
Coastwise.....		8,473	
Burnt, &c.....		6000	
Stock found 10th August.....		15561	64,488 b

New Cotton.—The first bale of the crop of 1840, brought to market, was received at Murphy and Brach's fire-proof warehouse, on the 17th instant, from the plantation of Mr. J. Turnbegerd. It was purchased by Messrs. Devon and Knox, at 9½c ₩ ℔.

Bagging and Rope.—The inquiry continues good for the season, and occasional sales are made at the prices of last week, say for Kentucky bagging, 9@10c. on time. India is offered at 30c, and 35 on time. Rope, 12½c.

FLOUR—This article remains as quoted last week, $6 40 to $6 50. We note a sale of 1,000 bris at auction at $7 10.

Molasses—We quote 26@27c.

Sugar—We quote 7@7½c. Other qualities, 8@9c.

Whisky is dull at 23@25c.

APALACHICOLA, Aug. 13.—There has been, since we last noticed our cotton receipt and export, a few small arrivals of cotton and several hundred bales cleared.

There is now on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 4041 bales. Several large vessels are in port now, loading for foreign and coastwise ports.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Newport, R. I.—Per barque Olive & Eliza: 30,000 staves.

Boston—Per brig Dove: 61 hhds tobacco, 10,000 staves and sundries.

Per schr Adrian: 6 hhds and 23 tcs tobacco, 100 kegs lard, 100 pkgs beef, 74 bris sugar, 4 pkgs sundries.

Baltimore—Per brig Julia & Helen: 223 hhds sugar, 101 bales cotton, 400 pkgs lead, 220 hides.

Santa Cruz, P. R.—Per brig Port Jackson: 804 bbls flour, 14 casks hams, 100 kegs lard, 7,661 feet lumber.

Havana.—Per schr. Pilot: 233 bales cotton and 6 boxes snuff.

Lian's Landing and Matagorda—Per schr. Henry: lots provisions, dry goods and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Havana via Mobile—Per steamboat Tommochichi: coffee, sweetmeats, salt, segars, fruit, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Robt. Fulton from Bayou Sara—20 bales new cotton to Converse & Co; 6 bris do to Converse & Co; 22 bales old cotton to Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 30 do W Plowar; 3 do G M Lee; 5 do Laure & Bros—total 82 bales; 23 hhds sugar, 1 box chaina, 1 paper package, Calde ell & Hickey; 1 do Barbour butler; John Hall; 1 bale mdze Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 1 copper pipe B Brugier; 4 hhds sugar, 8 coope chickens, &c, owners when d.

Per steamboat Giraffe from Bayou Sara—5 bales new cotton to G M Lee; 8 do do Taylor, Gardiner & co; 6 do old 3 B Hatch & co; 28 do A Landreaux & co; 13 do old rope Barrett & Lepage; and sundries to sundry persons.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamboat Tommochichi—J M Caballero; S Fernandez; S Fuanent; Trufant; Breckenbridge & Drake; J de Ghaille; E Downing & co; B Armstrong; W Lopez; G Jaquel; Wiggin & Davenport; Converse & co and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Tommochichi, Gillett, from Havana via Mobile—to D. Morgan.

Steamboat Robt. Fulton, Hooper, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Giraffe, Hoffman, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New York, Aug. 14.—Arr, ships Roscoe, and Huntsville, Liverpool; barque Mexico, Matanzas.

Boston, Aug. 13.—Arr, brigs Leander, Palermo; Smyrna, Cronstadt.

Advertised for the Port.

At Boston, Aug. 13th, barque Richmond, Andros; ship Propontis, Wise, both to sail soon.

At Philadelphia, ship United States, Deacon.

At Sacc, Aug. 8, brig Lloyd, Kingsbury.

At New York, brig Georgia, Lewis, to sail on the 14th; brig Lackawanna, Davenport, 14th; ship Trenton, Brown, to sail on the 15th; brig Alabamian, Barkness; schr Comet, Kennedy.

Arrived from this port.

At Baltimore, Aug. 12th, brig Lewis, Parker.

At Baltimore, Aug. 13th, brig Zealus, Jones.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Robt. Fulton—Lieut Jones; Wm Rider; capt Muggat, Wm Kay, mrs Bayard, G L Sicker, Burgoyne, Scott, Tuttle, J W Moseley, M M Campbell, Geo Walden, Wm Ritchie, J G Mitchell, Bamet Means, P Means, C Murphy, J W Bryan, G R Kay, C L Simpson, Michael Fanning, Cleonard, F Priesby, Barage, Fenner, F Hess, and 22 on deck.

Per steamboat Giraffe—mrs Buchner, J Perkins, asq, and lady; lieut J A Dunbar, A M Trust, L Blanc, Taggart, F Cucullis, G Falone, La Britte, Dalon, Cook and 9 deck.

Official prewinge f the Louisiana Lotey—Class No. 72.

Extra for 1840.

34 73 24 20 63 57 47 45 60 3 19 53 67

TUESDAY, at 44 o'clock, P. M.

CAPITAL PRIZE $12,000 DOLLARS!

$3,378—3 of $2,000—13 of $400 is $9,000.

Tickets $4 00.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

To be drawn in the Exchange Hotel St. Charles street, at 3½ o'clock, p. m.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		
No.	price of	$
1	10,000	is 10,000
1	3,750	3,750
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,120	1,120
15	500	7,500
15	300	4,500
15	200	3,000
30	100	3,000
165	25	4,125
29,280	prized, amounting to,	$ 39,995

Tickets only $4 00. Shares in proportion.

☞ Packages or single Tickets for sale at the MANAGER OFFICE.

No. 37 Canal street.

S. GODDARD, Junior,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

N. 40 Camp Street, New-Orleans.

CONVERSE & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS,

No. 76 New Levee, New-Orleans.

☞ The ship ST. LAWRENCE, Capt. Oliver Brown, from Liverpool, will commence discharging this morning, opposite Mint. Consignees are requested to be in readiness with their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods.

☞ The ship ARCHER, Marston, master, from Philadelphia, is discharging at the wharf, foot of St Joseph st. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

JAS D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st.

☞ NOTICE—Consignees of 94 bales marked I in a diamond; 99 do E in a diamond, and one box garden seeds, E in a diamond, consigned to order of shippers, per ship Archer, from Philadelphia, are requested to send for said goods, landing opposite 4 Joseph street.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

BELL-HANGS,

80 Camp street, New Orleans.

☞ REMOVAL—PRIESTLEY & BEIN have removed from No. 88 Old Levee, to No. 16 New-Levee.

J7 31

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLETT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Charlres street.

CITY PAPER, published daily, per annum, in advance, $12

COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY, $10.

☞ Each is counted cheap. Public Journal contains.

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 DEBUYS, New Orleans.

2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge;

3d do LŒUVROY BARRAS, Lafayette;

4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;

5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1840.

THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE BEE AND THE SUN.

The Sun of Saturday last indulges in certain strictures on the editors of the Bee, in allusion to an article which appeared on the French side of this paper a few days ago, accusing the general government of bribery and corruption, and using the people's money in order to secure votes for the dominant power;—and at the same time calls on us to disavow these *falsehoods*, as the editor of the Sun jocularly styles the assertions then made.' Had any misrepresentation of facts occurred, we should certainly be foremost in acknowledging them, as our paper has invariably enjoyed a character for consistency and truth; but, in this instance, we are unfortunately not able to disprove the assertions of the French editor; on the contrary, we entirely coincide in all that he has said on this head.—To this effect we publish the following letter, which appeared already, on Thursday last, on the French side of our paper, but which, by a most singular inadvertance on the part of the editor of the Sun, has been entirely overlooked by him. The sujoined letter to the editor of the St. Clairsville (Ohio) Chronicle, is from one who, until lately, was a violent partisan of M. Van Buren; he is a citizen of the greatest respectability, and was, at the very date of the letter, a member of two of the principal committees of the administration party for the township in which he resides. A mere glance at this epistle will show that a grand *plot* has been laid to carry the State of Ohio for Van Buren, by the most enormous CORRUPTION and BRIBERY. We call the attention of the editor of the Sun to this *infamous design* of the party in power, and he will readily perceive that, as men of honor, we cannot retract what has been said.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

From the St. Clairsville (Ohio) Chronicle.

POLITICAL CHANGES—HEAR AN HONEST MAN.

MR. PLEASANT, Jefferson County, June 19, 1840.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir, will you please to permit me, through the medium of your paper, to renounce publicly, all further communication with the Van Buren locofoco party, and give my reasons for so doing.

I stand appointed as one of the committee of correspondence, and also of the committee of vigilance, for that party in Mt. Pleasant township. I have failed for the last month to perform the duty of those appointments, and more particularly to those of the committee of vigilance. I saw that many of our short-sighted editors, as well as a number of our bar-room, stump, and other species of orators, were only furnishing your party with political capital, by declaiming against the character of Gen'l William Henry Harrison, and was thus bound, by virtue of my appointment, I exerted myself to dissuade those of our party to whom I had access, from pursuing that course, assuring them that if they did not desist from defaming Gen'l HARRISON, we would lose the state of Ohio, and all other states that had furnished soldiers for Harrison's army during the late war; because old soldiers, who knew him, and who had accompanied him at different times, would not bear to hear either the military or private character of their old commander attacked and defamed—they would all leave us, and take large numbers with them; for they would consider themselves disgraced in the same proportion as their commander.

In reply to this, I was informed, *that there was no danger of losing the state of Ohio, because Governor Shannon had been to New-York, and had obtained a loan of $400,000, which was to be laid out on the public works, and so managed as to secure the votes of all the laborers.* At another time I was told there was no danger of losing the state of Ohio, because the price of produce, (wheat, &c.) would advance all along the line of the canal, from that time forward, and that all that the Dutch wanted to make them good democrats, was a little more money." On inquiring how the price of produce could be raised, at a time like this when there was no money, I was told, in reply, that the office holders would have money, and that they would have to contribute to assist in raising the price of produce, (by being lavish of the $400,000.) And on this evening, being informed that the infernal machine was put in operation, and that a certain post-master was called upon for his quota, I resolved to have nothing more to do with a party that can stoop to such baseness to carry into effect its designs and purposes. I therefore desire to be distinctly understood. I can no longer serve upon either of the above named committees, nor in a political point of view, with a party in power. I know there are many high-minded, honorable men among them, with many of whom I have long had the most friendly intercourse; and it is with much regret that I feel bound, in duty to my country, to leave them. Governor Shannon has heretofore received my warm support; and I regret that circumstances have transpired that put it out of my power to continue that support. I have long been intimately acquainted with him. I consider him a gentleman of the first class, but if it is his intention to be so hard run as to be under the necessity of making use of the people's funds for purchasing up votes as a butcher would purchase stock for the market, as my informant assures me is to be done, my opinion of him must change. Withdrawing that support, which has heretofore been liberally extended, from Gov. Shannon, I must say that no honorable man would resort to such means to secure success, having the distribution of public moneys, would deal it to political partisans, or to those who will pledge themselves to support him in office, (which my informant, a Van Buren man stated was the mode of managent to be pursued,) to the exclusion of others. No, sir; no high-minded, honorable and patriotic statesman, such as I have believed Governor Shannon to be, would be guilty of pursuing such little ends by such little means.

I have been slow in giving credit to the above report, but it has come from one of his warm supporters—the plan of operation, by an old and influential member of the party, whose name shall, if required, come forth under the solemn sanction of an oath.

MESSRS. Editors,—I remain in sentiment with my old Van Buren brethren, as it relates to the corrupt banking institutions of our country—but it is evident to me, at least, that the officers of our government are much more corrupt and need reforming first. The very basis of a just democracy which will use the public funds, and tax its officers to buy votes, and who will insult the people by offering them employment on the public works, on condition that they will pledge themselves to its support.

THOMAS WHITE.

P. S. I send this to your office, because it will be likely to meet the eye of our Governor sooner than if sent to the Ohio Statesman, Columbus. If my information was incorrect, and if the Governor desires it, I will give the name of my informant.

T. W.

To this is added the following from the Cincinnati Gazette:—

"In connection with these developments, read the following communication, which we copy from the Dayton Journal of the 7th. It is strongly corroborative of the statements of Dr. White:—

"MIAMISBURG, June 26th, 1840.

"*Messrs Editors, Dayton Journal.*—We send you for publication the following statement, made by one of the parasites of the present administration, which will confirm the fact that the elevation of the party and the spoils of office are more regarded than the pledges made to the dear people.

In conversation with a person a few days since, Emanuel Gephart, of Miami Township, stated that the $400,000 loan, lately obtained by the officers of this state, would be expended in this district, and that this state, would be expended in this district, and that no laborers would be employed with this money who would not vote the whole democratic ticket; and in this way, says Gephart, we expect to gain from one to two thousand votes for Sawyer and Shannan. Gephart further stated that those hands would be obtained from Indiana, as the public works were abandoned there.

Should this statement be denied, proof is at hand.

By order of the Miamisburg Tippecanoe Club.

M. D. WHITRIDGE,
ELI Y. PENNEL,
M. S. BLOSSOM,
Corresponding Committee.

We are gratified to perceive that the Nashville Railroad is becoming quite a place of resort. The best was so excessive on Saturday that we could hardly summon resolution enough to walk as far as the depot, but a moment's recollection of the fine sea breeze, delightful bathing, good fish, &c., to be had by so trivial a sacrifice as a short promenade in the sun made us alter our mind, and we soon found ourselves ensconced in a snug car with a few good friends, and going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. This soon brought us as far as the Prairie Cottage, where, sure enough, we found Proctor as busy as ever preparing refreshments; amongst which, by the bye, we noticed most particularly some very excellent ginger beer, for his customers.

Proctor has a good contrivance to keep the fine fish of the Lake perfectly fresh, during their short transition from the water to the frying pan; we know as from experience, and we can safely advise the lovers of good cheer to pay him a visit. During our stay at the Cottage, the idea of heat was entirely obliterated from our memory, owing to the delicious sea breeze, and altogether we spent a very agreeable afternoon.

CRIMINAL COURT.

SENTENCE OF DR. HINES.—This individual was brought before the Hon. Judge Canonge on Saturday, to receive the sentence of the law. His counsel, Mr. Jennings, made a motion for a new trial, and stated his arguments at some length, but was overruled by the court. He then made an eloquent appeal to have his punishment mitigated with as much clemency as consistent with the laws of the country. Judge Canonge, in reply, said that he could find no palliating circumstance why the prisoner should not be punished to the full extent of the law; and he condemned him to 14 years imprisonment and hard labor at Baton Rouge.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

All that we have been able to gather about the returns in this state, is the following extract from the Charleston Courier, of the 18th inst.:

ELECTIONS.—North Carolina. A slip from the Fayetteville Observer, of the 14th instant, states that Cumberland county has elected an administration senator and representative—no change. The Observer claims a whig gain of 160 votes.

The Norfolk Beacon says—"We learn verbally that Perquimans and Pasquotank have given a majority of 814 votes in favor of Morehead, whig, for governor."

INDIANA.

By the way of the eastern mail we have received nearly complete return from the glorious Hoosier State. Boone's majority is at present 9616—about ten or twelve counties to be heard from, which will swell it to between ten and eleven thousand. There is scarely a vestige of Van Burenism left on the soil of Indiana. The legislature is Harrison in both branches, by more than three to one. The loco-focos will hardly have a corporal's guard in the house of representatives. In the senate, they have, so far, but a solitary member.

LANE (whig) beats HANNEGAN (tory) in the congressional district lately respresented by Gen. HOWARD, by more than a thousand votes. Fourteen counties give him 1,099 majority. Five to hear from, which will increase it.

KENTUCKY.

The Baltimore papers contain nearly complete returns. LETCHER is ahead over SIXTEEN THOUSAND votes. His majority will range between 17,000 and 18,000. The loco-focos in Kentucky have been swept into nonentity.

Nothing more specific from Illinois and Missouri than what we have already published. The Baltimore *Pilot* claims a whig victory in Illinois. Missouri, it is supposed, has gone for Van Buren by a very reduced majority—not over two thousand. In 1838 the loco-foco congressmen received over six thousand majority.

During the half year ending on the 30th June, there were coined at the U. S. Mint and branches, 4,117,724 pieces of money, of the various denominations ranging from half eagles down to half dimes—the total value of which was $1,517,035.

GREAT FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

We copy the subjoined article from the Cleveland (Ohio) papers. That city has suffered severely by the calamity.

About half past 10 o'clock last evening fire broke out in the basement story of the Cleveland Exchange, better known as the Globe Tavern, near the corner of Superior Street and Merwin street. The building, of wood, was soon enveloped in flames, the inmates barely having time to escape the rapid progress of the fire. The fire very soon communicated to the large four story brick hotel erected last fall by the Merwin estate. The building was but partially completed, and the interior of the basement was occupied by only one of which was occupied. The building was in immediate contact with the Exchange, and three or four windows in the exposed end being unprotected by iron blinds, gave the flames easy access to the interior and roof of the stately pile. In a short time the fire broke out from under the roofs on all the whole extent of the building, and raged with tremendous fury until the roof fell in and was consumed. South of the Exchange a range of three wooden buildings extending on Merwin street to an alley, were burned. We subjoin as correct a list of the losses as we have been able to obtain:

New brick hotel belonging to the Merwin estate $15,000. No insurance.

Cleveland Exchange, occupied by Mrs. Foote.—Furniture, &c., mostly destroyed. Building fully insured, as we understand.

Next a building owned by R. Champion, valued at $1000. Insured for $500, by Portage Mutual Insurance Co. Occupied by Wake as a shoe shop, and Keeny as a clothing shop. Most of the contents of each saved.

Next the Tremont House, occupied by Mrs. Thompson, and owned by estate of McDaniply. Contents mostly saved. Building valued at $1000. No insurance.

The other building destroyed was occupied by C. Bradburn, grocer. Damage to goods about $600. Amount of insurance by Columbus Insurance Co. $1,500. The building, worth about $1000, was owned by Benedict & Exeter. No insurance.

The destruction of the hotel is a serious calamity to our city as well as loss to the enterprising gentlemen who, in despite of the unpropitious times, had successfully begun and prosecuted an improvement designed to be lasting, useful and ornamental. The hotel will be an entire loss, as a considerable portion of one of the end walls has already fallen down, and the standing walls will probably have to be taken down to the basement story, if not to the foundation.

On the morning following the above mentioned fire, the extensive distillery of Messrs. Vinton & Chamber was destroyed by fire. Loss $15,000. No insurance.

INFAMOUS.—We have seen a letter from Kentucky, stating that contracts are offered to the farmers for this year's crop of hemp at *six dollars* if Harrison be elected, and *four dollars* in the event of Mr. Van Buren's re-election.

As no sane man can believe that the election of the one or the other will affect the price of hemp a single dollar, we take this to be a cunning scheme to BUY THE VOTES *and the political exertions of the farmers.* It is supposed that those who take the bait, will not only vote for Harrison, but make efforts to induce their neighbors to do the same.

Kentucky farmers will spurn the bribe and those who offer it.—[Globe.

We suppose that the election of Gen. Harrison will "affect the price of hemp," as it will every other article, at least thirth-three and one-third per cent, and probably much more; consequently hemp will be worth six dollars if Harrison is elected, and not more than four dollars in the event of Mr. Van Buren's reelection. But the infamy of the thing seems, with the Globe, to lay in the *article*—it is *hemp*! He appears to regard it with dreadful horror.

"Rogues never feel the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Peter H. Schenck, of our city, had a very narrow escape from the melancholy fate of Major Hatch, at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday. Mr. Schenck stood leaning against the front door post, when Major Hatch brought him a chair, which he took and sat down in it a few feet from the door. Major Hatch then took Mr. Schenck's place, and shortly after the fatal flash came, and passing down the bell-wire to the knot, against which Mr. Hatch was leaning, passed from thence into his back, causing instant death. Mr. Schenck and three or four other gentlemen were prostrated by the lightning, but suffered no serious injury.—*N. Y. Times.*

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—On Wednesday, noon, as Mr. Burnet, pilot of the steamboat Belle, of the New York and Norwich line, which had broken her shaft, and is now lying at the foot of Delancy street receiving a new one, his foot slipped and he fell on a scaffolding near the water line of the boat, on which were three workmen, which by the force of the concussion was broken down, and Mr. Burnet and the three others precipitated into the water. As he was much bruised, and considerably stunned by the fall, he immediately sunk and came up under the boat, and would inevitably have drowned, had not the boat hooks been let down and thrust under the boat, one of which he seized when about to sink for the last time, and was thus providentially raved. He soon recovered, except from the bruises, which are very severe. The other three men were rescued with no other injury save a thorough drenching in the water.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—We learn by a letter from Gen. Bailey, of this town, dated Halifax, Aug. 10th, that while he was absent from his works on Tuesday last, several of his men became intoxicated, and attacked a young man by the name of Freeborn, whom he had left in care of his house, and some women who were also in the house. During the struggle which ensued, Freeborn struck one of the ringleaders a blow of which he immediately died. We suppose no blame can be attached to Freeborn, as he was only defending himself from an unprovoked attack.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

SCENES IN THE COUNTRY.—The papers from the interior contain melancholy accounts of the health.—The Wetumpka Argus of the 12th, says: "The earth has become saturated with water, and the heat is intense. There is consequently much sickness in the town and vicinity. Places that have heretofore been healthy are now filled with chill. We anticipate a fatal September!"—*Idid.*

From the New York Evening Star.

CULTURE OF COTTON, TARIFF, &c.—One of the subjects which have grown out of the sudden antipathies of English philanthropists to slave labor, is an attempt to cultivate cotton in India, by which Great Britain is at once to be placed independent of this country and of the United States, and the Southern States compelled to manumit their slaves in consequence of being no longer of value to their owners. In the furtherance of this object, agents have been sent to the cotton growing States, and the whole process of cultivating, picking, ginning and packing has been carefully acquired, and the experiment has commenced in India, and a very lively interest has been created on the subject.—We are not prepared to say that cotton of a very fine staple might not be cultivated in India, and in very large quantities. An immense population in that country, not much more fine, if any, than our Southern slaves, could be profitably employed in this business, and capital would be rendered in a measure independent of this country for that material. But *Quel Bona?* Suppose we sell to England annually one hundred millions of dollars of our cotton, and take back fifty millions in cotton goods from their workshops, there is a reciprocity of interests in this—an exchange of products for commodities; but if England, for the avowed object of becoming independent of this country, shall cultivate all the cotton she requires in India, where is she to sell her cotton goods? Not in this country, certainly, for we could not destroy our rich agricultural products by continuing to purchase British goods, manufactured from British cotton, while we can work up seven hundred thousand bales annually in our factories, and thus encourage American capital, manufacture and labor required to carry it into effect. Besides,