NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.
CORRECTED DAILY.

Specie		par
State Bonds		
Treasury Notes		
Sterling		
Spanish Doubloons		
American Gold		par ½ pr cent discount
Mississippi		
Louisiana		do do
Do		do do
Do		do do
Do		do do
Do		do do
Do 70th issue		do do
Louisiana Bank		do do
Commercial & RR Bank of Vicksburg		do do
Do		do do
State Bank Vicksburg		do do
Vicksburg Water-Works		do do
Tombigbee		do do
Planters' Bank, Harrison county		No sale do
Orleans Bank, Columbus		do do
Bank of Mobile		do do
Port Gibson		do do
West Feliciana		do do
Brandon Bank		do do
Manchester		do do
Natchez Railroad		do do
Mississippi Shipping Company		No sale do
Real Estate Bonds Company		do do
Aberdeen and Pontotoc		No sale do
Alabama Specie-paying Banks		do do
State Bank		do do
Tennessee		do do
Arkansas State Bank		do do
Do Real Estate		do do
Texas Treasury Notes		do do
Clinton and Port Hudson		do do
Do do do payable at Cal. Bk N. O. not endorsed		
Bank of Pensacola		dis. uncertain.
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kyoto Missouri		par and no premium
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida		uncertain

STOCKS.

BANKS.

Bank of Louisiana	100 paid		No sale
Louisiana State Bank	100 do	11	11½
Orleans Bank	100 do		No sale
Carrollton Bank	100 do	35	35 or 40
Improvement Bank	100 do	3	4 or 5
Exchange Bank	50 do	8	Last sale
Atchafalaya	50 do		No sale
Citizens'		13	14 pr prem
Union		20	21 do
Consolidated		22	23 do
Mechanics and Traders'	50 paid		No sale
Commercial	100 do	8	Sales
Canal	100 do		No sales
City	100 do	3	Sales
Gaslight	50 do	11	Sales

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants'	50 paid	25	asked
Orleans	100 do		No sales
Louisiana State	25 do		No sales
Western Marine & Fire	50 do	40	asked
Phoenix	70 paid	1	2 sales
Ocean	80 do	62½	62½ sales
Orleans Theatre	100 do		No sales

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Pontchartrain RR Co	100 paid		No sales
N. O. & Nashville RR Co	$1 do	1½	sales
Mexican Gulf RR Co	30 do	92	sales
Orleans Navigation Co	100 do		No sales

THE MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1840.

REMARKS.—Circumstances again compel us to be more than usually brief. As it is the operations of this season of the year are on so confined a scale, that few remarks are needed. A rather extensive business has been done in some descriptions of waste produce, and the transaction in cotton have been large, considering the reduced stock and the reasons just alluded to.

The weather has been somewhat wet, but not sufficiently so to retard out-door transactions; the health of the city is as good as we have ever known it before.

The river continues falling, and is at present 8 feet 9 inches by the high water-mark on the season.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 14th inst. of Louisiana 30, Mississippi, 267 bales; among which, 31 bales new crop Tennessee and North Alabama, 96 together, 363 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 1028 bales—Havre 1233—Cowes, 12—Bordeaux, 340—Havana, 788—New York, 451—Boston, 160, together, 4554 bales; making a reduction in stock of 4191 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 14th instant, a stock of 36,702 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1839. Oct. 1, stock on hand		16307
Receipts since	343	
previously	939741	939114
		955421
Exports last three days	4064	
previously	9316	9347 9
Stock on hand		36702

The transactions in the Cotton market since our review of Saturday morning last, embrace about 1600 bales, a majority of which has been in the very ordinary grades. On Saturday 600 bales changed hands; Monday was a very quiet day; but yesterday about 1,000 bales were sold, and our former quotations have been well maintained; indeed in some instances we believe sellers have obtained a slight advantage, not sufficient however to make any change in our rates. It will be perceived that 34 bales of the new crop have come to hand, none of which have been sold as yet. The bales now to which we refer as in the early part of last week have been disposed of at 12c; this cotton is from the plantation of McNutt, and has a rather showy appearance, though the staple is not quite equal to the choice mention in our last. Of the other transactions alluded to, we note more particularly 368 bales North Alabama, at 7c—74 do at 7½—142 Louisiana, at 6 5-16c—22 Mississippi, at 6½, and so do. at 7c.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	6 5-16	Ordinary	6 5-16
Middling	6 7-16	Middling	7 1-16
Fair	6 9-16	Fair	7 3-16
Good Ordinary	6 11-16	Good Ordinary	7 9-16
Good and fine	7 0-16	Good and fine	7 12-16

TOBACCO.—The activity noticed in our last has succeeded by a comparative lull, and with the exception of a few country hogsheads, we have had nothing new to notice. The stock on sale has become quite reduced, and does not amount to probably more than 300 hds., mostly in the hands of dealers. We quote the following quotations, which are for like order, 4, 5, and 6-for 2, Seconds and Firsts, common leafs, 3½ and 7—Fine lots, 8, and 7—Fine lot, 9, 6-6 and 8, 9-9.—Selections, 9, 6-6 and 9, 6-6.

Arrived since the 14th inst., 65 hhds. cleared in the same time, for London, 700 hds.—Cowes, 398—and New-York 579 hds.; together, 1677 hds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand		hhds 9
Received last three days		63
previously		47409 4
		47472
Exports last three days	1678	
previously	33655	35333
Leaving a balance of stock of		12139

SUGAR.—The demand for this article continues very fair, and buyers have again been obliged to submit to a slight advance. Our extreme quotations are now 6½c, and the latter price has been refused for some very superior lots, which could be disposed of at this rate. We quote 6½@7c. We would likewise remark, that but a very small quantity, and that of the most ordinary description, could be obtained at 6½.

The sales since Saturday amount to about 700 hhds. amongst which we notice 65 hhds. at 6½, and so at 6½c, both for export.

MOLASSES.—We have no alteration to make in this article. Prices remain firm as last quoted, at 15c.

FLOUR.—The arrivals of this article have been barely sufficient to prevent prices from advancing. The market, however, has undergone no variation, and we continue to quote superfine at $6 50@7 00. The latter rate is generally obtained for small parcels.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The demand for these articles continues to be unimproved sales, and although we still adhere to our former quotations for *Kentucky* at 12½ and 13c for *Kentucky*, we would likewise observe, that the tendency of the market is decidedly upward. Stock is in very good request at our former rates of 2 2-12@2—East India, 20@24c—German, 17c.

LEAD.—We have no change to notice; a superior article continues to command 5c.

SALT.—There have been no cargo sales since our last. The sales from store are the same—$1 50 for coarse, and $1 75 for fine.

WHISKEY.—The transactions in this article have been larger than for some time past, and the market closes rather firm for the present, at 26c for rectified, and 22@24 for common.

PORK.—Our last quotations are well supported, although the demand is quite limited. Mess, 18c—Prime, $19 00 for $19 50—Frame, $16 00@$16 50.

BACON.—The advance noticed in our last has been maintained, and we continue to quote—Sides, 11 1-12c—Shoulders, 8½c. The stock is very light, and principally in the hands of speculators.

EXCHANGE.—A general dullness continues to prevail in all kinds of Exchange, and the amount of business has been on a more reduced scale than at any period this season. Transactions in sterling are insignificant, and at the same irregular rates of 10@10¼; for prime French paper, there is very scarce and nominal at 5f. Exchange on New-York at 60 days has been in moderate request at ⅛ cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	10 @ 10¼
Francs	5 00 @ 5 00
New-York, at 60 days	3 @ 3 00 pr cent prem
do 3 do	3 50 @ 4 00
Philadelphia 60 do	11 @ 12 prem
Baltimore, at sight	1 @ 1 prem
Boston, at 60 days	12 @ 13 prem

FREIGHTS continue very dull at our former quotations.

FREIGHTS

Cotton to Liverpool	d.	d
do Havre		
do New-York		⅛
do Boston		⅛
Tobacco to Havre and Cowes, &c.		
do Liverpool	50s 6d	60s
Flour to New-York	6	12½
do Boston	6	12½
do Philadelphia	9	12½
Sugar and Molasses from coast	$4 00	$5 00
From the city	1 75	
Flour	0 75	
Pork and Beef	1 00	

Official Drawing the of Louisiana Lottery—Class No. 71, to be drawn on Saturday, the 22d day of August, 1840.

22 11 44 35 45 14 2 27 15 13 30 20.

THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
THREE
CAPITAL PRIZES OF $6,000 EACH.
Tickets $3 00.
LOUISIANA LOTTERY.
To be drawn in the Exchange Hotel St. Charles street, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
78 Numbers—Drawn Ballots.

	SCHEME.		
1 prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	1,500		1,500
1	1,200		1,200
1	1,150		1,150
1	1,000		1,000
1	1,000		1,000
1	780		780
1	700		700
1	624		624
1	600		600
5	300		1,500
10	200		2,000
20	100		2,000
36,905 prizes amounting to			$28,753

Tickets only $3 00; Halves $1 50; Quarters $0 75.
Packages or single Tickets for sale at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.
No. 3, Canal street.

Consignees per ship MOZART, Welch, from Havre, are requested to take out their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods from the levee, on some the upper cotton press.

The ship NONANTUM, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees will please obtain permits and attend to the receipt of their goods. GREEN & BRO.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
80 Bienville street, New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—PRIESTLEY & BEIN have removed from No. 32 Old Levee, to No. 18 New-Levee.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed from No. 18 to Nos. 20 and 22 New Levee street, in the store formerly occupied by R. T. Lawrence.
WALTON & COCRANE.

SOAP.—100 boxes in store and for sale by
N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st.

NUTMEGS.—50 kegs fresh, in store, for sale by
N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st.

GROUND GINGER.—100 kegs, fresh, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

A LEGITIMATE STATE PAPER.
BY BULLITT MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.
CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, Sundays excepted, at $10 per annum.
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, at $5 per annum.
Commercial and Public Interest Guardian.

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 LŒUFROY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 1840

TIPPECANOE CLUB.

☞ The members are requested to meet on Thursday evening, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of co-operating with the Tippecanoe Association in appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention.

By order, JOHN GIBSON,
New-Orleans, Aug. 20, 1840. Secretary.

A NATIONAL BANK.

II.

We yesterday laid before our readers, some important facts concerning the present condition of the banking system of the United States, connected with the suppression of the National Bank—facts which demonstrate, conclusively, that the administration is responsible for the great multiplication of State banks, the enhancement of banking capital, and the consequences which have flowed from a redundant circulation and over-trading. We showed that in the brief space of ten years the policy of the general government had added 580 to the number of banking institutions in the United States, and augmented the capital of those institutions by three hundred and fifty-two millions of dollars; and further what effect the destruction of the Bank of the United States had in promoting the extension of banking capital. We propose now, to prove that New Orleans is more particularly interested in the establishment of a national bank, than any other city in the Union.

Whatever may have been the policy or principles of a portion of the whig party elsewhere, in relation to the broad question of a national bank, here in New-Orleans the subject has been always fully and fearlessly discussed. The whigs of the city and State have drawn a distinct line of demarkation between themselves and their opponents. The former are known for their undisguised and unshrinking advocacy of such an institution, as the latter are marked by their constant and inveterate hostility to the project.

The whigs have ample reasons for thus identifying themselves with the uncompromising friends of a national bank. New-Orleans is eminently commercial. In this point of view it is the second city in the union. The mercantile class almost to a man, constitute here, as everywhere, the very nucleus of the whig party. No city has suffered more from the want of a national regulator; and the whigs, as the commercial class, have been injured deeply, if not irreparably, by those terrible convulsions which have followed the insane experiment of our rulers, and the destruction of an institution which had at all times furnished the country with a staple and uniform currency, had prevented the undue multiplication of banking establishments, and had checked vicious tendencies in those already existing. The evils that flowed from the overthrow of the late United States Bank were experienced in our city with peculiar force. The unrestricted extension of the banking system with its necessary adjuncts and consequences, an improper expansion of paper-money—a false and delusive prosperity—an absorbing mania for speculations immense and uncalled for importations from abroad, and all the first fruits of the errors of the government, spread in New-Orleans with unchecked virulence. When the bubble burst, the suffering and misery that afflicted the whole country, fell with tremendous force upon the merchants of New-Orleans. The innocent and guilty were alike involved in ruin. Our most flourishing houses were reduced to bankruptcy and indigence; and even those which avoided utter destruction, escaped with shattered credit and broken fortunes.

The commercial community are intelligent and thoughtful. Experience teaches them useful lessons. They looked back to the causes of the revulsion, and perceived them written with a pencil of light, in the war upon the currency, commenced under the auspices of the late president and continued inflexibly by his successor. They gazed into the future for relief, and found no source of ultimate regeneration save in the establishment of a national bank. Hence it is that they have rallied around this standard; that they have never sought to evade the question, that they have discussed it without fear or favor; that they have marshalled their adherents to fight political battles under the title of the national bank party; and that they have triumphed throughout the entire state in every department, legislative, executive and judiciary.

It will, we presume, be conceded that those who are constantly engaged in commerce are the best judges of what will tend to render their pursuits safe and profitable. Neither should we yield our assent to the speculative dogmas of inexperienced, theoretical politicians, in contradiction to the practical knowledge and sound principles produced by protracted observation and experience of the mercantile classes.—The latter feel directly the evil influence of a disturbed and uncertain currency. Its pernicious effects at once paralyze their operations. They are hemmed in and confined to a circulation that lacks the first element of security—confidence. They know that this was not the case during the existence either of the first or late United States bank, and can trace causes from effects as well as any of us. They have turned to the administration for relief—and what has it offered! The Sub-Treasury, the end of all its aspirations, its projects, and its hopes. Now what is the object of this scheme, admitting all that its advocates can urge in its favor. It is intended to protect the government, to ensure the safe collection, preservation and disbursement of the public monies. Does it accomplish any thing for the people? Has it any of the attributes of a bank? Does it furnish a circulating medium? It does not. It fulfils no single function of a bank. It does not issue paper money. It does not regulate the currency. In short, its sole object is to secure the government against the possible loss of its revenues. Whether this end will be accomplished is not now the question. Viewing the Sub-Treasury in the most indulgent light, we can not imagine any other consequences from this measure, than the destruction of the weak banks, the crippling of the strong ones, and the inevitable curtailment of credit and commercial facilities.

The constitutionality of a national bank has been argued by us more than once. If the country should ever again be blessed with an institution of this kind, we trust that it will be rigidly limited by its charter to the legitimate operations of such a corporation. No one can go farther than we do for a national bank, but none can more strongly repudiate the project of a corporation established upon the basis, and invested with the unlimited powers of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. We want a national bank in the strict acceptation of the term—a bank which shall be the depository of the public revenues, which shall be wholly national in its character, and shall be allowed to interfere in no possible manner with the commercial transactions of the people.

It is clearly impossible that the present state of things can endure much longer. We, in the south, suffer fearfully. In New-York and Philadelphia there exist banking institutions, which possess a certain regulating influence in the section of the country in which they are situated, and thus measurably compensate for the want of a national bank. In the south we have not even this partial resource, and must remain in our present deplorable position, until public indignation hurls our arbitrary rulers from power, and replaces them by individuals better qualified to control the destinies of the people.

☞ There was a report at Natchitoches, brought by traders, of a large fire in Nacagdoches, Texas, which destroyed several buildings, among which that of Gen. Douglas, who has all his property. The store of Col. Rayne was likewise burnt.

A FAVORITE CITY.—Yesterday, the third of August, completed one year since the sacrament of a fire in this city; and, what is also remarkable, we have been without even an alarm during the whole period. The whole amount lost by fire in this city for two years past, is short of $3000.—*Portland (Maine) Advertiser.*

CENSUS OF TROY.—The assistant marshal has completed his work, and announces that notwithstanding the "dormant state of trade and stagnation of business," the people of Troy now number 19,373. In 1835, there were 16,960, and in 1830, 11,587 inhabitants. Gain in ten years, 7,786; in five years, 2,414.—*Troy Mail.*

We copy the following from the Richmond whig of the 7th inst. Turn every point of the compass, glad tidings of a similar nature are pouring in upon us

The whole plan of operations with regard to the preparation of the Northwestern contest in Virginia never was so well laid out. The people never moved in such implicit obedience, or more decidedly declared by the political condition of the country. Such a storm as we have long desired to see, now rocks the battlements. *Let it blow!* Providence has unchained the tempest—the angel of sweetening the atmosphere, and expelling the foetid and pestilential vapors engendered by the calms. Just such a storm we need in the political world to sweep away the stench of corruption, and the miasmata of ten years of misrule. LET IT BLOW.

But, agitated as Virginia is, beyond all recent example, it is nothing to the great and excitable West. The people are there almost literally moving en masse, and we doubt if any thing like it has been exhibited since the days of the Crusades, or perhaps in the first bloody days of the French Revolution. *"Ça Ira! Ça Ira!"*

TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 3, 1840.

Amount of Treasury notes issued under the acts of Congress of 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839 ..... $19,567,086 22
Of that amount there has been redeemed 19,265,822 92
Leaving outstanding $301,263 30
Amount issued under act of 31st March, 1840 ..... $3,375,068 28
Of that issue there has been redeemed 171,394 50
Leaving of that issue outstanding $3,175,673 78
Aggregate outstanding $3,476,937 08

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PROSPECT.

Since the nomination of General Harrison for President by the Whig National Convention, five states have held their general elections. Every one of these states contributed her entire electoral vote to make Mr. Van Buren President, and without at least half of them he would not have had a majority. They now stand as follows:

	Majority in 1836. Harrison.	V. Buren.	Majority in 1840. Harrison.	V. Buren.
N. Hampshire,	12000		4000	
Connecticut,	800	4500		
Rhode Island,	250	1300		
Virginia,	7000	9000		
Louisiana,	270	2000		
Total,	20,020	9,800	8,000	

Van Buren majority in '36, 20,020; Harrison in '40, 1800.

These states gave 47 electoral votes in '36—all for Van Buren; they now stand seven for Van Buren, 40 for Harrison!

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 3, 1840.

The following is a translation of a decree issued by the government of New Grenada, Bogota, March 18, 1840:

DECREE.

For the period of ten years, from and after the date of this decree, boards, shingles, bricks, and other materials required for the building of houses at the port of Chagres, will be admitted into that port free from all duties of import or alcabala (duty on sales.)

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

We are indebted to a mercantile house in this city for the annexed copy of a letter from United States Minister at London, disclosing in part the intentions of the British government as to the conduct of the Chinese expedition. A blockade of Canton, it seems, is to be one of the first measures resorted to; and there is great reason to apprehend that the blockade will be of long continuance, for we have not the remotest idea that it alone will have any effect upon the Chinese. If the English admiral confines himself to a blockade, he has got his two or three years' work before him.

"LONDON, June 26th, 1840.

"Gentleman:—I received last night from Lord Palmerston, an answer to my note on the subject of the China trade, the substance of which I hasten to communicate for your information. As I had supposed, the order in council was intended to be confined to the subjects and property of the Chinese. It appears that the admiral commanding the squadron on the China seas has been instructed to confine himself (unless extreme measures should become necessary) to the detention alone of Chinese vessels and property, and is not to seize or detain vessels arriving from Europe and America, although such vessels and their cargoes may be consigned to mercantile establishments within the Chinese dominions. The long delay, however, has deemed it proper to apprise me, for the information of those concerned, that one of the first acts of hostility that may be resorted to by the admiral, will probably be the establishment of a blockade of the Canton river, and of some other points on the Chinese coast.

I am, &c. A. STEVENSON.

The Present cold.—The two Arabian horses, sent by the Imaum of Muscat as a present to the President of the United States, were sold on Tuesday at Washington, as we learn from the Baltimore Sun. The light grey was taken by L. M. Powell, Esq. of Virginia, at $650, and the dark grey by Gen. John M. Eaton, of Tennessee, at $650.

CENSUS OF BROOKLYN.—We understand that the population of our city will exceed 35,000, which is a great increase indeed. In 1830 it was 15,000. In 1835 it was 24,000. The Marshall has nearly completed his labors, and the result will soon be accurately known.—*L. I. Star.*

OUR NAVY YARD.—We understand that Captain S. S. Stringham is removed from the situation of *Captain of the Yard* on this Station, and that Captain H. K. Paulding is appointed to succeed him.—*L. I. Star.*

SEVERE GALE AND SHOWERS.—A gentleman who arrived in Boston on Friday evening from Windham, N. H. informs the Editor of the Boston Courier, that very severe showers of rain, accompanied with hail and strong gusts of wind, were experienced along his whole route—large hail stones fell in some of the towns for several miles out of Windham. At Nashua, N. H. during the shower, the roof of the Academy was blown off. There were about eighty scholars in the building at the time, but fortunately no one was injured.

We learn from the Boston Transcript that two barns in Haverhill, were struck by lightning and consumed the same evening; during a severe hail storm, and were entirely destroyed. One owned by Mr. Rufus Slocum and the other by Mr. Daniel Webster, both filled with hay and grain. Loss very heavy.—*N. Y. Express.*

DISGRACEFUL.—We learn that in the Sixteenth Ward are two fire companies, which have their regularly appointed times for fighting each other. On Thursday evening, one of these scenes of outrage occurred on the 10th avenue, near Twentieth street.—A great excitement existed in the neighborhood, and an immense crowd assembled to witness the ruffianism. We hope the authorities in the north-western part of the city will not suffer the peace thus to be disturbed and its honor defamed.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The editors of the Journal mistake altogether in supposing that there are any "authorities," in the North-Western part of the city. Disturbers of the peace do just what they please there, with none to make them afraid.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

State of the Canton in Virginia.

All goer well. The Whigs find no fault with the condition of things, except this—that the 2nd of November is still 90 days off. They pant for the day of Austerlitz. They are armed up to the teeth, and they sleep upon their arms. They will rush to the polls in masses. No weather will prevent them. No encouragement, no stimulation will be required as heretofore, to urge them to the Polls. The despondency now weighing down some, is entirely despair of victory as in former contests, shears them of their strength. One mind, one spirit, one soul, animates the whole mass. The deepest and most religious conviction of the goodness of their cause—the most unconquerable determination to free their country from domestic tyranny and Federal corruption—the most cheering and universal assurance that a brilliant triumph awaits their generous efforts for an oppressed and insulted country—these are the motives which animate every Whig bosom. All their petitions are to *Time*, to speed their march, and hasten the glorious day, second only to the 4th of July, '76, when the American People will be emancipated from the sway of Rulers corrupt and base. They ask nothing of Time, but to speed the life of General Harrison—from the chapter of accidents, nothing at all. They do not like their opponents, rely upon that opponent's *apathy* for victory. No; they are prepared to meet and overthrow him in all his strength.

To whatever grand division of Virginia we turn our eyes, the evidence of the progress of sound opinions and the rapid advance of Whig principles, is entirely satisfactory, and we now hazard the prediction, that the Whigs will carry a majority below tide water, between the tide and Blue Ridge, in the Valley, and in the North West. The South West alone, we concede to the Federal Party, and that by a mere majority compared with the sweeping vote of 1836.

ONE OF THE SPECULATIONS OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain."
GOLDSMITH.

The Albany Argus, in a recent article, finds fault with Mr. Webster for borrowing money upon bond and mortgage upon property which the Argus deems inadequate security for the loan. It is difficult to conceive how the public can have any interest in the matter, even were the allegations of the Argus true.—Mr. Webster has not been guilty of fraud or evasion; nay, more, the person who advanced the money was and is satisfied with the security. Can the Argus say as much of one of the president's speculations, to which we will now call its attention?

A few years ago, Gov. Throop and Mr. Van Buren conceived the idea of a magnificent speculation in building lots at Auburn, in this state. Determined to realise the golden vision, and regardless of the dangerous tendencies of associated wealth, they decided the project to a few of the faithful, and finally formed a company, consisting of ten persons, including themselves. Two of the members were clothed with the power of agents and trustees, being authorized to make purchases and take the title in their own names. They purchased all the vacant and unappropriated lands in the vicinity of Auburn, until the property of the association encircled the whole village. The trustees then borrowed one hundred thousand dollars, and gave a bond and mortgage upon the lands for that amount.

As these speculators dreamed only of profits, no care was taken to provide, by a legal instrument for sharing and bearing losses. But alas! the golden bubble has burst. Under the pressure of the times the speculation turns out to be a villainously bad one, and most of the associates are now insolvent. The mortgage is in course of foreclosure, and the trustees have called upon their copartners to sign an agreement purporting for a joint liability of all the parties, for any deficiency in the amount realized by the sale, to satisfy the mortgage. Nothing, it would seem, could be more fair and proper, and such it appears is the opinion of all the associates, *save one*. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES *refuses to subscribe to such a liability*. The effect of the position he insists upon is, that if the property should sell for more than its cost, he would share one-tenth of the profits, and if the mortgage is foreclosed and the proceeds of the sale should not satisfy one quarter of it, the trustees must look to the *insolvent associates, severally* not *jointly*, for an indemnity. "Heads I win—tails you lose," was probably the mode in which Mr. Van Buren, in his early years, tossed up coppers with the toys of Kinderhook.

One of the reasons given by the president for refusing to make himself responsible in the way desired, is that he has transferred his speculation to his son John, and that therefore the trustees should arrange the matter with him. Col. Brant when he found his case looked alarming—when he had arrived at the conclusion that a court martial was about to pronounce him guilty of the charge on which he was arraigned, *resigned*. President Van Buren, with a no less praiseworthy caution, *resigned* the speculation as soon as he discovered that it would eventuate in *loss* instead of *profit*.

Well, and what says Prince John thus placed "in the footsteps of his illustrious" father? "The Prince deliberately insinuates that he took the *present* of a share in the Auburn speculation for *profit* not for *loss*. He therefore modestly declines being troubled with any personal responsibility! The trustees, as yet, stand unprotected by any acknowledgment of liability from either the president or his son; and they will probably, when the deficiency by the mortgage foreclosure is ascertained, force the executive of the Union to submit his care to the decision of the legal tribunals of the state.

As all the associates involved in this dilemma are partisans of the president, they may deem it a loyalty, at this *trying* period, to endeavor to explain away some of the bad, not to say fraudulent, features of this transaction. Our statement of the matter is, we feel assured, substantially correct, nor do we think it will be *contradicted*, though attempts may be made at evasion. The *trustees* we are quite certain have too much at stake to abandon their position or exonerate the president and his son from the liability which they refuse voluntarily to assume.

If Mr. Van Buren carries his point he will save himself and *ruin the trustees*. That he will save himself if the law will permit him to do so, *come what may to others*, we have not the slightest doubt.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Aug 7	Liverpool	July 2
Boston	Aug 7	Havre	July 4
Philadelphia	Aug 8	Paris	July 1
Washington	Aug 8	Hamburg	June 30
Baltimore	Aug 8	Mexico	July 27
Charleston	Aug 12	Tampico	Aug 1
Havana	Aug 10	Vera Cruz	June 29

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 5.

$3 shares	United States Bank	1 do	65	
31	do do	30 do	64	
14	do do	60 do	63	
22	do do	60 do	62	
50	do do	60 do	63	
50	do do	60 do	63	
25	do do	60 do	64	

A fair amount of business at the board again to-day. The North American Trust company and Utica Railroad closed at an advance of 1. United States Bank stock, Boston and Providence Railroad of 1, and Harlem Railroad of 1 on the closing sales quoted yesterday.

EXCHANGE.—A moderate exchange was transacted for the Hartford boards at 30 30.

At the board this morning there was a sale of $2800 bills on Philadelphia, at 96. On Baltimore we quote at 97@98.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8.—Cotton.—The Cotton market since our last has continued rather quiet than otherwise, though prices have been very uniform for a more time past. The sales in this country for export, though as regards prices, the rates current in the early part of the week are well sustained. The sales embrace 1000 bales Upland and Florida, at 5 15-16c; 500 Mobile, 5 9-16; and 500 New Orleans, 5 9-16; making a total for the week of 2500 bales. An invoice of Texas remains unsold.

The arrival have been from

New-Orleans	40 bales.
Georgia	241
Total	271 bales.

Total imports since 1st instant ..... 1430 bales.
Exports from the 1st 8th Aug ..... 1419 bales.

Tobacco.—The prime qualities Kentucky are some in request, and of this description a sale of 60 hhds selected, has been made for export at 8c. The manufacturing is very slowly at most quotations, 100 bales new crop Mt. Dominic, just received, sold at 17@ 4 mo. By auction, 12 hhds unmerchantable Kentucky sold at 3 3-16@, average $4 6—9, 3 and 4 mos.

Molasses.—We have no change to notice in this article. Sales were made of 300 hhds Porto Rico, at 30c; 30 do Cuba, New-Orleans, at 28c; 30 do Cuba, at 27c; 30 do Havana, at 23; 35 tierces do, at 24 mos; and two cargoes Matanzas, together 5 9 hhds, and to a, for distilling, on terms not made public. In Sugar and Coffee, the Orleans sugar-house sold at 2½—90 days, sale stopped.

Flour.—Common brands Western and Genesee may be quoted $4 94 @ 5 25, though sales in some instances at a little more. At Petersburg, Ohio, via canal, rolls in round and flat hoops at $4 75@4 87½, with some fresh ground, at $4 94. The sales for export are about 5,000 bbls for Liverpool and London, and for Indies, principally the latter, at $4 94 for common brands Genesee and fresh ground Ohio. Sales Georgetown and Howard street, in lots from store, at $5 37.

Exported, from 1st to 5th August.
Wheat Flour ..... 10,251 bbls.

Grain. The stock of Missouri continues light, and holders are very firm, with rather an upward tendency in the prices—7 00 kgs sold at 4, 3-16c, cash.

Rice.—Prices (in bond) of cargoes—Sales 200 Upland and Floridas, at 2½@3c.

Flour.—Sales of Western at $4 94; and Ohio, at $4 87½.

Corn.—Sales of 5000 bushels Rye at 90@92c.

Beans.—Sales at improving prices—New Orleans at 62½@67½—Port Rico, 65@67.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Flour.—No change exists in the Flour market. Sales confined to the usual demand for the home trade.

Corn quite as firm as yesterday's report—yellow flat at 56c, and white—5c.

Provisions steady. Sales at full prices.

Molasses.—Small or further transactions in Cuba, at 2 c, and Trinidad at 25c 12 gallon.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Bordeaux.—Per ship Eulalie: 240 bales cotton, 15 cask manufs, 32,000 staves, 41 logs mahogany, also lumber, &c.

Tampa Bay.—Per schr George: government stores, &c.

Mobile.—Per schr Ann: 195 coils rope, 200 pcs bagging, 50 bbls whiskey, 60 kegs coffee, 200 lbs coffee, 50 do cotton, 50 do tobacco, 5 tons pig iron, 5 half pipes liquor, 5 do gin, 5 do brandy.

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MARINE INTEL