TRADE AND COMMERCE

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Thomas—1128 bales cotton, 8 [illegible]
Genoa, &c—Per ship Charles Carroll—1025 bales [illegible]
Liverpool—Per ship Rochester—1614 bales [illegible] cotton.
New York—Per ship Fergus—2[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] kegs butter and sundries.
Havre—Per ship Pandelle—2003 bales cotton, 540 bbls staves, [illegible]
New York—Per ship St. Mary—160 hhds sugar, 911 do molasses, [illegible] pigs lead, 192 bales cotton, 1,[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] sacks wheat.
Vera Cruz—Per ship Argyle—family small lots dry goods, watches, jewellery, groceries, provisions, &c. &c.
Philadelphia—Per brig Leonora—386 hhds sugar, 6,020 gallons molasses, 1080 pigs lead.
Charleston—Per schr St. Denys—200 casks molasses, 20 bbls distilled beef, and 19 bbls dried beef.
Havana—Per schr Virginia—68 bales moss and 430 barrels flour.
New York—Per schr Calico—46 hhds sugar, 400 bbls [illegible] 20 barrels molasses.
.....—Per schr Wm J Watson—165 hhds [illegible] kegs wheat.
Hartford—Per schr Clorinda [illegible] 1300 [illegible]

IMPORTS.

Mobile—Per brig Empress—411 sacks coffee, to F de Lizardi & co; 253 do Bogert & Hawthorn; 291 do M Lopez; 272 do A Trier; 125 do B Fallon; 38 do N Duck & co.
Portland—Per schr Dexter—93 tons paving stone, to J P Freshingham, 10 tons hay, to master.
Mobile—Per schr Julia—51 sacks salt, to A Park.
Rio de Janeiro—Per brig Congress—669 sacks coffee, to J B Brewer, on board; and order.
New-York—Per brig Ann—paving stones and sedge.
.....—Per brig Tuscolon—120 bales hay, and sund merchandise.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Pittsburg—Per steamboat Vienna—137 bbls flour and 81 do pork, for Lambda & co; 169 flour, J Varin & co; 65 do Alex'r Fleour; 10 pos bacon and 80 coils rope, S Bell; 97 pcs bagging, 10 do do rope, Forsell, Roman & co; 117 bbls bacon, 68 bbls pork, J Bridge & co; 56 bbls whiskey, Adams & Harwell; 179 bbls flour, S Loring; 17 casks, 19 boxes bacon, 32 bbls whiskey, 25 bbls flour, John Burke; 1 box indigo, E & B T Rogue, 40 bales cotton, M White & co; 20 do Ward, Moffett & co.
Tchula and Williams' landing—Per steamboat Peoria—65 bales cotton, to Ward, Moffett & co; 94 do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 5 do Lambeth & Thompson; 49 do Mr McMillon, on board; 7 do M Pleasants & co; 12 do Armour, Lake & Walker; 3 do J S Cobb & co; 5 do Wm Lindsey; 5 do Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 64 do Haskins, Pollard & co; 36 do Forsyth & Lindsick; 11 do N & J Duck & co; 60 do Keyes & Roberts; 45 do J M Bell; 35 do Conner, Grigery & co; 8 do and sundries, Goolman, Gibbs & Nye; 6 do Franklin & Henderson; 5 do Goodman Lewis; 27 do Fleming & Bell; 19 do Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 6 do capt Mosby; 10 do capt Hinson.
Baton Rouge—Per steamboat Rosalie Follion—21 bales cotton, to Fishbin, Belsen & Hopkins; 46 do Brown, Wade & co; 8 do Laurie & Bros; 12 do Gourdain & Benit; 5 do Braud & Landry; 9 hhds sugar, Gourdain & Benit; 120 bbls molasses, N D Chandler; 8 do do, 3 coops fowls, and sundries, to aurergard; 4 bar furniture, P Gray.
Nashville—Per steamboat Red Rover—100 hhds tobacco, to McAlister, Pollard & co; 60 do, 100 bbls flour, 3 do lard, 135 sacks wheat, 42 do corn, Yeatman & co; 30 hhds tobacco, Yeatman & co; 3 do Howe & Crenshaw; 1 do Barker & Lynch; 5 do C S Warrison; 9 do A L Robertson & co; 24 do R Priest; 3 do Tate & Hopkins; 16 do Wm Stewart; 4 do E J Forstall; 3 do A D Fontaine; 18 do Hill & Benson; 161 bales cotton, Price, Johnson & co; 18 do J M Bell; 5 do Davis & Hobart; 1 cask and 2 packages, Turner & Renshaw; sundries, 6 J C Hoey; Hills & Reid; W M Stewart; J S Watson; and owners on board.
Lafourche—Per steamboat Paul Jones—30 hhds sugar, to Brander, McKenna & Wright; 8 do U Prudhomme & co; 262 bbls molasses, 10 hhds sugar, and 69 bales cotton, H Tete; to order; 2 do A Rivarde & co; 17 do Braud & Landry; 5 bbls lynn, H Bonnabel; 1 box hardware, S Locke & co.
Lafourche—Per steamboat New York—69 hhds sugar, 76 bbls molasses and 16 bales cotton, W Bogert & co; 93 bbls molasses, Wm Fowler; 20 bbls sugar, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 21 do Halsey & Bell; 25 bbls sugar and 50 bbls molasses, Martin Pleasants & co; 23 hhds sugar, Lambeth & Thompson; 4 barrels rum, Barone & co.
Rodeau—Per steamboat Chechuma—38 bales cotton, Peyroux, Arceuil & co; 17 do McEnery & Ford; 16 do Follain, Belsen & Hopkins; 20 do Bair & Satterfield; 3 J B Howard; 5 do Lambeth & Thompson.
Bayou Sarac—Per steamboat Brilliant—63 bales cotton, to G M Lee; 22 do Wm Foster; 21 do Braud & Landry; 11 do Peyroux, Arceuil & co; 8 do Caldwell & Hickey; 4 do J Armour; 2 do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 23 hhds sugar, Burke, Watt & co; 1 barrel molasses, M White & co; 1 do E W Caleff & co; D P Seanlon; J McGee, L T Lenory and Maj. Clark.
St Martinville—Per steamboat A Fuselier—10 bales cotton, to Follain, Belsen & Dugatel; 20 do J B Flaucher & co; 21 hhds sugar and 129 bales cotton, Hall & Bein.
Lafourche—Per steamboat Teche—48 hhds sugar, to Brander, McKenna & Wright; 30 bbls cotton, Peyroux, Arceuil & co; 16 do Hunter & Mason.
Tuscumbia and Florence—Per steamboat Asia—1109 bales cotton, to Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 173 do Lockhart, Frank & Dunegan; 46 do Forsyth & Lindsick; 28 do, 1 trace, bacon, 1 bbl and 1 keg lard, N & J Duck & co; 33 bales cotton, Keys & Roberts; 3 do Yeatman & co; 40 do Marmo, Pleasants & co; 42 do Rosser & Asher; 12 bale domestics, Bem & Bussier; 40 tons pig iron, Mallon & Martin; 28 bales cotton and 240 sacks cotton, W White & co; 72 bales cotton, Armour, Lake & Walker; 20 do Fairman, Buie & co; 1 bbl tobacco, Forstall, Roman & co; 1 do Price, Johnson & co; 6 do Galbraith & co.
Yazoo City—Per steamboat Rodolph—31 bales cotton, to Winning & sharp; 120 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 3 do Rosser & Asher; 100 do Bailey, Beale & co; 3 do Curtis & Wales; 30 do W Bogart & co; 70 do Ringold & Ferrelay; 8 do Taylor, Gardner & co, 1336 bars and 58 bundles iron, Peyroux, Arceuil & co; 1 bale eggs, Wallace Sigmon; and sundries to sundry persons.
Louisville—Per steamboat Edward Shippen—225 bbls pork and 44 kegs lard, W C Hewes & co; 200 pcs bagging, 100 coils rope, E F Jenkins; 1 box specie, H Boone & co; 8 bbls flour, S Jackson; 260 sheep, 40 hogs, 2 cows and 1 horse, to owners on board.
Nashville—Per steamboat Smithland—98 bbls flour, 9 casks bacon, 14 keg lard, Gabraith & co; 12 bbls tobacco, C A Jackson; 6 do Hills & Stinson; 3 do Barker, Watt & co; 11 do and 1 half lard, Howe & Crenshaw; 2 packs tobacco, Price, Johnson & co; 2 do A G H Washington; 1 do A Priest; 3 bales cotton, J M Davey & co; 12 do A Ferriday; 3 do Price, Johnson & co; and sundries.
Williams' Landing—Per steamboat Shakspeare—113 bales cotton to Brander, Stanton & co; 57 do Franklin & Henderson; 40 do Rosser & Asher; 6 do Clarke; 11 do W Bogart & co; 3 do Rosser & Asher; 5 do Taylor, Gardner & co; 3 do J Dunegan; 7 do Lambeth & Thompson; 6 do Forsyth & Lindsick; 5 do Unice, Beck & co; 4 do Bledsoe, Fielard & co; 4 do Curtis & Wales; 4 do J D Fehrman, 138 bales cotton (from the wreck of a flatboat) to Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; and sundries to sundry consignees.
Louisville—Per steamboat Ambassador—200 pieces bagging 150 coils rope, 6 bales sheeting, to Curtis & Hailey; 25 pcs bagging, 25 coils rope, R Lawrence; 113 bbls tobacco, A L Addison & co; 6 do James Vairin & co; 63 bbls pork, order; 98 do J W Davey & co; 12 do A Ferriday; 3 do Price, Johnson & co; and sundries.
Williams' Landing—Per steamboat Shakspeare—113 bales cotton to Brander, Stanton & co; 57 do Franklin & Henderson; 40 do Rosser & Asher; 6 do Clarke; 11 do W Bogart & co; 3 do Rosser & Asher; 5 do Taylor, Gardner & co; 3 do J Dunegan; 7 do Lambeth & Thompson; 6 do Forsyth & Lindsick; 5 do Unice, Beck & co; 4 do Bledsoe, Fielard & co; 4 do Curtis & Wales; 4 do J D Fehrman, 138 bales cotton (from the wreck of a flatboat) to Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; and sundries to sundry consignees.
Louisville—Per steamboat Ambassador—200 pieces bagging 150 coils rope, 6 bales sheeting, to Curtis & Hailey; 25 pcs bagging, 25 coils rope, R Lawrence; 113 bbls tobacco, A L Addison & co; 6 do James Vairin & co; 63 bbls pork, order; 98 do J W Davey & co; 12 do A Ferriday; 3 do Price, Johnson & co; and sundries.
Fort Gibson—Per steamboat Cherokee—138 bales cotton, to T Nolrebe; 5 do and 1 do scale rope, 7 do leathers, 1 do skins, 1 bbl venison hams, J A Lynch.
Fort Smith—Per steamboat Little Rock—112 beef hides, 1 pack peltries, 1 box skins, R T Lawrence; 2 bales cotton, 1 bbl snipe coal, J U Lavilledevres; 3 bales cotton, capsin Pennywit.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Tuscolon—P J Francisco; J B Field & co; Hyde & Clarke; H A W Jackson; Chase & Dixon; A Dixon; A Grant & co. M Scherbe; E Marsh; Griffith & Barnes; order and master.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Panola—R C Allen, A Murdock, captain Hinson, R S Miller, D M Musson, W S Lial, Parish, Lee, Filler, J H Fisher, M C Blincoe, R Wellen, J Avant, J H Jackson, J J Beakey, Matthews, McCallum, and 8 on deck.
Per steamboat Rob Roy—Andrew Kerr, J G Cobb, Mr. Clark, Dr Steel, Wm Clowman, Col H Robertson, F G Mitchell, M M Ostrands, James A Dey, Jno R Howell, Lacell, Mrs Parent and family, Solomon Cole.
Per steamboat Brilliant—Mrs Hanna, Judge Butler, A Perron and lady, Maj. Chase and servt, Mrs Meahard, Mrs Thompson, T Bailey, James, Col Whitney, Dr Thomas, Dr Repwith, W W Wimbish, Hannaman, W B Barrow, N B Generally, John West, J R Dumfreys, H D Kean, W Chase, Col Whitaker, Donald and servt, Bayrane, G A Botts, Lechaud, James T Daniels, Robelin, L Magistuan, E J Hatfield, R Brown, and 6 deck.
Per steamboat Bell Jones—J Blandry, lady and servt, Dr Blanchard, Reynes, Edward Bergeron, Thibodeaux, A Mace, Foise, Duncan, and 9 on deck.
Per steamboat New York—Mrs Bell, Mrs Hardwick, Mrs Taugner, Messrs A Milnad and servt, Pitt, A Pregaque, F B Burquerres, F P Restancourt, C Delchaise, and 5 on deck.
Per steamboat A. Fuselier—Wm King, J C Hague, Wm McCall, C M Vinnas, Castillon, Drones, J Bernard, A W Moore, B G Tranny, A Folley, J B Creighton.
Per steamboat Teche—Mary Ann Family, J C Labadie, L T Labadie, H C Thibodeaux, Mr Kelteridge, Spicer, J Davis, Webster, B F Holden, Thomas Holden, T Balinbleux, Rob Daspit, Philippeaux, Prevail, J Prancelle, Gorson, Joseph Prieur, Thomas Elliott, and 3 on deck.
Per steamboat Chocchuma—Messrs J F. Howard, lady, child and servts, C LaCroix, J Normandie, Bishop, Langlady, Cummings, Gant, Ringh, Fisher, Craig, Landry, Moore, Peyton, Mandock.
Per steamboat Asia—Messrs. May, Mychen and Howard.
Per steamboat Ambassador—R F Thompson, W Cox, Chs Bates, J Gallion, Wm Gorner, F Blayter, L A Freymeau, J Arding, J Auskin.
Per steamboat Little Rock—J Person, C Morgan, and capt S Miller.
Per steamboat Rodolph—Mrs A Bein, Miss M Bein and servt, Messrs S Bein, Theo Bein, J Dyer, H Allard, Diggs, B W Ogden, J P LaBon and servt, Harris, J Yarnes, E C Adams, judge R C Campbell.
Per steamboat Smithland—Messrs Chase, Featherston's, Brown, Cox, Carr, Carson, Johnson and Turner.
F Long Congress—Mr R Laurent and lady, J H Brewer, T D Laurent.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Arrived at S W Pass, brig Merchant, —, of Warrenham (whaler,) out 8 months, 1[illegible] sperm whales and put in for water—requested to be reported.
☞ Ships Pallas, Gloucester, Constellation, brigs Mary Cole, Tecumseh, Grand Turk, Patriot, Mississippi, Cohansey, and Apalachicola, have gone to sea.
☞ Barque Sophronia (out and bound) ashore on S W Bar.
☞ Ships Isaac Allerton and Manchester; brigs Cecelia, Estaford and Gramonville, have gone to sea.
Steamboat Asia, reports the Tennessee and Ohio rivers falling, on the 19th inst.
Steamboat Edward Shippen, arrived yesterday, in 4 days and one hour from Louisville;—reports the rivers falling all the way down.
Steamboat Little Rock reports the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers falling fast.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New-York, May 14th—Cleared, brig Lorbinda, Beardsley; 15th—brig Sash, Park, and brig Comet, Parson, all for New-Orleans.
Hair at New-York, May 14th—Ship Vicksburg, Hooker;—schr Delaware, Bronfield.
Boston, May 11th—Cleared for this port, barque Levant, Rechek.
Boston, May 14th—Up for this port, brig Sterling, Twining; brig Osceola, Toby.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Left at Rio, April 10th—Barque Hortensia, for New-York; Geo Gardiner, from Baltimore, just arrived;—brig Henry P Sumner, for New-York, in a few days.

SEEN AT SEA:

May 10th, 100 miles east of Tobago, (W. I.) an English steamboat, standing South East.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—For sale by
m21-3t L MILLAUDON, 149 Bourbon st

ROSIN AND ROSIN DROPS—[illegible] barrels, for sale by
m20 N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—For sale by
m20 N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st

SUGAR Havana white, in store and for sale by
m20 J M CABALLERO, 28 Old Levee.

FINE CUT TOBACCO—20 bbls in store and for sale by
m20 J M CABALLERO, 28 Old Levee.

FIRE BRICKS—10,000 New York fire bricks, for sale by
m20 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

SALT—1200 sacks Turks Island salt, for sale by
m20 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

RICE—400 tierces, in store, for sale by
m20 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

FLOUR AFLOAT—50 barrels fair parcel, for sale by
m20 HADDEN & HALL, 38 New Levee. m20

CRIME AND BUTTS PORK—100 brls, for sale by
m20 HADDEN & HALL, 38 New Levee m20

M. O. PORK—100 brls, at inspection, sold for sale by
m20 HADDEN & HALL, 38 New Levee.

GUNNY BAGS—Large and small size, in bales, for sale by
m20 HADDEN & HALL, 38 New Levee. m20

IF Mr. Charles Mail, of Pontenay, is in this city, he is requested to call at No. 175 Dauphine street.

LARD—50 kegs prime leaf lard, for sale by
m20 ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

EXCHANGE—Bills on London and New York, at 30 and 60 days, for sale by KOHN, DABON & CO,
m20 30 Bienville st

COMMON BUTTER—50 firkins, choice, landing from ship Newark and for sale by
m20 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

JOURNAL OF THE STATE PAPER.

THE BULLETIN, MAGNE & CO.
24 St. St. Charles street.

NEW PATRON, PUBLISHED DAILY, for Merchants, at Advertising, $12
Family Papers, Prospectus free to subscribers. $10.

French Supplement, and Public Justice outright.

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
By decision of the Whig State Convention.

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

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1840.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the "Whig Central Committee" will be held on Tuesday evening, 26th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the Parlor of Exchange Hotel, St. Charles street, on business of importance.

By order of
THOS. URQUHART, President.
J. B. WALTON, Secretary.
New Orleans, May 20th, 1840.

GEN'L HARRISON AND HIS CALUMNIATORS.

When a journal usually as quiet, moderate and tractable as the New-Orleans *Courier*, becomes metamorphosed into an unscrupulous partizan, reproducing the vile, hackneyed and oft refuted charges against Gen'l Harrison, invented and circulated by federal office holders, we are bound to conclude that the fortunes of locofocoism are waxing well nigh desperate. The recklessness of the administration organs is generally proportioned to their fears. But how spotless must be the reputation of Harrison, when the infuriated zeal of the destructives can find no other means of tarnishing it, than the reiteration of thrice sodden calumnies, to which facts have long since given the lie.

These remarks have been elicited by observing the course of the *Courier* for some days past. The elections are but a few weeks distant, and the *Courier* has been quickened into uncommon energy, and no little rancor by the proximity of the contest. The editor has refreshed all his reminiscences of the common slang and filth which the *Globe* and papers of that kidney have been retailing since the nomination of Harrison, and has concluded that it will be of infinite service to the "party," to give them as wide a circulation as its patronage will permit. The attempt is quite in character with locofocoism; but the poison shall not be disseminated without an antidote.

The first charge against Harrison is, that he voted in the Ohio legislature to sell white debtors into slavery. To counteract this atrocious calumny, we offer the most conclusive testimony, Gen'l H.'s explicit and unqualified denial. No such proposition, says that distinguished man, was ever made in the legislature, or ever thought of. The act has no mere relation to the collection of debts, than it has to the discovery of the longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offenders" against the state, and was passed by the house of representatives and voted for by the twelve senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whom case it was intended.

What are the facts of the case? In 1820 an attempt was made in the Ohio legislature to reform the penitentiary system. Thefts to the amount of $50 and upwards were punished by imprisonment, but the great difficulty was to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of $50. We subjoin General Harrison's own language upon the subject:—

"By some whipping was proposed; by others, it was thought best to make them work in the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections; fine and imprisonment were adopted by the house of representatives as the only alternative; and as it is well known these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was stated that when they could not pay the fines and costs which were always part of the sentence of punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fine and costs for them. This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by a *unanimous* vote, and stricken out in the senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced. This was substituted by the senate, and in the house by a small majority after being once passed.

"I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty-four years," but to *infamous offenders* who depredate upon the property of their fellow-citizens, and who, by the constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subjected to *involuntary servitude*. I must confess I had no sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from the measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman, or a youth, who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude."

So far, therefore, from Gen. Harrison wishing to sell poor *debtors* into slavery, it is seen that he desired to confine the statute to *convicts and infamous offenders*, and that in this, as in every act of his life, he was guided by sentiments of the purest and most comprehensive philanthropy. For his object was to reform and bring back to rectitude, the wanderer from its precepts. It is sufficient to add, *that there is now in the State of Delaware an act in force, similar to the section of the bill brought before the Ohio legislature; and that in Kentucky and Virginia, and several other States, not only criminals, but common vagrants are exposed for sale.* Gen. Harrison is so entirely the friend of the poor man, that he is the most determined enemy to imprisonment for debt, which in his own words, he considers "*at war with the best principles of the constitution, and that it ought to be abolished.*"

Are his calumniators answered?

We shall examine the charge of Abolitionism tomorrow.

☞ Yesterday afternoon an affray took place at the Washington Hotel, at the Lake, in which several persons have been severely wounded.

MEXICO.

Extract of a private correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, 6th May, 1840.

YUCATAN is menaced of a political movement. A general political struggle in the interior is fast approaching. It is reported that Bustamente will tender his resignation and that Victoria, Santa Anna and Valencia will be the government candidates.

LADY JANE GREY.—This historical romance from the pen of Miller, is another evidence of the rare descriptive powers, and fertile fancy of the author. Mr. Miller is a basket maker by trade, and of best limited acquirements; yet his undaunted perseverance, rich natural gifts, and initiable thirst after historic and antiquarian lore, have enabled him to compose several romances in which truth is strongly and beautifully blended with fiction. His powers as a novelist are more than respectable and are better developed in successive work. In spite of occasional inaccuracies of style, and grammatical solicisms, and evidences of a taste unrefined by instruction, his story is narrated with great force of language; his character are thrown into bold relief; his incidents are numerous and vivid, and his plot generally marches with unbroken attraction from the opening page to the closing catastrophe.

We are indebted to Messrs Norman, Steel, & Co. for a copy of the work.

THE GREY EAGLE.—This commodious and elegant vessel, leaves for Louisville on Tuesday next. A better opportunity could not be desired by our democratic friends who intend to go west. She has not only got excellent accommodations, but her officers are gentlemanly, attentive and experienced. A great many whigs will take passage in her—*after the July elections are over.*

WHAT THEY YEU OF THE?—The Charleston *Courier* republishes a letter written by Mr. Calhoun in 1835, to a committee of whigs in Maryland who invited him to be present at a great festival given in honor of a *Harrison* victory in that State. The letter is as complete a specimen of whiggism as Clay or Webster could have indited. And this rope dancing politician is now a furious Van Buren man.

Gen'l. Cass is said to be a Harrison man. The followers of Van Buren are clamorous for his recal, but the president dare not take the responsibility.

"THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY."

[illegible] Van Buren [illegible] purpose of [illegible] of either his [illegible] or his political principles, the supporters of the administration are ranking by them the glorious to which they were consigned, the slanders and thrice refuted calumnies which his fiend envy and malice, foiled in its labor to pick a flaw in his character, have invented against Gen. Harrison.—These calumnies are concocted to suit different latitudes. In the South, abolition is charged against him. As this charge will be reiterated until the close of the elections, we have thought proper to publish the *recorded acts* of both Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison in respect to this subject, and leave the decision to the enlightened judgment of the people, as to which of the two candidates is amenable to the imputation of negrophilism.

A contrast for the electors of Louisiana.

VAN BUREN.

In 1803, when the Missouri restrictionists were threatening the Union with dissolution, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by the legislature of N. York, Mr. Van Buren was a member at the time and *voted for them.*

Preamble and Resolution.

"Whereas, the intriguing spirit of further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension, and that the constitution of the United States, clearly giving congress the right to require of new states, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the U. States, the prohibiting of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union. Therefore:

Resolved, That our senators be instructed and our representatives in congress be requested to oppose the admission of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, *making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.*

In 1821,

Mr. Van Buren, as a member of the New York convention, he voted to give *free negroes* the right of suffrage.

In 1823,

Mr. Van Buren voted to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida.

In 1826,

Mr. Van Buren said "I would not, from the lights before me, feel myself safe in proposing that congress does not possess the power of *interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.*"

In 1828,

Mr. Van Buren said "I would not, from the lights before me, feel myself safe in proposing that congress does not possess the power of *interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.*"

HARRISON.

In 1819 Gen. Harrison, then a member of congress, voted against restricting Missouri in her constitutional rights. He was one of the most members from non-slaveholding states who voted in favor of Missouri's coming into the Union upon the same terms as other states, and *opposed* all the efforts of the abolitionists to deprive her of the right to recognize slavery in her constitution. For this and other related self-devotion he was turned out of office, thus sacrificing himself upon the altar of southern rights.

In 1823,

Gen. Harrison, in a speech delivered at Chevioi, Ohio, said—

"The discussion of the subject of emancipation in the non-slaveholding states is equally injurious to their slaves and their masters, and HAS NO SANCTION IN THE PRINCIPLE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In 1825,

Gen. Harrison, in an address at Vincennes, inveighed in the strongest terms against the emancipators, denouncing their claims as presumptious and unconstitutional, and implored the citizens of Indiana to frown upon measures which would "eradicate those feelings of attachment and affection between the citizens of all the states, which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the war of the revolution, which was the foundation of our happy Union, and by a continuance of which, *it can alone be preserved.* In this address he contended that the people of the non-slave holding states were not warranted by the constitution in holding meetings and publishing resolutions against the domestic institutions of the south.

In 1836,

Gen. Harrison in a letter to Mr. Thos. Sloo, jr. of this city, said,

"I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the states, *or in any manner interfere with the rights of the citizens in their slaves* but on the application of the state, in which it exists, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the states *in supplying to good end of the slaves.* These opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

"I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland and the people of the district.

☞ From the foregoing facts drawn from history, and incontrovertably established, we leave the people to draw their own conclusions.

ISAAC C. PRAY.—Among the recent departures of distinguée for Europe, we notice that of Isaac C. Pray, the poet It is his intention, we learn, to tarry some months in the British capital, and after to make the tour of the Continent. We hardly need bespeak for him a kind reception; for, judging from the commendations which his writings have occasionally elicited from old Kit North's *Blackwood*, and other British presses, he is already in good odour on the other side of the Atlantic. As a scholar, Mr. Pray, has few superiors in this country; as a prose writer and poet, he is vivid, vigorous, and chaste; and as a man, none are more esteemed and beloved. Our best wishes attend him.

FANNY ELSLER'S début in New York was a perfect triumph. After the performances she was loudly called for, and innumerable bouquets and crowns were thrown upon the stage. She returned her thanks in imperfect English and retired amid a storm of applause.

The most miserable politician in the country at this moment is Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer. His articles exhibit heart-broken sufferings, thinly veiled by the affectation of gaiety. His forced hilarity is like the revolting laugh of a desperate gambler, who has lost his all by a single throw of the dice.

PENNSYLVANIA.—On the 12th inst., the legislature was to meet but there being no quorum present in either branch, it was agreed to adjourn, to the next day. On the 13th the house adjourned after receiving the intimation of the death of two of its members.

The ship *Oceanus* arrived at New York from Havre, when at the mouth of the British channel came in contact with the schooner *Catharine* of Boulogne, from Bordeaux, which sank in an instant, and all on board were drowned, with the exception of one man The accident occurred in the night.

MURDER.—In the city of Troy, N. Y. a few days since, a man murdered his wife by strangling her. What is most singular is, that the assassin was usually regarded as a man of good, industrious character—he is supposed to be insane.

☞ It is supposed that a large quantity of spurious gold and silver coin has been made in the west. A gentleman in Baltimore recently received a remittance of eagles and half eagles, entirely counterfeit.

☞ An individual named Adrian, was drowned in the Alabama about six miles below Montgomery. According to the verdict of the coroner, he was drowned in the pursuit of two individuals, with intent to kill.

PRICE late district attorney, has returned to New York, from France, with his wife and children. He does not owe the government a penny.

The legislature of New York adjourned on the 12th, after a session of 127 days, having passed 370 acts and resolutions.

COOPER has sued Park Benjamin, and laid his damages at $5000. The offence is a severe criticism on one of Cooper's novels.

There has been a tremendous Harrison meeting in Augusta, Georgia.

On Saturday last the whigs of Mobile were to raise a log cabin.

Hon. Jabez W. Huntington has been elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut *vice* Mr. Betts, deceased.

WILLIS, the poet, has been engaged as a contributor to the Brother Jonathan.

SNOW fell in New York on the 10th May.

Formerly the whigs had to seek apologies for defeat. It is now the turn of the locofocos, and most lame and important excuses they do make.

THE OPIUM WAR.

THERE is a proper and just tone pervading the American press on the subject of this unjust and disgraceful war. Our exchanges are rife with warm expressions of abhorrence of the heartless policy of England. The National Gazette, received yesterday, has these comments:

The attempts of the English press to defend this poison crusade, against the contempt and abhorrence of Christendom, are weak and paltry in the extreme. The case is a simple one. The great wrong perpetrated by the British government and the greater wrong designed are apparent. We are quite willing to agree in our views of the inapposite British doctrine for territorial aggrandisements with the *American* correspondent of the National Intelligencer. They find concurrence on the floor of parliament and in public expressions variously made through the empire.

It must be remembered that the Chinese government has made no treaty with England admitting opium; that it makes no foreign alliance; is represented by no ears abroad; and consequently has a right to relinquish trade and intercourse with the rest of the world whenever it chooses. The study of Vattel, translated for Commissioner Lin by an American hand, must, by this time have fortified his oriental views by an European recognition of their validity. The argument exhibited universally by the apologists of Great Britain, that the Emperor has suddenly come to a sense of the enormities of the opium trade, happens to be devoid of foundation in truth. Until the stern and vigorous Lin undertook his office, the undertings of the Chinese government were strongly influenced by a belief that the imported drug had found its way in spite of the heaviest punishments. As far back as the latter years of the past century, the penalty of death was attached to the smuggling and selling of opium. Ever since then has the East India Company been engaged in the traffic. In 1838, parliament had refused to suppress the opium interest enjoyed by British subjects though made sensible to the fullest extent of the awful and damning horrors which attended it. Since then the *English government has assumed the responsibility of permitting it*:—and in pursuance of her policy six hundred weak and miserable Chinese were ultimately murdered by its armed forces and their extermination defended by such authority as the Duke of Wellington.

[illegible] 1840.

[illegible] rupt-cy, [illegible] for a [illegible] lodged [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] with [illegible] to-day.

Mr. Wall begin to substitute [illegible] this [illegible] by Mr. Clayton, on the part of the majority of the committee, another bill proposed by Mr. Ellis on the part of the minority, including Mr. Stanton besides himself.

This bill is general in its character, and applies to involuntary bankrupts, as well as those who are voluntary—and to all corporations, as well as to natural persons.

Mr. Wall conceded that of all the memorials which had been presented to congress, the most asked mainly for the establishment of "a uniform system of bankruptcy;"—while some from different parts of the country specifically petitioned that improvisions should be made applicable to artificial persons as well as natural persons. But not one of them (he maintained) asked for the passage of a law of so partial and limited character as that which has been reported by the majority of the committee (namely, Mr. Clayton.) The public, he said, did not ask for such a measure. It had its origin in the committee room.

Mr. Wall then entered very fully with a review of the laws of insolvency and bankruptcy both in this country and England:—and afterwards proceeded to a lengthened and elaborate argument in support of his bill.

Mr. Clayton replied: and, though in feeble health made a strong report of the bill reported by the majority of the judiciary committee; and opposed the scheme of the administration brought forward by Mr. Wall.

The debate is likely to be of great interest. Mr. Crittenden has the floor for to-morrow; and Mr. Webster is expected to give his views at an early stage of the discussion.

The house of representatives passed, after a brief debate, the bill to ensure the more effectual execution of the revenue laws; and then adjourned, at two o'clock, for the purpose of enabling the members to witness some experience with a *safety valve* on board of the steamboat Columbia, which made a pleasure excursion to Mountverron in the afternoon.

Washington, May 14th, 1840.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the facts of the altercation and violence that took place between Messrs. Garland and Bynum, having been made the special order for to-day—it took precedence of all other business. The report, it will be remembered, only recites the facts of the case as gathered from the testimony and depositions taken by the committee, and does not recommend any action by the house.

Mr. Underwood, chairman of the committee, submitted, this morning, a number of resolutions:

A question was raised as to whether the resolutions were in order. The committee, it was contended, had been appointed merely to inquire into the facts of the occurrence, and not to report rules for the house.

A long and desultory debate followed on the point of order, and before any decision was had, a motion was made to lay the resolutions, the report of the committee, and the whole subject on the table.

The motion was rejected—ayes, 85—nays, 97.

The question was then taken on the decision of the chair. It was not sustained—and the resolutions were declared to be out of order.

Another unsuccessful motion was made to lay on the table the whole subject.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., then rose and said, that he felt constrained by a sense of duty, though with the most painful sensations, to offer a resolution to the effect that the conduct of Messrs. Garland and Bynum, in fighting in the hall during the session, was a gross violation of the dignity of the house, and calls on the house to vindicate its dignity by the expulsion of both members.

Mr. Craig offered, as a substitute, a resolution to refer back the subject to the select committee, with instructions to report what measures ought to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such altercations and acts of violence in future.

Mr. Cooper asked Mr. Holmes to accept as a modification of his resolution, another proposing to raise a special committee to report whether any action or legal action should be taken on the case now before the house.

Mr. Jenifer spoke in favour of the resolution of Mr. Holmes, which he thought was due to the character of the house and the country.

Mr. Proffit expressed his astonishment at Mr. Jenifer's course. He had never heard a single man of any party suggest that Mr. Garland ought to be expelled. Such an idea he had believed, could not enter the head of any human being. Mr. Garland had acted only as most men would have acted under similar circumstances. The occurrence was the natural result of the scenes, and violent language, and insults, which had been repeated during the session of the previous sessions. He thought the present proceeding could do no good; and he therefore moved when a bankrupt law was under consideration in the senate. He then opposed the proposition exactly identical with the proposition of Mr. Wall, as both inexpedient and unconstitutional. Yet, now he and his friends resist a measure designed to give a discharge to honest but unfortunate insolvents, on a surrender of their property to their creditors, unless it embraces this very principle, and extends its operations to the institutions of the States.

The house was engaged during the whole day with the reports of the select committee on public printing. Mr. Evans, of Maine, and Mr. Rice Garland, of La., spoke with uncommon ability and eloquence in favor of a reform of the