LATEST DATES.

New York	May 30	London	April 30
Boston	May 30	Liverpool	April 29
Philadelphia	May 30	Paris	April 29
Washington	June 1	Havre	April 28
Baltimore	June 4	Amsterdam	April 10
Charleston	May 26	Mexico	May 1
Mobile	June 6	Pumpkin	May 6
Havana	June 1	Vera Cruz	May 6
Hudson			

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET
CORRECTED DAILY.

Specie	6 @7	⅌ ct pram
U S Bank Notes	2½@3	prem.
U S Treasury Notes	2 @3	⅌ ct pram
Sovereigns	8 5 15@8 5 25	
Spanish Doubloons	$17 —@$17 20	
Mexican do	$16½ —@$16 37	
American Gold	8 00 —@8 8 00	⅌ ct prem
Mississippi Money	30@35	⅌ ct discount
Northern Money		
Par Branches	3½@3½	do do
Par 6 to 60 post notes	2½@3	do do
Par 12 to 60 do do	3@3½	do do
Uncurrent Bank notes on demand	6@70	do do
Par 12 to 60 post notes	60@70	do do
Good Orleans	45@50	do do
Lake Washington	50@60	do do
Commercial & RR Bank of Vicksburg	50@55	do do
Par 12 to 60 post notes		do do
Bank of Vicksburg		do do
Natchez Water-Works		do do
Philadelphia		do do
Citizens' Bank, Madison	10	do do
Commercial Bank, Carrollton	10	do do
Real Estate Bank, post notes	35@40	do do
Par Gibson	70@75	do do
West Feliciana	30@35	do do
Branch Bank at Mobile	55@57	do do
Mechanics' Bank	55@5	do do
Union Bank	80@85	do do
Louisiana Banking Company	No sale	do do
Real Estate Banking Company	70@75	do do
Aberdeen Specie Pounding	No sale	do do
Additional Specie paying Banks	3@5	do do
Arkansas	40@45	do do
Tennessee	41@45	do do
Arkansas State Bank	28@30	do do
——— Real Estate	2@2½	do do
Texas Exchange Notes	28@31	do do
Commercial Port Hudson	50@55	do do
Do do do payable at Cin. Ex. N O. not redeemed		do do
Bank of Pensacola		do uncertain.
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Ky and Missouri, 1 dis.	2 @ par	do prem.
Illinois and Isle a Trust, Florida		uncertain.

GALVESTON PRICES CURRENT, JUNE 6

Flour	$5 75@7 00	Calicoes	50@75c
Hams	8 00@ 2 00	Cotton Ba	8@9
Bacon	8 00@ 2 00	Herring ⅌ box	1@20
Pork	5 50@6	Mackerel No 1	2@30
Lard	5 50@6	Russia ⅌ box	2 50@3 50
Corn	60@65	Almonds	18@20c
Oats	40@45	Oil ⅌ gallon	70@
Rice	5 cent ⅌ lb	Shot	1 cent ⅌ bushel
Coffee	6@8	Gunpowder	⅌ lb. 4 50@5 00
Sugar	8@9	Hollow Ware	50
Molasses	30@31	Iron	⅌ lb. 3@4
Tobacco	6@30	Leather	⅌ lb. 30
Cotton	8@9	Lime	⅌ bbl 3 50@3
Bagging	20@25	Tar, pitch, and turpentine	⅌ bbl. 45
Bale Rope	6@6½	Oil—Linseed	⅌ gallon. 90@1 00
		Patent Lard Oil	⅌ gal. 1 40@
		Sperm Sperm	⅌ gal. 1 75@2
		Mess Beef	⅌ bbl 12@13
		Mess Pork	⅌ bbl. 18 00@
		Prime Pork	⅌ bbl 15 00@
		Ham	⅌ lb. 11@ 5
		Middling	⅌ lb. 7@
		Lard	⅌ lb. 7@
		Butter	⅌ lb. 25@
		Shot	⅌ bag. 6@
		Cigars	⅌ box. 3@
		Soap	⅌ lb. 6@ 0

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, May 30.—Cotton—The improvement on the quotations, noticed in our last review, is fully maintained, while for the lower grades there is but little demand, and prices continue without variation. The market closes firm for good qualities, as the stock is moderate; and that which is to come forward will be of much poorer quality than arrived in the early part of the season. The sales of the week are about 800 bales.

Flour—The demand continues active for all kinds, and sales to a large extent for export and consumption. Prices advance 12½ cents since our last review. Sales of about 5,000 bbls Ohio, via New-Orleans, $4 50@4 37.

Grain—Duty. Last sales Missouri were made at 49c ⅌ 56 lbs.

Molasses—The market remains languid and inactive for all kinds, and prices have further slightly declined. Sales of about 1000 bbls Cuba, prime, on private terms; 300 @300 bbls. to the trade, 2 @22c. A cargo of Trinidad, 25,000 gls, 30 hhds Cienfuegos, prime, 28c ⅌ gal. Also, a parcel of 20 bbls New-Orleans, 28c ⅌ gal. Also, 25 bbls Porto Rico, 32@37; and 40 do. Trinidad, 23 @ 28c ⅌ gal. 4 mos.

Sugar—The active demand has been experienced throughout the week, and the sales of box sugars have been large, 600 boxes Cuba white, for refining, 9½ @9½; 300 do. sold to trade for the New-York market. Sale of 300 boxes about 150 boxes taken by the trade for refining and grocery, 70 @600 boxes ordinary, sold for refining, 6, 6⅛ @6½.

Rice—In better demand. About 100 bbls have been taken for export and to manufacturers, at 7@10c ⅌ lb; prime, and 5@7c. ⅌ lb. 6 mos for bull's eye.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 6.—The oppressively hot and unhealthy weather, during the early part of the week, was very favorable to business, especially to outdoor transactions. On the islands, there has been more stir than for some time before, for several weeks past, owing to the arrival of our steamboats and our schooner, from New-Orleans, well freighted with goods. Flour, corn and coffee have been wanted in large quantities, and prices, as a consequence, generally, some very considerable advances have been made.

GALVESTON PRICES CURRENT, JUNE 6

Flour	$5 75@7 00	Calicoes	50@75c
Hams	8 00@ 2 00	Cotton Ba	8@9
Bacon	8 00@ 2 00	Herring ⅌ box	1@20
Pork	5 50@6	Mackerel No 1	2@30
Lard	5 50@6	Russia ⅌ box	2 50@3 50
Corn	60@65	Almonds	18@20c
Oats	40@45	Oil ⅌ gallon	70@
Rice	5 cent ⅌ lb	Shot	1 cent ⅌ bushel
Coffee	6@8	Gunpowder	⅌ lb. 4 50@5 00
Sugar	8@9	Hollow Ware	50
Molasses	30@31	Iron	⅌ lb. 3@4
Tobacco	6@30	Leather	⅌ lb. 30
Cotton	8@9	Lime	⅌ bbl 3 50@3
Bagging	20@25	Tar, pitch, and turpentine	⅌ bbl. 45
Bale Rope	6@6½	Oil—Linseed	⅌ gallon. 90@1 00
		Patent Lard Oil	⅌ gal. 1 40@
		Sperm Sperm	⅌ gal. 1 75@2
		Mess Beef	⅌ bbl 12@13
		Mess Pork	⅌ bbl. 18 00@
		Prime Pork	⅌ bbl 15 00@
		Ham	⅌ lb. 11@ 5
		Middling	⅌ lb. 7@
		Lard	⅌ lb. 7@
		Butter	⅌ lb. 25@
		Shot	⅌ bag. 6@
		Cigars	⅌ box. 3@
		Soap	⅌ lb. 6@ 0

MARINE INTELLIGENCE
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Grampus, Foster, for Pottsmouth, (N. H.) B & J. B. Whitney
Cincinnati, Crocker, for Pernambuco and a market.
Brig Cincinnati, Nickels, for New York, A. Barclay & co.
Brig Rosanna, Garcia, for St Thomas, R. Belaunde
Schr Rover, Williams, from Pearlington—to master
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, from Pensacola—to master
Schr Commercial Bank, Crow, from Lake Chicot—Fellows & co
Schr Rebecca, Hardwick, from Bayou Sara—Crosby & Wright
Schr Ann, Hardwick, from Natchez—master
Steamship Eagle, Shalicross, from Louisville—Hewes & co
Steamboat Hannibal, Bradish, from Shreveport—

MEMORANDA

Steamboat Grey Eagle left Louisville June 5th, and reports a passage from city to city 4 days and 18 hours—reports a Ohio river falling fast.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Left up 3d—Brig Boston, for Port Gibson, 641 bls and 30 hhds Cuba molasses, 1 bbl sugar, 1 bbl coffee.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Hannibal—G W Gibbs, G W Peets, J Christie, H Wood, A Wade, J M Orr, S Bordelon, I Perot, H I Perot, H Perot, Jr, A Rivarde & co, 1 bale and 1 box, or 34 pkgs.

Per steamboat Colorado from Lafourche—1 bale sugar to W Bush & co; 45 bales cotton Brand & Landry; 1 pkg to order.

Per steamboat Grey Eagle from Louisville—40 pcs bagging to Shaw & Buchanan; 222 do, 192 coils rope, Lazarus & Andrews; 50 do do, Hill & Bullitt; 1 do, Hewes & co; 1 do, Hughes; 529 coils rope, West, Moffett & co; 512 pcs bagging, 2 bales do, Taylor & Fisk; 70 pcs bagging, Barker, Walker & co; 50 do, Hill & Bullitt; 1 do, Hewes & co; 1 do, Hughes; 1 do, Hide-tobacco Fox; Lazarus & co; 23 hhds to Hardy & co; 190 kegs lard Walker; 56 bbls whiskey, Fox.

Per steamship New York from Lafourche—41 hhds sugar, 20 bbls molasses, Lanfear & Thompson; 1 do do, Bell & Bemis & Wright; 10 do Bower & Cuthbert.

Per steamboat J Dupre from Opelousas—65 bales cotton to Cuvillier & co; 3 do to Adams & Whitall; 8 boxes coffee, Carrier Dirmeyer.

Per steamship Arcadia from Bayou Sara—64 bales cotton to Fellows & co; 2 do to Gaston & co; 10 do Fitz & co; 12 do Burke Wade & co; 10 do Ludeing & co; 8 do J Lafande; 7 do G A Bolton; 5 do F Weil & co; 3 bales sundries, Conner, Grinnan & co; 1 pkg Fowler; 1 do Bradley & Shepherd; 1 box, Gaslin; 13 bbls peaches owners on board.

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RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Hannibal from Shreveport—3 bales cotton, Taylor, Gardner & co; 2 do C F Jenkins; 2 do Peyroux, Arnaudet & co; 91 do A Rivarde & co; 1 bale and 1 box, or 34 pkgs.

Per steamboat Colorado from Lafourche—1 bale sugar to W Bush & co; 45 bales cotton Brand & Landry; 1 pkg to order.

Per steamboat Grey Eagle from Louisville—40 pcs bagging to Shaw & Buchanan; 222 do, 192 coils rope, Lazarus & Andrews; 50 do do, Hill & Bullitt; 1 do, Hewes & co; 1 do, Hughes; 529 coils rope, West, Moffett & co; 512 pcs bagging, 2 bales do, Taylor & Fisk; 70 pcs bagging, Barker, Walker & co; 50 do, Hill & Bullitt; 1 do, Hewes & co; 1 do, Hughes; 1 do, Hide-tobacco Fox; Lazarus & co; 23 hhds to Hardy & co; 190 kegs lard Walker; 56 bbls whiskey, Fox.

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12.

COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice cannot sleep."

NEW-ORLEANS

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1840.

NOMINATION OF THE WHIG CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.

Second District—THOMAS GIBBS MORGAN.

Third District.—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge.
3d do LEUFROY 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.

TIPPECANOE CLUB.

A regular meeting of this club will take place to-morrow, at their room, at half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented.

W. SNETHEN, Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS.

YOUNG MEN'S TIPPECANOE ASSOCIATION.

The following gentlemen are requested to meet at the Parish Court room, at 7½ o'clock, this evening, to act on business of importance to the association:

T. J. Hunt,	Th. M. Koues,
J. A. Beard,	H. E. Lawrence,
J. B. Walton,	W. Christy,
J. Hise,	L. F. Maxent,
L. J. Hair is,	A. K. Josephs,
M. Blasco,	George Richardson,
Wm. Sanders,	F. S. Conrad,
L. Hermann,	E. Johns,
I. J. Day,	P. Gardere,
J. B. Duncan,	Joseph Sloan,
P. W. Farrar,	P. L. Boucher,
A. Mazureau,	M. Mu son,
H. Florence,	Wm. Turner.

O. KURSHEEDT, } Secretaries
N. DELAPLAINE, }

☞ The Second Municipality, at its sitting on Tuesday evening, adopted a resolution to the effect that the Council could apply to the Mayor, requesting him to issue his proclamation cautioning captains of vessels and others against harboring or employing negroes, having no other evidence of their freedom than the certificate of the British Consul at New Orleans, as after such justification, these certificates shall be no plea in justification for harboring or concealing runaway slaves.

The circumstance which gave origin to this resolution, was a statement by Alderman Freret, that the British Consul was in the practice of granting certificates of freedom to slaves (or free and negroes, thus assuming a duty which he had no right to exercise, and depriving our citizens of their property. He mentioned several instances in which the Consul had thus illegally interfered with American property. His representations, seconded by the arguments of other members, caused the above resolution to be adopted unanimously. We await further action on the subject.

The river is remarkably high and appears to be rising. Opposite Bienville street, it has made serious inroads on the levee.

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.

The *Emancipator* of May 28th, the special organ of the abolitionists, their Magnus Apollo, which they swear by as the federal locofocos do by the *Globe*, has hoisted the anti-slavery ticket at the head of its columns. It is thus constituted:

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BIRNEY,

Of New York.

For Vice President,

THOMAS EARLE

of Pennsylvania.

Thus have the abolitionists formally announced their determination to sustain an independent ticket. The *Emancipator* calls on them to rally around Birney and Earle and show the slaveocracy their power and influence. The same paper teems with slang against Gen. Harrison. Its abuse of this distinguished patriot is about as ferocious as that which the *Globe* and *New Era* daily put forth. It joins in happy concord with its brother fanatic of the N. Y. *Evening Post* in denouncing Harrison with a virulence of vituperation that abolitionists generally display towards the staunch and unbending defenders of southern rights.

What a comment are these abolition movements upon the falsehood of federal locofocoism, that Harrison was the candidate of the abolitionists! These fanatics meet in solemn conclave, and nominate candidates for the very offices to which Harrison and Tyler aspire; the nominations are accepted, and the particular and accredited organ of the amalgamation faction places the names of the nominees at the head of its columns and invokes the support of every foe to slavery. Let us then hear no more of the miserable, the worse than despicable calumny that would associate Harrison with this deluded fraction of the northern population. Or, if federal locofocoism, in the extremity of its desperation, and the recklessness of its profligacy, continue the foul and odious slander, let it be regarded with that scorn and loathing which abortive malice is certain to elicit.

We conclude this brief notice by extracting a single paragraph from the *Philanthropist*, a new recruit in the cause of abolitionism, published in Ohio. Our readers will perceive how absolutely it reproduces the idea of supporting Harrison and Tyler. *Ab uno disce alios.*

"Towards Gen. Harrison personally we bear no ill will. He is an old man and should be respected. He has done his country much service, and throughout a long life given evidence of fair talent, and singular integrity in the public stations he has been called to fill. It would be unbecoming in us to rail against one who has lifted his arm in defence of his country's rights, and on so many occasions displayed an ardent and a sincere patriotism. But, neither age, nor station, nor past services and honors can shield from public rebuke, when he so far forgets his own dignity, the claims of justice, the highest good of his country, and the authority of the Father of All, as to lend his countenance to American slavery. All the good that he has done cannot palliate such conduct.

"Mr. Tyler, the remaining candidate, cannot be outdone in anti-abolition animosity."

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

A gentleman, a Van Buren man, who arrived at Louisville on the 4th instant, reports that at the great convention at the Battle Ground, there were at least 30,000 present, and that the number was generally estimated at 40,000, and by many at 50,000. He represents the display as brilliant and grand. There was a beautiful brig from the Lakes, a log cabin, banners and canoes innumerable. The excitement and enthusiasm of the vast multitude were intense. The speaking commenced on the day previous to that of the celebration, and continued until the gentleman left.

The Louisville *Gazette* of the 5th, gives a partial account of the procession, but is obliged to reserve details for the next day. Every county in the state was represented. Five thousand ladies graced this mighty gathering of freemen, met to celebrate a victory achieved by Americans under the command of as noble a patriot as ever fought for liberty. And this is the party, fellow citizens, whom the federal torys stigmatize as "British whigs."

An amusing anecdote is related of the locofoco candidate for congress in the 2d district. At a public meeting some days ago, he addressed the people, and in the course of his remarks, denied with great vehemence the existence of "*hard times*," declaring it to be a whig fabrication, *&c.* Whereupon, an honest citizen, who had been listening with great attention, rose and addressing himself to the speaker, said, "Sir, since you deny positively that the times are hard, I trust you will pay me the thousand dollars you have owed me so long. I have frequently demanded it, but your constant plea has been "hard times," "hard times." The assembly was convulsed with laughter, and General D., forgot for the moment all his dignity, and looked very particularly foolish.

Pennsylvania.—A bill has passed the lower branch of the Legislature, appropriating three millions to meet the State debt, and perfect various works of improvement. To meet this sum, and the interest on the State debt, the bill contains a provision requiring the U. S. Bank to loan the State four millions at four per cent., under the penalty of a forfeiture of charter.—This is pretty well for the federal locofocos, who profess such holy horror of the Bank, and have so vociferously denounced it as insolvent.

A Harrisburg Correspondent is to be held in readiness on the 17th instant. The Maineiac are determined to make a gallant struggle to replenish the Bank.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the [illegible] late Louisville papers.

VOICE FROM THE RETREAT.

A vote for the Pr[illegible] board the steamboat Cohe[illegible] on the 6th inst., during her [illegible] of the sales of the public lands. [illegible] composed of *actual settlers*, pre-[illegible]ners. The following are the result:

For Harrison, 49
Van Buren, 8

49 majority for Old Tip.

Capt. Robertson has furnished us with the names of all the voters.

LAUDABLE.

It is a rare thing to find any thing in an administration paper which we can conscientiously commend, but the following remarks from the Philadelphia *American Sentinel*, are so just, honorable and unexceptionable, that we take pleasure in transferring them to our columns. The *Sentinel* is entitled to take rank with the Charleston *Courier*, a Van Buren paper of such high toned honor and veracity, that the only wonder is, how it can continue to give the administration the slightest countenance.

"We have been fretfully complained of also, for declining that method of political warfare which relies chiefly upon personal abuse of opposing candidates, and of distinguished men in the adverse party. We dare not war after that fashion. We can choose our man and with becoming zeal advocate his elevation to trust and power, but we dare not abuse the great and good men who may compete with him. Every such man is the property of the country; his talents, his fame, his deeds of wisdom in his cabinet, or of valor in the field, all are his country's—and she, the proud mother of these children, is never more injured, never more afflicted with Rachel-like bereavement, than when ruffianism would pluck them from her bosom, and tarnish their glory."

Progress of Opinion.—The *Philadelphia Gazette* says: We never saw our whig friends in finer spirits, than they have since seen the Van Buren meeting on Monday. Enough was seen there to satisfy them that the city and county will give Harrison a majority, sufficient of itself to neutralize Van Buren's majority in the state in 1836, leaving it to Lancaster and other counties to settle the amount of the majority he will receive in the state.

George W. Thompson, postmaster, at Wheeling, is a most active and unscrupulous federal loco-foco partizan. He travels about the country, distributing the documents of the destructives, electioneering with all the ability he can command, and stump speaking. This is carrying out Jeffersonian democracy with a vengeance.

The citizens of Georgetown, D. C, comp'ain that a new postmaster is to be appointed in that town, who is neither a citizen of the place, nor a resident of the District, and that his appointment is based on no other claim than the fact of his being a nephew of Amos Kendall. This is a specimen of he Post Office Reform to be carried out by Niles, Blair and Van Buren.

The late James B. Anderson, of the *Sun*, was the swiftest compositor that ever set type. The Baltimore *Sun* relates of him, that he set up 15,000 ems of solid matter in ten hours. The first hour he composed eighteen hundred ems, a feat never equalled since by any compositor.

Freshet at Athens.—The town of Athens, (Ga.) has suffered severely from the freshet. All the bridges were carried away. Several mills remained and carried down the river in floating fragments. The loss sustained by the Athens manufacturing company exceeds $26,000.

The completion of the Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal was celebrated with great festivity and eclat by a number of citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the 27th May.

☞ The schooner *John Enders*, from Richmond, bound to New York, with a cargo of tobacco and flour went ashore on Abescom Inlet Bar, New Jersey, on the 24th ult. She will probably be saved.

The British Queen left New York on the 1st June with 165 passengers.

Senator Spence, of Maryland, has been very ill, but is now recovering.

(From the Madisonian.)

"I don't know where he would have stopped," on an old woman on the opposite side of the way had not, without intending any offence to the General, accidentally displayed a red petticoat out of a window.—Globe of 20th May.

We give notice to the Globe that as often as this petticoat will appear in that delectable journal, the card of Gen. Murphy (Major Allen's General,) will make its appearance in the Madisonian. At the same time we will preface it by a recent letter from the author of the card. It is dated May 2d, and is an answer to a letter addressed to Gen. Murphy by citizens of Erie, Pennsylvania.

"Gentlemen—The only *candid and true* statement of the matter that can be made is this; that the charge which was thus first made by Major Allen of the Senate of the United States, I, then a subordinate officer of Brigade, is and was utterly and absolutely FALSE. It has no sort of *foundation* whatever.—Such a thing *never was done, never, was intended to be done*, and never entered into the *heads* or the *hearts* of the fair, virtuous and patriotic ladies of Chilicothe to do. It was a FALSEHOOD in the highest degree. It was again, *and received as a* FALSEHOOD! told and uttered as a *falsehood*—published as a FALSEHOOD—and republished as a FALSEHOOD, *known to be false, received* as FALSE, and *talked about* as FALSE, all over the Union for years since it was uttered.

In a Convention of this State, held in Columbus not long since, the publication of that falsehood, (and no 150 delegate, (if my memory serves me as to the number,) from this country, branded the charge as FALSE, and their solemn attestation was received and made part of the proceedings of the Convention; and the oldest and most respectable of our citizens have done the same in their often published certificates.

And if you, Sir, will turn to the Ohio State Journal,* (which I herewith enclose to you) dated the 29th April, and to the extract therein contained, from the Boston Atlas, for a copy of the card published by me, immediately after the charge was made by Major Allen. And you will remember that this card has never been met by Major Allen.

I trust, gentlemen, that this testimony will not only be satisfactory to you, but all honorable men to whom it may be made known.

With my best wishes for your welfare, I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully.

W. T. MURPHY.

MR. SENATOR ALLEN, OF OHIO.

The toys of Chilicothe, to this day, call Allen, of Ohio, "*Petticoat* Allen," for his morally impudent imputation against the ladies of that town, that they had sent General Harrison a petticoat. It was a L'E from beginning to end. At the late Cleveland celebration, the people of Ashtabula county, Ohio, carried in procession a huge corn broom, around the handle of which was folded a red flannel petticoat, with the inscription—"Covering for Allen."

The author of this pitiful slander was thus noticed by Gen. Murphy, of Chilicothe.

TO MAJOR ALLEN.

"Sir: I publish you as a LIAR *and* a SCOUNDREL, for having stated in a public assembly, at Columbus, on the 8th of January, 1836, that the ladies of Chilicothe voted General Harrison a petticoat, as a reward for his military prowess.

W. T. MURPHY."

[To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.]

GENERAL HARRISON'S HEALTH OF BODY AND MIND.

Cincinnati, May 30th, 1840.

Gentlemen:—In my numerous voyages, within the last three months, between Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, I have been so often questioned by strangers, concerning Gen'l Harrison's health and vigour of mind, as to feel convinced, that his condition, in these respects, is a matter of public interest; and, being enabled to speak concerning them from personal observation, I have determined to do it through the press.

As my acquaintances generally know, I am associated with that portion of the people of the United States, who are supporting Gen'l Harrison for the presidency; but they know equally well, that I am not a *partizan*, and, that a great number of my most esteemed friends are among those who support the present administration. In the canvass that is now going on, I have taken no part whatever; but I feel disposed to see it conducted on principle, and I think that the Gentleman" should have a "fair chance;" both he and Mr. Van Buren ought to be judged by their political opinions and their works.

But to come to the point,—I have been well, if not intimately acquainted with Gen'l Harrison for 28 years, and can state, in all sincerity, that he has changed as little in his intellectual powers, through that long period, as any one of my acquaintances of the same age. Engaged in some inquiries concerning the early history of this country, in which he bore so prominent a part, I have lately sought opportunities of conversing with him, on various events from 1792 to 1814; and I have been surprised at the accuracy and fulness of his memory, the vivacity, almost youthful, of his feelings, and the striking ability by which he is enabled to contrast the present with the past condition of the country. In short, whatever of intellect and information, he may have, at any time, possessed, remains with him unimpaired by age.

As to bodily vigor, I may say, that his constitution is as good as that of most men of his age. He is subject to no disease, and, if he has a bodily ache, which was, however, of more frequent recurrence 30 years ago, then latterly; and was produced, apparently, by the malaria, or swamp air, to which he was exposed in his summer and autumnal campaigns, during the war with England. It is well known to the physiologists of the west, that exposure often generates top life, but continues unconditionally to remain through a long period. I am not Gen'l Harrison's physician, but have often conversed with him on this subject, and have no doubt that all the physicians of the city, who are acquainted with him, would concur in this, if it were written, if they felt some constraint in justice to Gen'l Harrison, I think in conclusion, that neither he nor his friends are aware of my addressing to you this letter.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

DANL. DRAKE, M. D.

From the Houston Times.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Through the politeness of Dr. Everet, we learn that the commissioners of the United States and Texas have commenced running the boundary line between the two countries; General Hunt having waived his objections as to the point of beginning. The survey is proceeding rapidly up the western bank of the Sabine. The steamer Albert Gallatin is carrying the commissioners, attendants, provisions, &c., up the river.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, May 30, 1840.

The senate did not sit to-day.

The house was engaged exclusively on bills for the relief of individual claimants upon the justice of government.

The chairman of the committee of ways and means endeavored to get a vote for suspending the rules, and giving the sub-treasury precedence over all other business. But he failed. Mr. Atherton, another federal locofoco, then gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move for such a change of the rules, as would enable a majority to go into committee of the whole at any time. The object of this is to enable the sub-treasury majority to take up that bill at any time. The federal locofocos are not satisfied with doing all they can, *under the rules*, to make the bills making appropriations for the army, the navy, and other branches of the public service, and all the bills for the relief of individual claimants, give way to the sub-treasury. But they must change the standing rules of the house, in order to carry out their designs! Locofocoism never stand upon ceremony with any thing.

Another encounter took place between two members of the house to day. It grew out of the following circumstances. An angry controversy has been going on in the Globe between Mr. Rayner of North Carolina, and his colleague, Mr. Montgomery, respecting certain proceedings and remarks of the latter, in the house on the treasury note bill. In the Globe of Friday evening, 29th inst., Mr. Montgomery published a letter, containing a number of expressions personally offensive and provoking to Mr. Rayner, and especially charging him with "falsehood," "ungentlemanly abuse," &c.

The house, you are aware, takes a recess at half past two o'clock. Just as the members were dispersing from the capitol, during the recess, Mr. Rayner was proceeding from the hall to the post-office of the house, when he met with Montgomery in the doorway of the post-office. Montgomery had a stick in his hand.—Mr. Rayner firmly grasped the hand of M. which held the stick, and then very quietly "slapped the jaws" of that person with his open palm. Montgomery immediately succeeded in disengaging his hand from the grasp of his adversary, and struck him over the shoulder with his stick, which, being exceedingly light, broke into pieces with the first and only blow he gave. Mr. Rayner then gave him two or three raps over the head and shoulders with his cane, which he held by the *un li ed*. He did not once draw, or attempt to draw the blade. But, in consequence of holding it by the end, the sword flew out at the first blow, to a considerable distance. He did not seek to recover it; but chastised Montgomery with the empty barrel of the cane. The latter kept struggling about until some gentlemen interfered and parted them. Mr. Rayner then observed to his friends—"Gentlemen, I have *caned* this man because he called me a liar."

The house will, it is understood, take no cognizance of the matter, as it did not occur in the hall, nor while the house was in session.

I have just read the Globe of this evening, containing a statement of this affair, furnished by Mr. Montgomery. It is, in nearly every particular, false and malicious. I have given you a correct account of the occurrence alive. Mr. Rayner slapped the jaws of Montgomery in the first instance, with his open palm. He did not assail him with his cane, until Montgomery struck him with his stick which broke at the first blow. But he made no use whatever of his sword, nor did he call for it after it flew out, nor seek in any way to recover it. The case is briefly this. Montgomery called Rayner a liar, and on that account, Rayner smacked his face, and, when struck back, Rayner gave him a light *caning*.

From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald.

MARTIN VAN BUREN'S FREE NEGRO VOTE.

I send you Mr. Editor, for publication, Martin Van Buren's FREE NEGRO VOTE. The apologies made for it by Mr. Van Buren's devotees in Virginia, are so well calculated to make the friends of Harrison "Save me from my friends." We are told that under the old constitution of New York, all citizens *possessing a freehold* were entitled to vote—blacks as well as whites. This statement is true, and it may be well to enquire how thinstate of thing came to pass. The solution is easy. When the old constitution was framed, under which we are to call all Democrats jacobins, the Sub-Treasury Bill voted, New York was a *slave* state. The framers of the old constitution, therefore, took no precaution against free negro voting. They did not, perhaps, look forward to the day when these negroes would be free much less to the period when those negroes would aspire to the character of voter. The state, however, in the lapse of time, became free, and the negroes, taking advantage of the letter of the constitution, exercised the privilege of voting. In the year 1821, a convention was held for the purpose of revising and amending the old constitution, when the following proceedings, which are extracted from the official record, took place with regard to free negro voting:—

Mr. SANDFORD, from the committee appointed to consider the right of suffrage," recommended the following amendment to the constitution, viz:

1. Every *white* male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this state six months next preceding any election, and shall within one year preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall within one year preceding the election have been assessed to work on the road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have given satisfactory evidence thereof according to law, or shall within one year preceding the election have been enrolled in the militia of this state, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the town or ward in which he shall reside, for governor, lieutenant governor, senator, members of the assembly and all other officers who are or may be elected of the people.

On the 19th day of September, this report was called up for consideration, when Mr. Jay moved to strike out the word "*white*," which occurs in the first line. The motion produced a protracted discussion, in the progress of which the whole policy of