mate they have formed of Gen. Harrison's military merits, I am not aware of having said any thing to justify them. Having never admired Gen. Harrison as a military man, or considered him possessing the qualities which constitute the commander of an army I have looked at his political relations alone in the opinions I have formed or expressed respecting his pretentions to the Presidency, and the consequences which would result to the country, should the suffrages of the people place him in that high office.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Now, supposing that the above is a genuine letter, and not a "vile forgery" intended, by some eneny, to prejudice the public mind against the alledged author, we will add that, in our opinion, nothing—absolutely nothing—which has taken place, since the evil day of General Jackson's election to the Presidential chair, is so likely to fix an enduring blot upon his character, as this letter. To describe it in two words, we may say that its presumption in dictating to the people, for whom they shall vote, is as intolerable, as the injustice done to a brother soldier, who has seen harder service than the writer is dreputable. If, indeed, this ill-advised letter be genuine, the American people will be at no loss how to treat it.

It will take something more than such an endorsement from the inmate of the Hermitage, to make the chief of the spoilers pass current among the people. And it will take some better supported adverse testimony than the mere say so—the *volunteered*, dipuraging *opinion* of General Jackson, as to the civil and military qualities of the competitor of his "follower," to work injury to the people's candidate, in the judgment of the people. The letter, if genuine, will certainly do injury to the reputation of the writer; but its object, and the spirit at work, are so easily detected, that it cannot work the slightest injury to Gen. Harrison.

From the National Gazette.

General Jackson, not satisfied with nominating Mr. Van Buren for one term of the Presidency, and effecting his election by virtue of executive influence and the pledge of the spoils office, has again come forward to help his successor to a second appointment. This he has done in a letter to the editor of the Nashville Union. Were commendations of Mr. Van Buren's policy the whole subject of the ex-President's manifesto, it might pass as another proof of his impudent interference in business not his own, of which his administration afforded so many ruinous examples. But he steps even farther out of his way and indecorously assails General Harrison's public character. The attack comes with still worse grace from a man, who won the nation's confidence by promises, and broke, when entrusted with authority, every engagement he had made without a single exception. And we may add, with the New York Star, that it is in vain especially for Jackson to disparage Harrison's military talents and services, when the brilliant achievements of the latter in 1812 were matter for illuminations and rejoicings at Tammany Hall, the central temple of democracy, before the hero of New Orleans was known to fame as a commander. We may have further occasion to speak of this missive. It must fail of its purpose utterly: and we hope the author may live to experience the disappointment, as well as feel the disgrace which attends the means he has used to sustain a fawning favorite and to injure a generous rival.

THE PETTICOAT SLANDERER.

A correspondent accompanies the following extract with comments so severe on the conduct of Mr. Allen, that we cannot insert them. We regret sincerely that Mr. Allen should have given occasion for strictures so severe as the following. They are called for, however, by actions and conduct of his own party.

Gen. Murphey, in reply to a letter of enquiry to the citizens of Erie, Pa., wrote thus:

CHILLICOTHE, May 2, 1810.

"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 U. States, whilst he was a subordinate officer of my 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 Chillicothe to do. It was a FALSEHOOD in the beginning. It was concocted and conceived as a falsehood! told and uttered as a falsehood—published as a FALSEHOOD—and re-published 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 after the publication of that falsehood, about 150 delegates, (if my memory serves me as to this number,) from this county, 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.

With my best wishes for your welfare, I am, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully, W. T. MURPHY."

A YOUNG WHIG.—While the great Whig procession was passing the streets of Baltimore, a venerable looking man was observed to watch their progress with great interest, and discovering the banner of the State to which he belonged, he joined the procession. Some person who knew him, remarked to him that this was a procession of *Young Whigs*, supposing he had made a mistake. The old gentleman replied, "I know it—and there is not a younger Whig here than I am—*for I was a Loco Foco until yesterday.*"—*Salem Gazette.*

COMING TO THE POINT. An amusing anecdote is related of a candidate for Congress in the 2d district in Louisiana.—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 mere 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.

VAN BUREN AND LOW WAGES.

It appears that the cream of the whole administration doctrine is founded in the following extract quoted by the Troy Daily Whig, from the speech of Mr. Tappan in the United States Senate. Mr. Tappan is an ardent friend of the President, and a trusted advocate among the pseudo-democrats of his Court.

"*The price of labor is entirely too high.* The laborer in this country can afford to work for *eleven pence per day*, and the hard money system will bring down wages to that sum. Wheat will also come down TO SIXTEEN CENTS A BUSHEL, and every thing else in proportion.—This is the best tariff you can have, and the only one that can enable the manufacturer to compete with England.—*The Sub-Treasury will effect both objects*—it will put down the banks, and *bring wages and every thing else down.*"

We ask the attention of any candid citizen to these sentiments and the source of them. To the honest and the intelligent they are an all sufficient index to the proper course to be pursued in the next election for President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in a letter to a friend a few days since, says, in a postscript, "*Harrison will come in like a whirlwind!*" A capital idea! and one which well exemplifies the force with which the log pent up and restrained public sentiment will prostrate and sweep away every obstruction with which Loco Focoism may attempt to oppose its resistless course.—*Massachusetts Spy.*

MORE RENUNCIATIONS.

"*The cry is still they come.*"

ALEXANDER, Genesee County, N. Y. June 22, 1840.

To the Editor of the Attica Democrat:

The undersigned, former supporters of General Jackson, and nearly all supporters of Mr. Van Buren, residents of Alexander, or its immediate vicinity, feel desirous to make through the medium of your paper, a public avowal of our determination to vote for General Harrison at the next election. We have been induced to this course more particularly on account of our *former political friends'* seeming pertinacity in denying that any changes were taking place.—Our reasons are manifold—we will content ourselves by giving but few. The most prominent one, is our oppposition to the establishment of the "Sub-Treasury." We thought with our friends in 1834, that it was "revolutionary and disorganizing," and we think so still. We then thought with our friends that it would be "subversive of the fundamental principles of our free institutions," and we think so still We then thought with our friends that it "would bring the public moneys more immediately under the control of the Executive," and we think so still, and that it would of necessity establish *two currencies*, the better for the officers of the government, and the poorer for the people, and that it would exercise a restrictive control over our State Banks, and reduce our circulating medium, and consequently the price of all property and labor, and it would drive out competition in trade, leaving the capitalist alone to make his own terms and price. All these things and many more were prominent objections to the project with our political friends in 1834, and they are the same with us now as then.

And again, "one Presidential term" was then the motto of our former political friends, and it is *our* motto now. "Retrenchment in the expenditure of the Government, was not to be lost sight of by our old friends, and it is not to be by us now. We went with our old friends in trying to establish a "better currency," and if we had *now* the one we contributed to destroy, we might exclaim truly, we *are* "prosperous and happy." And, finally, we are fully of the opinion that the tendency of the policy of the present administration is to benefit the few at the expense of the many, and that a change might be better, and could be no worse.

Emory Blodgett,	William Webber,
Benjamin Wing,	Ira S. Bullard,
Humphrey Willard,	E. G Dunham,
G F. Parkhurst,	E. Herrington,
Harvey Pratt,	Nelson P. Harper,
Samuel Taggert,	Chauncy Johnson,
Parkman Johnson,	Oliver Harper,
Elijah Robinson,	E. Parker,
Otis Dimock	Wm. Spaulding.
Roswell Wales	Lowell Hall,
James G. Tiffany,	Levi Hall.
Harmon Hibbard,	

From the Cincinnati Republican.

"OLD HAMILTON COMING."

We, the undersigned, citizens of Fulton township, Hamilton county, Ohio, formerly of the Jackson party, and lately of the Van Buren, submit some of the reasons that have induced us to withdraw from said parties, and pledge our support to the Harrison and Reform party. We do freely and frankly state that the present Administration having failed to carry out the great principles avowed in the outset, and that the policy adopted and pursued, has been destructive to the best and most sacred interests connected with the prosperity and happiness of our country; especially that of breaking down the currency; and their attempt to fasten upon us a system called the Sub-Treasury, which, in its practical operation, will reduce the wages of the laboring man, and thus subject him to oppression, lessen property below its just valuation, and through their anti-tariff policy, prostrate our manufactories, and paralyze the patriotic efforts of our enterprising men in all that constitutes a nation's glory, and their selfiish system of rewarding the most officious partizans, with high and responsible stations, after their rejection to less responsible stations by the people, exhibits a determination to compel freemen of America to submit, though it tears loose the heart strings that bind us together as a nation. Believing that we, as a nation, are on a downward course, to embarrassment and ruin, by the mal-administration of our Government and that a change of men and measures is absolutely necessary to a return of the happy days of the republic, and from a firm conviction that the citizen who has served his country at home and abroad, in her civil and military departments to the approbation of the signers of the declaration of Independence, and to the expressed satisfaction of Congress and the people, possesses the requisite qualifications to administer the Government of our whole country; and such a citizen we recognize in General William Henry Harrison, to whom, and the Hon. John Tyley of Virginia, we will give our most cordial support, and we most respectfully invite all who love their country and its prosperity, more than a mere party system of favoritism, to draw off and unite with us in the common cause of our country.

Milton Glenn,	Peter G. Roll,
Enos Anderson,	Peter Fleatch,
Jacob Lawrence,	Lewis Gordon, Jr.
Isaac L. Malott.	John Crowell,
T. F. Smith,	Samuel Brows,
Dan Degraw,	Wm. M. Smith,
Abraham Degraw,	W. Woodington,
Wesley Degraw,	James Campbell,
John Degraw,	Daniel Williams,
Joseph King,	Jesse Guttrle.

From the New Ark Daily Advertiser.

CARD.

We, the undersigned—supporters of Martin Van Buren in 1836—in order to disabuse the public of a report, which the adherents of Mr. Van Buren are industriously circulating viz. that there have been no changes from Van Buren to Harrison in this township, take this method of informing our fellow citizens that we can no longer be regarded as friendly to the Administration or responsible for its acts.

We might give many reasons for this change in our political opinions. The following, however, we deem sufficient: We do not believe a national debt is a national blessing; we do not believe the price of labor in this FREE country should be reduced to the standard prescribed by despots in foreign countries; we do not believe in fighting for the country and being unrepresented in the councils of the country: we do not believe in an exclusive, hard, metallic currency, any more than we believe in HARD BREAD or no bread; we do not believe it was the design of the framers of Constitution, that the President should occupy his time, during his first term, in electioneering for his re-election a second term.

Therefore, we DO believe in ONE term for Van Buren, and one for Old Tip.

Enoch Williams,	Leander Searing,
John White,	William C. Corby,
Samuel Day,	Peter Noris,
Elias Henston,	Henry Courter,
Elijah J. Lathrop,	Charles W. Brown,
Jacob N Kent,	Dennis West,
Joseph C. Lyon,	B. Wade,

Nathaniel W. Meeker, Jr.

Orange, June 24th, 1840.

In the U. S. District Court on Monday, the following judgment was given in the cases of prosecution for the recovery of interest from the United States Bank which we copy from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:

"As to the notes which on their face appear to be payable at — days subsequent to their date, the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment, under the act of 1835, for the amount of notes, with interest at the usual rate of six per cent per annum, computed from the day at which the notes respectively came due.

"As to the other notes, which are ordinary bank notes, the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for the amount of notes with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, computed from the commencement of the suit.

"The amount of fees for notarial protests will be included in the judgment on notes payable to order, and excluded in the case of notes payable to *bearer*."

Writs of error have been issued to the Supreme Court, which sits in December next.

This decision, the North American remarks, has caused a good deal of surprise in the city: and given rise to some discussion respecting the probability of its being sustained by the Supreme Court.

Mysterious Squatters.—We learn that the town of Amesbury, has received an accession to its population, in the shape of some thirty or forty negroes.—They have taken up their residence in the woods of that town, and subsist, by making levies on the provisions of the farmers, etc. during the night. How or when they arrived there, or where the came from, is more than the goodly inhabitants of that town can divine. They are taking measures, we are informed, to unravel the mystery, or at least to put a period to their depredations.—*Boston Post.*

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—I see by the Whig of the 30th of June that the distempered spirit manifested towards the establishment in our town recently erected for public accommodation, has at length gathered to breaking, and instead of the cur-dog snarles with which it has hitherto been beset, some adversary, under the signature of D. J. O. is bold enough to hazard an attack through a public print. To say the least of the piece referred to, I must confess my obligations to its author; for whereas, we who are concerned had to silently endure a war waged by fiends who darted their arrows in the dark, we have now got our foe in a tangible shape, invested with soul and body and can enter into a defence publicly which nothing less than an attack in the form now made would warrant.

Permit me, in the first place, to inquire, sir, why our establishment is denounced as a "Gull Trap," and as "intended to decoy the unwary" &c. &c? Is this the object and attributes of taverns generally? And if it be not, has Mr. Denny, the proprietor of this new establishment, not a right equally with every other man in this "free and gloriously enlightened" land to pursue any means for a livelihood which any other man has pursued, without molestation? Has he not the same right to live that locofocos have? Or would they with the brutal proscription which distinguishes all their political movements, deprive him of bread and the wherewithal to support his family? The charge that his house is intended as a "Gull Trap" is false. And it is equally and as basely false that it is intended for any party purpose or effect. Nor is it designed in a spirit of competition to injure any man on earth. The individual at the head of the existing public house, no one to my knowledge wishes in any way to harm. He is fairly entitled to all he can earn by his industry and attention to business and for my own part, not one jot would I detract from his merits as a man or a gentleman as long as he is as inoffensive as I now think he is.

Our house is the result of circumstances by no means contemplated two months ago by any whig in the district. The virulence and ferocity of party which broke in upon the only retreat the people of the country had in town whenever they met here, drove all quietly disposed from the doors and the consequence was a determination to visit the said retreat no more. It is the Post Office too. Persons of every description were called to it on business; and even to get out a letter or to read a paragraph in a paper involved the risk of an insult or a black-eye. It cannot be wondered then that it was abandoned especially by our party who notwithstanding the sneers of D. J. O. are generally a little too "decent" to desire broils with such gentry as he claims as companions and a little too intelligent to crave an argument with the very profound politicians of his clique. What then was to be done? What is more natural than that it should occur to some one to open another public house? There being none to be rented, Mr. Denny undertook to build one and not having funds in hand he has borrowed of his friends. And is it not monstrous that we should not only be driven from the Van Buren house, but be likewise vilified privately *and in public* for seeking our own personal comfort and peace? What are we to be allowed next? They have turned us out of their own house: they avail themselves of every opportunity to blackguard us, and now because our party is likely to have decent accommodations we are denounced as setting a "Gull Trap."

After this sober explanation of the why and the wherefore of this "Gull Trap" I will proceed to review the charges of D. J. O. And first, he says, "It is built in a filthy place because it is intended for a foul purpose." There is something so exquisite in the wit of this remark that it is impossible to charge the authorship upon any one less accomplished than a shrewd reader of Goody Twoshoes, Jack the Giant Killer and perchance the Death and Burial of Cock Robin, who, happy youth in the course of his experience, it is likely, has battered his crown against the gable end of an academy of standing. I have heard and seen such samples of wit before; sometimes at the Bar where ingenious councellors are wont to instruct inteligent jurors and learned benches in the art and mystery of dealing out "even handed justice:" more frequently in popular harrangues, where every hearer is able to appreciate and laugh at it, especially after copious potations of the ardent; and again in newspaper paragraphs where such erudite gentry as D. J. O. seek to edify and enlighten the "true democracy" with the result of their intercourse with the muses. But why should he attempt to asperse the character of the noble quadruped upon whose locomotive powers he is so dependent in his visits to the Bayside and other places within his political range, by applying to his domicilium so offensive an epithet as "filthy?" But, Aye! This is the nature of some animals. "Give a surly dog a crust of bread and he will bite you," says the fable; and we who are striving to save the unsufferable fool from the political damnation he is working out for himself, are vilified in the same breath with the horse that saves his legs from the labour of travelling. The mistery of such ingratitude can be easily explained, and only, by reference to the natural history of all God's inferior creatures.

But this "Gull Trap" is one of the "efforts" made to "accomplish unhallowed designs upon the unlettered, unthinking portion of the community." Who are the "unlettered and unthinking" he refers to? Certainly not to individuals of our own party; for a "trap" for them would be superfluous. Are they then of the "true Democracy?" This is a strange concession for D. J. O. to make! Marvellous, that any man who would hint a preference of Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Harrison for the reasons usually assigned by the friends of the former, should be suspected of not thinking. D. J. O's tack must have failed him here. Why, Sir, Gen. Harrison's want of information is a common theme with all who have the slightest leaning to the "true democracy" with us. Politicians, loud and powerful, wielding an unbounded influence, though they can't read a chapter in the Bible, are able to recite to you every act of the General's life from the time he stood three miles off at Tippecanoe till his famous retrograde move at the Thames. His abolitionism is a fact as notorious here as the exhilerating effects of the "Gull Trap" whiskey. Can it be possible for men to want intelligence who know so much of the magnificence of Mr. Van Buren's mind and rate that of Gen Harrison at so low a standard! Astonishing! The fact is that D. J. O.'s party here are great men by intuition, and that too without a single exception. The tunsel of letters and the mere flummery of acquired knowledge are rejected and despised, and properly, when men can know so much at no cost of time or money. The party are so intuitively wise that magistrates of Gov. Grason's appointment with us can make up a judgment in the most intricate cases of law who are unable to perform the mechanical operation of keeping a docket. And even with you I suspect that legislators of erudition can be found who never travelled beyond the precincts of their village in quest of information. The whole civic body is supplied with these sapient expounders of the subtreasury and the principles of constitutional liberty; and astonishing to tell such is their innate comprehension of all things visible and invisible, that the only text book they want is the "Eastern Shore Whig and Peoples' Advocate." Talk of unthinking men among them indeed! In opposition to this I seriously believe the day not far distant when a certain primary school trustee and a great political leader not a hundred miles from the "Gull Trap," who cant tell big A from the roof of a meeting house, will be made Register of Wills, or something equally responsible, purely on account of his great powers as a thinker.

The charge of a "Gull Trap" is somewhat amusing from one of D. J. O's party. You have, no doubt, heard of the Irish Blackleg, who upon discovering a card had been stolen from him which he had concealed under the table for the purpose of using it as occasion might require, exclaimed in the bitterness of his wrath "Chatery by Jasus, there's chatery about the board." I do not accuse D. J. O. of gambling in any other way than politically; but that he's a political blackleg is beyond doubt, or he would not so readily have suspected "Chatery." If grog shops be "Gull Traps," pray which party sets the most in the county? and which has the best supply of bait? There were two shops regularly licensed in St. Michaels, belonging exclusively to the "true Democracy," before the Whigs thought of having any, and of bait, not only is the grand subtreasury scheme tributary to a general supply, but strong levies are made upon private incomes in order that there may be no want of lures for the "unlettered and unthinking." And who are the "Gullers" too? I know of but one who makes it a profession without the hope of advancement, or if he indulge the hope—without the head to give him a chance for it. He is a kind of circuit rider who makes our district the theatre of his glory, probably because he thinks there are more of the "unlettered and unthinking" among us than elsewhere, and "gulling the object of his ambition, no doubt, because he thinks it is more honorable to bribe men into the maintenance of gross and ruinous fallacies than to suffer them to jog along silently and unmolested in the paths of truth and virtue. *That one* professional "guller" is a loco foco "died in the wool" and I allude to him here, not with the view to render him conspicuous as an evil doer or to impugn the private gentlemen but to express a contempt, ineffable and profound for a line of conduct which has for its end, not to enlighten, not to instruct, not to lay truth as it is before an ignorant multitude, but to choak up the channels of truth and to destroy its force by appealing to the cupidity of men. And where is there a species of gulling more despicable than this presumptuous harranguing of coxcombs during the electioneering campaigns, who come before the people fresh from a law office, barely fledged in knowledge and utterly naked in experience, to assert their claims to confidence and their pretensions to station, carrying in their mouths the motto "my party right or wrong," and repeating or inventing falsehood and always perverting truth, to subserve their personal advancement without regard to the public good? It is gulling, because the most of mankind are prone to be dupes; and if they do not become the dupes of some harmless visionary in religion, they are sure to be followers of some designing and mischievous blockhead in politics. And to conclude I will assert that when the Van Buren bottles are empty and the doors of the Grog shops closed—when bar-keepers cease to be postmasters and such appointments cease to be made—when wheat crops cease to be expended in corrupting the "unlettered and unthinking"—when the loco-foco-circuit riding ceases to be tolerated, having the avowed end of bribing all who will permit it in view—when lying, slandering, calumniating and defaming for party purposes cease to be the order of the day, then, and not till then, has D. J. O. the right to speak of "Gull Trappe."

PHILO CORN PLANTER.

The above was written very shortly after the appearance of the paper to which it is a reply, and thrown aside by the writer with the determination not to publish it, because it was then thought better to treat D. J. O. with the contempt he justly merits than to take any notice of him at all. But upon the appearance of other matters intended to "Gull" the uninformed I have concluded to let the public have it. The subject of gulls is one that deserves a separate paper and since it has been unwittingly broached by an individual of a party whose system of gulling has rendered our free institutions ridiculous and suffrage itself a mockery, I will undertake to pursue it to D. J. O's heart's content from now till the election. I will merely add here that I have lately heard that an individual has been industriously circulating papers impugning the public character of Gen. Harrison; who of all others in this world should be silent when the name of Harrison is mentioned. I mention no names; nor will I allude, so that EVERY one can understand; but if this meet the eye of the individual himself let him recollect that Harrison DID "bare his bosom to the hatchet of the savage" at Tippecanoe, that he DID meet and vanquish Proctor at the Thames, that he was of immense service during the war—and whether he was of any or not, at all events—HE NEVER RUN. There is some difference between the hero of Forty fights—the captor of Ten Thousand Indians, and him who streaks it from a popgun, or him who "doffs" his white plume and abandons his white charger when an enemy is to be faced. These hints are founded in fact and can be authenticated.—Take care viper you might bite a file."

P. C. P.

Bayside, July 17th

THE CROPS.—The Frederick Examiner says:—The Wheat and Rye hereabout is now generally cut. From our own observation during a sojourn in the country for a week or two, we are inclined to believe that the crop of wheat is very good, the crop of rye is generally very defective.

THE CROPS.—During the past week our farmers have been actively engaged in securing their grain crops, and although in a few instances the mildew has somewhat blighted the crops, yet generally speaking, they will be abundant, the fields being well set and well headed with large grain.—Del. Gaz.

The Philadelphia North American says that no fly nor rust has appeared in the fields sown with Mediterranean wheat, in the counties round Philadelphia.

THE DISTRICT BANKS.—It appears that by the Act of Congress which was passed on the 3d instant, granting the Banks in the district of Columbia four years to wind up their concerns, they are required forthwith to resume the payment of specie for their notes. Accordingly we find notices in the Washington papers of yesterday, on the part of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown and the Bank of the Metropolis, that the notes of these institutions will be paid in coin on demand. The Banks have no authority to issue notes or to grant new discounts.—[American.

The Hamilton (U.C.) Gazette says that about 5000 Indians have recently arrived from the United States and purchased a large block of land near London, and that a great number more were immediately to follow. Their resources are said to be ample.

The Washington correspondent of the North American writes—

I hear that Mr. Lynch, Postmaster at Pittsburg Pa. has not been re-nominated. Mr. James Morehead was nominated and approved by the Senate to day. Mr. Lynch was superseded as a defaulter. —The amount due is said to be about 7000 dollars.

THE ARMY contains of officers and men 12 577 in all, as follows:—General Staff 57, Medical Department 83, Pay Department 19; Purchasing Department 3, Corps of Engineers 13, Corps of Topographical Engineers 36 Ordnance Department 322, two Regiments of Dragoons 1,193, four Regiments of Artillery 3,020, eight regiments of Infantry 7,193. The total number of the *militia* of the United States, is about 1,100,000.

[Correspondence of the Balt. American.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 9th, 1840.

The elections are over, and we shall know the result in four or five days.—The judges in the city meet this morning to count the votes. There is no doubt of the election of six out of the seven Whig candidates for the House, by unprecedented majorities—from 400 to 600. This is enormous in a poll of 2,500 votes, and in a State where the right of suffrage is so restricted as in Louisiana.

During the last day of the contest the Van Burenites, after raising an outcry against the system of manufacturing votes by entries of U. S. lands, absolutely did the same, and created no less than 250 voters in this way. The consequence was, that they ran ahead of us during the last day. With regard to the seventh candidate, we believe him elected, though he fell considerably behind his colleagues.

We have lost a Senator from the district composed of Plaquemine and St. Bernard (both strong Van Buren parishes,) and gained a representative in Jefferson. The result of the election in St. Bernard for representatives shews a Whig gain of 30 or 40 votes since the last contest.

The Van Buren organ, this morning, boasts that his party has carried the Legislature and two members of Congress. We shall see. If the Van Burenites have pursued the policy I spoke of yesterday, to a very great extent, and the Whigs have suffered it without adopting counteracting measures, it may be true.—Otherwise it is impossible. H.

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