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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1839.

FALSEHOODS OF THE GLOBE.

It is not often that the mendacious articles of the Globe, at Washington call for notice, inasmuch as the character of that interesting journal is so well known to both political parties, that its most malignant insinuations generally prove innocuous. The Globe receives $150,000 annually for fabricating or inventing every silly or atrocious falsehood that locofocoism can frame. With such a recommendation joined to the admirable fitness of its editor for Head of the office of Assessor general, we can fully conceive how unscrupulous it will be in the performance of its required functions. But a fabricator of this by authority short, contains three grains of such unmitigated calumny and falsehood, as to merit a passing refutation.

Take the hound to its worst this delectable journal returned to its state slang of a union between the whigs and abolitionists. The cry of the locofoco press was suspended for a while after Mr. Clay's unanswerable defence of southern institutions; but the elections in Maryland being near at hand, the Globe must out anew, in the hope of influencing that contest. The gist of its article is that the northern whigs are all coming out in favor of Genl. Harrison because the abolitionists will not support Mr. Clay, as they (the whigs) require the aid of that faction on the non-slave holding states. This is false in toto and false in reasoning. The northern states have shackled no man in favor of Gen. Harrison. Con has distinctly exhibited her preference for New York has not yet spoken; Massachusetts and Vermont, whig states at all times and under any banning no advertisements call to remain, have not displayed their partiality for Gen. Harrison more than they have done so because they have hopes of success save through an amalgamation with the fanatics, is a shameless fabrication. In Vermont, Genl. Morris, the late locofoco candidate for governor is notorious abolitionist. We do not deny that there are among the whigs of that state many who have similar principles, but we contend that the whigs are to a man as fully imbued with the principles of the whigs. With regard to Massachusetts, we must be trying experiments with public opinion indeed if he thinks it can swallow such senseless stuff. Who is the loco foco candidate for governor in Massachusetts? Marcus Morton, the most rabid abolitionist in the state. What are the opinions of Alex Everett, Theodore Sedgwick, Williams Mennenten and other loco foco worthies from the Old State. Which of them is not tainted with abolitionism?

The clear and hilarious harping on the identity between the whigs and the whigs is the most stupid, sickening and nauseating that ever was attempted to be palmed upon an intelligent people. We have no earthly disposition to deny the fact that among the whigs of the north there are abolitionists—but to infer from their political opinions as well as any other of course, and many of them are opposed to the present administration. But among the Van Buren men there are just as many. There is Arthur Tappan, a host in himself—there are Fletcher, of Vermont, Parmenter, of Massachusetts; Dr. Duncan of Ohio; Benjamin Tappan, U. S. senator elect from that state, the editors of the New York Evening Post, the editor of the Pennsylvanian, and hundreds of others all good and true administration abolitionists. It is a ridiculous farce almost too contemptible for notice, to pretend that either party seek to identify themselves with these fanatics in the New England states, there should be really any such body as abolitionists, which we doubt, is confined entirely to the preponderance of the Van Buren out of the six states composing that section.

The Globe seems to be quite astonished that the united harmony convention in Pennsylvania nominated General Harrison the preferable candidate, and in its time and halting argument, ties him as the positive testimony of its position. Why the Globe should be brainless than we imagined, if it could not more unprincipled if readest ignorance. Pennsylvania whigs were almost unanimous in favor of General Harrison. The tremock of the in 1836, when Pennsylvania came near deprivation of the presidency, and not of a munificent government pap, should have taught it better.

The next part of this article is to come. The *Globe* opens its tissue of mendacity and misrepresentation, assuring us that a private letter, received from New-York, under date of September 16th, contradicts positively that Mr. Clay considers himself excluded from competition for the presidency. The sale of the *Intelligencer* is regarded as a shrewd piece of strategic significant, of Mr. Clay's approaching withdrawal. This again is a cunning ruse of that party intended to operate in favor of the locofoco candidate in the Maryland election. Mr. Clay, in it, is the special favorite in Maryland; and if the present abroad on the eve of the contest, that the statesman was about to decline running for presidency its necessary effort would be to dissuade district the whigs, and afford their adversary an easy victory. Some such manœuvre is important, in consequence of the nearly certain majority in congress at the ensuing election, and consequent loss to the amiable "Blair of per annum. His fortunes are waxing desperate hence he does not scruple to undue any means, no matter how bold and barefaced, that promises better his prospects.

This falsehood to the counter it is only necessary to state that Louisville papers to the 21st of October, five days later than the *Globe's* letter, have been received in this city. In these papers the *Intelligencer* is alluded to, but there is not a syllable indicating the withdrawal of Mr. Clay. The *Journal*, Mr. Clay's organ at Louisville, does not breathe a hint of such a step; nor does the state which supports Genl. Harrison, deduce such a conclusion from the change in the editorship of the *Intelligencer*, as the *Globe* seeks to draw. We do not believe that Mr. Clay has the slightest intention of changing the position in which he now stands before the country, and to which he has been called with signal unanimity by a majority of the party which he has long and ably represented. But whatever may be the intentions it is evident from what we have stated that these were not known at the date of the pretended letter, to his most intimate and confidential friends, and we are hence justified in the inference that the whole affair is the coinage of a base and unprincipled mischief and falsehood.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Oct 3—up to 9 o'clock, P. M

Admitted	3
Yellow Fever	2
Deaths	2

MAISON DE SANTE.

Oct. 3—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	3
Discharged	8
Died	0
Remaining in the house	37

Interments at the Bayou cemetery, Oct. 3 —6, from the hospital 1; yellow fever 5. At the Catholic cemetery 2 interments—of yellow fever 1. At the American cemetery 0 interments—of yellow fever 2.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.

From the *Advertiser* of Tuesday, we learn that no improvement whatever was perceptible in public health. The deaths still continue numerous in proportion to the population. From the first appearance of the epidemic early in the month of August, the number of deaths has been *five hundred and thirty*; of which *three hundred and eighty three* have been in the month of September. On the two first days of the month there were 32 deaths: on the succeeding week 127—the next week 100—the next 80—and the last week, ending on the night of the 30th ult. 50. The mortalists has diminished from week to week; but the moderation is nominal not real, as there are not one half the population remaining for the decrease to act upon.

A curious case.—The New York papers state, that one of the subordinate officers of the Seventh Ward Bank, in imitation of some of the more distinguished lights of the party, has acted upon the sub-treasury plan—that is to say, believing banks to be unsafe as well as unconstitutional, he has pocketed four or five thousand dollars for safe keeping, and has placed himself beyond the immediate reach of his colleagues in such a wicked concern.

The glorification given in honor of Colonel Polk, in Courtland, last week, a serious accident occurred. A Dr. Cravings has his right hand blown off, and his face and eyes much injured by the accidental discharge of a cannon. It is thought doubtful whether he will ever recover the use of his eyes.

The 25th September was set apart by the authorities of Charleston, S. C. as a day of fasting, prayer and self-humiliation.

Sovereign sway.—A low pettifogging lawyer in Philadelphia, named Handlest, some days since grossly insulted a lady that had occasion to go to his office on professional business. A friend of the lady, by the name of Hudson, being made acquainted with the case, purchased a cowhide and took ample vengeance, in the open streets, on the miscreant's person. The circumstances produced no little excitement in the city of brotherly love.

Another News circular.—Vincent Nolte has published another cotton circular, dated London, September 1st, in which he exposes the Manchester combination of spinners. His opinion is, that the prices of cotton will soon advance one penny per pound—He says this advance will be gradual, but sure.

Blanche of Navarre, James' new play, was to be performed at the Bowery Theatre, New York, on the 24th ult. It has generally been spoken of somewhat unfavorably.

A mad dog was killed in Charleston a week since, after having bitten a negro woman and a number of dogs.

Celeste took her benefit at the Bowery on the 23d ult. That theatre, in its various mutations, has alone paid her $50,000. With second to the merits of this accomplished actress the *Star* justly observes— We may descant on the merits of combinations and the attractions of single stars, but that female must possess extraordinary merits, far above what is conceded to a mere *danseuse*, who alone can fill a house from pit to dome for a number of nights, year after year, until she has accumulated a large fortune from her genius and exertions." This is after all the test of her talent. Other actors in their line enjoy partial triumphs, alternated by occasional reverses. But Celeste is never received but with enthusiasm, and always plays to crowded audiences. No performer in this country,—not even Cooper or Forrest in the zenith of their fame, ever played with such uniform success, and to such prodigious multitudes.

[From the Baltimore Chronicle.]

PLAIN FACTS—NO. V.

HOLDING ALL PUBLIC OFFICERS TO A STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY.

A few weeks ago the editor of the Globe had the audacity and impudence to say that the difference between the Whigs and the Van Buren party was this: that as soon as the latter discovered a public officer to be a defaulter, he was immediately removed, whereas the whigs only hugged a defaulter the closer. I do not remember the precise words, but the above is the idea expressed. I will now show how true and reliable there is in this assertion, or rather that it is as impudent and wilful a *falsehood* as ever was uttered.

In my first number I gave a list of some of the public defaulters whose defalcations have taken place since January, 1830. It will be seen by what is there stated whether they were removed so soon as their defalcations were discovered, or whether kept in office for years after their delinquencies had come to the knowledge of the secretary of the treasury, and one at least re-appointed, while a defaulter, instead of being removed. And first, of—

R. H. STERLING, receiver of public monies, Chochuma, Miss. March 25, 1834, the secretary wrote to him complaining of negligence in making monthly returns, and threatening to report him to the Executive. May 19, 1834, the secretary wrote again. Feby. 28, 1835, again. March 17, 1835, again. February 4, 1836, again. His defalcation $10,733 50.

JAMES T. POLLOCK, receiver of public monies, Crawfordsville, Indiana. The first letter of complaint to this officer from the secretary of the treasury is dated November 10, 1837. The next, January 6, 1838. The next, April 14, 1838. The next and last May 10, 1838. Defalcation $14,891 98.

WM. LINN, receiver of public monies Vandalia, Illinois. First letter complaining that the monies in his hands were not deposited is dated March 25, 1834. This letter states that there was in Linn's hands on the 31st March 1834, $10,643 49; on the 30th of April, 12,453 32; on the 1st of May $15,586 10; yet on the 31st May no more than $9,000 was deposited. The next letter of complaint is dated October 28, 1835. The next December 4. The next February 12, 1835; Sept. 10, Dec. 31, Feb 4, 1836; July 25, Nov. 3, 1837. Dec. 8, and Jan. 26, 1838, the safety of the public *resignation* of Mr. Linn, a pleasanter in the sum of $35,962 96.

W. P. HARRIS, receiver of public monies at Columbus, Miss. The first letter of complaint to him is dated January 16, 1834, the subsequent ones bear date as follows: Feb. 1, 1834; March 6, March 17, May 19, Feb 6, 1835; Feb. 28, March 17, June 25 and Aug. 28. This informs Mr. Harris that the president has instructed the secretary to say that if his returns are not made by the 10th of October, he will have no further dealings with him from office. The next letter from the secretary is dated September 22, 1835, in which he says "your return for July last has been received *to-day* and shows a large amount on hand not deposited, and requires the deposite to be made. Then comes the last letter from Isaac H. Clarkson, late member of congress, to the president in which he says that "many of the early and constant friends of the present administration in this state have heard, with much regret and sorrow, that Gen. Harris is to consider himself dismissed unless his returns are made before the 1st October." The Gen. H. *is one of the main pillars of the democratic cause, and one of the most distinguished friends of the administration in Mississippi. His family and connexions are extremely influential, and all of them are co-operating with us in the arduous struggle which we are now making.* Whereupon, instead of his being *dismissed* from office, he was informed by a letter from Secretary Woodbury, dated Oct. 12, 1835, that he was to be *retained*. Then again follow letters of complaint under the following dates:—Nov. 26, 1835; Feby. 4, 1836; March 28, 1836;—the latter very threatening; June 6th, 1836, requesting him to deposite the balance, $128,581 70, then in his hands, and saying "it is painful to be obliged to ask you so often for explanations." Then follow Mr. Harris' *resignation*, dated August 27, 1836, so that after all the complaints and threatenings of Mr. Woodbury, who, as well as the president, knew him to be a defaulter for a long time, and for a large amount, he was never removed.—Amount of Harris' defalcation, $100,178 68.

I shall pursue this subject in another number.

MADISON.

WHERE ARE THE FEDERALISTS!—The New Hampshire Courier furnishes us with a very impressive answer to this inquiry. It states that on opening a file of the New Hampshire Patriot for the year 1811, it saw the names of the twelve *republican* candidates for state senators to be chosen that year—Jeffersonian republicans, two of whom are now living. They are, William Plumer, now a federal whig; David L. Morrill, a whig; Josiah Sanborn, a whig; Samuel Quarles, a whig; and Joshua Darling, a whig! Not a loco-foco among them. But the leaders of the administration party in New Hampshire are the Hubbards, the Waldrons, and the Cushmans, who, at that time, were rank federalists. Facts like these are stinging commentary upon the unblushing pretensions of the administration party to be regarded as the inheritors of the Jeffersonian principles.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

SPONTINI versus THE FRENCH OPERA.—The feud between Spontini and the Opera continues to occupy the attention of the newspapers and the government. The quarrel was first taken up by two musical gazettes, and the grievances of the illustrious Italico-Pru-ss-Gallo maestro are now submitted to the consideration of the home minister. The most serious of those grievances is said to be the "Opera having closed its door upon the nose of the composer of *La Vestale*." This certainly would be a very impertinent proceeding, but fortunately it has been found out that the story which all these audiences will affect the principles of the theatre, they will in any considerable degree be modified by the natural ebullitions of all the stage stars, but it is not to be doubted that the cup will fall far below the sanguine hopes of the lessee. It will have no present influence in Lent; and it is fatally probable that the market will feel it scarcely before the 1st of January.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Correspondence of New York Commercial Advertiser.

HAVRE, Sept. 11.—The week which has just closed has been extraordinary in the amount of business done in our commercial market—the sales of 3 days, say 7th, 9th and 10th, having exceeded the unprecedented amount of 10,000 bales, and the quantity of the remainder of the week, 3,000 bales, was also taken by the trade, making an aggregate from the 7th to the 14th inst. of nearly 13,000 bales, as an improvement of 9 or 10,000 bales over the previous week. Prices have been well supported, and holders evinced confidence in the article, feeling that a favorable season for cotton had gone from us.

Government having, by recent orders, ensured, for the import duties on sugars from our colonies, which measure will have a tendency to give more activity to the trade with our West India possessions, considerable purchases were made during the week, as causes possible the gathering in of the harvest being in the other hand nearly completed, and the arrivals of sugars from thence will be more actively employed, and the stocks in general in this port will be increased. The quantity of sugars now afloat and on the way to Havre is the