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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10 1839

☞ On the English side of the *Louisiana* of Wednesday there appeared an attack upon the French editor of the Bee. The following is our

REPLY TO THE ENGLISH EDITOR OF THE LOUISIANA

The journal which has constituted itself the defender of the depredations committed on the public treasury contains in its English side one of those brutal attacks which forge the quintessence of its political controversies. We have too much respect for our readers to suffer ourselves to be drawn into the tissue of gross personalities in which he seeks to involve us. There is nothing in common between us and the editor of the bee-hive organ; an impassable line of demarcation exists between his conduct and our own.

We will therefore limit our remarks to an exposure of the really perfidious character of his attack, by throwing further attention upon the language in which he has thought proper to cancel it. He whose exists his powers to the task of combatting unworthy prejudices and of asking at the expense of triumph of those sound principles of truth and honor on which the prosperity and liberty of the people depend, must naturally anticipate unpleasant persons and invidious attacks. It is his lot and he must be prepared to submit to it.

The English editor of the journal in question commences by republishing an interpretive sentence which formed the conclusion of one of our articles on the Mormons. To this sentence, thus designedly isolated from the rest of the article, he gives a signification that it never was intended to bear. And in order to refute what we never said, he assaults us in the brutal manner. In such conduct there is something worse than *bad faith*.

Had the editor sought to refute our statements respecting the Mormons, he would, have necessarily brought forth some proofs in support of his assertions. But this was not to be expected from a man who grasps at every opportunity to insult those who disagree with him. His whole contains nothing but assertions. We doubt whether they should be considered more entitled to credence than our own.

Take other consecutive matters, we had taken the trouble to investigate the subject before advancing any opinion on and hold a point, and yet we believe that we are adhering more or less than the truth. Every journal that has lately spoken of the Mormons has regarded the question at the same point of view. The following are the principal resolutions adopted at the meeting in behalf of this sect held at New York a few weeks since.

Resolved, That as Americans, we have heard with shame and indignation, the narrative given by Mr. Grange, of the persecutions, sufferings and lawless violence of which a body of American citizens have been the objects and the victims. It is plain apparent cause than that, without hindrance to others, or violation of any law of the land, they acted on the right guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, of "free exercise of religion."

Resolved, That without pretending to express an opinion whatever as to the religious tenets or practices of the Mormons as a sect, we conclude and decide to bear our testimony against mob law, Lynch law and all other forms of violence subjecting where no excited populace usurpes to usurp jury, judge and executioner.

Resolved, That the Mormons, as strangers, persecuted, exiled and defrauded Americans, are entitled to, and do claim and expect, at their commission, and especially on behalf of all women and children driven from their homes at the point of the bayonet, equal to the known benevolence of our fellow citizens at large for pecuniary aid.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the newspapers.

CHARLES KING, Chairman.
MORRIS SPRING, Secretary.

But what inequity is there, for sustaining the arguments adduced by us on Monday's article. Our readers is perfectly indifferent to the merits of the question in dispute he has only employed it as he would have done any other subject, as a means of exhibiting to view the superiority of his by which he is at least well skilled. Imbued with the principle of Don Beasts that calumny always leaves its prey, he pursues it strictly, and with the fell relentlessness as he is aware that with him retribution would be impossible.

We do not pretend to have ever been angered since, in the humble sphere in which we moved, as a member of the mercantile age, before assuming the functions of editor, we were always careful in paying our debts, and we invariably fulfilled our duties as a good citizen and an honest man—in a word, our name is without a blemish. Let the English editor of the Louisianian say as much of he can.

With respect to our capacity, to the mode in which we discuss the great social and political questions now agitated with regard to our duration to the prosperity of the country and to national liberty, we submit the decision to the only competent judge—the public.

☞ The editor of a certain *bee-hive* organ, said he we ought not to lack blush in the face without blushing. If we did blush, it would assuredly be nothing more than the reflection of the vile ridiculous but not unexpressible his own visage. Why we should blush, we know our employment nine months ago, we cannot well understand. It is perfectly true that we were then assistant editor of the Bee, and that the office was then a lucrative paper. We were thrown out of employment by the sale of the journal, and accepted the post of junior editor to the press at paper with the express proviso that we were not to write political articles unless with our own consent and from our own voluntary convictions. It did not require many months in touch as the folly of our former position. The faith inadvertently that had constituted the enthusiastic opinions of a young man was speedily overthrown by looking carefully at both sides of the question. Swartwout, and Bree, and Hoxie and Ford, and Harris, *et multi alii*, taught us practice at democracy, and the conduct of the administration and its partisans in protecting the swindlers, they had sucked the public treasury are a sale of with their stolen hoards, furnish us with an impressive lesson of the confidence to be placed in the integrity and private morality of the party. We are perfectly well pleased at the change—instead of blushing we ought rather to be proud of having altered our opinions. Ours was the error of inexperience and overmuch confidence in the hearing and sincere declamation of such reckless apologists for the administration as the *Globe* and *New Era*. If we blush at anything, it is that we ever belonged to the party.

Nothing is more repugnant to our feelings than to complain to the public with our personal affairs. The occasion, however, called for "something of the kind" we have made this brief explanation as a reply to the slang of the locofoco organ, and for the purpose of exhibiting our true position. We have only to add, that the French editor is ready to testify that we did the duties of junior editor, entirely to the satisfaction of the proprietors.

A case occurred in the same town a night or two previous to the robbery. The dwelling house of Mr. John Phillips was consumed.

VERMONT.

The official returns of the late elections in Vermont have been published, from which it will be seen that there is a whig majority in the aggregate of members of congress. It is fair, however, to remark that in the third district there was no opposition to the whig candidate. The majority in that district is so overwhelming, that any effort by the locofocos to carry it, would only have betrayed their weakness. The third district comprises Essex, Orleans and one or two more strong whig counties. The whig vote there does not exceed one thousand; but it from the whig majority, and it still leaves a majority on the entire whig congressional ticket. We consider this a better test of popular sentiment than the vote for governor. Colt Polk ran against the locofocos in fact in nearly every county, its personal popularity, universal political tact, and its eloquence, secured him great advantages over a straight and honest, big plain and disputed party. The vote of Tennessee may be look for in the political at the presidential election. They are organizing strongly, and if the state is to pass for Van Buren, it will not be without a desperate struggle.

	Whigs.	Van Burens
First	4375	
Second		1961
Third	5172	
Fourth		1345
Fifth		2648
Sixth	778	
Seventh	1321	
Eighth	501	
Ninth		1867
Tenth		1349
Eleventh		1565
Twelfth	1160	
Thirteenth	810	
	19,020	9,694

BANK ROBBERY.

The *Observer*, of Columbia, Tenn., of the 23d ult. states that the bank of Tennessee was robbed on the night of the 22d, of between $25,000 and $30,000. The robber entered the outer door within the area, and finding the key of the safe, which had been deposited in a private place in the banking room, succeeded in opening it and abstracting the amount stated. The money stolen consists of bills on Tennessee banks, the bank of the United States, and some of the Alabama and Mississippi banks.

This is the second bank robbery which has taken place in Columbia within a few years. A reward of five thousand dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the thief.

A fire also occurred in the same town a night or two previous to the robbery. The dwelling house of Mr. John Phillips was consumed.

TENNESSEE.

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VERMONT.

The Rutland *Herald* has examined with great care the returns for governor and the legislature. Gov. Jennison's exact majority is 2,149. The whigs have a majority in the senate and same in the house of representatives. The aggregate whig vote is 300 smaller than last year, while the loco-foco vote has increased about 2,800.

Mr. John M. Harris, a lodger at the City Hotel, New York had $2,000 stolen from his pocket-book, which he had left in his room when he descended to breakfast.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE VILLE DE PARIS

The ship *Ville de Paris* arrived yesterday morning from New York. About two hours before she came up to town a disturbance arose on board, growing out of the refusal of two of the crew to go to their duty when ordered by the officers. The captain did the first officer went forward to compel the recalcitrants to obedience, when one of them struck the latter a violent blow with a handspike, and prostrated him. The other seized the captain, who succeeded, however, in disarming him of the stubborness were quickly secured and have been taken to prison. The mate's life is despaired of.

☞ LOSS OF SHIP LIVERPOOL.

☞ The ship *Liverpool*, with a cargo worth two hundred thousand dollars, bound from New-York to New Orleans, struck on a reef of the Uliaqua Keys, one of the Bahama Islands, on the 19th September, and immediately filled and filled with water. The first mate and two passengers were taken from a wreck at the Hole in the wall, by the schooner Susanna, which arrived at Mobile on the 6th. The remainder of the crew and passengers went to Nassau in other packets. Along a South of the cargo was saved, after remaining under water for a week.

NAVAL.

The U. S. sloop of war *Warren*, sailed on the 2nd instant, from Pensacola for Vera Cruz and a cruise. The ships of war now in the port are the French frigate *La Gloire*, the frigate *Magicienne*, the *Constitution*, the *Erie* and *Levant*.

There are nine senators to be chosen at the next election in New York—eight regular members of that body, and one to supply a vacancy occasioned by death. Of the whigs carry four, they will have a majority on joint ballot. The chances are in favor of the whigs carrying four, they will have a majority of two. Last year they succeeded in four out of eight districts.

The cotton and flour markets, there is no visible change. Very little doing, and the stock on hand small. Public exchanges remain at my former quotations. On England, bills are abundant at 9 to 10 percent. THE EXAMINER.

AWFUL FIRE AT MOBILE

The following particulars of the dreadful calamity which has desolated Mobile, are from an extra of the *Mercantile Advertiser* of the 8th. Our ill-fated sister city seems doomed to destruction, devastated as she is at once by fire and the pestilence.

AWFUL FIRE AT MOBILE!

Eleven squares destroyed by fire!!

We have only time this morning, before going to press, to announce the occurrence of the most awful and disastrous fire which ever before occurred in our city, at about half-past eleven o'clock, when the alarm was sounded, a gale from the south-east, the fire broke out in a wooden building in the rear of the house on the south-east corner of Dauphin and Conception streets, owned by Mr. Dixie. The adjoining buildings, being all of wood, the fire was soon communicated to them, and in a few minutes crossed Conception street. There it had full sweep—the buildings being very compact, and all of wood, and the wind south-east—the fire crossed over the two squares west of Conception, from Conti, on the south, to St. Francis, on the north, with unexampled and terrific rapidity. Proceeding west it crossed St. Joachim street—then Jackson—burned extended and square further. North, to St. Michael street, in the third, three squares abreast, and in one crossed terrific flame. A week ago, and Conti street—and resisted it, every vestige gone, to Franklin. Here, at about 12 o'clock, the wind fortunately abated, in consequence of which, and the blowing up of several buildings on the west side of Franklin street, the progress of the devouring element was stayed. Not, however until all or eight buildings up the west side of Franklin street had been destroyed. The dwelling of Duke Dauphin, cor. on the corner of Dauphin and Franklin, was blown up. Of all the buildings on the north side of Conti, from Conception to Franklin, a distance of four squares—all on both sides of Dauphin, the same extent—on both sides of St Francis to the same extent, with the exception of three buildings on each side of the corner of Conception—all the buildings on the south side of St. Michael, from Jackson to Franklin—all on the cross streets of Conception, St. Joachim, Jackson, Claiborne and Franklin, and probably twenty or thirty buildings besides, in the vicinity within the limits described above, numbering, it is supposed, about ONE HUNDRED BUILDINGS have suddenly been reduced to ashes! By this awful calamity, probably two hundred families are turned into the street, many of whom are poor and penniless, and will depend entirely upon public charity for aid to enable them to live, and for bread to replace their hunger. The flames are yet raging in the city, that but little property could be saved, and many very many have lost their all. We are unable, this morning, to descend to particulars. It is impossible to convey any idea of the distress produced. The removal of the sick, and the consequent expense, excitement and alarm, we fear, will, in many instances, be productive of fatal results.

The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiarism, and we understand that two persons were seized on suspicion and lodged in jail. Can it be possible, there can be found in human shape such a fiend as this monster? Mobile seems inticed a doomed city. Have we not drank deep enough of the bitter cup of adversity and affliction? When and where will our calamities end? Alas! Heaven only knows!

☞ We would suggest the propriety of a public meeting by the citizens for the purpose of grant writing pecuniary aid to the unfortunate Mobilians who have suffered by this crushing calamity. Speedy succor is the more necessary as a large portion of the sufferers belong to the humble and poorer classes of society and have been reduced positively destitute by the fire.

From the Tallahassee (Florida) Star.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

On Friday the 27th ult., a party of Indians attacked the house of Mr. Bunch, on the Wakulla, murdered Mrs. Bunch and one child, and burnt the house; also tired on and wounded Mrs. Wingate's child living in Mr. Bunch. A detachment of the "Minute Men" started on Monday morning in pursuit of the Indians; the news not having reached town until Sunday night at 11 o'clock, from the circumstances of Mr. Bunch living distant from any settlement.

How these vagabond Indians are to be caught, and captured is more than we can tell. The country seems to be their home. No, no longer dare the governor start for the Suwannee with a force of men, if, at the Indians break out on the Wakulla, in quite an opposite direction! It would appear that the Indians are aquainted of every movement by the whites! We hope the governor may come down there, and whip them severely, and we are sure if the *Mounted Men* be let loose they will soon cry for quarters. Florida is surely harassed, and deserves the pity of the nation.

☞ A ship of the New York Journal of Commerce of the 26th ult., we copy the following:

Mexican vessels.—The brig Planter, Capt. Smith, sailed from Charleston 24th ult. for this port. The brig Star, Capt. Hall, sailed from this port for Glasgow on the 15th ult. since which nothing has been heard from either of these vessels. They both belong to Mr. Geo. Bullfinch, one of Charleston packets, and were insured here. The former had not much cargo, the latter had a valuable cargo of merchandise, most of which was insured here. The crew of the Planter, were two Scotch, sailor, who has a family in Southport, Conn.; Mr. Bailey, mate, has a family in this city; James Burke, John Johnson, W. Passmore, and Thomas Rosendale, seamen, and two others, names unknown. The crew of the brig Star, were Wakeman Hull, mate, who has left a family in Southport, Conn.; Mr. Bailey, mate, has a family in this city; Henry Roberts, Christopher Hawkins, John Williams, C. P. Frost, and James Hayes, seamen. There is still some hope that these vessels have been blown in with and their crews saved.

From the Baltimore American.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The brig Amazon, from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 14th August, and brig Adelaide, from the same port, 15th August, arrived at this day. The mercantile advices by these vessels do not materially differ from those previously received. The stock of flour on hand was 11,000 to 12,000 fa fels and was selling at the rate of 17,000 for Richmond city mills, and 15,000 to 16,500 for Fabricio. Corn was quoted as follows: superior 3,000 a 4,000, fair good 2,600 a 2,800, 1st ordinary 2,500 a 2,700, and 2d ordinary 2,000 a 2,300. As a corollary of the 9th August makes the following remarks—

Notwithstanding the very ample supplies in the course of last month and the consequent rise in the exchange, prices of coffee, owing to a very limited demand, chiefly, for the United States, continued very steady, but since the beginning of the present week have declined about 40 to 50 rs. and in this proportion about 1,500 bags were sold to day. Last month's shipments exceeded by 250 bags, the largest month we ever had, which arm October last year. The arrivals this month, in consequence of the unusual wet weather, have been comparatively moderate, the sales amounting to only 16,000 and the stock on hand to 8,000 bags, however, we may soon look forward to a more liberal supply, as the rain in the present season of the year is being continuous. There were cleared this month for the United States 30,029, for the Mediterranean and Portugal 17,661 and for the north of Europe 23,565 bags; the remainder of last month's shipments have been or will be cleared this month, the greater part of the same being for the United States.

The exports of coffee in July were 99,490 bags, against 54,040 bags in July 1838.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Oct 9—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	9
Yellow Fever	5
Deaths	4

INTERMENTS.—At the Catholic cemetery, Oct. 9, 1—of yellow fever none. At the American cemetery no interment.

THREE POSTMEN, Mails blown up.—The following account of the explosion of three powder mills near the village of Westfield, Massachusetts, on the 23d inst., is from the Westfield Spectator.

On Monday morning last, at about half-past ten o'clock, the powder mills belonging to Messrs. Foot and Gillett, standing about two miles west of this village, were blown up. There were three distinct explosions at intervals of twenty or twenty seconds. The first was the cylinder mill, which was a short time before put in operation, and the workmen had left but about five minutes previous, and who were at the time working in the coming mill, about five rods distant, and which blew up within twenty seconds, giving the men barely time to leave the mill, and throw themselves into the brush within twenty feet of it.—And strange as it may appear, they escaped slightly injured, one without a mark of injury, except from being plucked by the powder, the other received a billet of wood in his breast.

They had scarcely arose from their hiding place, before the parting house, which contained four or five hundred barrels of powder exploded, producing three again—and leaving not a vestige to mark the spot on which it stood. The ground for several feet around, was swept clean of every thing. A dwelling-house standing near it was untouched—storehouse were blown to, and not even a pane left standing. The shattering of the standing walls was shaken from them, the partitions broken to pieces, further back were thrown up, and not a trace of the six or seven thousand pounds of powder, ready for sale, and nearly the same quantity manufacturing, was burnt.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. F. Blache, at Messrs J. & L. Garnier's store, No. 126 Royal street, at half past 4 p. m.—a large quantity of wine and liquors.

By M. Bernet, sen., at the City Exchange, St Louis street, at 12 m.—the three story brick house and kitchen, situated in Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

By the same, at same time and place, a brick house and two story kitchen, situated in Rampart street, between Customhouse and Canal streets.

By the sheriff, at the premises, in St Charles street, opposite the St Charles Exchange, at 10 a. m.—the contents of Plough's Museum.

☞ *Messrs. Editors:*—Please mention in your valuable paper that Louis U. Chambers, esq., will be appointed at the ensuing election, in April next, as major, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d incorporation.

DIED.—Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Mr. JOHN ANTONY ARMEAU. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place today at 4 o'clock, P. M. His body is exposed at his residence, Dauphine, Conti street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Catchee—1300 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Albion—203 pipe lard, 165 bales cotton and sundries.
Baltimore—Per schr Rolla—lots cards, drive wheel barrows, cheese, provisions, iron, &c.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship President—wet indigo.
Philadelphia—Per schr Caledonia—2 bales cordwood, 9,000 ship spikes, 9 bags Spanish, oyster, 1 cask wheelbarrows.
Pensacola—Per schr D W Bruenwood—36 square lumber.

☞ RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Columbia—Parsons & Iselin 16 bales cotton, Yeatman & Co. 1 do do, Taylor, Gardner & co. 227 J Arnold 1 package furniture Turner, Navins & co. 25 bbls apples W H Bugnier & co. 50 do potatoes, Jas. Conway on consignment.

Per steamboat Lagrange from River Athens—34 bales cotton 16 Mears 38 bbls flour J Taylor, Gardner & co. 227 J Arnold 2 packages Lambkin & Thompson, 50 Adagio & Mitchell, 75 Bancroft, Pettengill & co.

Per steamboat Sumter Mississippi River, Vicksburg 204 bales cotton Smith, West & co. 21 do Bingham, Tucker & co. 1 do Bennett, Bernheim & co. 11 do Bryant, Harris & co. 100 Lambkin & Thompson, 100 Bancroft, Pettengill & co. 50 Mitchell & McNamara 50 do Wright, Jones & Wright, 12 do Black Smith, 50 do Hubbard, Bigelow & Nye, 50 do Hubbard, Bigelow & Nye, 25 do W H Walker & co. 42 do W M Gill & Co. 50 do Franklin & Henderson, 50 do Franklin & Henderson, 100 Kirby & Bradley, 50 Kirby & Bradley, 50 Gibson & Hutchinson, 50 do Hutchinson, Pollard & co. 8 do W Fowler, 50 do Hutchinson, 25 cases do Pollard & co. 25 do Pomfret, 6 do Hutchinson, 6 do Pollard & co. 6