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Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1839

WHIG PRINCIPLES — A NATIONAL BANK.

It is a common taunt of the locofocos that their opponents have no principles in common: that their lack identity of opinion and consequent concert of action. Were the charge well founded, it would, perhaps prove little more than that the whigs are too independent to submit calmly and unreflectingly to party dictation; that they are very prone to think for themselves instead of implicitly obeying their leader, as a flock of sheep blindly follow the movements of the bell-wether. But the accusation is false. The whigs are characterized by as few differences of principle as the locofocos. Diversity of opinion may exist among them, but they are banded together by fundamental principles which they all recognise and cherish. Hostility to executive usurpation, an economical expenditure of the revenue, reform in the various departments of the administration, the diminution of government patronage, these are some of the principles of the whigs, which every member of that party considers himself bound to maintain.

The duplicity of our opponents is exhibited in their constant reiteration of the charge that the whigs propose no remedy for existing evils. If the whigs were silent and really proffered no relief, what is the object of the incessant clamour about the national bank kept up by our adversaries. People are not very apt to fight against shadows, and the locofocos would scarcely fatigue themselves and their leaders by eternally harping on this subject, were it not advocated and urged by a majority of their opponents. The truth is, that with regard to a national bank, nine tenths of the whig party have become opinion. They take the broad ground that such an institution is unconstitutional, expedient and indispensible necessary. There are some among us who are theoretically opposed to the establishment of a bank. Perfect unanimity is not to be expected on a political party, and especially in relation to such momentous questions. Among the locofocos themselves, conspicuous as that party have ever been for their unquestioning devotion to the chiefs of power, there are yet many who have good sense enough to perceive the dangers and evils of the sub-treasury scheme, openly avow their opposition to that fiscal measure, and strenuously strive to compass its defeat. Fawning and fulsome as is the homage they render to the doctrines of the administration, they are not so wholly insensible to the impulses of patriotism as to abstain at the bidding of their master, a project fraught with peril to the safety of the revenues; which strikes directly at the republican form of our government, and aims at placing the purse in the hand that now wields the sword.

But in reply to the sneers of their adversaries, the whigs have arguments yet more cogent and tenable to them appertains the duty of watching over the interests of the commonwealth! To those in power, or to those out of power? To those who hold the reins of government and administer the affairs of the nation, and with whom, it is asserted, are a majority of the people, or to those who have neither part nor lot in the government, who are, so to speak, mere lookers on, inactive spectators of the acts of the administration? Those, under whose auspices, if not by whose agency, the sufferings of the people have been occasioned, ought naturally to suggest measures of relief. The whigs might propose remedies against existing evils, but would they be accepted? Would not the simple fact of their emanating from the opposition ensure their rejection? Does not the experience of the last ten years warrant this inference? The whigs therefore are justified in throwing the responsibility upon those to whom it undoubtedly belongs.

Well, we turn to the administration for relief, and what do we find? The sub-treasury. This is the Alpha and Omega, the first and last, the be-all and the end all of its aspirations, its projects and its hopes. Now what is the object of this scheme, admitting all that its advocates urge in its favor. It is intended to protect the government, to ensure the safe collection, preservation and disbursement of the public monies. Does it accomplish any thing for the people? Has it any of the attributes of a bank? Does it furnish a circulating medium? It does not. It holds not a single function of a bank. It does not issue paper money. It does not regulate the currency. In short, its sole object is to secure the government against the possible loss of its revenues. Whether it will or will not be followed by this effect is not now the question. But it is indubitable that if the sub-treasury were at this moment in full operation, (as indeed, according to the views of one member of congress, it exists in spite of the constitution here and elsewhere,) it would not confer one jot or tittle of safety on the circulating medium of the country. We can imagine, in the most indulgent view in which the sub-treasury can be regarded, no other consequence of its adoption, than the destruction of the weak banks, the crippling of the strong ones, and the inevitable curtailment of credit and commercial facilities. This, by their own showing, would be the grand result of the passage of this favorite scheme of the loco focos.

Both the political parties of the day, acknowledge the instability and precarious character of the currency. They both feel the evil that oppresses commerce. But there is this difference between them. The whigs contain a project, the direct and immediate influence of which would be to give steadiness and permanence to that which is now fluctuating and uncertain. The locofocos, on the contrary, who have the power while perceiving the disease, abstain from presenting the remedy.

Since the defeat of the whigs in Tennessee, that party have organized with unwonted energy and determination. Their motto is "Redeem the State;" and they have taken effectual measures in every county to bring out their *full force*, during all future political contests. If the whigs of Indiana, Ohio and Maryland will follow the patriotic example of their brethren in Tennessee, the spoilsmen will have little cause to rejoice at the revolutions in public opinion in those states. It is really cheering in Tennessee to witness the indomitable spirit of the whigs. Instead of suffering themselves to be disheartened by their recent discomfitures, the whigs appear to have imbibed fresh courage from adversity. Public meetings are held in every section of the state; general and subordinate committees are formed, all measures are adopted that are calculated to increase their strength, and Southrich out of the [illegible] whigs maintain their ensigns [illegible] 1840, we shall entertain no doubt of their ultimate triumph.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Messrs. Wiley & Brown, hatters and partners, of Paris in East Tennessee, about the 6th July, on their way to Smithland. Brown was to return home after transacting business in that place—Wiley was to continue on to the eastern cities to purchase furs.

Nothing having been heard from either of them for some time, a messenger was despatched some days ago to ascertain if he could get any tidings of them. He traced them as far as Smithland, but could here obtain no more of them or their whereabouts. Circumstances lead to the belief that they have both been murdered on board the *Wm. French*—the steamboat which they had embarked at Smithland—or immediately after landing. A trunk of silver dollars which they carried with them, was the probable incentive to the act. The mayor of Paris has called a public meeting to adopt measures to ascertain, if possible, the truth.

MOBILE

We are glad to perceive by the *Mobile Advertiser* of Tuesday that there have been no further attempts to destroy by fire the remains of that unfortunate city. We are sorry to learn that the epidemic has increased. There have been several cases of real yellow fever. The unfavorable change is attributed to the excessive heat to which the citizens have been exposed for several days past. The New-Orleans Samaritan deduces a report 229 cases of sickness, from the 21st of October inclusive. There were seventeen deaths of patients under their care—the [illegible] the Planters and Merchants Bank were found to be fire-proof. Their contents were entirely uninjured by the fire.

☞ An alarm of fire was heard yesterday about o'clock, a m. The bells rang and the citizens [illegible] in crowds to the spot where the conflagration was supposed to have burst forth. It proved, however, to be nothing more than a chimney which caught fire in Madison street, between Conde and Levee. It was speedily extinguished.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY

We have obtained from the keeper of the Bayou [illegible] a statement of the number of interments [illegible] the month of September, 1837, and the same month in 1839. In both years the yellow fever raged [illegible]

For September 1837	307
" 1839	565
Difference between the two years	258

This establishment confusingly, what we have frequently asserted, viz that the epidemic this year was [illegible] as wide-spread and virulent as in 1837, [illegible] our last visitation.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

On Sunday night last, says the *Covington Advertiser*, the jail of this parish was forced open from the outside by three holes being bored through the [illegible] with a two inch auger, and the bolt of [illegible] forced back with a crow bar or some other instrument. All the persons confined in the jail made their escape under the charge of murder, one for counterfeiting, and a third for some minor offence.

☞ ACCIDENT MARVER.—The Portsmouth (O.) Tribune of the 27th ult says—"The steamboat Sophia, of this place, on Wednesday, about twenty miles below, was coming up the river, encountered a snag and sunk in a few minutes. The cargo consisted of [illegible] upon which it is supposed little loss will be sustained. The extent of damage to the boat has not been ascertained. Insurance upon the boat to the amount of $5 500 was made at the Portsmouth office and the policies for $9,500 would have expired the next day after the accident."

☞ The precise amount of bank notes stolen from the branch Bank of Tennessee at Columbia, is stated to be $77,961. No clue has yet been discovered to the author of the robber.

We have received from one of the editors of the *Louisianian*, the subjoined resolutions of the directors of Spring Hill College. We are requested, at the same time, to inform the parents of pupils at Spring Hill, that the measures adopted by the directors of Spring Hill College are less the result of the intensity of a contagious or pestilential malady, than of the alarm which prevails in that institution. Today Messrs. Joachim Vinsca and L. A. Bayon leave for Mobile and Spring Hill. These gentlemen will otherwise faithfully undertake any commissions with which they may be charged. They will embark by the mail boat at 12 o'clock precisely.

SPRING HILL, October 15th, 1839.

In consequence of the death of two pupils, Felix Parrot and Edwin Brou, victims of a fatal intermittent fever, and of the indisposition of three professors, the directors of the College of Spring Hill resolve:

1st. That the regular courses be suspended until the 1st December, and that the vacation shall commence the 20th October.

2d. That the youths, whose parents reside in Alabama or the Floridas, shall be sent to their families, and that the directors await the orders of parents in Lexington, with regard to their children.

3d. That parents desiring their children's immediate return, are requested to give their names to Abbé Mom, or to Mr. Bichet Richmon, in order that arrangements may be made for their departure.

The remaining pupils are well. We take every possible precaution, and a physician stays at Spring Hill.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, October 7th, 1839.

It cannot be necessary to say, that these are gloomy times in Wall street. The disastrous fires with which we have been visited, and of which the papers of the morning will give you details have put a stop, for the moment, to stock operations. At the broker's board few sales were effected. Nothing was done in fire insurance stocks. Bank of the United States sold at par for cash. Bonds of the city corporation, bearing an interest of seven per cent. per annum are at 96 to 98½. Post notes of the United States bank 1½ to 1¾ per cent. per month.

The loss, by fire, on Saturday night, is estimated at not less than *one million* of dollars. The probability is, that it exceeds rather than falls short of this sum. About 450 000 dollars are insured in this city. In Hartford, Connecticut, from 100 to $150,000, and some thing in Boston. This destruction of property will necessarily increase the pressure upon the money market. The 150,000 dollars insured in New York must be paid to the sufferers by the officers who have made the insurance; and to enable these institutions to make payment, they must call in their loans. The effect is palpable. The following offices, it is said, have sustained a loss of the sums set opposite their names:

	Dollars.		Dollars.
U. S. In. Co.	50,000	Safety In Co.	60,000
Bowery Co.	26,000	Eagle do.	20,000
Firemen do.	45,000	Contributionship	25,000
North River do.	5,000	Howard do.	16,000
Ætna do.	30,000	Brooklyn do.	8,000
Mechanics' do.	10,000	Mutual do.	18,000
Manhattan do.	35,000	Equitable do.	10,000
Jefferson do.	4,000	New York do.	17,000
Eighth Ward do.	15,000	Globe do.	20,000

The weather has changed, since early last night, to the cold and boisterous. Indeed, there is a general unsettledness in the produce market, partly on account of the uncertainty to which I have referred, and partly because the steam ship Liverpool is looked for to-morrow. She sailed from Liverpool on the 21st September, and will bring twenty days later intelligence than we now have. Her advices will be decisive as to the action of the grain crop, and consequently afford some light as to the future prospects of the money market.

THE EXAMINER.

PUBLIC MEETING

Last night a meeting took place at Banks' Arcade, in pursuance of an adjourned meeting of the 10th instant, which was held for the purpose of aiding the Mobile sufferers.

The president in explanation of the acts and doings of the general committee, read the following report of the treasurer:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In obedience to the following resolution, viz:—

"That the treasurer be requested to prepare a statement of the subscriptions handed in by the general committee, to be presented to the adjourned general meeting of the citizens for the relief of the suffering poor by the recent fire at Mobile."

Which was passed at an adjourned meeting of the general committee appointed by the public meeting on the eidgens of New Orleans, on Thursday the 10th inst. which adjourned meeting was held on yesterday evening, the 16th inst. The undersigned respectfully reports the following statement:

Amount of subscription handed in on Friday the 11th inst.	$1782 00
Do. Saturday 12th inst.	2293 00
Amount do. received at the benefit at the Camp Street Theatre, on Monday night 14th inst.	626 80
Amount of subscription handed in on Tuesday, 15th inst.	691 00
Total	$5392 80
Amount remitted agreeably to a resolution passed on Saturday the 12th inst.	$3000 00
Amount remitted on Tuesday the 15th inst. bank bills	696 00
Do. in certificates of deposite of the Bank of Mobile	1306 20
Discount, 7 per cent	91 44
Balance on hand	$4093 64
	$1101 54
	$5195 18

It will be perceived that the above statement is made to show only the real amount of collections, and the balance in our possession, but as the certificate of deposit of the Mobile bank was purchased under par, viz at 7 per cent discount. This amount of $91 44, added to the amount of actual collection, will show the amount of money now in the hands of the treasurer which is $1192 98. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H CALDWELL, Treas'r.

Treasurer of the General Committee.

Amount received this evening, 16th inst.

by the members present

Add balance on hand

Total

$241 00
1192 98

$1,473 98

The above report, on motion was unanimously adopted. After which the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the treasurer of the general committee, by C. W. Canmack, Esq treasurer, be accepted with the thanks of this meeting for his services.

Resolved, That the general committee, now in full by the general public meeting on Thursday, the 17th instant, do still continue to act in their unanimous consent of the states, that each is free, sovereign, and independent, and consequently this unanimous consent has done away with the constitution of 1824, which had so far as it bears a unity of sovereignty in all Central America.

The states of Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala, most positively and stedfastly refused to make elections for the renovation of the authorities called federal. The population of these four states, forms the great majority of the inhabitants of the whole country, and if the will of the majority is to be enough to prevail over that of the minority, it is clear and evident that the said authorities are legally abolished by the will itself of he of these to whom supremacy belongs.

The only constitution which at present exists in Central America, by the will of the whole, or the majority of the inhabitants, may be reduced into the three articles following:

1st. The states have unanimously determined that delegates from all of them be appointed, and that in order to stipulate the mode and conditions on which they are to act.

2d. That the states recognise one another as political bodies, sovereign and independent, and that none of them has a right to interfere with the administration of the other.

3dly. The authorities called federal have legally ceased to exist, four of the states having refused to make elections for their periodical renovation.

We shall add that, although the four states of Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala, do not recognise any common or general authority, they have not disturbed any thing concerning foreign policy, reserving the arrangement of these matters until the convention meets, whose conduct has been most prudent whenever it could possibly be so, as the actual state of things would allow the members, and there is no doubt it will very much facilitate the best arrangement in the matters of a common interest.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. A. Beard, in Chartres, two doors from St. Ann street, at 4, p. m.—household furniture, &c.

By B. F. Sykes, at No. 50, Chartres street, between Customhouse and Bienville, at 10, a. m.—the contents of a boot and shoe store.

By J. Dejoie at No. 110 New Levee street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, at 11, a. m.—the contents of a grocery, hardware and ship chandlery store.

By Fernandez & Whiting, on the Levee, opposite the Mint, at half past 4, p. m.—wine, and brandy fruit.

☞ *Messrs. Editors*—Please announce in your valuable paper that Louis U. Garenne, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d municipalities. o2

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Nelson. Per brig Nancy Jack—sundries and 24 bales cotton.

Bourque, &c. Per sloop Saucy Jack—sundries and 24 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Malaga—Per brig Andromeda—Wines and fruit, to J Robert & co.

Marseilles—Per ship Francis Depau—Soap, to order.

New York—Per ship Francis Depau—Assortment.

Boston—Per ship Hannah Greenleaf—Assortment.

Warren, R I—Per sch'r Pacific—50 tons potatoes, 30 do onions and 50 do cider.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Louisiana, from Red River—[not kept last 6 days]—2 hhds tobacco, 1 do & 2 bbls do, 1 do & 1 bbl do, 1 do & 1 bbl do, 1 do & 1 bbl