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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, OCT. 31, 1839.

THE LAST RESORT OF FACTION.

Some of the more reckless and violent of the Van Buren prints, intimate the possibility—of a forcible attempt being made at the coming session of congress to deprive the whig members from New Jersey, of their guaranteed and constitutional seats in their respective houses. We would fain hope that these intimations are but the empty fanfaronnade and bluster of a mortified and defeated party. But we have every reason to believe that these menaces contain something more serious.

The locofocos are aware that the result of the election in 25 states leaves them in a decided minority in the house of representatives; a minority which cannot be affected by the cession of the remaining states whether it be in their favor or in that of their opponents. The choice of a whig speaker would be the death blow to locofocoism. Whig committees would infallibly by open the complicated machinery and secret system of corruption by which the triumphs of Van Burenism have been secured. They would institute searching and unsparing scrutinies into the official honesty of some of the members of the present; they would explain the operation of that stupendous engine of party tactics—the post office department. In fine, they would display every means that energy, talent, and determinate resolve could command, to tear away the veil that conceals official delinquency from the public inspection. It is needless to state that, if successful, their investigation would prove fatal to the hopes of the present dynasty. No clique, however strongly intrenched in power and amply provided with patronage, could resist the general burst of indignation that would follow such an exposure. Mr. Van and his satellites would be hurled from power.

This is foreseen and dreaded by the agitators of locofocoism, and it must be prevented at all hazards. The whigs must not be permitted to claim that majority to which the legal votes of the people have clearly entitled them. As long as the Van Buren party continued uncertain of the termination of the late contest in New-Jersey, and trusted that their ex-traordinary efforts to regard that state would succeed there, were confident to deal in doubtful insinuations and obscure intimations. As soon as they perceived that their hopes were frustrated—that they could not by such base legislation in New Jersey, that they could not reverse the just decision of the whig governor and council, the *Globe* and *Baltimore Republican* began to speak more openly. The latter especially declared, in no ambiguous language, that the whig members from New Jersey would not be allowed to vote. In other words, that the six delegates to congress from New Jersey, who hold their credentials from the constituted authorities, are to be prohibited from representing their state, in order that locofocoism may not be foiled in the choice of a speaker.

For the accomplishment of this nefarious project the locofocos rely upon one of two plans. The first is spacious, and they will, doubtless, strive to carry it through the house. It is a proposition to prejudge from the vote for speaker all the members whose seats are contested. This appears to be perfectly fair until it is looked into closely. There are five whig members from New-Jersey and one from Illinois whose rights are disputed. There is one locofoco from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia and, perhaps, one from Delaware, in the same predicament; making six whigs and three locofocos, who by such a procedure, would be prevented from exercising the duties of membership. Truly a perfectly equitable proposition is which the Van Buren party will remove three opponents, which, in the nicely balanced condition of parties, will possibly enable them to elect their speaker! We must mistake the spirit and shrewdness of the whigs if they suffer themselves to be fooled by so shallow a device. Even were the proffer openly just to both parties, neither the whigs nor locofocos have a right to deprive the state in question of their due share of influence in the national councils. All these members, who hold the *prima facie* evidence of their privilege—the certificate of their proper authorities, are, *de jure*, members of the 26th congress, until that body, which is the constitutional arbiter in such cases, shall decide otherwise.

Should the locofocos be disappointed in this project they will try to get up a Harrisburg insurrection on a more magnificent scale. The principles of that party are essentially revolutionary and disorganising. They are too much accustomed to despise and disregard the salutary restraints of the constitution, to hesitate long in trampling openly upon its sacred precepts. They are utterly indifferent to the duty and relation which such a spectacle would present in a moral aspect, and in the eyes of civilized nations. Egged by the fierce and hungry clamor of the rank and file parasite of the *Globe* and his worthy sculptors and soldiers and agrarians of the north, and disposed to retain power at any and every risk, the partizans of the administration will enter upon this last desperate chance of a discomfited faction, with the determination to browbeat and terrify into obedience the cries of the natural friends of order and the Laws. Will they succeed? God forbid! We warn the people of the crafty machination of their adversaries. Let them not neglect the timely counsel. Let them resolve to assert their rights with calmness but with firmness, and not suffer themselves to be baffled from their places and driven into a base surrender of inestimable privileges through the insane violence of their unscrupulous antagonists.

POLITICS.

We have devoted a large share of space general to political matters, and shall continue [illegible] the close of the presidential canvass. [illegible] much space upon this vital [illegible] results need not apprehend [illegible] attention to their particular concerns. [illegible] the merchant better acquainted than to endorse the principles of our party—the whig cause is the cause of the merchant, of commerce, of a sound currency and of those interests which are promoted by a stable and uniform circulation, and a sound and healthy condition of trade.

For the first time for many years, the whigs have a prospect of triumph in the election of a president professing their principles. The incalculable blessings which would flow from such a consummation, are not likely to enlist our best energies in so sacred a work. It becomes the more necessary to recur frequently to the subject as the time for action approaches. How then have the opposition been defeated by apathy and indecision. They allow the most insignificant reasons to depart them; they permit themselves to be ridden over by their opponents, in some instances, without making even a feeble resistance; and in many places, where they display great activity and zeal during the canvass, so soon as the polls are closed they relax their vigour, from which they are only awakened by the bustle of the next elections. In this respect we might profit by the example of the enemy. They never sleep. They are their organs ever sleepless in proclaiming their principles. They never permit themselves to be lulled into fatal security when they are in the minority they work and strive and strain every nerve to acquire the ascendancy—when they are in the majority they work and strive and strain every nerve to keep so. They do not consider defeat or victory to abate their exertions. They are always active, always zealous, and, as a consequence, almost always successful.

In concluding against a formidable and ever vigilant foe, it behoves the whigs to be alike wakeful and active—in the whig press, apathy or reserve would indeed be unpardonable. The industry of the locofoco press in disseminating baneful doctrines should be met by like industry in exposing them.—The perfidiously with which the administration organs pervert the rumors and scatter poisonous calumnies would be emulated by those whose business it is to ferret and counteract them. This duty of itself would enforce a whig paper to bestow much space upon politics. But apart from such considerations, our country requires this much of us.

The opinions which we entertain of the ruinous and destructive tendency of the policy of the present government will not permit us to be silent in regard to it. The first duty of every citizen is to his country and it would be a violation of that duty not to oppose with every energy, such measures as are calculated to weaken or destroy the prosperity of that country. Already have the credit, trade and currency of the nation been demolished by the administration of the federal expenditures trebled, and the patronage of the executive enormously increased. The reckless course of locofocoism in sapping the foundation of all credit, the morality of the people is undermined to a certain extent, as to be a source of executive corruption, infidelity and anarchy, are making fearful ravages throughout the land. Fearful, indeed, is the prospect ahead. Unless the whigs succeed in rescuing the country from its enemies, who can divine the termination of the evils of which we have seen but the beginning? That the whigs may succeed, is our most fervent belief. They have the numerical force to save the country. Let them but discard all sectional jealousies—let them only assume the confidence and spirit which their cause warrants—let them discard all gloomy forebodings of defeat, and the days of the dispensation are numbered. It is for us should not relax in our exertions whilst we entertain such opinions and such hopes as we do now.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

By the Memphis *Enquirer* of the 25th, we learn that when the news of the suspension at Philadelphia arrived at Nashville, a consultation of the bank officers of that city was held without any definite results.—The next day, the Bank of Tennessee made a specie run of $100,000 on the two stock banks, which institutions immediately suspended. The following is the Bank of Tennessee at Nashville at [illegible]—The *Enquirer* adds, that a committee of the legislature which had been appointed to examine into its condition, reported that the parent bank was able to redeem its issues; but they had fears that some of the branches could not. The Farmers and Merchants' Bank at Memphis has also suspended. No doubt was entertained of the solvency of the State and other banks.

The same paper states that the Cincinnati banks suspended on the 14th.

The New York banks continued to pay specie on the 21st inst. The papers speak more confidently of their ability to continue to do so.

THE MAIL.

We understand that there has been a considerable reformation among the officers of this establishment. Joseph M. Kennedy has been appointed superintendent, H. C. Carmack, assistant, Dexter Riddle, bookkeeper and register and P. B. Tyler, cashier. This has put appointments necessarily to supply the vacancies occasioned by the death of Messrs. Maxwell and Tyler (brother to the present incumbent) whigs, who were so unjustly suspected of malfeasance in office by their locofoco associates, and who unfortunately for the interests of the establishment fell victims to the prevailing influence after they had triumphantly refuted the calumnies circulated against them.

When we first exposed the corruptions of this institution, last spring, we were rebuked by our locofoco temporaries as having raised a false clamor at the expense of honest men. Facts have borne us out in our strictures upon the conduct of its affairs; and the removals which have taken place justify all we said respecting its officers.

The administration has done well enough, as far as it has gone in this matter,—but we shrewdly suspect it has not driven the knife to the depth of the disease. The state of the funds requires looking into, and the excess of gold should be restored to the right owners. Ample justice should be done to the citizen. The mere removal of an incompetent officer is not sufficient—those who have been wronged, whether intentionally or not, in their transactions with the mint should be indemnified. Moreover the excess of coin should be explained, or else the removals should extend to the assayer. But congress will doubtless investigate the subject, when the work of reformation will be resumed, if the president has stopped short of his duty.

The individuals appointed to supersede the old officers, enjoy, as far as we can learn, the confidence of this community. They are gentlemen of probity and good repute, as to their qualifications for their respective stations, we are unable to speak with confidence. We have no reason, however, to question either their integrity or capacity.

ST. LOUIS.—The candidates to fill the vacancy in congress occasioned by the death of the Hon. A. G. Harrison, the election for which took place on the 28th instant, were on the part of the whigs "Spencer Gassaway, Esq. and James Jameson, Esq., on that of the locofocos. There is but little doubt that the latter succeeded. By the way we perceive that Gov. Boggs has been discarded by the faithful, and the name of John Reynolds, Esq. substituted as the Van Buren candidate for governor. The locofoco convention have nominated John Miller and John C. Edwards as candidates for congress at the next August election.

EGYPT.—The legislature of Tennessee have, by a strict party vote, nullified Martin Van Buren and Gov Polk for president and vice-president. Alas for Col Johnson!

SOUTH CAROLINA has once more to mourn the loss of an eminent and estimable citizen. The honorable Thomas Lee, judge of the district court of the United States for the district of South Carolina, died in Charleston, on the 24th inst. after a few days illness, of country fever.

TEXAS.—A new novel, of great interest, commemorative of Shakspeare and his friends, has been published in Philadelphia.

MOBILE.—There are still some remains of the epidemic in Mobile. The city is filling up and business reviving. The banks but not yet suspended.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the clerk of the steamboat *Monsoon* for late St. Louis and Memphis papers.

HAVANA.—We have Havana papers to the 20th inst. They are entirely barren of interest. The interesting commercial and ship news will be found under their proper heads.

[From our Special Correspondence.]

New York, October 21st, 1839.

By the arrival of the ship *Horatio*, from Canton, advices to the 14th of June are received. These advices leave no doubt of the fact, that the officers of his celestial highness, by his orders, have actually destroyed all the opium seized, amounting to upwards of 22 800 chests, and valued at about *fifteen millions of dollars*. This procedure, for a short time, will interrupt the China trade, but the diffident fears of our merchants, to deal in the article of opium will soon be removed, and the trade resumed. This assumption, however, must take place, so far as the United States are concerned, under different circumstances from those which have existed for some years past.

The opium trade was carried on principally, by the British—and amounted to at least £3 000 000 sterling per annum. This sum answered all the purposes of specie; and enabled the British merchant, not only to make the purchases in Canton he required, but to send bills on England to the Americans, with which they also made their purchases. Now this resource is annihilated, how is the vacuum thus created to be supplied? How is the American merchant, hereafter, to make his payments in Canton? To the extent which has been heretofore carried on, and which it is to be now only be done with bullion—to this extent will a new drain upon the specie of our country be opened, and opened too, at the very moment when a similar but much larger amount in the precious metals will be required from England for their own trade.

There are many in the money market, who see the prospect of immediate changes in the future—that the brokers' board to-day, stocks remained at about the rates they were on Saturday, except bank of the United States, which was more in demand, and rose to 75, at which price it closed. Since the adjournment of the board, every thing has become more pleasant, and exhibits a tendency downwards, though in actual decline has not taken place.

The city banks have this day refused to receive, in deposite, certain notes of country bank-[illegible] heretofore taken by them. This increase, to that extent, the pressure, as these notes thus cease to be bankable.

Southern exchanges have improved since S. turday, 19th; Bills on Philadelphia and Baltimore, are selling to-day, at from 11 to 1¼ per cent. *discount*.

A very respectable and extensive jobbing house, in the dry goods business, failed on Saturday.

I continue firm in the belief that the New York banks will not suspend specie payments. What I say New York—I mean the city banks. The impression is strong, that New Orleans and Boston will not follow out *if* New York does, as she will not.

THE EXAMINER.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, Monday, P. M.

The Duchess of Orleans, Havre packet, is below. She brings accounts of a later date, by two or three days, than those received, which arrived at the newspaper offices, but passengers report nothing new, of the political or commercial.

Among the passengers in the Duchesse d'Orleans, are the Hon George M Dallas, minister to Russia, Mrs. Dallas, children and servants, and Samuel Bradhurst, Esq. of your city.

AUGUSTA BOARD OF HEALTH.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24—12 M.

The board report one death, from fever, during the last twenty four hours.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25—10 M.

The board report two deaths, during the last twenty four hours, from fever.

A. CUMMING, Mayor.

SAMUEL M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Continued from the Shipping List.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1838-9.

Exported from	*bales.*	*last year*
Mobile	508,562	511,981
Mississippi	16,132	19,675
Alabama	75,712	100,987
Florida	53,176	54,431
Georgia	305,112	303,240
South Carolina	210,171	214,353
North Carolina	11,156	21,439
Virginia	22,300	32,000
At other ports		2,200
Total bales	1,302,523	1,301,407
Exported	1,070,084	
Manufactured	276,018	

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1839.

Franklin Haven, Esq.

President of the Mercantile Bank:

Dear Sir—Mr. Winemiller called on me this morning in behalf of your bank, to inquire if I would authorise the bank to draw on Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. if it should have occasion to do so. In reply, I beg to say that I shall be in Boston soon, and will have the pleasure to see you on the subject; but I conceive no occasion can arise, inasmuch as Mr. Quincy is drawing in Boston on Messrs Baring, and the banks here also against stocks, for a large amount on the other houses also; and I think the amount of bills offered will prevent any export of specie or any consequence, and be more than sufficient to meet the demand. The banks here generally are in a position of great strength, and their expansion so reduced, that nothing can touch them without the power of the whole community, which is very great, but increase their circulation to any extent—and they may not only continue to pay specie as they have done, but increase their specie than is desirable for them to keep—and to establish the position of the Boston banks, they are equally strong, and with a good understanding between them, may give the necessary relief to the community. Boston, too, is getting to be a great city, and need feel under no apprehension whatever—nothing can touch her. Be assured that New York will not only continue to pay specie, but there will be a gradual relief in the money market.

Dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

T. W. WARD.

The author of the foregoing letter is the agent of the Barings of London. We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that it was written and published for partial ends, and that in the broad statements of the condition and means of the New York banks, are no bonae out by known circumstances. So far from these banks extending their discounts, the last mercantile paper is now hawked about at any price and has no bidders. Neither are the banks paying specie, but have, to all intents and purposes of their creation, suspended. Checks presented by depositors, we are credibly informed, and do not doubt, are not paid in specie or notes. It is now a question whether the New York banks will be in the dishonest and worse than useless condition for another week, or until after the election. Great reliance is placed by certain quarters upon the promise of President Van Buren to sustain the banks with all the available funds of the treasury. These resources we consider altogether unavailable, if the secretary and treasurer do their duty. What right have these functionaries or the President, to deposit specie in distant banks, abstracted from the deposits regularly made in this city, leaving the collector empty-handed, and the drafts of the department in the hands of its creditors dishonored? Such is the fact here. A project is to this period, to ascertain whether the clerks in the post office and the workmen in the navy yard are paid in specie or depreciated paper, and generally whether any of all of the parties of Philadelphia connected with the federal government are deemed worthy of their hire in gold or silver. During the last suspension, they certainly shared the fate of the community, and it would be very satisfactory to know their present position.—*National Gazette.*

Norfolk Herald.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT THE ALTON PENITENTIARY.—Day before yesterday, one of the convicts in the Alton penitentiary, whose name was unknown to our informant here, was suffered, and allowed to go to work when requested by the deputy warden, to say what he was sick. He was ordered to go to the cell, and pressed a visit from the physician. He refused to go, and he became abusive. The deputy warden then informed the warden, Mr. Samuel A. Buckmaster, of the facts, when Mr. Buckmaster went to the refractory convict and asked him why he refused to go to work. He replied, "I am not going to work—I'll never do any more work for you—God damn you!" upon which Mr. Buckmaster struck him with a cane. The convict, who is a very powerful man, grappled with Mr. B. and would probably have murdered him, had it not been for the interposition of the deputy warden, who rushed between them, and afforded Mr. Buckmaster an opportunity of drawing his pistol, with which he shot the convict through the lower part of the spine, producing immediate death. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body of the convict, and the jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."—*St Louis Bulletin.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, about noon, Mr. Mackenzie, of Toronto, now confined in the jail of this city, went up to the window of his room, and laid three letters on the sill, which he intended should be conveyed to the post office by his friend, Mr. Kingsley, whom he expected at the front of the prison a little before noon. He had not been looking out more than half a minute, and was turning away when a bullet came whistling through one of the panes of glass. Mr Mackenzie instantly opened the window, and called to the jailor's youngest boy who stood in the area, to tell him who had fired at the window.

The lad, who had heard the report of the pistol, said he did not know, and no one else was in view except a little grocery near the side of the block in Sackett's shop opposite. On examination, the wall was found to be pierced through the plaster was visible in the wall opposite the window, leaving the inference that the shot was fired from the other side of the mill yard. The jailor, on inquiry, learned that a tall, stout man, with a fowling piece and a dog, was seen in the direction whence the shot must have proceeded, about that time; and he also found that a hole had been made with buck-shot (which he has) in one of the panes in an adjoining window. To suppose that any one would mistake Mr. Mackenzie for Mr. Mackenzie's windows, in the third story of a large jail, for game, is absurd. He is, however, truly grateful for his preservation.—*Rochester Democrat, Oct. 15.*

☞ We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr WILLIAM FERRET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans.

☞ *Messrs. Editors*—Please announce in your valuable paper that Lucius C. Gaines, 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.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED.

Ship Sarah, Holmstrey, New York master
Sch Spencerville, Johnson, Havana R Groning & co

ARRIVED.

Ship Louisville, Riddle, from the N E Pass having proceeded to sea on the 29th ult, was towed back to the bar on the 30th inst, at 10 a m, reports nothing new.

Ship Samuel Robinson, Hevon, from the Pacific, having put to sea with ship Adelaide, on the 29th ult, was towed back to the anchorage, returned to the city with ship Vicksburg, Ocean, and ship Desdemona, Mary. Had the bar 2 ft 6 in, at 10 p m—reports nothing new.

Ship Mississippi, Bunn, from St Pierre, having proceeded to sea light, returned in the top sail rig on the 29th ult, and came to anchor in the city at 8 p m—no reason for night in the offing; ship Star, Mitchell, Liverpool, still outside the bar.

Ship Star, Mitchell, Sibley from New York—to master—consignees—Arr published yesterday.

Brig Washington, Booker, 12 days from New York—to A Cohen—to consignees and passengers published in the Bee of 28th inst.

Brig Eagle, Smith, Sisson—from Pascagoula—to master—off the quarter-boat—

Brig Eliza, Hall, Boston—from Pascagoula—to master—off the quarter-boat—

Brig Ann