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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1839

THE NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION

The period for the meeting of this body approaches. Solemn indeed are the obligations which it will be called upon to discharge. Upon its discretion and foresight depends the success of constitutional reform. The cause of law, of order, of morality, the happiness of society and the liberties of the people are in the keeping of its members—let them acquit themselves to their country in a temper becoming the solemn nature of their duty.

It may not be amiss at this time to offer some reflections upon the ends which the convention is expected to accomplish. The hopes of the whig party will be revived or depressed as unanimity or discord may characterize its proceedings, and the elements of opposition will be scattered or united as a spirit of compromise or jealousy may prevail over its deliberations.

The great aim of the convention should bear in mind that the object of the whig party is *success* and that they are assembled together to commune and reason upon the best means of securing the triumph of great political *principles*, and for that purpose *only*. In order to enter upon the delicate task of adjusting the claims of the whig candidates for the presidency, with any hopes of a favorable issue, it will be the duty of the members of that august assemblage, to discard from their breasts every prejudice, predilection or sectional preference—to examine the whole bearings of the question of availability with eyes of reason, and decide it without passion. The state conventions and legislatures which have chosen such gates, although most of them have expressed their preferences in terms which cannot be mistaken, have wisely left much to the discretion of their representatives, and pledged themselves to abide the judgment of the assembled wisdom of the party. Let then the delegates act as brothers, as co-laborers in a great and holy cause, and in this partizans pledged to support the pretensions of particular men. Great as is our admiration of the illustrious senator of Kentucky, proudly as we regard him as the front and bulwark of our party, and firmly as we believe he would be the most available candidate at the approaching struggle, if the whigs of the Union in solemn convention assembled, shall decide that another is more likely to consolidate the elements of the opposition, we will submit to their decision, if not without a sigh, at least without a murmur.

The convention should not forget, that to secure the election of a whig to the presidency, it will be necessary to use every means to conciliate and harmonize the *seemingly* conflicting—for there are none in fact—interests of the various fractions of the party. The pretension of each candidate should be weighed in the balance of calm reflection. The preferences of the various states should be considered with great deliberation. Nothing should be lightly resolved. Crimination, bickerings, screams, inflammatory speeches and invidious comparisons should be studiously avoided. The judgment should be appealed to only. Every proposition should be scrutinized with a reason unclouded by passion, and decided with reference to its effect upon the whole opposition, and not by narrow and contracted notions of a sectional character.

As unanimity and concord on the part of the delegates could not fail to produce a corresponding concert and union in the ranks of the party, if, after the convention has become satisfied as to the most eligible candidate, the members should agree together, and unanimously recommend him to the suffrages of their constituents, the coherence of the opposition would be accomplished. What a glorious example would such a surrender of private and sectional preference to the common good offer for the imitation of the party! It would prove to the world that we are contending for principles—that ours is indeed a party of principles, a party cemented by the ties of country, and the hope of seeing out the salvation of the state. Worthy of such a sacrifice is the whig cause. The principles for which they strive, form the basis of all just government—they are essential to the preservation of our liberties, and the purity of popular institutions. Who would allow his alsuration of men to jeopard their safety?

To the foregoing suggestions, we would, with deference, add, that in announcing the candidate, an address embodying the principles at issue, their importance to the success of free government, and the claims of the nominee upon the confidence of the people, should be drawn up in the concisest manner possible and signed by all the members. It is important that the address should not be of a length to deter persons from reading it; it should be put into the hands of every citizen in a form to invite perusal—Let it contain plain truths, told in a plain way. With out trope or metaphor, it should unfold the tenets of our political faith and enforce them in eloquent simplicity. Truth is mightier than rhetoric.

We forbear at this time, to urge the preference of this state, in respect to the candidature, upon the consideration of the convention; these preferences are known, and able delegates have been appointed to enforce them in that body. Our opinions have undergone no change, in respect to the selection which is to be made, but as time draws near the eventful moment of action, it is proper that the press should abstain from all controversy upon the subject and leave the matter to the reflection of those who are selected to decide it. The newspapers have debated this point sufficiently—too often with bitterness—arguments and facts have been exhausted; calculations, prophecies, promises and, we regret to add, threats have come all that they can do for any aspirant, and now, upon the verge of a decision, it is fitting to refrain from all remarks which may excite opposition or provoke angry reply. The argument is closed, the case is submitted to the judgment of authority from whose opinion there is no appeal.

In conclusion, we would observe, that, if the love of country is not extinguished in the breasts of the people, if patriotism has not taken wings and fled the land if the obligations of citizenship have not been smothered by the grossness and frequency of official delinquency, if private morality has not given way to the influence of high example, the whigs may look with confidence to the struggle as it draws nigh, if the convention does its duty. The industry, the energize, the intelligence of the union is with them, and concert is alone needed to secure the victory. Let the convention set the example of unity and disinterestedness in its decision, and the seeds of discord which have been strown in our midst will bear no fruit. To the aged will belong the task of curbing the restlessness of less experienced members, of calming the turbulence of violent partizanship, and pouring oil upon the waves when troubled by the spirit of an intemperate personal devotion. Let those who are disappointed in the selection not regard the result as a triumph over them. They should remember that all cannot be gratified; and should neither feel mortification nor exhibit chagrin. Their devotion to the general interest should exclude such unworthy emotions; and the voice of private feeling should be hushed when the country calls upon her sons. Should such noble sentiments stimulate the members of the convention, they will enkindle a flame in the land, which can not be extinguished until the temple of corruption and its false gods are consumed to ashes.

The following was the result of the election held yesterday for alderman of the first ward of the first municipality

Andrew Hodge,	13
Samuel Locke,	12
Scattering,	1

NEW YORK.

The application of the merchants of New York to the banking institutions of that city, to extend their discounts and receive in payment of dues the notes of country solvent banks, has, it will we perceived, been but partially successful. Fifteen of the banks, it is understood, ready to adopt the measure in case the other banks agreed. Eight were unprepared to enter into the proposed arrangement. The letter of our correspondent gives ample details.

Our New York Correspondent's letter of the 25th ult will be found to contain intelligence of great interest to our commercial friends. We have suffered these letters to win their way to the confidence of our readers without puff or parade on our part. Those who have paid attention to them must be convinced that the writer has the most abundant means of accurate information upon all questions of commerce or politics. The precise manner in which his predictions have been verified in matters of trade, when the general and received opinion was against him evinces an extraordinary degree of forecast, and a large acquaintance with the business and businessmen of New York. It will be remarked, that he has so unconciliated the operations of causes upon events in a single instance although very often the result could not be known for a considerable length of time.

In politics also, he has been beforehand, in noticing the changes in office-holders, the purposes of the administration, and the schemes of the locofoco party. These facts warrant us in referring our readers to his communications with confidence, as containing most authentic intelligence. His resources are ample, and he has unlimited access to the sources of correct information.

Missouri.—Jno Jamison, Esq. (Democrat) has been elected to congress, in the place of A. H. Harrison, deceased.—*Mobile Register of Nov. 1st.*

The news must have arrived by the newly invented *mail balloon*, since the election took place on the 28th ult. and it requires ten days to obtain full returns.—Those locofocos are really too silly. They not only try to fool the people, but even seek to humbug themselves.

Cotton crop in Alabama.—The advices from Alabama in relation to the cotton crop are cheering. It is believed that the exports from Mobile will exceed those of last year by from 60,000 to 100,000 bales.

Incendiaries in Mobile.—An attempt was made in Mobile on the night of the 31st ult. to set fire to the old Alabama hotel—now "Waverly House." It was unsuccessful, owing the interference of the citizens.

Marine tyranny.—Two indictments have been found, at Philadelphia, against Captain Young, late of the barque *Clarion*, for unlawful beating and manslaughter of a man named Francis, one of his crew, while at sea.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Whilst whigs are distracted by divisions and distinctions in regard to a candidate for the presidency, the locofocos have little reason to congratulate themselves on their unanimity in respect to the numerous aspirants for the honors of the vice presidency. What with Colonel Johnson, Governor Poft, Mr. King of Alabama, and Secretary Forsyth, the Van Buren party seem to be in something very like a dilemma. Perhaps the greatest favorite of the four is Mr. Polk. On the principle of availability he would appear preferable to the others as through his popularity mainly the state of Tennessee has been handed over to the administration. But the recusant and refractory proclivities who now fills that important office, give the latter no little embarrassment. He positively declines withdrawing his pretensions, despite the honeyed flatterer of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the dulcet tones of entreaty so whiningly uttered by the major part of the locofoco press. Colonel Johnson is unquestionably right in refusing to be ruled off at the behest of an ungrateful and fractious faction, which after profiting to their utmost by the unflinching devotion with which the veteran has clung to the fortunes of locofocoism, would now recklessly discard him, because he cann t secure the fealty of his own state. Although our political views are a opposite as the antipodes from those entertained by the vice president, we cannot withhold our approval of the very manly and creditable firmness he displays, in repelling the officious attempts of his party to degrade him to the mere automaton of their will. He is likely to prove a thorn in the sides of locofocoism, of which it will not easily rid itself.

But, in case the tact of the party—a faculty they possess in perfection—should succeed in "choaking off" Col. Johnson, there still remain formidable obstacles in the way of the requisite concert and harmony in the Van Buren ranks. Col. Poft's friends in Tennessee are determined to support none other than him. Should he not be taken up by the locofocos Tennessee will probably return to the whigs. Mr. Forsyth's admirers in Georgia and Pennsylvania are numerous. The former state cannot be relied upon for the Van Buren ticket unless coupled with the name of the present secretary of state. If Mr. V. B. runs in Georgia on his unassisted strength, the state rights party will probably be enabled to throw away the vote of the state. In Alabama, the recent dinner to Col. Polk was so far from conciliating the locofocos that the day after the *fete*, the Van Buren papers published in the neighborhood of the United States, Gen ANDREW JACKSON.

"The melancholy intelligence reached the city this morning, in letters from Louisville, of the decease of ex-president Jackson. The information was sent hastily to a respectable mercantile house in Church Alley, from a partner in that city, and copies in such a direct mode and form, as to leave no reasonable doubt of its authenticity.

"The papers from the west and south will probably contain all the particulars of this eminent death, in the course of a mail or two. Statements unfavorable to the health of the general, have been prevalent for several weeks."

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.—The Mobile Register of the 1st. has the following letter:

Mount Pleasant, Monroe county, Oct. 26, 1839.

"On the evening of the 17th inst. Mr. John Brashears, who lives below this place, and very near the river, was shot dead while rising from the supper table; twelve buck shot entered his head, killing him instantly. A young man, a carpenter, who was also at table, whose name is not remembered, was also killed at the time, one buck shot having entered his temple. It is not known who perpetrated the deed, although some two or three persons have been taken up on suspicion, but discharged. There has been for some time past an enmity between two families here; this one and the Lambert family. One of the Bradfords murdered last August, one of the Lamberts—a reward is now offered for his apprehension—it is probable that they either did it themselves or had it done."

The United States Bank.—A writer in the New York Courier makes the following plain and simple statement of *facts*, to put an end to some of the locofoco misrepresentation and falsehood afloat in the community

1. The United States Bank of *Pennsylvania* is a state and not a national institution.

2. Driving its charter from only one out of the twenty six states, and not from the general government, it had neither authority nor power to act as a "great regulator" of exchanges and currency.

3. The charter of this great Pennsylvania bank was bestowed by a legislature decidedly locofoco.

APPEALING TO EXPERIENCE.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

Horrid murder and robbery.—The body of Mr. Jared Burr, a respectable young man, aged 23, who left his residence at Haddam, Conn., on foot, to embark at Chester Cove for New York, was found murdered in the woods on the road, lately opened with leaves, two balls through his head, and his pockets rifled of $600 and a watch, which he was known to have had with him. The Middleton Sentinel of Wednesday furnishes farther particulars. It says of the deceased

His friends supposed he had gone; but on the return of the vessel on Friday last, they ascertained that he had not been in her. They the made inquiries, and found that he had borrowed an umbrella at a house on his way, and then took a shorter way through the woods; and that was the last seen of him alive. On Sunday morning, a large number of the inhabitants turned out in search of his body, under the impression that he had been murdered. After searching about two hours, they found his body about half a mile from the house where he had borrowed the umbrella. It was covered with water, and concealed by moss, grass, &c., with the exception of one leg which the water had probably washed off so as to expose it to view—thus leading to the discovery.

He was a respectable man; and has a father with whom he boarded, being a single man, and a number of connections living in Haddam. He had a peculiar movement of the eyes, and a head of hair as white as that of an old man.

P. S. We have just learned that a young man, of Middle Haddam, named *Gilbert Brooks*, only about 20 years old, has been taken up on suspicion, and an examination of him was to be held at Chester yesterday. The rumor is, that the circumstances are very strong against him; and another is, that he has confessed it.

Blowing up of a sunken vessel in the Channel of the Mersey.—It was announced, by placard, on Saturday last, that the ship Byron, which had been sunk in the Horse channel by coming in contact with a steamer some month ago, would be blown up on Monday; and Mr. Atkinet, a gentleman who has been peculiarly successful in raising or removing the hulls of vessels in entrances to harbors. The vessel upon which the experiment was to be made, was sunk on the sand bank between Spencer's Buoy and the North Buoy. Between the two buoys named, another small buoy, painted red, was fixed immediately over the hull of the sunken vessel. This buoy floated nearly perpendicularly, and attached to it, also vertical, was the metal pipe conducting the fuse of the combustible material deposited for the explosion of the sunken ship. Mr. Atkinet united the fuse, a perpendicular match attached to the buoy. This combustible match smoked out for a minute or two, the upper part being what is called a "part match," which burned sufficiently slowly to permit the boat in which were the inviting parties to attain "a respectable distance" before the explosion took place. The match was seen to burn and smoke for a short time, and the anxiety on board the steamer which it was not so close to the spot as the cutter, became intense. The explosion at length took place with beautiful, and (we may add) tremendous effect.—To appreciate the effect produced it is only necessary to state that the vessel blown up was twenty-four feet under water, and that when sunk she was loaded with the heaviest cargo that can be mentioned, namely, 150 tons of iron.

The first effect of the explosion was a bubbling, or ebullition on the water over the spot where the explosion took place. This was instantly succeeded by a throwing up of the water to a height of from eight to ten feet, within a circle of probably sixty feet diameter When this island of water had attained its height, a loud explosive concussion was heard, the top of the elevated water was rushed into foam, and before it subsided, fragments of the abrupted vessel were forced to the surface, and in a short time strewed this waves over a space probably a quarter of a mile. No smoke seemed to ascend from this submarine combustion the whole being condensed by the water. The effect, though momentary, was altogether sublime, and on the subsidence of the agueling mountains, fragments of the wreck were seen floating in every direction, the tide being at that time on the turn. Among the numerous articles that were dislodged, was a large conger-eel, which weighed forty-five pounds. The whole belonging to the cutter and steamer picked up heavy loads of the timber, consisting of planks, knees, beams, &c. of large dimensions, most of which were broken across, in pieces, though sound timber like carrots, or split into matchwood. The fragments of knees and timber showed the excessive power of the explosion, the iron bolts through them being wrenched out and beat in as extraordinary manner. There were several boats, fishing vessels and sailing vessels near the buoys, and these picked up the floating pieces of wood not otherwise appropriated A large quantity of wood was picked up; and it is remarkable that although the vessel had been sunk only a few months, the whole of the timber is this fully covered with barnacles. The vessel which was exploded was about 300 tons burthen. The manner in which the ignition was communicated was thro' a leaden pipe, which was lowered from the mast head of the cutter in attendance, the powder, in a flask covered with patch, being sent under the water at the same time. The person who gave down to a lad in an Indian rubber dress, and provided with a shield or helmet of copper, into which the air is pumped by an air pump, while he is under water. After the blowing up of the vessel, one of Atkinet's men went down to examine the remains of the hulk. He remained under water nearly a quarter of an hour, and when he came up his hair was perfectly dry.

COMMERCIAL COURT OF NEW ORLEANS

Notice is hereby given to the public, and members of the bar, that from the 4th day of November inst., this court will hold its sessions at the Merchants Exchange, in the rooms of the second floor, fronting on Exchange Alley.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. A. Beard, at auction store No. 53 Common street, at 10, a. m.—an assortment of dry goods.

By P. Mossy & Garidel, at their auction store, No. 50 Toulouse street, at 10, a. m—dry goods.

By Dejoux & Fernandez, at their auction store, No. 114 Chartres street, at 10, a. m—sundry wines.

By R. B. Sykes, at No. 53 Commerce street, at 11, a m.—potatoes, in good order.

BY THE SHERIFFE—

At the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12 m.—a lot of ground in suburb Washington.

At same time and place,—two lots of ground in suburb Lacourse.

At same time and place,—one lot of ground in suburb Lacourse.

☞ We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET 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 Louis U. Garnnie, 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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED.

Ship Francis Depau, Forbes, New York, Stetson & Avery
Brig Charles, McLanahan, Boston, H Dade
Sch Geo Henry, Jordan, Apalachicola, C Drake

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Thomas, from N E pass—towed in ship Theodosia, brig Emilie and sche Mt. Moriah—returned to the pass with ship St Lawrence. Left the last on the Mississippi 10 miles—nothing new at the bar, brig Grecian got over.

Towboat Tiger, Crowell, from N E pass—towed in sch Elizabeth and brig Spain, schs Sarah Ann and Ann Eliza, ships Democrat & Tally-ho.

Towboat Tiger, Crowell, from N E pass—towed in sch Elizabeth and brig Spain, schs Sarah Ann and Ann Eliza, ships Democrat & Tally-ho.

Ship Democrat, Tally-ho, Spain, sch Sarah Ann, Ann Eliza, Elizabeth & Mt. Moriah, left the bar this morning