NEW-ORLEANS DEF

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1840.

☞ The Mail, failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following states have already [illegible] Van Buren. Though the returns in all are not complete, enough is known to render certain their electoral votes.

New-York	42	Virginia	23
Pennsylvania	30	N. Carolina (prob.)	15
Ohio	23	Tennessee	7
Kentucky	15	New Hampshire	5
Tennessee	13	Illinois	5
North Carolina	15	Missouri	4
Massachusetts	14	Arkansas	1
Georgia	11		
Maryland	10		
Maine	10		
Indiana	9		
Connecticut	8		
New Jersey	8		
Vermont	7		
Louisiana	5		
Rhode Island	4		
Mississippi	4		
Delaware	3		
Michigan	3		
	231		60

☞ 148 votes elect the President.

☞ The Electors in this state, for President and Vice President of the United States, meet this day at the state house, and give the vote of Louisiana. The electors in all the states, assemble at the same time in the capitals of their respective states, and ballot for President and Vice President.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The coming session of Congress will be one of unusual interest. The demise of one administration, and the commencement of another, will impart to the political movements at the capital great importance, shadowing forth the complexion of the new cabinet, and indicating the men and the whom the opposition. Gen. Harrison will rally. That our readers may be advised of every change in the political kaleidescope, we have secured the services of an experienced and accomplished writer, who will furnish us with sketches of the proceedings in Congress, and at the same time advise us of any occurrence of interest that may transpire without the walls of the capitol.

Our correspondent will enjoy ample means of arriving at authentic information, concerning the political combinations the winter may give rise to; and his letters will be invaluable to all who take an interest in such matters.

KENTUCKY AND VERMONT.

These two glorious states—the first the home of the great statesman and patriot in the republic—the second faithful and unswerving from the advent of Jackson in the present mom at—will dispute the high honor of having given the largest relative majority to Harrison. The largest absolute majority is given by Kentucky, but this does not secure it to Big. The official returns show a majority of 5,873, upon a vote of 91,105, which is equal to 28-2-5 of a per cent. We understand that a letter has been received in town, which states the majority in Vermont to be a fraction over 11,800. The contest will depend upon the aggregate vote of that state, as she has not polled over fifty thousand votes, which is probable enough, the prize will be awarded to her, in this case, however, we think these states should divide the honor.

It is a singular fact, that the constitutions of Kentucky and Vermont are as thoroughly republican as those of any state in the union. The right of suffrage is not restricted in either by property qualifications—That they should be contending states for the flag, is another evidence of the wantonness of the administration in charging the whigs with federalism.

After Vermont and Kentucky, the state which has given the legislative majority for Harrison is Rhode Island. Her majority is about 23 per cent of the entire vote. After Rhode Island comes Louisiana. She gives nearly 20 per cent majority of the whole vote. The flag county is Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which gave 4,200 whig majority.

It seems that after all, the state of Illinois has voted for Van Buren. The *Sangamon Journal* states the majority at 1,942. We have now heard from every state in the Union, and conceding South Carolina to Mr. Van Buren, he has but a miserably small fraction of the vote of the electoral colleges, viz—seven states giving *sixty* electoral votes. General Harrison has a majority in 19 states which cast TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOUR votes; and a popular majority of about ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND. If the whigs have long vainly struggled against misrule, imbecility and corruption, they have reason to exult over the overwhelming triumph they have at length achieved under the glorious auspices of HARRISON and REFORM

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

Mr. VAN BUREN's term has not yet expired; Gen HARRISON's has not yet begun, and already we hear of no less than three aspirants (all, of course, loco-foco,) for the presidency in 1841. In Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y., a portion of the Van Buren party have nominated General Cass; in Leesburgh, Va., the paper there hoists the flag of THOMAS HART BENTON; and in this city, the colors of VAN BUREN and JOHNSON are kept flying at the front-head, as the flag under which loco-focoism is to do battle four years hence.—The different gentlemen who have been selected thus early as candidates, are doubtless infinitely obliged to their partizans for the extraordinary interest manifested in sustaining so prematurely their pretensions.

Not the least amusing feature in this president hunting business, is the fact that the loco-focos should be so eager to show fight again, after having been routed in the most signal and overwhelming manner. The insatiable appetite of the destructives for spoil was never more glaringly manifested.

☞ STEAMBOAT LOST.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 28th says: "News reached here last evening of the loss of the steamer Sam Jones, loaded with cotton and bound to Darien—we suppose. She struck a snag south of the river—a total loss, as we understood—value not stated, nor the extent of insurance."

☞ The piratical brig Melek Adhel, was brought into Rio Janeiro on the 6th October last, a prize to the United States schooner Enterprise. She had as reported at Rio, brought to and robbed several vessels—had two guns on deck, and, it is said, several in her hold. She was to be sent to the United States for examination.

GEORGIA.—Profiting by the absence and sickness of some of the Hanson senators, the Van Buren party in the Georgia senate made an attempt recently to defeat the will of a majority of the people of that state, as expressed by the ballot box, by going into the election of a U. S. senator. This sorry trick was prevented by the unanimous withdrawal of every Harrison senator, which left the tories in a minority, and compelled them to adjourn.

NEW YORK OFFICIAL.—Majority for Harrison 13,165—for Seward 5,230, aggregate vote in the state, without St. Lawrence 468,713. Including St. Lawrence, nearly, if not quite 477,000. Abolition vote, not including Genessee 2,473.

ARKANSAS has probably given Mr. VAN BUREN a majority of about 1,400. In 21 counties his majority is 3776. There are eleven counties yet to be heard from, which will increase it from 1,000 to 1,200 votes.

MISSOURI has given a VAN BUREN majority of about 7,000. The returns from two thirds the counties exhibit nearly the same vote as in August.

OHIO OFFICIAL.—The official returns from Ohio exhibit a Harrison majority of 23,271. BEARDY (abolition) received 903 votes.

MISSISSIPPI OFFICIAL.—The official returns from Mississippi show HARRISON's majority to be 2,553.

KENTUCKY OFFICIAL.—The official returns from Kentucky give Harrison 58,873 majority.

Massachusetts.—Harrison majority 20,149.

THE GRAND RESULT.—Referring to the mighty contest between the People and the Spoilers, and to its auspicious termination, the Richmond Whig remarks in with much force and truth:—"The more one reflects upon the issue of this great struggle between the government and its drilled hireling army, its 100,000 office-holders, its money, and its patronage, on the one side, and the undisciplined people on the other, the greater is its wonder and admiration, and the deeper the conviction that the great deliverance could not have been wrought but by the gracious interposition of some superior power. The people have risen, and it were vain to mask, and disguise, the joy, gratitude, and energy—the usual appliances which influence human action—have buried the corrupt party from power with almost one voice. Such an event never to be over-[illegible] ever living will see to like again."

We are pleased to learn that Mr. G. W. Beaumont, one of the *Crescent City*, is now attached to the editorial department of the *Native American*. Mr. Beaumont is a vigorous and versatile writer. As a political editor he imparted uncommon tone and power to the columns of the *True American* of which he was one of the editors during the summer campaign. Himself as a miscellaneous writer has abundantly proved during his brief connection with the *Crescent City*.—The pen of Mr. BRADBURY, aided by that of the contributors and capable JOHNSON, will doubtless infuse additional interest and value to the columns of the *Native American*. We wish them both all possible prosperity.

AUTHOR'S OBSTETRICY.—Many of our readers will be happy to learn that this splendid work is to be published in quarto form thus rendering it cheaper and at the same time more convenient for use. The plates are to be reduced from the original drawings, and colored with the greatest care. We have seen several numbers of the new publication which contain exquisite specimens of drawing and coloring. The celebrity of Mr. Audubon in this department of natural science, renders any special commendation superfluous. See Prospectus in another column.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

The enterprising proprietor of this establishment has [illegible] the Exchange, every Wednesday and Saturday evening, to a novel and highly agreeable species of amusements, viz: *Promenade Concerts*, on the European plan. The Orchestra will be very large, consisting of about 50 members, with the celebrated Cioppi as the leader. We understand that the gallery has been set apart expressly for accommodation of ladies. The price of admission very small—so small, indeed, as to be within the means of all classes. This plan of giving decent recreation is most laudable, and should be extensively patronized.

Mr. TASISTRO takes a benefit to-morrow evening at the St. Charles. He plays one of Shakspeare's finest creations, the [illegible] tragedy of "Hamlet" and the farce of "Is he Jealous?" We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Louisiana of Orleans*, for late St. Louis papers.

MURDER.—We learn from the Arkansas *Gazette* of the 18th Nov., that a man named Richard Johnson was murdered by another named John B. Bush, about 12 miles from Little Rock. The two were riding together in a wagon. The deceased was somewhat intoxicated. A quarrel ensued, and Bush stabbed Johnson to the heart—causing instant death. The assassin has been arrested.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Nov. 16, 1840.

Thanks! thanks! thanks! for the glorious intelligence you have sent us from Louisiana and Mississippi. For although the great contest is over—Van Buren defeated—and Harrison, the great and good, elected president, yet have we waited eagerly for news from states that have been last to hear from, and listened with profound and lively interest to every new manifestation of public favor towards our great cause and our triumphant leader. The whigs in this quarter rejoice the more over firm and staunch Louisiana, and the generated Mississippi, in consequence of the success of the opposition, through fraud and illegal voting, and the most profligate arts of electioneering, in keeping Virginia attached to the car of Van Buren. Your latest intelligence leads us to believe that the prediction of Mr. Calhoun, that the South would be united against the administration of Martin Van Buren will be realized. "I warn the successor of his illustrious predecessor," (exclaimed Mr. Calhoun in his most solemn tone and manner) "that no administration can stand against the south united! We had a union of the south against our administration, and then we did the business in handsome style!" The style in which the business was done for Mr. Adams, however, was nothing to the way in which the business will be finished for Mr. Van Buren.

The official returns from one hundred counties and towns of Virginia have been received at the state department, which show a Van Buren majority on the electoral vote of 1922. The reported majorities from the other counties reduce this to about 1400. As I said before, the victory is to the locofocos perfectly unproductive.

Now that the battle is over, you will hear a great many speculations about the materials of General Harrison's cabinet. Since busy bodies seem disposed to relieve the old hero of all trouble about his appointments, and are distributing them with great zeal and peculiar regard to consistency—themselves and their friends! These are the spoilsmen who are generally found connected with every triumphant party. They will find in Harrison a very different man from General Jackson. He will not submit either to be a puppet in the hands of a clique, or even the head of a party. He will consider the interests of the people—not of office seekers or office holders. The people only want a good, and dignified, and honest administration of our government. What care the mass of General Harrison's supporters about the desires and appointments of office seekers?

With regard to the cabinet, there are in the opposition ranks many men from whom a selection can be made which cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction to the whole country. There is much anxiety expressed to know the wishes of Mr. Clay; for it is the prevalent opinion that he will prefer to be out of the Cabinet;—and it is intimated that he intends to retire to Ashland, soon after the new administration begins. Speculation appears to have peculiar difficulty in this case in bestowing the department of state. Mr. Webster is prominently presented in many quarters. Mr Crittenden and Mr Rives—and Mr. Leigh in several others. J. Ho Davis of Massachusetts is pointed at as secretary of the treasury; if Mr. Webster should not be in the cabinet. For secretary of war Mr. Preston, Gen'l Clinch, and John Bell are mentioned. For secretary of the navy A. Southard, Mr. Ogden Hoffman, and Mr. Rives are mentioned. Mr. Ewing of Ohio for post-master general. These are only some of the many stories afloat.

It is expected that Gen'l HARRISON will come to Washington about the 15th of February. The city will be crowded to overflowing.

Washington, Nov. 21, 1840.

A heavy fall of snow yesterday, brought chilling proof that winter has set in, and that the Congressmen will soon be here. The people connected with hotels and boarding houses have made arrangements for the reception of an extraordinary influx of strangers; and already the city begins to put on an active and bustling aspect. There will be crowds of office-seekers;—for though the mass of the party that has just triumphed are honest and disinterested, it cannot be denied that we have also in our ranks many followers of the camp, attached to us by the appetency for spoils—Some of the loco-foco journals are indulging high hopes that this lust for office and salary, will so edify lead to dissensions and discontents, which will greatly weaken and embarrass the coming administration, and ultimately destroy it. There are, unquestionably, difficulties of this kind in prospect; and it would be too much to expect that even such a man as General Harrison will be able to please all part es—to reconcile all jars—to assuage all restless and importuning spirits—and to disarm all combinations of self-interest that may arise. But, then, let it be remembered that this patriotic and disinterested man is the chosen elect of the great of their constituents, and so far from being indebted to professional politicians, he has from beginning to end nobly despised the electioneering arts that are usually resorted to for the acquisition of power. The people, themselves, feeling the necessity for a change of government—for a complete regeneration—in order to save the country from the progress of corruption which was extending to its vitals, bestowed upon him the honor of accomplishing that happy work! He will, undoubtedly, call around him agents and assistants in this momentous business, such as the people will approve.

Some of the New York whig papers have thought fit, with singular impropriety, to speculate upon the formation of General Harrison's cabinet, and who should and who should not be placed in the departments. The Courier modestly sets aside both Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and places in the office of Secretary of State Mr. Verplanck!—a very worthy gentleman, unquestionably, but not to be mentioned latest many other gentlemen in the whig ranks, and should both Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay be omitted. It is reported that a committee from New York, and another from Philadelphia have actually set off for North Bend, to declare to General Harrison the wishes of his partisans. It is to be hoped, and not much to be doubted, that these worthies will come back as wise, respecting the General's intention, as they went This course of conduct may do for trading politicians, but it cannot fail to disgust the mass of the people.

Mr. VAN BUREN keeps himself very retired, and his friends say, from his defeat with *external* composure, and apparent resignation. Mr. Ritchie insists that he is now an object of *envy*, as he ever has been of *administration*! This will do to talk about, but it will be soon shown that Mr. Van Buren defies in practice the professions of philosophy, just so much as his friends make for him. An intriguer, from first to last, without a contemptible character, or habits of study, he will find it difficult, after such an existence, to make himself happy in the shades of private life.

Mr. Rives passed through this city yesterday, on his return from the North to his home. He is in fine health, and spirits; and thinks that the present defection of Virginia will be better for the good cause in the end. Her people must, and will see to what a fall the counsels of loco-focoism have brought her. Separated from all her ancient and national allies, and placed side by side with Isaac Hill's State, and Benton's State, and Calhoun's State.

D. J.

THE GRAND RESULT.—Referring to the mighty contest between the People and the Spoilers, and to its auspicious termination, the Richmond Whig remarks in with much force and truth:—"The more one reflects upon the issue of this great struggle between the government and its drilled hireling army, its 100,000 office-holders, its money, and its patronage, on the one side, and the undisciplined people on the other, the greater is its wonder and admiration, and the deeper the conviction that the great deliverance could not have been wrought but by the gracious interposition of some superior power. The people have risen, and it were vain to mask, and disguise, the joy, gratitude, and energy—the usual appliances which influence human action—have buried the corrupt party from power with almost one voice. Such an event never to be over-[illegible] ever living will see to like again."

Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1840.

COTTON MARKET.

Exchange on London is still [illegible] per cent premium, and on Amsterdam at 40 [illegible] cent per guilder.

Flour—The demand for Howard street throughout the week has been light, and prices remain about as they were last week. Equals [illegible] $4 94.

Molasses—Imports of Cuba is small [illegible] at 28 cents, of Trinidad at 24 to 29 cents, and of sugar house at 27 to 28 cents in barrels.

Provisions—A sale of 200 barrels mess pork has been made during the week at $16 each. The stock in market is rather heavy for the advanced state of the season, and holders seem anxious to operate at this price. Prime pork is held at $14. I note a sale of 50 barrels mess beef at day or two since at $12 50 each, which is a shade of the line. No. 1 is held at $13 and prime at $9, with small sales. On the western [illegible] prices are unsettled, and there is a decided tendency [illegible] Lard is quoted at 7 to 7½ cents, and [illegible] cent at which price the market is very much [illegible]

Sugar—New Orleans are going off slowly—the stock is not large, but still small. At auction [illegible] hogsheads Porto Rico were sold at 5 cents [illegible]

Tobacco—[illegible] very [illegible] The stock is small, and the assortment [illegible] Ohio, however, are making a [illegible] last week, but generally [illegible] of any account [illegible] the Natural Convention of [illegible] in this city, on the 4th of December. I suppose those times [illegible] of December. I suppose those times [illegible] the south made all necessary [illegible]

The brig Architect, Buston, 29 days from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Charleston—Per brig Quintus—160 bbls sugar, 50 bbls molasses.

Norfolk, (Va.)—Per brig Emily—180 bbls sugar, 1 bbl do, 40 bbls molasses, 4 bbls sugar.

Savannah—Per brig Engineman—363 bales cotton and 600 bbls molasses.

New York—Per brig Montezuma—364 bbls sugar and 52 do molasses.

Apalachicola—Per sch Rio Grande—652 bbls whiskey, 181 do flour, 60 do molasses, &c.

Mobile—Per steamboat Sun herald—630 bbls whiskey, 73 do flour, 50 kegs lard, &c.

Galveston—Per steamship Savannah—40 bbls whiskey, 6 bbls 19 bbls sugar and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Glasgow—Per ship Clifton—the tonnage of Hoyt and Grafton & J Donaldson & Co, agents.

Havre—Per ship Hudson—2300 iron pots, 194 baskets and cases wine, and 100 square and cast anchors.

Bordeaux—Per ship Salem—Lion liquors, sardines, Bordeaux, pass 6, wines, olive oil, etc, and sundries.

New York—Per ship Nestor—400 bbls hay—master.

Boston—Per brig Wargent—210 tons ice, 36 bbls cranberries—J Louis.

Rio de Janeiro—Per brig Ivanhoe—3000 hs coffee—to F de Lizardi & co.

Matanzas—Per brig Sol—250 pack coffee, 100 bales tobacco, box fruit and mats—to T Tip and master.

Havana—Per brig Pelican—116 bls coffee, 20 do sugar, 167 do J Roberts & co, 32 F M Wells & co, 8 do J Lee, Bell & A Beck.

Per schooner Pacific—80 bls sugar, 1 do molasses, 1 do rum, 2 do coffee, 1 do tobacco, 1 do fruit, and 2 barrels pickles—master.

Charleston—Per brig Chas Carroll—Barrels flour, 21 do W Wilson, 15 do A P Gray & co, 40 do H & G Grinnell, 10 do A & H Lee, 50 do J Bell, Roman & co, mdse, for A Grant & co, 110 do Gregory, 10 do A & H Lee, 50 do J Bell, Bell & A Beck.

Per schooner Rebecca—Bbls rice, 1 do tobacco, 1 do rum, 1 do coffee, 1 do fruit, and 1 barrel pickles, 1 box tobacco—master.

Mobile—Per sch Brooker Hill—400 bbls salt, 10 do fish, 1 do—to A Park, master.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Intelligencer, from Natchez—[illegible] bales cotton to A H Verrier; 4 do Hunter, 4 W B Johnson; 4 Andrews & Brot; 4 do J D Lindsay & Brot; 4 W J Peck & co; 4 do Hyde & Mercer; 20 Mather, H Martin; 4 do Andrews & Brot; 12 A H Wallace & co; 18 M White & co; 10 Packer, Stanton & co; 20 A L Guy & co; 6 Wright; 21 F H Good; 10 B & co; 41 Mitchell, Dick & co; 57 do H Hyde; 10 do J Price, Johnson & co; 38 A Lecour & co; 32 J Turner; 15 Taylor, Gardner & co; 4 Kelly & Bell; 1 do Ward, Moffat & co; 11 J H Conner; 100 Burke, Wat. Lee, sundries to Burke & Bell.

Per steamboat Brown's Cave Bluff—[illegible] bales cotton to Brown, W Kerr; 20 Ward, Moffat & co; 101 Vertrees, Gardner & co; 4 Pickens & co; 4 Pickens & co; 1 do Pickens, 34 Pickens, Hemington & co; 1 Mitchell & Bell; 6 Lancaster & Thompson; 10 Foster & Harrison; 19 W B Wallace & co; 20 Brown, Lee & co; 1 do Hamilton & co; 27 Johnson & Wood; H P Rogers & co; 24 Lee & co; Frank & Donaldson; Griffin & Walker; 14 J Bowman; 21 F Hooper; 8 J Gordon; 19 Andrews & bros; 20 do Lee; 24 A H Wallace & co; 4 do Lee; 20 Shaw & co; 4 do Andrews & Brot; 4 do Hawkins; 10 Mercantile & co; 21 do W Campbell; 40 A & J Dunlap; 10 Bell, Jackson & co; 10 Hollingsworth, Bell & Falton & co; 21 B Story; 21 B C Minor; 121 A H Brown & co—total 1024 bales.

Per steamboat Vandalia from St Louis—1223 pigs lead to Chouteau & Pratte; 30 kegs white lead; 1 box do; 1 box [illegible] Hughes; 1 do Hughes; 1 do Hughes; 1 do