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FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1841

MR. TYLER AND THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

It is a well established fact that throughout the political contest of 1840, the one term principle was a prominent subject of caution. It was distinctly brought forward as an essential part of the republican creed, and was urged and advocated by the friends of Harrison with a zeal and energy commensurate with its importance. The non-eligibility of the President was to be the broached doctrine. When Gen'l Jackson came into power, with professions of love for the people on his lips, and we doubt not at that time, with a genuine respect for democratic principles in his heart, his convictions on this subject were those since maintained by the whig party; and it is with unfeigned pleasure that, but for the interested efforts of demagogues and the restless aspirations of ambition, he would have relinquished office at the expiration of his first term. He, however, sought a re-election and was successful, and not the least among the political derelictions imputed to him by his adversaries, was the practical violation of this cardinal feature in the republican doctrine, which he had previously upheld.

This paramount principle forgotten and infringed by Gen'l Jackson, was adopted by Gen'l Harrison, who was to all intents and purposes one of the par te democrats that ever lived. His opinions in regard to the propriety of serving a second presidential term, were unmistakable, and accordingly, he embraced every opportunity of repeating and renewing his pledge to this effect. These views were embraced not by a majority but by the entire Whig press, and when the last year's struggle eventuated in the triumph of the old parties, the whigs knew that at the end of his term, he would relinquish the red of power and retire to the shades of private life. The memorable but of a mysterious providence struck him in mid career and snatched him from existence, almost ere he had ascended the steps of office.

What the course of John Tyler, the candidate for the second office in the gift of the people, then was, scarcely requires a passing notice. A few days since we took occasion to prove that Mr. Tyler advocated the election of Gen'l. Harrison, particularly upon the ground that by his election "that most important of reforms, without which all reforms are useless, the limiting in all future time of the Presidential term to four years" would be established. We quote Mr. Tyler's language, in order that no injustice may be done him in speeches, letters and conversation; in every number and shape in which the subject could be mooted, John Tyler expressed his undeviating concurrence in this leading article of Gen'l. Harrison's political faith.

When by the death of the patriot whom the people had so much loved and honored, Mr. Tyler became constitutionally vested with the Presidential office, his first act exhibited a suspicious oversight of a principle he had so long sustained. His inaugural address did not contain the most distant allusion to retirement at the expiration of his term. In his address to both houses of Congress last June, he again overlooked altogether this fundamental principle. Since then, himself and his organs have maintained an inscrutable silence in relation to this point. We know what were his views—but what they now are, it is impossible to divine, otherwise than by the presumptive evidence of his deeds. They are shrouded in more than Cimmerian darkness. Despite, however, of the guarded language of his adherents, their unmeasured and untempered vituperation of Mr. Clay, whom it is well known the mass of the whig party regard as the can idate for the succession, "denotes a shrivelled forgone conclusion," and scarcely leaves a doubt of the intentions of Mr. Tyler, provided he can rally around him the materials necessary for the contest.—To that effect his coadjutors appear to be even now engaged in ceaseless travail.

But we are loth to do Mr. Tyler injustice, and we are unwilling to pre-judge him. He has been pledged in spirit and in truth to a single term, and it may be that he intends to redeem his pledge. Yet in our present ignorance and with strong indirect evidence against him, it needs an absolute demonstration of his principles, to convince the community that he has not abandoned the very inscription stone of Gen. Hasrr on's administration. We therefore distinctly call upon the Madisonian to answer the question, "*Does Mr. Tyler intend offering for re-election?*" We call upon his organ here—upon the MORNING ADVERTISER, to respond to the query. These journals must be aware that a frank avowal of Mr. Tyler's views becomes, in the present confused condition of public opinion, absolutely necessary. An open and candid declaration that he does not intend running for a second term, will go far towards placing him *redux in curia*. It will convince the whigs that whatever errors may have distinguished his administration, they were honest ones, and did not originate in any ulterior intentions. The people who placed him in power, are solicitous of learning his opinions—the press which sustained him—of which this has been an humble but a steadfast and strenuous coadjutor—invoke him to reply. Nothing more is needed to satisfy the public mind—nothing less will suffice.

THE TRIAL OF McLEOD.

The prospect of McLeod's acquittal, or rather that he will not be found guilty, grows more favorable as the trial progresses. The proceedings on the 5th day are of interest. The depositions of Mr Allen McNab, of Mouth Harris, Light, Scudder, Jr. and others, most of whom lived opposite to the village of the Caroline, and participated in the events of the time in the court. They prove conclusively that McLeod was not a party in that affray that he was not on board the *Caroline* that he had no hand in that dark transaction. Take for instance the following extract from the deposition of John Harris of the town of London:

"I have no personal acquaintance with Alexander McLeod, and am not certain that I ever spoke to him in my life. I knew him by sight, and not for a longer period than a week. I recollect the destruction of the Caroline. I was in Chippewa a week or ten days before that occurrence. I was in that expedition, and was engaged under Captain Drew in removing the boats; and I had every opportunity that an officer has of seeing and noticing those engaged. Alexander McLeod was not in any of the boats of that name.—I was in the boat with Captain Drew, and saw all the persons in the boat. McLeod was not in, nor did I see him at any time. I was one of the boarding party, and boarded her after the school house. I went forward to the forecastle hatchway, and was in her cabin also. I believe I was the last person who left her. With reference to Alexander McLeod, he was not with the assailants, nor did he have anything to do with the destruction of the Caroline."

The evidence is co-roborated by that of several other witnesses, whose depositions and cross examinations have been carefully collected and presented to the court. It will be difficult to contradict the proofs of an *alibi* so strong, though circumstantial.

FRENCH FRIGATES.—The Norfolk Beacon says, the division of the West India squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Arnous, consisting of the frigate L'Armide, Capt Gattier, brigs Bisson, Capt D'Anguillecourt and L'Aurie, Capt Louvel, sailed on Thursday for Martinique. This squadron has been on our waters for about six weeks, and has not, we learn, lost a man by desertion or sickness. The deportment of the officers and crews was correct and gentlemanly, and we learn that they left our harbor highly gratified by the hospitalities of our citizens.

BELLEVUE BURST.—The Richmond *Compiler* of the 11th, states that this noble edifice was consumed by fire on the night of the 9th inst. It has fallen a prey to the evil passions of some vile incendiary. It is presumed that the fatal torch was applied to the garret, as the fire first burst through the roof of the building. It was situated about a mile from Richmond, and was the property of Mrs Mayo, the widow of Col. John Mayo and mother in-law of Gen'l Winfield Scott. Not a cent of insurance had been effected, as it was unfortunately supposed to be fire proof.

ON DIT.—It was currently reported about town yesterday, (says the Savannah *Republican* of the 13th) that a letter had been received from the up country, stating that three of our Representatives, Messrs. NISBET, DAWSON and ALFORD, were about resigning their seats in Congress. From a letter published in the Griffin *Jeffersonian* of the 7th inst, received last evening, dated at La Grange, Troup County, it would appear that so far as one of them is concerned, the report is true. The letter states that Col. Alford had already sent his resignation to the Governor. We hope, however, that the rumor may prove untrue.

TENNESSEE.—Our dates from Nashville are to the 8th. The Legislature assembled on the 5th instant. SAMUEL TURNEY, Esq., of White, was elected Presidents of the Senate, by a nearly unanimous vote. He is a brother of Hopkins L. Turney—a locofoco, elected from a whig county and pledged to support whig measures.

BURCHETT DOUGLAS, Esq., (jr.) of Fayette, was chosen Speaker of the House by a vote of 38 to 35—precisely the whig majority in that body. The election of inferior officers in both branches was made without regard to political principles.

No election had been held for U. S. Senators at the latest accounts.

THE EVENING POST.—We have at length seen a number of this new journal. It is conducted by Messrs. PALMER, EMMERSON & Co., and is intended as a medium of commercial and literary intelligence. In politics it is neutral, or, rather independent. The specimen before us is a favorable one, and shows that its editors are men of ability and industry. May it prosper.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.—Fragments of a vessel have drifted ashore at Charlotte, Lake Ontario, together with a quantity of staves, &c., and five turpaulin hats. It appears to have been a British vessel, and no doubt is entertained that all on board perished.

☞ The Natchitoches *Herald* justly complains of the great irregularities of the mails between New Orleans and that place. Communications between the two cities require sixteen days to reach either.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Seventy eight counties give McDonald 2,951 majority. The remainder will increase it slightly. The representatives elected thus far stand locofocos 134—whigs 100.

SLAVES.—According to the last census, the total number of slaves in the United States, is 2,487,213. Males 1,246,408—females 1,240 805.

HOUSE SQUADRON.—We copy from the Charleston *Courier*, the names and rates of the vessels composing the Home Squadron. The following is the list:—

Independence, Razee, rated 54 guns.
Columbia, Frigate, 1st class, 44 guns.
Falmouth, and Yorktown, sloops of war, 20 guns.
Boxer and Grampus, schooners, 10 guns.
Missouri and Mississippi, steamers.

THE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—A letter in the Albany Argus, dated Springfield, Mass., Oct. 7th, mentions the death of Mr. Edwin Brewer, of Westfield, one of the persons wounded by the collision of cars near the last mentioned place on Tuesday afternoon. This is the fourth death which has occured in consequence of the accident; the other victims being Mr. Warren (the conductor) a child of Mr. Whittier, and a child of Mrs Bloodgood. Another child of Mrs Bloodgood's is not likely to recover, and a third is very dangerously hurt.—*Journal of Com.*

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

DANIEL C. PAYNE.—An inquest was held by Justice Merritt, of Hoboken, acting as Coroner, on the body of this individual, at Hoboken this morning.—It appeared in evidence that since the death of Mary Rogers, the deceased had been greatly dejected in mind, which had increased upon him. On Thursday afternoon he left his brother's residence apparently well. He was next seen, a few hours after on the spot where Miss Rogers is said to have been murdered with some writing before him, but took no notice of any one. About ten o'clock at night he called at the tavern in the village, having lost his hat and apparently much intoxicated, but with rather an unusually glossy appearance. He soon left the house, having been provided with a hat, and was next seen about daybreak on Friday morning lying beside the road, suspension, and almost senseless. He was roused up and was again seen in the forenoon in a similar condition.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon he was seen sitting on one of the benches near the race, leaning his head down. At five o'clock he was found, having fallen back wards from the bench, on which his feet rested, and was raised up alive, but immediately ceased to breathe.

This morning his hat and handkerchief and a bro ken vial having the odour of laudanum were found on the spot where Miss Rogers is supposed to have been murdered. The papers found upon his person prove to be of no value in relation to the development of the murder of Miss Rogers. A post mortem examination is now taking place, after which the Jury will render their verdict.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We clip the following from a neutral paper—the Concordia *Intelligencer*. It is an eloquent rebuke of the pro slavish and malignant resiners of locofocism, who continue to spit their venom on a good man's grave

Hard cider has lost its charms! And coons, log cnps, and the various other paraphernalia which excited his votaries last fall, are now ugly monsters, hideous and detestable beings, not fit to take up an incre dulous smile. *Grand Gulf Advertiser.*

We quote the above as a specimen of partisan reason and logic, and for the purpose of making a remark or two. We hold ourself as a target for all such reasons and stuff. We recollect, with proud satisfaction, the enthusiasm excited throughout the Union by hard cider and the emblems of log cabins, we recollect that we admired it and gloried in it. We do not see in it—no one man can claim such honor; it sprang from the bosoms of the good and virtuous, and every American heart was animated with a great honorable display of virtuous enthusiasm! And why was it that the old in a and young men, the mothers and daughters of the land joined the hard cider parties, and were gloried in the display of flags, log cabins, and other interesting emblems which the editor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser recoils at? It was to rebuke all such impudent slang as that we have just quoted from his pen—to vote to teach demagogues and corruptionists, to thrust out the selfish corrupting tide of the Potomac, or the port of a Senator, that the people could get along very well without distortion or the publication of slang and stuff. We remember well, and so remember it with pleasure, the pure and lofty feelings which animated society in America during the political campaign of last autumn. The people rose to the occasion, and the old soldier, a patriot, a good man, overcame all—he was the finest simplicity and the honored sacrifice of the land gather together by hundreds and thousands, and join their brothers and husbands in a common effort to redeem the country from the control of a party that called only for the spoils of government. We should never forget that campaign of intelligence and fury. What politicians have since done we do not apologize for, but we shall not that civil liberty is safe so long as the people can be aroused as they were last summer. *The Grand Gulf Advertiser,* and other party papers of its kith and kin, may work away until their calves become grey and toothless, and they will never be able with slang like the above to accumulate the *sesterces* or quarters as it was announced in behalf of Tiberius. We love simple sentences, there are always better than hypocritical pledges to in behalf of a certain mode of appointing postmasters. While we have a political opinion we shall express it in accordance with proud conviction. "Experience is the best compass" We might enlarge this article until it got out of sight, but we have said enough.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 13, 1841.

DISASTER AT SEA.—The sloop Emma and others, Capt Hazard, arrived at the port yesterday in 30 hours from Providence, R. I. on the 28th ult., in ballast, for Philadelphia. On Sunday, 3d inst. encountered a severe gale which carried away boat, stove in companion, and swept two casks of water from the deck, leaving but fifteen gallons on board. She was likewise topped down and shifted her ballast. After the gale had subsided, she scudded before the wind one day, when the Captain found himself so far south that he put away for this port. On the 5th inst., lat. 30 50, lon. 73 15, spoke brig Georgia, of and, for Rio Grande, Mouse, from the Western Islands, who kindly supplied them with water.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Kingston, (Jam)—Per brig Argo—[illegible] bbls flour, 60 [illegible] 8 bags bread, 9 do corn.

Mobile—Per schr Commercial—[illegible] bbls bacon, 12 do lard, 12 do do bacon.

IMPORTS

Philadelphia—Per brig Argo—[illegible] bbls whiskey, 1 do [illegible] 1 do [illegible] 1 do [illegible]