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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1842.

The consistency of the locofocos is as conspicuous as their veracity. In one breath they clamor at the whigs as a party which never has revealed its principles, and in the next they berate us for the non-fulfilment of the promises made during the election campaign of 1840. Best they charge us with concealing our opinions, and then accuse us of the failure of all our plans. This is a convenient and highly rational mode of condemning the whigs.

We, however, are willing to admit that the whigs did promise better times and a sound currency on the accession of Gen. HARRISON? What did this mean? Why neither more nor less, than that the practical enforcement of whig principles would improve the financial condition of the country, as well as restore its dignity, preserve its honor, and reinstate its tottering morality. What were those principles? They were few and simple. A National Bank to provide an uniform and safe currency, every where convertible into gold and silver, a general Bankrupt Law; a Tariff to foster American industry and exclude the competition of foreign pauperism; the rigid separation of government patronage from elective franchise; penal laws for government defaulters; and one pre-sidential term. Had General HARRISON lived, there is not an earthly doubt that these principles would have been carried into successful operation, and the fundamental axioms of the whig party would have brought back the country to its prestine prosperity.

The death of the patriot of North Bend was a grievous national calamity, for it placed in power one whose cardinal qualities were ingratitude and treachery. But a few months had elapsed after that melancholy event, before every whig principle was utterly discarded. Locofocoism reigned once more in the high places of the government. The honest and persevering endeavors of the whigs to introduce reform into the administration, to carry out the precepts of Gen. HARRISON, to better the currency, to restore the land fund to its legitimate owners, were all scouted and frustrated. Whiggery was a term of reproach in the mind of our new ruler, and the pernicious counsels of locofocoism were alone suffered to prevail. Can it be wondered at that under such inauspicious circumstances, with a traitor president, busily employed in thwarting and defeating every good measure, that the "better times" predicted by the whigs did not follow? The supporters of HARRISON predicted their promises upon the prospect of a whig administration. Scarcely had the new administration sprung into existence, ere it became tainted with locofocoism. It is now wholly and essentially adverse to whig principles, and yet the locofocos with cool audacity speak of the present executive as a whig, his rules as a whig *administration*, and taunt us with the failure of our hope and violation of our pledges. Such unpardonable and unfounded reproaches may do very well for mere electioneering cant, but they are unworthy the dictates of any honorable mind, and are too false and flimsy to excite other emotions than contempt.

THE LATE Session of Congress lasted 269 days. The second session under Mr. Van Buren's administration extended through a period of 229 days. At the latter session there were—

Reports made.	Bills reported.	Bills passed House	Bills passed Senate
716	524	211	

At the present session there were—

Reports made.	Bills Reported.	Bills passed.
1,098	610	299

Besides one hundred private bills engrossed and ready for their final passage. The general result of this comparison, says the *Intelligencer*, is, that this Congress has made more reports, passed more public laws and done more important business than any Congress which ever convened since the formation of the Government.

We are glad to perceive that our friend NORMAN, the well known bookseller of Camp street, is making arrangements for the publication of his very interesting researches into the antiquities of Central America. Our readers may remember, some months ago, a brief account which we gave of the numerous remarkable discoveries made by Mr. NORMAN. He brought with him from Yucatan some curious specimens of the agricultural skill of the pristine inhabitants of that country, a description of which appeared in our paper. We predict for his work an interest and popularity scarcely inferior to the famous production of CATHERWOOD.

CONCERT. Our musical friends will hear in mind that the Sacred Music Society give a concert this evening at Clapp's Church, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. The selections of pieces is extremely choice, and we do not doubt that ample pecuniary success will be done them by the amateurs.

REMOVAL.—Our friend J. A. BEARD, Esqr, has removed his office from the Camp street Auction Mart to 49 Magazine street, where he intends to devote his attention to sales of real estate, negroes, bank and insurance stock, &c. in the several Exchanges of the city.

THE BODY OF CAPT. CORMIER, of the brig *Apalachi*, we, has been subjected to the autopsy of several enlightened physicians. The contents of the stomach and viscera are to be thoroughly analyzed, and the medical gentlemen will report in a day or two, as to the existence of traces of poison.

SINGULAR.—A highly respectable physician of this city informs us, that a few days ago, a lady was so suddenly taken with violent pains, that he was obliged to make an operation of making an addition to her family, was aroused from her sleep by the pangs of travail, and that she had scarcely time to utter an exclamation, before becoming a mother. Such an occurrence does not occur in a million of cases.

THE MODE APPORTIONING the congressional districts of New York, which passed the state senate unanimously—(a somewhat proof of fairness in these Gerrymandering times,) was amended in the house so as almost entirely to destroy its character. On being returned to the Senate, it was rejected by a large majority. The House, however, insisted on its amendments, and the subject has been referred to a committee of conference.

LORD ASHBURTON left New-York on the 4th inst. in the frigate *Warspite* for England. Naval courtesies were interchanged between the *Warspite* and *North Carolina*. Salutes were fired from on board both vessels. The *Warspite* then hoisted the American flag at the main, manned her yards, and fired 21 guns, her crew cheering repeatedly. The *North Carolina* hoisted in return the red cross of St. George at her fore and returned the salute. Shortly after the *Warspite* left her anchorage, in tow of two steamboats, and proceeded on her voyage.

An insane man (says the Natchez Courier of Tuesday) was brought up before one of our city Magistrates, yesterday, on a charge of stealing. Upon examination he was interrogated as to his name, to which he replied that it was "GOD ALMIGHTY!" We make mention of it as one of the peculiarities of the disordered mind, whose mysterious workings Divinity only can fathom. The man, we understand, was committed.

THE LEGISLATURE in Savannah, at the municipal election on the 5th inst., carried their whole ticket by a little over one hundred majority. The whigs succeeded last year, but in general the locofocos have rolled some 700 to 100 majority in that city.

LETTERS FROM THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC, is the title of an interesting series of travelling sketches for sale at Morgan's Literary Depot.

JAMES RAFFERTY, Esqr, long known as a great stage owner and chad contractor, died at Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., after a very long and severe illness.

THE TEXAS TREATY.—Our readers may remember, not mentioning, sometime in the last week of the late session, that a commercial convention, concluded between the United States and Texas, had been laid before the Senate by the President of the United States for ratification. We learn, upon inquiry, that owing to the late period at which that treaty was sent in, it was not practicable for the Senate to act upon it before adjournment. It will come up, of course, among the first things to be acted upon when the Senate is again in session.

We understand that the Hon. JAMES REILY, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, between whom and the Secretary of State this treaty was concluded, having accomplished that desirable object, has resigned his trust, and departed hence on his return to Texas.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ Here are some good things from the laughter-provoking wight of the Louisville *Journal*:

A VALUABLE RECRUIT.—Mr. B. D. CROSSWHITE, editor of the new whig paper at Maysville, was, not long ago, the editor of a virulent locofoco paper at that place. He has nobly come out from among his old associates. His walk is proud and erect now, if his name is Crossbushaw.

EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—During Mr. VAN BUREN's progress in the South and West on an electioneering tour, at one of the towns he visited, he was met (says the Lexington Intelligencer) by a number of citizens, as usual, who had assembled to show honor to the ex-President, and as was also usual, a locofoco was put up to address him and welcome him among them. The speaker, in allusion to the retirement of their guest from public life, thus addressed him:—"Sir, after having served the term for which you had been elected by a free people, *you retired from office with almost the entire approbation of the country.*"

☞ We suppose the whigs will acknowledge that they made the bankrupt law.—*Hill.*

Yes, if the locofocos will acknowledge that they made the bankrupts.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.—The New-York American of Monday afternoon says—

It is believed that at the time of the passage of the tariff, there were over 200,000 persons out of work in the manufactories and workshops of New-York and New England. A large proportion of these people will resume their labors in the course of this month.

In every direction we hear that the factories are preparing to employ extra hands. The Mattewan factory set 400 to work last Monday. A gentleman (Mr. Tech, late of the firm of Phelps, Dodge and Tech,) left the city on Saturday, to put his factory in operation at Haverstraw, which employs over 200 persons.—20,000 persons, who were idle a month ago, are again at work. The prospect brightens.

The New-York Journal of Commerce of Monday, 2 p. m. says—

There was a decided improvement in the state of trade the past week. The grocers and jobbers are now considerably occupied with country dealers. As much business is going on in the state of affairs warrants, and the appearance is that a fair and healthy business will be done this fall.

Ohio.—The following spirited account of the feeling among the indomitable whigs of the Buckeye state, is from the Ohio *State Journal*. The 1st of October will bring rout and confusion upon the Gerrymandering locofocos of Ohio:

"One' *Gen. Apathy*,' heretofore an officer of high rank and extensive influence in the whig party in this state, has been for several weeks past missing, and is supposed to have deserted and gone over to the enemy. No reward will be paid for his apprehension, but if any intelligence can be obtained of his whereabouts, his regimentals and side arms will be conveyed to him.

"*Gen. Enthusiasm*, formerly an officer of distinguished merit, but more latterly retired from the service, is supposed to be commanding. His appearance again in the field has inspired our troops with invincible courage, and struck terror to the hearts of all their foes. Under the auspices of this tried leader, this division of the grand whig army will be found unconquerable."

INVENTION OF THE CHINESE.—It has been said that the Chinese possess strong imitative faculties, but are entirely wanting in the inventive. The following fact, however, disproves this belief, if it is true of them, as a London paper asserts, that they have discovered, during the process of the growth of the plants, the means of so transforming or training their roots as to make them assume the shapes of various animals. A singular curiosity supposed by some to be the root of the large Chinese Dogrose, and by others to be the root of the vine, has been sent from China as a present to the Queen. It is about three feet in length, and of a proportionate height, and bears a close and extraordinary resemblance to the shape of a Chinaman, with his legs and feet, head, tail, and body, with its shaggy mane, most rudely perfect. By what means the Chinese acquire this mode of expanding and shaping the roots of plants is a matter of conjecture, though many ingenious inquiries and researches have been made on the subject. But this does not appear so extraordinary as the power some of the Chinese possess of dwarfing plants; for it is known they will produce an oak, not more than five or six inches in height, bearing acorns, and the same with respect to orange and lemon trees, of the same dwarfish character, also bearing fruit. Some specimens of these trees have occasionally been brought to England; but none have lived for any length of time.—*N. Y. Morn. Post.*

"What a habit we have of swinging side to side" as the pendulum said to Capt. TYLER.

THE PORTRAITS.

Who has forgotten Mr. Calhoun's description of Gen. Jackson or the contemptuous language used by him in relation to Mr. Van Buren in a speech delivered in the Senate while Mr. Van Buren was President of that body?

Here is his portrait of Gen. Jackson:

"Gen. Jackson (said Mr. C.) has many high qualities; has courage and firmness; is bold, warlike and *audacious*—though *not true to his word or faithful to his pledges!*"

Here are falsehood and treachery charged upon the old hero in one breath.

Now look at his picture of Mr. Van Buren:

"Mr. Van Buren (said he in the same speech) has none of these recommendations; he is not of the race of the lion or tiger; he belongs to a lower order—the *fox and the weasel!*"

This was Mr. Calhoun's language in 1836. And this is the man that is now about casting himself into the arms of the friends of the men he thus stigmatized.—*Knoxville Register.*

PERILS OF THE SEA.—The Salem Mercury gives the following account of a case of mutiny and murder at sea.

"The ship Sumatra, Silver, hence, was at Batavia May 3—119 days passage. In a letter from Captain S., he says—"On the 3d April, Java Head bearing S. by W. 1-2 W., 25 miles distant, I saw under our lee a sail that appeared to be in distress. I immediately bore down for her, and brought to under the lee of the British barque Kilmars of Glasgow; her topsails were lowered; courses hauled up partly, threshing and bulging split, and, to my great astonishment, saw no one up on deck but a female, who appeared to be almost frantic with despair; we immediately got our boat out, and brought her on board the Sumatra.

She was a young lady, eighteen years of age, the wife of Captain Smith, of the barque. She stated that the Kilmars left Batavia two months previous with a cargo of sugar for Europe; that soon after leaving, the crew mutinied and came near killing the Captain (her husband) and herself—but the Captain finally succeeded in securing them below in different parts of the ship, and endeavored with only two boys to assist him, to work the ship back to Batavia; and on the morning previous to my meeting them, *she missed her husband and the boys.* She thought that a part of the crew, in the night, had freed themselves and thrown the Captain and boys overboard, and taken the boat and pulled for the land.

Her feelings can be better imagined than described. After searching the ship for her husband, and being convinced that he could not be on board, she took her stand at the 'rail,' firmly resolved, should the mutineers break loose, to commit herself to the sea, rather than fall into their merciless hands.

In twenty minutes after she got on board the Sumatra, and while I was considering the practicability of getting the ship into port, I perceived by the aid of my glass, the men crawling from the hatches, and liberating each other; they then ran aft, and not her 'helm hard up,' and, her head sails filled. I immediately filled away' the 'Sumatra,' gathering head way very quick, I enabled us to avoid them, or otherwise they might have given us much trouble, as there was a high sea on at the time; they looked several times astern, before morning the sun was fifteen miles to leeward. The Dutch Governor took care of the lady, as there is no English Consul here."

MR. CURTIS, the whig (?) collector of the New York Custom-House, a few days ago removed thirteen night watchmen, because they happened to prefer HENRY CLAY to JOHN TYLER.

☞ A carpenter's shop in Gravier street, between Carondelet and Baronne, was consumed by fire on Tuesday night.

☞ We are indebted to the steamboat *J. M. White* for late St. Louis and other river papers.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

I perceive that my name has appeared in your paper of this day as a candidate for the office of representative from the parish of Jefferson to the state legislature.

Whilst I tender the expression of my unlimited gratitude to my friends, I must at the same time declare that, on this occasion, I find it impossible to accept of the honor intended by them to be conferred upon me.

I remain, respectfully,
Your obedient servt.
F. DUGUE, Jr.

sept 15, 1842.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You will please announce that the Honorable Lewis Bellow will be supported by a large majority of the voters of the parish of Jefferson, at the election for representative for said parish in the state legislature.

sept 15 tf MANY VOTERS OF JEFFERSON PARISH.

CHEAP COAL

THE subscribers have on hand a remnant of Scotch coal, which they will sell at fifty cents per barrel, (if taken from the lot over at Rampart and Bienville streets) payable in notes of the 1st and 2d mun ciplities,) in lots to suit purchasers.

Also,
A few boxes superior sperm candles, which they will sell low to close an invoice.
B. R. A SOULIE,
s13 85 Bienville street, up stairs.

Elie Victor Jourdain vs. J. B. V. Jourdain.

PARISH COURT—No. 15,189—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Monday the 17th October, 1842, at 12 o'clock m., the hereinafter described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, located in the Bloick building thereon, situated in Bayonne street, between Conti and Canal streets, in the faubourg St Mary of the city aforesaid, thirty feet front on the said Bayonne street, English measure, by one hundred and forty-three feet in depth on one line, and one hundred and thirty-six feet in depth on the other side, French measure, forming part of lot number forty-five, on a plan made by Jacques Tassone, then city surveyor, on the 10th October, 1816, and deposited in the office of Marie de Armas, late notary, on the 14th November of the same year.

Terms, cash.
V. ALLAIN,
s15 3t in 30d Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

Estate of S. Cucullu vs. Joseph Barthet.

PARISH COURT—No. 10,132—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Parish Court in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Thursday the Fifteenth September, 1842, at 12 o'clock m., the hereinafter described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:

A lot of ground situate in faubourg Tremé, in this parish, and designated by the Roman numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,