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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, OCTOBER 15, 1839.

WEAK INVENTIONS OF THE ENEMY

We do not know which is the most conspicuous feature in some of the loco foco organs—their stupidity or their dishonesty. Many of them, indeed, are endowed with an ample share of both these anomalous qualities, which they display *pari passu*, with an imperturbable self complacency, that would be amusing, were it not contemptible.

Any one that requires an illustration of the utter baseness and shamelessness, has only to open one of these manufactories of modern democracy, at a time when the patent stereotyped charges against the whig candidate for the presidency, which proclaim the whole party to be composed of federalists. This is a most striking example, and the dishonesty of those who have originated so stale and senseless an accusation is manifest, because they know it to be false, while their stupidity is glaring, because they are silly enough to think that the credulity of their readers will keep pace with the number of their inventions. Federalism, forsooth! Why the thunder do not the administration and the rankest old blue light federalists in the nation? We presume that the principles of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Hon. RICHARD RUSH, Chief Justice TANEY, Hon. HENRY HUBBARD, Hon. GIDEON FITZ WELL, CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, PRESTICE OF New York and a host of others, are pretty well known to all who have taken the trouble to follow the events of political history for the last twenty years. We need hardly tell any man of ordinary intelligence, that the individuals just mentioned, who are now the main pillars of *democracy*, (heaven save the mark!) were denounced and notorious some years since for the extreme length to which they pushed ultra-federal opinions—Yet such is the brazen-faced effrontery of some of the loco foco journals, that they term a party of whilst such men are the leaders, democratic, and dub their opponents federalists. They really believe that the people will be imposed upon by such pitiable slang—A common drunkard hiccupping the principles of temperance, or Swartwout and Price writing homilies on virtue, integrity and patriotism, would scarcely be more revolting to common sense than are such exhibitions of loco-foco honesty.

Another beautiful specimen of their proficiency in cant was may be seen in their persevering attempt to confound together the whigs and the abolitionists—of course they must believe that the honest, easy, gullible whigs never heard of Dr. Duncan, ex-senator Morris, senator TAPPAN, MARCUS MORTON, &c. and JAMES WOODBURN, and others. Oh, no! These good and true loco foco abolitionists become by a sort of magical metamorphosis, the deadliest foes to the fanatics from the moment they occupy high stations in the gift of the administration. *Exempli gratia*—Benjamin Tappan, who, although he declared that the severe insurrectionists at Southampton did not deserve cutting their masters' throats, was discovered to be a hearty anti-abolitionist, the very instant he was elected United States senator from Ohio. On the other hand, these same shrewd and scrupulous loco-focos made the amazing discovery that Messrs. WISE and Stanly, both of whom live in slave holding states, and own that species of property, were abolitionists, because perceiving the political drift of the Abbeville resolutions presented in congress last winter, they refused to give them their sanction. For proofs of this, vide the *Globe*, during the last session, and pending the North Carolina and Virginia elections, and other administration journals *passim*.

While the locofoco game seek to establish the moral character of the opposition, their own party is the most striped and pie-bald faction that ever was formed of the shreds and patches of a dozen political sects. They are composed of a sub stratum of really honest, and well meaning, though misguided individuals, with a huge medley superstructure of fools and knaves, nullifiers, agrarians, infidels, and tyrants and tobicat.

MORE INCENDIARY ATTEMPTS—SAFETY OF THE CITY—PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

In addition to the incendiary attempt of which we made mention yesterday, there were two others on Saturday night, both in the third municipality. One of these was in a house situated in Craps street, between Bagatelle and Saint Antony. A quantity of combustible matter had been secreted in the rear of the premises. It was providentially discovered and extinguished by a foreman of one of the fire engines of the neighborhood. Under the door of a dwelling in Victory, near Spain street, was found a bundle filled with rags, four or matches, cakes of rosin and dried sponge, which had been saturated with turpentine, and set on fire. At the time that the watch man perceived it, the door had caught, and but for timely aid the house would have speedily been in flames. We know this information from the most unquestionable sources.

We would counsel the authorities of the third municipality to be particularly vigilant, as it seems likely, that in consequence of the immense number of wooden structures in the lower part of the city, the efforts of these scoundrels will be specially directed to that quarter. A considerable number of strangers from Mobile have lately made their appearance in our streets. Many of them are, no doubt, unfortunate creatures rendered destitute by the late calamities—But there are among them several of very doubtful character and who require a strict surveillance to be kept upon their conduct and movements. We are told that on Saturday evening, numbers of suspicious looking strangers were observed prowling about the lower faubourgs, keeping within the shade of the rows of houses, and peeping about whenever they thought themselves unnoticed. The negroes, too, should be carefully watched, and the ordinances relative to their appearance in the streets after certain hours and their carrying fire-arms, ought to be rigidly enforced.

The council of the third municipality, at a late meeting, adopted some wise precautionary measures, which we highly approve. Among other resolutions we note empowering the captain of the guard to examine all steamboats arriving from Mobile, and arrest all suspicious persons found on board. If properly enforced this measure will, we are certain, prove productive of great good. It is altogether probable that the wretches who fired our outer city, having consummated their work of destruction, will resort to New Orleans, as an excellent field for their diabolical trade. By proper exertions and activity we may be enabled both to prevent them from executing their infernal projects, and to detect the execrable authors of the conflagrations in Mobile. Now is the very period for the utmost vigilance and caution. This is none of the cases in which prevention is to be thousand times better than cure. To discover and punish the atrocious villains, who have been guilty of the vilest of crimes, is an effort worthy the display of extraordinary energy and zeal. The impulses of individual interest should render us indefatigable in this enterprise. Every man, however humble, has a stake in our city—property of some sort, if only his stock of clothing, which is endangered by incendiarism—Every man, therefore, should strive to his utmost ability to promote the great object in view—the preservation of our city, and the discovery of those who have left Mobile in ruins. That there is an extensive plot for the reduction to ashes the cities of the south-east is almost considered indubitable by recent events. The commencement in this appalling project, have already succeeded in Mobile, and partially in Vicksburg and Natchez. They will now lay their train in New Orleans and strive to desolate our city by the torch of the incendiary. Our citizens must be on the alert—they must deeply and permanently rue their carelessness. When they *must be*—we might add, they will be on it then. The different councils, the resolutions, the watching men, the military companies are all commendable—they evince determination, energy and public spirited vigilance. God grant that they may reap the reward of success, and in the detection of some, if not all of the miscreants.

[☞ We understand that the council of the third municipality have made an appropriation of a sum of money to be placed in the hands of the mayor, for contingent expenses which may be called for in the attempts of the authorities to ferret out incendiaries. We presume that the councils of the first and third municipalities will follow so good an example.

LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter, received at the Merchants' Exchange, dated *Philadelphia, October, 1839.*

We had a most disastrous fire last night, and the whole square of houses destroyed is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to one million of dollars. The conflagration commenced in the wharf below Chestnut street, and ran through to Front street, consuming about 30 houses. The property was supposed to be insured.

The space between Chamber and Reader streets, in Broadway has been fixed upon as the site of the new theatre in New York. The gas and costs $300,000, and the building will require an outlay of $150,000 more. The first amount has already been provided for. It is stated that the advantages of the location are very great.

REPORT OF BURIALS IN THE THREE CITY CEMETERIES.

From the Picayune Field, up to Sunday, 13th inst.

Cemeteries.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Protestant,	10	3	3
Catholic,	3	1	4
Hebrew,	10	5	2
Potter's Field,	19	4	6
Lafayette,	7	2	3
Girod,	13	3	3
Total,	59	19	15

Interments at the Catholic and Protestant cemeteries for the week ending Sunday, 13th—16; fever 6

INTERMENTS—At the Catholic cemetery, Oct. 14, interments 1—fever none. At the Protestant cemetery, interments none.

Bayou cemetery, Oct. 14.—Interments, 6; from the hospital, 4; fever 3

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Oct. 14—up to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	15
Yellow Fever	8
Deaths	3

HEALTH OF DONALDSONVILLE

During the last week there has been much sickness in Donaldsonville. Several deaths have occurred principally among strangers.

THE BILIOUS FEVER is making terrible ravages in Franklin in this state. Among the deaths we notice that of Firmen G. Birdsall, Esq., a respectable merchant.

BENNETT, the unsparing scourge, in his *Herald* of the 6th, gives a most amusing slap upon the cheek of the inspired Ann street editor. A musical teaching philosophy to Lewis Tappan's wife, in the person of Hertford to Lewis Tappan's wife, in the person of Hertford. The picture shall be filled in for him, but the discretion of that budget of fun and humor, we entrust to the reader.

[From the Louisville City Gazette.]

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

Every one remembers the anecdote of the girl who went entirely through the canes twice in search of a ill, tapering, graceful, straight and handsome reed, nd, being arrived at the outer edge, was soon pulled up short by coming with a crooked one at last, although she had passed under similar canes in the brake. Yesterday we were so much pained, as the institution some months ago had to wound, not way through a cane-brake, but throughout the pile of newspapers which is annually to make Aulus Hirtius's annual groan. We chronicle had since delighted them from New Orleans and as oral from Alabama. The assault had having arrived ate on Saturday evening, preclude the examination of that budget. It was quite late—we delivered it till yesterday morning, when we rolled up our sleeves and went to work in earnest, for Sunday is no day of rest to us printers. We ran through paper of paper in search of something new. The Great Western, upon which we had relied for furnishing interlogue, and apt anecdote from New York on the evening of the 5th. So we were brought to a stand-still in that quarter. On, on we went through at least a hundred Patriots, Intelligencers, Examiners, Bulletins, Beacons, Pioneers, Americans, Natives and True, Advocates, Expositors, Citizens, Sentinels, Gazettes, Whigs, Observers, Standards, Reviews, Journals, Chronicles, Commercials, Mercantiles, Heralds, and a score or two whose names we cannot now remember, but we did not find one that would interest—at least we thought so; and when we had burrowed over the last of these heaps but a dozen, we discovered in t our *material* for the day's paper had made itself scarce, we scratched away to the lee of our memories at those left. Whether we have chosen a "crooked reed" the reader can determine.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By T. MOSS & GARDEL, at their auction rooms No. 80 Toulouse street, at 10, a. m.—dry goods, &c.

By J. B. BLACKE, at the City Exchange, 81 Louis street, at 12 m.—one lot of ground, in the Lebanon Washington, with the improvements thereon

By the same, at the corner of Levee and Esplanade streets, at 1 past 4 p. m.—600 bags corn.

By R. B. SYKES, at No. 73 Bienville street, at 5 p. m.—4 hhds damaged tobacco.

By H. J. DOMINGON, on the Levee, fronting Conti street, at half past 4 o'clock—10 hhds and 1 brls sugar.

By the sheriff, at his auction store, No. 42 Toulouse street, at 10 a. m.—brandy cherries, cordials, and sundry other articles.

BY THE SHERIFF.

At the City Exchange, 81 Louis street, at 12 m.—a lot of ground, situated in the square comprised between St. Peter, Orleans and Chartres streets and the Exchange alley.

At the same time and place—three lots of ground, adjoining each other, situate in the faubourg St. Mary.

At the same time and place—three separate squares of ground, situated in the suburb Washington.

At the same time and place—five separate lots of ground, situated in faubourg Tremé.

To Messrs. Editors:—Please announce in your valuable paper that I retire U. CHENNEY, 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. 82

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Philadelphia—Per brig Susan—320 bales cotton, 300 kegs lard, 24 bales linsey, 10 casks lard, 1 package sundries.

Havana—Per polacre Assunta—400 bbls flour and 100 bales cotton.

Galveston—Per sch Rockwell—hd machinery, &c.

Mobile—Per sch Susan—1000 skin cotton, 10 bbls sugar, 900 sks bran, 70 do potatoes.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Pacific—4 cases sundries.

Liverpool—Per ship Cora—1 puncheon, on one and tenders to order.

Rotterdam, Bahamas—Per brig Christiana—6 bbls bark, 1 chest, 1 package.

Rio—Per brig Sabina—3400 bushels salt, to R. Gelpcke & Co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Bellefounder from Vicksburg, 98 bales cotton—S Whitney & co, 19; W & H Smith, 5; Curtis & Wallis, 20; Pleasants, Armstrong, Nalle and True, Ashleigh, Sandidge, Ewing & co, 2; Cockburn, Gilbert & co, 2; Sykes, Mix & Bonner, 2; Dick Lea, 10; Mallory, Pollard & co, 34; H Hart, 10; Hart & Bro, 2; Bowles, Perry & co, 2; Hart, Bro & co, 5; Wm Hart, 5; Wm Hart & Co, 5; Hart & Cromwell, 3; Franklin & Henderson, 1; Lauche & Trotter, 2; Mercer, Jennings & co, 2; Hall, Bro & co, 2; Merrill, Preston & co, 1; Merrill, Jennings & co, 2; Bowers, Hopkins & co, 1; Merrill, Stone & co, 2; Merrill & Bro, 2; Rodgers, Birch & co, 2; Merrill & Pentlow, 1; Lea & Richards, 1; Pentlow & Hall, 1; Pentlow & Bro, 1; Gooding & Bro, 1; Organ & Pentlow, 1.

Per steamboat Empress from St Louis—30 pcs baggings to G Sarpy; 1 do to Wm Christy; 1 do to Hall & Bro; 1 do to Hall & Bro; 1 do to Hall & Bro