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"Truth is our Guidance, and Public Justice our aim."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY,

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1840.

☞ The Mail failed again yesterday.

NEW YORK.

The election in New York for Governor, Lieut. Governor, thirty-four members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature took place on the 4th. About this day week we shall receive sufficient returns to enable us to say which party have succeeded.

New York, until 1837, had been uniformly a Jackson State. After the bank explosion of that year she veered round and abandoned the administration. Few States adhered more steadily to whig principles during its coercive years. But, last year, while the treachery of Mr. TYLER had for a time completely shaken the energies of whigs, and inspired renewed confidence in the hearts of their opponents, the Empire State was surrounded to locofocoism almost by despair. Our adversaries carried eighteen-twentyfths of the counties, every senatorial district save one, four-fifths of the Lower House and a majority of the Senate, while the popular vote showed a majority of over seventeen thousand in their favor.

This year the whigs have in a measure recovered from the lethargy into which they had fallen, and have battled against fearful odds. The combined influence of a horde of office holders, even more shameless and venal than those of Mr. VAN BUREN's administration, of Mr. WEBSTER's recent adhesion to the dominant powers, and of Mr. SPENCER's forgiveness, are all thrown in the scale against the simple name and popularity of Mr. CLAY, when the latter are employed to control a purely local contest. We have our misgivings of the result. That the voters of New York number a majority of whigs, we have little doubt, and we believe that exactly in proportion to the heaviness of the vote is the chance of a whig victory. But the causes to which we have adverted will exercise their power less in bringing suffrages to the enemy, than in deterring the doubtful, irresolute or timid among the whigs from voting. There are men who are astounded at recent developements that they know not where they stand, and will take no active part in political struggles, until they have, to their own minds at least, satisfactorily defined their position. However, a few days will solve all surmises and until then we remain prepared for defeat, but not hopeless of victory.

THE FRANKFORT CONVENTION.

The barbecue given by the Whigs of Kentucky on the 26th instant, at Frankfort, was attended by an immense concourse from all parts of the State. The town was literally crammed with human beings. The procession was formed about ten o'clock, and after marching through the streets, arrived at the Statehouse, where the Convention was organized by the appointment of THOMAS METCALFE President, and of twenty-two vice-presidents and two secretaries. After a few eloquent remarks from the President, DANIEL BRENT, esq. arose, and after a short address, proposed a number of highly spirited resolutions, which embody the principles of the Whig party. The 8th Resolution was as follows —

Resolved, That we recognise in our fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY, the faithful exponent of the principles we have announced, and that Kentucky heartily responds to the nomination which have been made of him by her sister States for the office of President of the United States.

As soon as it was read, the air was rent with the unbounded and enthusiastic shouts of the dense mass. In compliance with the invitation of a committee appointed for that purpose, Mr. CLAY appeared upon the stand, and addressed the multitude for the space of about three-quarters of an hour in one of his happiest efforts. At the close of his address, his auditors were too numerous for him to proceed, and it was with great difficulty that he was permitted to retire, which he did, amid the deafening shouts of that vast multitude which had greedily drank in the words that fell from his lips and were yet unsatisfied and eager for more.

The Convention was then addressed by the Hon. WM. OWSLEY and the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. The latter was in his happiest mood, and delighted hearers with bursts of eloquence, flashes of wit, keen of satire, and deep, powerful and overwhelming reasoning. At the conclusion of Mr. CRITTENDEN's speech, the crowd dispersed to the splendid barbecue which was furnished with an abundance of good cheer, and *unsophisticated with one drop of intoxicating liquor*. After dinner the multitude again collected and were addressed by General Leslie Combs, Hon. Garret Davis, Hon. John White (Speaker of the House of Representatives), Hon. L. W. Andrews, and a number of other gentlemen. A resolution was unanimously adopted, calling a State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the second Thursday in October 1843, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

THE STEAMBOAT ENGINEERS of Cincinnati have formed an association "to regulate and promote the moral, character and respectability of that class of men known as steamboat engineers." They have published articles of association, many of which are well calculated to further the design in view. The attention of the Association is particularly directed to the formation of good engineers, and most of its regulations apply to the qualifications, experience and good morals which are necessary to obtain for any applicant a diploma as a first rate and trust-worthy officer. The requirements upon this head are quite strict, and beyond an apprenticeship of six years before a diploma can be given as will be seen by the following article:

Art 4th.—Any applicant for admission into this Association, who shall have had six years practical experience as a steamboat engineer, and can give satisfactory evidence to this Association that he possesses sufficient energy of character, good morals, and a proper attention to his duties, shall be entitled to membership, and shall receive a diploma from this Association, empowering him to act as chief engineer on any high pressure steamboat navigating the western and southern waters."

Other articles abridge the term of apprenticeship in respect to the applicants whose former employments were such as to make them familiar with the nature of steam engines—as for instance, such as have served a regular apprenticeship to engine makers, &c. &c.

To ensure sober and attentive habits in the members of the Association, the 19th article provides that,

Any member who shall be known to be guilty of any misdemeanor, such as intoxication, street brawls or other riotous conduct, by which the interests of his employer, or the respectability and reputation of this Association may be affected, upon full conviction thereof, before this Association, for the first offence shall be fined ten dollars, and for the second offence his diploma shall be recalled, and he shall be suspended from all connection with the Association, nor shall he receive any aid whatever from the Society for the term of one year thereafter, and for the third offence he shall be finally expelled from the Association."

The Association prohibits the discussion of "wages" by the Society, in any of its meetings.

Art 15th—No member will ever be permitted to recommend any stated wages, or attempt to regulate the salaries of engineers; nor will the subject of wages be permitted to be discussed by the Society at any of the meetings."

We trust that the benefits contemplated by the Association, may soon be experienced by the public, in the absence of those terrible disasters that have made the navigation of the western rivers an adventure of no mean peril.

SUICIDE.—The ship *Ohio*, from Philadelphia, brought twenty thousand dollars in specie.

Per brig *President*, from Havana, 1,000 doubloons, to Pratz & Hernandez.

Per ship *Rockall*, from Liverpool, 600 sovereigns.

In addition, there is nearly a million of dollars on vessels which are now below.

Per Orleans from New York—$160,000.

G. W. BURWELL, of the parish of St. Martinville, has been found guilty of uttering forged Bank notes, and sentenced to 30 days' solitary confinement, and three years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Ezekiel Green, guilty of slave-stealing, was sentenced to 30 days' solitary confinement, and seven years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

Beverly Vaughan, of the same parish, now confined on a charge of slave-stealing, has not been claimed by the State of Mississippi. If unclaimed by the 1st of December, he will be released and discharged from custody.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, in the parish of St. Martin's, a negro girl belonging to Mr. John Palfrey, sugar-planter, while employed in drawing out the *sugars* behind the mill, was caught between the cylinders, and so awfully mangled that she died on the spot.

☞ The Attakapas *Gazette* states, that counterfeit $50 bills on the Louisiana State Bank are quite common.

☞ Our thanks are due to the clerk of the steamboat Captain for late St. Louis papers.

☞ Our political friends appear, at this particular juncture, exceedingly anxious to confabuse us of their perfect harmony and determination to stick together—and as, beyond a doubt, Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. CALHOUN are their two prominent candidates for the Presidency, with the benevolent view of enabling them strongly to give the chair of unity ahead to the Kinderhook and Carolina sailor, we will refresh their memories with a slight reference to the mutual opinions of each other entertained by their brethren, in what the *Globe* now terms "by-gone days."

In 1836, Mr. CALHOUN spoke thus of Mr. VAN BUREN:

"Mr. Van Buren has none of those recommendations: he is not of the race of the Roman or Greek; he belongs to a lower order, the *fox* and the *weasel*."

About the same time the *Globe* and *Enquirer*, Mr. VAN BUREN's organs, thus echoed their master's opinion of Mr. CALHOUN:

"Mr. Calhoun will not tell the truth when a lie will serve his purpose."—*Washington Globe*.

"If there be an *ultra* in favor of the Federal power, he (Mr. Calhoun) is the man. His acts are proof enough without his speeches."—*Richmond Enquirer*.

In those "hop-scotch days," Mrs. Calhoun used to talk of the locofocos in this wise:

"They (the Van Buren party) are held together by the cohesive bond of plunder."—*John C. Calhoun*.

"In fact, to grow corruption and abuse but strengthens the administration (of Martin Van Buren) in the affections of that powerful and disciplined corps, which is the main support of those in power."—*John C. Calhoun*.

A *Land of General Jackson* in a strain of similar sweet complexion. We see, therefore, how amazingly delightful that Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. CALHOUN can coalesce in perfect harmony, especially as they are rival candidates for the presidency, and how probable it is that should one be held on the chair to make room for the other, the rejected incumbent will augment immensely land his influence to secure the triumph of the successful competitor.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The House of Representatives, of Tennessee, have passed, by a large majority, a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. There is little doubt of its passage through the Senate. Tennessee will soon be added to the list of states which have expunged forever from their statutes this relic of a barbarous code.

☞ There are now, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 26th ult., more houses building in this city than at any former period. We have heard of one individual who is getting up *seventeen* dwelling houses, which he expects to complete for less than two-thirds of the ordinary price.

LAND SLIDE.—On Wednesday evening, 9th inst. at one o'clock, the ground in front of Mr. Cropper's plantation, in Iberville, gave way, carrying along the wareh[ouse] and thirty hogsheads of sugar, two only of which were saved by the steamer Lode.

☞ It is stated in the Paris, (Ky) *Sentinel*, on the authority of a gentleman from Galloway county, that the citizens of Fulton were compelled to stand guard during the past week, in consequence of an apprehended insurrection among the blacks.

MORE TYLERISM.—Demas Adams, U. S. Marshal of Ohio, who had been but a few months in office has been removed by Mr. Tyler, and John McElvain' a nasty locofoco, put in his place.

CUMBERLAND RIVER.—The Nashville *Whig* of the 1st, says that the Cumberland continues too low for boats even of the smallest class, and that there is no prospect of a rise

MURDER.—The Holmesville Whig of the 27th ult., records the murder of a man by the name of Patterson, by a Mr. Swarford, both citizens of the county of Lawrence, in this state. A family feud had existed for some time between the parties. It appears that Patterson and his brother were waylaying for Swarford, and separated for the purpose of obtaining their movements—when he slipped up and killed one of them. Swarford has been arrested and is now in jail at Monticello. Patterson had a family.

[Natchez Whig.

☞ NATIONAL DEBT—*Who created it?*—Much labor and ingenuity have been exercised by the Democratic party to fasten the reproach of a National debt, in time of peace, on the Whigs. Even the authority of Mr. Calhoun has been lent to establish that error. In his speech on the Tariff bill, in August last, he arraigns the whig party for many supposed misdeeds among them, that of having raised the expenses of the government "from twenty-one or two millions, to twenty-seven annually; and increased the public debt from *five* and a *half* to more than twenty millions." The only public debt which Mr. Calhoun, concedes to have existed of the 4th March, 1841, was the amount of outstanding Treasury Notes. Now, as such is the respect the ward of Mr. Calhoun, it must not be allowed to escape us that he contradicts official records. Fortunately for the whigs, they are sustained in hurling back upon the faithless and improvident administration, the charge of wasting the public treasure, and thereby creating a National debt. Those sums which have had to be provided for by the present Congress, at so much cost and inconvenience to the government, and which have so greatly embarrassed the Treasury, were debts chargeable against it previous to the 4th of March, 1841, as conclusively shown by Mr. MCDUFFIE, of Georgia, in his Report to the House of Representatives last winter, the accuracy of which has never been impeached. The items constituting that debt are the following

Indebtedness recorded in Treasury Department.

Treasury Notes,	$5,393,831
Debts due in Holland,	1,440,044
Funded debt of Late war,	3,999,554
Unfounded debt,	30,267

Those two last items were contracted during the late war.

Debts recorded in War Department

Amount due twelve tribes of Indians on which the Government pays an interest of 131,000 dollars,	$2,580,000
Amount due Chippewa and Ottawa Indians,	340,000
Amount due several tribes in trust and expended for use of government,	129,398
Amount due Florida militia,	317,601
Amount due Georgia do.	78,495
Amount due State of Georgia,	327,000
do do Maine,	900,000

Those four last items, amounting to near a million of dollars, were embraced in bills which passed both Houses of Congress the last night of Mr. Van Buren's long list of office, but too late to receive the signature of the Speaker, and yet it is now denied that even this amount is owing. The whigs have paid nearly all of it since they have come into power.

Debts recorded in Post office Department.

Due averages to contractors,	$27,993
Due contractors beyond means,	$354,990
Amount Navy provision fund used,	$1,143,636
Actual deficiency of means to meet the appropriations made by the Congress which adjourned March 3, 1841, and previous Congresses,	$12,080,921
	$14,716,008

Here is the debt, and every dollar of it will have to be paid, and every dollar was contracted before the 4th March, 1841."

Before the democratic party assoile the whigs on that ground, they ought to cleanse their own hands of all guilt or participation in the matter. This they cannot do by facts, as the foregoing "bill of particulars" forever concludes them. No wonder that with a disinclination to wade from *ignorance* into action by democratic Congress and Executive, the whig party should have to sustain a public debt of "about twenty two millions," as alledged by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll in a late address to his constituents if, indeed, that sum be far from increasing that debt, the whigs have diminished it upwards of two millions of dollars. The facts we have stated in regard to the fiscal patrimony transmitted by Mr. Van Buren to his successor, rest on testimony which has never been questioned, and will forever seal the lips of the democratic party as to the origin of the present National debt. Not satisfied with having contracted a surplus of eighteen millions in the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1837, and all the accruing revenue for four years, the capacity of the late administration is well exhibited in the arrearages of twenty-two millions, while public creditors, when it was banished by the voice of the people, 4th March, 1841. Had it been suffered to go on in a progressive ration, another twenty millions, to twenty-seven annually,