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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1839.


## WHIGS AND TORIES—MR. CALHOUN.

In one of Mr. Calhoun's amusing speeches delivered, we need hardly say, before the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency, and the conversion of the constant Carolinian into an ardent supporter of the administration, he alluded to the party designations which had been lately revived, and spoke of the terms whig and tory as peculiarly applicable to the principles of the opposite and friends of power. He said that the very essence of torydom—that which constitutes a tory—is to sustain prerogative against principle—to support the executive against the legislative department of the government, and to turn to the side of power against the side of liberty; whilst the whig is on all these particulars, of the respective parties whig and tory, the very opposite. In the simple, perspicuous and forcible style for which his oratory is so remarkable, Mr. Calhoun practically illustrated his observations by a reference to the acts of the administration as an exemplification of toryism, and to the emphatical opposition of its adversaries as the evidence that they were truly and entirely whigs. This testimony is the more valuable as it comes from one who is a close and continual observer of men and things. The picture beyond a doubt is faithful. We acknowledge the accurate limning of every trait and feature. The portrait is impressive, for it was sketched by one who, from years of familiar and friendly intercourse with the subjects, was best fitted to retain and reproduce the most striking lineaments.

Have the principles or the conduct of the administration changed? Does Mr Van Buren profess to pursue a different policy from that of his illustrious predecessor? It will not be pretended. The same constitutional opinions which led to the perpetuation of acts so abhorrent to the doctrines of the state rights school, are yet maintained, and if occasion demanded their application to-morrow, another protest, another proclamation would be issued. Gen. Jackson's cabinet and cique were, according to Mr. Calhoun, the most corrupt and profligate that ever disgraced a nation. Are they constituted of different materials now? Mr Van Buren was in the eyes of the South Carolina nullifier, the incarnation of cunning, corruption and efficiency. Has he an larger a moral instinct, or more so since that period? Has his elevation to the presidency obliterated every hateful quality from his nature?

Gen. Jackson's party were tories then, and the opposition were whigs. Do not the two parties occupy the same position now as then? Are the tories no longer the advocates of prerogative against privilege? Have they ceased to sustain the executive against the legislative departments of the government? Do they no longer attempt to strengthen executive power? Are they less corrupt, less tenacious of profit and place? Do they no longer interfere with popular rights, and seek to overthrow the freedom of the elective franchise? Or are the whigs no longer whigs? Are they less steadfastly and uncompromisingly opposed to the aims of a power which impunity and indulgence have rendered irresponsible? In short, do not the two parties maintain the same relative attitude? Are not the principles of the administration as well as those of its opponents nearly the same as in 1834? Are not its measures unchanged, and the men, with few exceptions, the same?

Why then have Mr. Calhoun and his followers abandoned the whigs to co-operate with the tories—with party and merely because Mr. Van Buren recommends the subtreasury. A notable reason truly!—Because a financial project advocated by the administration incidentally gains the approbation of a portion of the whigs, they must necessarily desert a party which their leader has characterized by every term of lavish encomium, to aid the schemes of a faction, which they have hitherto been taught to consider corrupt, profligate, grasping after power, and willing to trample upon the constitution for the purpose of individual aggrandizement. We have the highest respect for the intellectual supremacy of Mr. Calhoun; we have never joined in the imputation of base motives to which his conduct has been very freely subjected; but we are fain to acknowledge that our convictions are strongly in a contrary sense, so much so as to deny his consistency as a political man.

## THE HARRISBURG REBELLION

The excitement in Pennsylvania have made great exertions to shelter the rioters who took part in the Niagara civil scenes which took place in December—Mr. G. E. Johnson, the governor's attorney, has refused to sign and send up bills to the grand jury against those rioters, and Judge Porter, the brother of the executive, appointed president Judge of the Dauphin County Court, immediately after the adjournment of the session—who should have had a space in the appointment, refused to compel the attorney general to the performance of his duty. In this posture of affairs, the counsel for the prosecution stated, that they should send these bills to the grand jury on their own responsibility. They did so, and the jury have returned true bills against the rioters.

When the case came up before Judge Porter, the counsel for the defendants moved for a rule to quash the indictments, on the ground that it was a premeditated act of the grand jury on their own motion, the attorney general not having sent up a bill. The rule was granted to the court. The Baltimore Patriot says, [illegible] "If the ultimate decision of the court should be in accordance with this motion, and if the conduct and decisions of Judge Porter in the premises are warranted by law—the whole matter of indictment seems to rest with the attorney general, and course questions all that have wrongfully the laws in Baltimore will—[illegible] he to make fair weather with the attorney general. A hopeful state of things truly!"

## RECOGNITION OF TEXIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The N. Y. Times of the 29th ult says—"We have seen a letter from a distinguished source at Paris, dated the 20th July, which states that France has agreed to recognise the independence of Texas. We may expect to receive soon the official announcement of the recognition. It is openly spoken of at court and in the highest circles, as a settled question. We understand that Mr Powers, minister from France to the United States, who is now in Paris, has taken a strong interest in behalf of Texas, and acted as be the representative of a liberal and enlightened government.

U. S. and Texas—The Hon. John Forsyth, on the part of the U. S. government, and Genl. Memucan Hunt on the part of the Texian government, have an appointment, commissioners to run the boundary line between the two countries, as established by the treaty of 1828 between the U. S. and Mexico. The commissioners will enter upon this duty on or before the 12th October next.

Mr. Fisher of the members elect in the North Carolina congressional delegation is claimed by the Van Buren party. This is an error intentional or not as the case may be. Mr Fisher was recommended by Mr. Rusher the late whig member from the district as being opposed to Mr. Van Buren and the subtreasury. He was supported by some of the whig papers and opposed by others which preferred the regularly nominated candidate. No democrat could possibly succeed in the district in question, as it usually gives between 1,500 and 2,000 whig majority. The North Carolina delegation stands 8 whigs, 6 Van Burens, and one (Mr. Shepherd) sub-treasury whig—so generally goes with the administration.

## RHODE ISLAND ELECTION

The only information we can gather respecting this contest is derived from one of the New York papers which states that partial returns had been received, which were highly favorable to the whigs.

The New York Herald devotes considerable space to the examination of a case of clerical frailty which has occurred in the person of the Rev Warren Fay of Charlestown, Massachusetts. It seems the reverend delinquent has been convicted of attempting the seduction of several members of his flock. Dr Fay himself pleaded guilty to the charge of having sought improper intercourse with a female who was then a member of his family. The sentence proposed to be passed by the council of clergymen and deacons assembled to investigate the supposed crime, was to withdraw their fellowship and confidence from Dr. Fay as a minister of the gospel. They recommended him to the culprit, and entreat him to humble himself in prayer and penitence. The Herald likewise republishes the reply of the convicted sinner. It is very touching and eloquent, but appears to breathe the very spirit of canting hypocrisy. We are sorry that so great pains to be attached to the semi-serious semi-jocular lucubrations of Bennett, but in the present instance facts, names, dates and correspondence are published, and we see no reason to doubt that it is a bona fide history. Does not the law provide a severer punishment for the prostitute pastor than the fashionable and crime to the flock which he was engaged to instruct in the precepts of morality and the divine revelations of religion? Such a case would be tried in some under the cognizance of the grand jury, and should certainly be within the province of the law to punish.

Pirracy—The brig Francis, capt. Roberts, arrived in Havana since at New York, from San Juan, Central America with part of her crew in irons. While lying in port on the 28th June the crew stole the boat and escaped the vessel. They were pursued, captured and brought to New York. A part only of the stolen money was recovered.

Ex-Governor Jennison of Vermont has agreed to surrender Holmes the traitor to the Canadian authorities but the surrender is not to be made until the 20th instant, to enable that Holmes counsel to have time to bring the case before the supreme court.

## MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Enormous contracts have been made in Virginia for the delivery of mulberry trees in the fall of 1839—These contracts, it is stated, amount in the aggregate quantity of one million eight hundred thousand trees, and contracts of the same kind are now making which will contribute largest to three millions

DANIEL WEBSTER's speeches have been published in Lon. on in two volumes.

## THE SUPPOSED PIRATE TAKEN.

The runaway [illegible] captured by the U. S. serveyor [illegible] Lieut. Gedney, and conveyed into New London. [illegible] to be the Amistad, of Sierra Ennispo, Cuba, and well known by a Mr. Cirlos of that place. The opinion of the [illegible] on the subject prove to be entirely correct. She had about [illegible] slaves on board, who [illegible] upon the crew and [illegible] killed nearly the whole of them. The following letter on the subject was addressed to the N. York Journal of Commerce:

New London, Aug. 27, 1839.

The surveying cutter Washington, Lieut. Gedney, put in here last night, with the schooner supposed to be the Amistad, of Sierra Ennispo, Cuba, and well known by a Mr. Cirlos of that place. The opinion of the [illegible] on the subject prove to be entirely correct. She had about [illegible] slaves on board, who [illegible] upon the crew and killed nearly the whole of them. The following letter on the subject was addressed to the N. York Journal of Commerce.