NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1840.

The Mail arrived last night at about half past seven o'clock. We have only received our exchange papers which contain no news of importance. We have not been able to obtain our Washington correspondence.

☞ It is amusing to contrast the complacency of the locofoco papers since the election of Mr. Fenner. The *Courier* joked right merrily on the subject at first, talking also facetiously of drubbing the whigs at the July election and perpetrating sundry other pleasantries, which made us think that the editor took discomfiture like a philosopher. But as most revolutions work wonderful things, to make a man a philosopher in Berlin yesterday's paper, he has found all this a good humor which induces to doleefully flout the "strange infatuation which induces many of our people" to join the hitherest enemies (i. e. the *Whigs*) as to prove that even hope had deserted him.

On the other hand the more recent organ of the "democracy," the *Great Western*, is not a whit discouraged. It buoys on in genuine Bobadil style and by dint of a little misrepresentation, such as assuming Mr. Fenner's majority to be the real strength of the Whigs of Orleans, which is less by 500 Whigs voted for the other candidates, he manages to reduce our number to a bare majority, and brags terribly of what the locos will do in July, and of the stanch democracy of Louisiana. All this is of course written to deceive. The Whigs know very well that the errors and misstatements with which that paper teems are intended to lead in the country, to impose upon the simpleminded yeomanry of the interior, and perchance them that there is yet a chance for the dispersed remnant of locofocoism in this city. But we say to our friends in the country to be good cheer. The majority given to Mr. Fenner is but a tythe of that which the Whigs can and will give in July, and November. No candid man doubts it. A gentleman attached to the administration admitted in conversation with us the day after the election, that if the Whigs could elect Fenner with the prodigious obstacles they had to encounter, it was proof incontrovertible that they had a very large majority of votes in the city. If the *Great Western* really need information on the subject, let him peruse the election journal of the *Courier*, and he will learn how inaccurate are his calculations, and baseless his prophecies of the future.

DATA FOR FORTH REMEMBERING.

The spring and autumn elections of 1840, will be looked to with intense anxiety as furnishing patent indications of popular feeling in respect to the whig nomination for the presidency. The following states vote either for members of congress, the state legislatures or both, prior to the presidential contest in November.

Connecticut elected a governor and legislature on Monday; Rhode Island chose a legislature yesterday; Virginia votes for members of the legislature on the fourth Thursday in April. We have then a political calm until the first Monday in July, when Louisiana elects three congressmen and members of the legislature. North Carolina follows suit in August, choosing this year a governor and legislature. Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri all vote about the beginning of August, all of them electing a chief magistrate except the first, and most of them choosing members of congress, save the last. Maine and Vermont both vote in September, for governor, legislature and members of congress. In October, Georgia, Ohio, South Carolina and Maryland vote; the two first for governor, members of congress and of the state legislature; New Jersey and South Carolina for congress and the legislature only, and Maryland for the legislature alone. Michigan, Arkansas, Delaware and New-York vote in November at or about the period of the presidential election. Six states elect governor, members of congress and of the state legislatures, with the exception, we believe, of Delaware, which elects no governor this year.

The election in Pennsylvania, which usually takes place in October, and that for members of congress in districts which should be held in August this year, have been postponed by the Legislature of three states: the first to December next, and the second to August, 1841.

Tennessee and Mississippi hold no elections whatever this year, and we will consequently be unable positively to determine how three states will vote in the November contest for the presidency.

Besides all these elections, there is the contest for municipal officers in New-York city, which takes place on the second Monday in April, and is always conducted on politics grounds, though not invariably a test of popular sentiment in this city, and as experience has proved, by no means evidence of the principles of the Empire State.

The preceding remarks prove that nearly every State in the Union votes before the presidential election, and that carefully inspecting the election returns there can be but little difficulty in predicting the result in November. Then interested in the political events of the coming year (as where is the American citizen who does not view the with both deep and vital concern) would do well to preserve this record of the period when the different states hold their elections.

GEN'L HARRISON'S CHEVIOT SPEECH.

The locofoco press has favored its readers with a garbled extract from Gen'l Harrison's speech at Cleves, in order to gull them into the belief that the farmer of North Bend is hostile to southern interests. We publish to-day all of that speech which relates to the subject of slavery, without suppressing a single word. We are indeed anxious that every thing Gen'l Harrison has ever uttered upon that question should be made public. The southern whigs have reason to congratulate themselves upon the development which the slanders of the tories have caused to be made. For it is sure that no public man has gone further in denouncing the schemes of the abolitionists than Gen'l Harrison has—and when it is recollected that his speeches were made in free states, to people opposed to slavery, and in direct opposition to the prejudices of his hearers they carry with them the evidences of a deep and abiding veneration for the constitutional privileges of the south, and a moral integrity of character that could encounter the prejudices of his fellow citizens in discharging his duties to the country. The object of this speech was to gull the people of Ohio against the designs of the emancipationists, veiled as those designs were, under the captivating garb of philanthropy. To do this he told boldly to the face of the people the horrors which would follow in the train of abolition. The task was a thankless one, and it has the south requited him for the service; but while Gen'l Harrison duty has ever outweighed the thirst for office on all occasions we too him striving for the guarantees of the constitution, whether his opinions were popular or otherwise.

He has been the most consistent advocate of the south of all the prominent men of the non-slave holding states. He at one time sacrificed his political hopes to their peace and safety,—he was ejected from office by his deluded constituents for defending the institutions of slavery against the assaults of Van Buren, who is, now, forsooth, lauded to the skies as the southern candidate for the presidency. Before his Cheviot speech, let the locofocos make the most of it:—

Extracts from General Harrison's Speech at Cheviot, Ohio, July 4th, 1833.

"Think it, however, a subject now beginning to settle down (the institution of slavery) in relation to which, as it has been for some time past, there is no reason for any one to agitate any of the states, will in the course of what is to follow now say. I allude to a project which exists in the non-slave holding states of the Union, with the view of forcing their emancipation. I do not call your attention to the subject, fellow-citizens, from the apprehension that there is any danger from you who will lend his aid to a project so pregnant with mischief; and still less that there is a state in the Union which could be brought to give it countenance. But such are the feelings of our southern brethren upon this subject, such their views, and their just views, of the evils which an interference of this kind would bring upon them, that long before it would reach the stage of receiving the sanction of a state, the evil of the attempt would be consummated, in fact we are upon the current by a dissolution of the Union. If there is any principle of the constitution of the United States less disputable than any other, it is, that these slave populations is under the exclusive control of the states which possess them. If there is any measure likely to rivet the claims, and blast the prospects of the negro's fortune emancipation, it is the unfounded and visionary project of the day. Can any one, who is acquainted with the dispositions of the human mind doubt that any other, if, in fact, the slave population is under the exclusive control of the states which possess them? If there is any measure likely to rivet the claims, and blast the prospects of the negro's fortune emancipation, it is the unfounded and visionary project of the day. Can any one, who is acquainted with the dispositions of the human mind doubt that any other, if, in fact, the slave population is under the exclusive control of the states which possess them? If there is any measure likely to rivet the claims, and blast the prospects of the negro's fortune emancipation, it is the interference of unauthorized persons