# Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS: WEDNESDAY MORNG, Nov. 10, 1841.

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FOR GOVERNOR

## HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1841.

### A NEW MOVEMENT.

A curious movement on the part of some of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, has lately taken place in the city of New York. It is no less than the nomination of an entire ticket for the Legislature, composed either of Catholics or of persons friendly to the Catholic cause. It appears that the subject of the appropriation of the School Fund has been a great bone of contention between the two political parties in New York. As the locofocos all along professed the utmost affection for the Catholics, and the strongest desire to use the fund in such a manner as to enable them to participate in the benefits which it confers, the Catholics have heretofore almost to a man supported their cause. The votes of this religious sect in the city of New York are quite numerous enough to secure a triumph to whichever party obtains them, and as the locofocos are habitually expert in attaching to themselves every variety and species of faction, they have generally carried the Catholics quietly along in their train. But on the present occasion, something like mutiny in the camp has arisen. Of the gentlemen nominated on the locofoco ticket for the Legislature several are believed to be hostile to the views of the Catholics: the candidates for Senators, Messrs. VARIAN and PURDY, seem to be particularly distasteful, while those for the Assembly, three are presumed to entertain opinions adverse to the sentiments of the Catholic community.

Under these circumstances a meeting of the Catholics was held at Carroll Hall on the 25th October, to consider what measures should be taken to secure to themselves a representation in the Legislature. The assembly was large, and was addressed by Bishop HUGHES, a respectable divine. A sketch of his remarks is furnished by the New York *Express*, and as they give an idea of the views of the Catholics on the school system, we copy them:

"He said the Catholics believed the school system was of no benefit as it was at present, but rather an injury, because the government of the schools was to a DEMOCRATIC with their religious tenets, they could not withdraw their children from the advantages of the schools to avoid their using books not recognized by the Catholic persuasion. As a remedy to this he wished to have all religious teaching done away with in schools, allowing the children to learn it in a sectarian capacity apart from their secular education.

He considered it unjust to force them from the use of the school by pursuing a course of government, the expense of which was borne by moneys raised equally by all denominations, and contended, that in a government like ours, where no denomination was recognized as the standard, a combination should not exist to prevent the minority from the field: by such measures in the course of their efforts to remedy this difficulty they had had occasion to appeal to the city government and subsequently to that of the State. Both of these appeals had been treated with indifference and contempt, as well by refusing to hear anything of the kind at all in their behalf, as by receiving ob jections from others, and by attributing all the trouble to the clergy, whom they accused of insincerity and a desire to possess power.

Those two appeals he said having failed, there was but one alternative, and that was to take care of themselves by resisting their willingness to any one, either for the purposes of State officers, who would oppose this darling object of their education. Taking this view of the matter, and thinking their religious rights in danger, as the subject remained at present, he considered it his duty as their spiritual leader, to recommend them as a last resort, to endeavor to procure the election at the coming contest of men not pledged against them, as was the case with the candidates offered to their acceptance by the party with whom they had been accustomed to act—and to do this a separate organization was necessary. In this view such an organization had been effected, and the following ticket agreed upon—composed in part, as they were not pledged to their support, were not their avowed enemies. He entreated that in the peace until their object was accomplished.

A ticket was then presented to the meeting and unanimously accepted. The ticket consists of two candidates for Senators whose names are not on either of the regular party tickets, and of thirteen candidates for the Assembly, of which ten are already on the locofoco ticket and three are new men.

This unexpected movement has created much surprise and among the locofocos infinite consternation. Across the breach between the Catholic and Tammany be closed before the election, the inevitable result must be the success of a portion at least of the whig ticket. The Irish Catholics in New York number, we have no doubt, several thousands. Until the present time they have moved in solid phalanx with Tammany, and have generally secured the triumph of the locofoco ticket. But if this spirit of independence here manifested, should be kept up till the election, locofocoism will be divided, and the whigs will undoubtedly carry the two Senators and three of the Representatives. The Tammany party know this full well, and are filled with dismay at the prospect. The *Evening Post* groans at the schism, while the *Journal of Commerce* and SUN (both professing neutrality, but shown to be locofoco) protest against it in most indignant terms. We have no means at this distance, of ascertaining the extent to which these party divisions have been carried, but that they are so serious as to put the locofoco ticket, appears probable enough from the stir they have excited. The leaders in Tammany Hall are, however, so pliable, and so little disposed to make sacrifices of conscience to interfere, with their organization, that we should not be a whit astonished if the quarrel were healed before the election, and both parties were to unite once more for the fated object of beating the whigs.

(☞ Tyler's *Madisonian* indulges in a strain of self-satisfaction at what he terms "heading the *Bee*," because a paragraph of Tuesday contains a report of two votes that had not been received at 9 o'clock in the morning. By a sad mistake, the *Madisonian* invariably forgets the numerous votes that have been accumulated by us in the matter of the returns reporting, and has allowed the fact to slip from its memory that for months his mutilated reports were made from those of the Merchants' Exchange—and that, moreover, it is the hour when the rousing room is open for the reception of returns that we publish our paper, for our readers must be aware, that a paper with a mail subscription list of a few hundred can be kept open for hours in the morning, if necessary, while one that is circulated by twenty-five hundred or three thousand persons, must go to press in time for the distribution of the journal at an early hour. We suppose the *Bulletin* stands in the same predicament with ourselves. We have, however, no objection to our neighbor's self-administered dose of hydrochloric laudanum. He may be plasterer himself as much as a person should if he does not undertake to crow over us.

THE REPORTER.

### CRIMINAL COURT.

The Criminal Court of yesterday were principally occupied in receiving the original accusations of persons charged with crime. Among them we noticed the following:

John H. Love and James Wilds, accused of having stolen a sail containing eight hams, the property of Mr Gregory Byrne. The testimony was clear and to the point, and the jury found a verdict of "guilty".

Hugh Byrne, charged with stealing a watch on the 1st October last from Mr. Smith, residing at Marigny street, third municipality. The evidence in this case was not wholly conclusive, and the jury, after an absence of two hours, returned that they were unable to agree. The prisoner was, therefore, remanded for a second trial.

J. Frisbie, a Mexican, accused of having robbed Mr. Forstall, of St. Anne street, of several bank notes, one gold and two silver watches. The jury, without rising from their seats, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Joe Morgan, accused of having stolen a trunk belonging to Hugh Young, and containing 25 or $30 worth of clothing, was declared "not guilty".

### GOOD!

Fifty dollars reward of $500 for the detection of the persons who committed a foul and fearful murder on the body of the unfortunate man who was found dead lately in the woods. We like this promptitude. It augurs well for the vigilance of justice.

(☞ The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 1st says: "We may have earlier advices from England before Cunard's steamer arrives. We learn from the Quebec Gazette that a steamship of war, the SIDON, is expected at Halifax with the new Governor General, Sir CHARLES BAGOT. He was to leave England about the 10th of October. The Sidon was to leave Kingston on Friday last, with the new Governor General at Quebec; and the members of the Executive Council were to follow on separate days.

The SIDON is a new vessel and came on her deck a heavy 68 pounder. She was expected to arrive at Halifax about the 25th ult., or perhaps sooner."

### MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

We have positive returns from fifteen counties and reports from eleven others, and we must confess that they are not very encouraging. If North Mississippi has not done better, we are badly beaten. So says the Vicksburg Sentinel, and adds that in all probability the whole locofoco ticket will be elected. The vote in the counties above alluded to, stands for Shattuck, (whig,) 7 397, and Tucker, (locofoco,) 5,904. It appears from the returns received by the Sentinel, that Adam L. Bingaman is running ahead of the whig ticket. So far the whig bond payers have elected 39 out of the 40 members to represent them in the legislature.

(☞ It is reported the secretary of the navy has ordered a court martial, to investigate the conduct of Capt. Bolton, in returning from the Mediterranean in the Brandywine frigate, without orders. The court to sit at New York—Com Elsworth presiding.

The Feliciana *Whig* comes to us in mourning for the death of its editor, JOSEPH L. BUCKINGHAM, esq.

Mr. WILDE's connection with the *Brother Jonathan* has ceased.

(☞ We are indebted to the attentive Clerk of the steamer *Josephine* for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

(☞ The New Jersey State Prison has, within the last year, realized a profit of $4,000—and that too, with but 131 convicts.

GROWTH OF AN IRISH CITY.—Belfast in 1841 contained 87,000. Its population, according to the present census, is 100,000. The increase is 63 per cent. in 10 years.

CLEMENT C. CLAY, one of the United States Senators from Alabama, intends, it is rumored, resigning his office. The names of Gov. Bagby and Reuben Chapman are mentioned as successors.

THE MOBILE THEATRE opened on Saturday evening last to a large audience. The play was the "Lady of Lyons" Mr. Pearson personated Claude Melnotte, and Mrs. Richardson Pauline. The journals express themselves highly satisfied with the performances.

THE MAIL arrived last evening at about 7 o'clock—five hours after it was due. On the other hand, it brought New York papers of the 1st—that is, as late as due. The mail was particularly barren. We received no papers from Philadelphia, Baltimore or Charleston.

Hon. REUB STRONG has been nominated the whig candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. His opponent is Henry Hubbard, late senator to congress, and one of the most rampant federalists that ever sought to cloak consolidation under professions of love for the people.

Mr. W. B. WOOD, an actor favorably known for the last 30 years, has issued proposals for the publications by subscription of a work to be entitled: "Recollections of the American Stage." Mr W. brings to the task the habit of reflection, a keen thinking and discriminating mind, and infinite experience.

(☞ There is a canal in the New Jersey legislature about the election of a governor. The locofocos in the council are trying to stave off the question. They are acting with their usual policy, but will have in the end to surrender, or incur the unmitigated odium of leaving the commonwealth without its constitutional ruler. It is astonishing how quickly locofocoism appears to sap all considerations of justice and sound principles.

NEW YORK, November 5.

SLAVERY AT ST. HELENA.—The ship Howard at Boston, from Calcutta, via St. Helena, reports the arrival at the latter place of the brig Gabriel, a slaver, which had been captured when 15 days from Havana, by H. M. brig of war Acorn. She had a crew of 65 Spaniards, and exchanged several shots with the Acorn. In one of the bags of rice were found papers which gave information that 23 slave vessels were fitting out in Havana. The Gabriel's crew were put on board the Acorn, which sailed for the Coast of Africa to land them on a desolate and uninhabited part of the coast.

Seven other slavers previously captured were breaking up at St. Helena.

No less than 1600 slaves, taken from captured slave ships, were at St Helena when the Howard left.

The following resolution was passed at a locofoco meeting in Boston. It was innocently intended as perfectly serious, but will appear as a fine specimen of irony to the few who are aware of Mr. Woodbury's unpenetrable stolidity in matters of finance, and know that he is the very individual who first proposed a tax on tea and coffee!—

"Resolved, That we, the New England men, who unite in the stern integrity, comprehensive statesmanship, and steady skill of the pilot who weathered the storm—the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, the unanimous nomination of the treasury department, through an unexampled concussion of difficulties, will become admired the more it is investigated and understood—and upon whose brow millions will exult down blessings for the talent and power with which he saved us off the tax on the necessaries of life, sanctioned by a Whig House of Representatives, and advocated by Henry Clay."

STEAM PACKET CAROLINA.—This new and elegant steamer arrived at our wharves on saturday, from New York, via Charleston and Key West. She was 14 days from New York, 48 hours from Charleston, and 5 days from Key West. The Creole was built the past summer at New York, under the personal superintendence of her commander, CAPT. HALL, and presents the most exquisite specimen of workmanship we have ever witnessed. She is owned jointly in this city and New Orleans, is intended for the trade between these cities, and will take her place on the mail line on Wednesday next. We have not—nor do we feel competent to give, a minute description of this beautiful boat. Suffice it to say, she is a most magnificent affair, altogether exceeding in elegance and splendor any thing of the kind ever before seen on our waters. She was inspected on Saturday afternoon by thousands of admiring spectators. Her cost, in New York was about sixty thousand dollars. Passengers who came on her say, she rides the sea like a thing of life, and in her passage from New York, although she encountered a most severe gale of weather, received not the slightest injury. She is an ornament to the trade, and a proud specimen of American gallantry and mechanical skill.—*Mobile Register.*

THE VETO POWER.—The following paragraph in relation to the President's Veto, is from a late number of the London Times. Our readers will observe from it how a Veto on an important measure to the country, would be regarded in a monarchy:

"Mr. Tyler, the new President, elevated to that office without any popular election, by a dispensation of Providence, at least as accidental as the devolution of a hereditary monarchy, has placed the *veto* upon a bill of no small importance (for incorporating a Bank of the United States), which has passed both Houses of Congress mainly on the ground of his own personal convictions. In truth, Arthur Hall and the reporter in a gallery, which have been exercised for 150 years—yet in democratic America the decision of the people is interposed from taking effect by the will of a single man, and that man not chosen to the purpose.

"In England the prerogative of the Crown are exercised, not according to the private opinion of the Sovereign, but under the advice of responsible Ministers; but in America the domestic King refuses his assent to a law because it is contrary to his individual judgment. And, to make the case still stranger, this is done upon the great party question of the day—the very question which came uppermost in forming the constitutional relations, and on which the constituencies of the union had signified their will by rejecting the candidate who then professed views similar to Mr. Tyler's, and electing a man pledged to adopt an opposite course. Our readers will perceive that we regard this matter merely as a constitutional point of view."

THE TARIFF.—Hon. Albert Lawrence, a protectual man in the highest sense of the term, at the great Whig meeting in Boston, alluded in his remarks to the late act of congress in relation to the revenue, which was soon to go into operation. It was, he said, an experiment—a highly important one—on the occupations and labors of men throughout the country, by means of a *horizontal tariff*. No specific duties were to be presented—but, the principle had become the order of the day. He would address his remarks particularly to the mechanics and laborers of Boston—to the workers in leather, in iron, in steel, in glass, in wood, &c., and wished them to examine the subject for themselves, and then to say, if they were willing to exasperate protection to labor, and see their workshops shrunk up, or transferred to Manchester and Leeds. If this great principle of *discrimination in laying duties* should be given up, the best interests of the country would be sacrificed, and many of our worthy citizens impoverished, *for the sake of trying an experiment!* For his own part, he believed that we had already had experiments enough.—*Baltimore American.*

*The D'Hauteville Case.* This subject, which was the occasion of much public talk and newspaper discussion a year ago, it seems, is likely to be soon again brought forward in a still more exciting circumstances. The New Hampshire Patriot contains an article, from which we learn that the lady is now a resident of New Hampshire, and enjoying the protection which the laws of that state afford against the persecution of her lawful husband. The stand also from that article, that Mr. D Hauteville has procured a divorce from his wife in one of the courts of Switzerland, but that he still intends to prosecute his purpose to obtain possession of their child. The remarks of the Patriot are indicative of warm sympathy for Mr D'Hauteville, who, we doubt not, is deserving of such commiseration in so far, at least, as D'Hauteville has $90,000 of her fortune.

*Daniel Webster making Chowder.*—The Hingham Patriot of last week says:—"At Marshfield, close by the shore, and a long distance from human habitation, stands a rude shanty, provided with cooking utensils and some rough sleeping apparatus, for the accommodation of the fishers and fowlers who resort thither this season for game. There, before the door of that hut, might have been seen a few days ago, about the hour of sunset, a stout looking, dark visaged, hard featured man, with a shaggy round-about upon his back, and a coarse tarpaulin hat that looked rather the worse for wear, upon his head, squatted upon a stone, and with a fat fall of sand, scouring out an old chowder pot, which the last night had been so careless as to serve a little less cleanly than it should have been. Presently the same hand was seen to be sprinkling pepper and salt upon the fruits of that day's expedition, as they simmered in the pot over the aforesaid crackling fire. The man is evidently the prominent man of the party; and after the savory viands had been despatched at the circlikless board, with each human appetite and thirst duly satisfied, and each man's own appreciable, his were the age fingers that wiped the platters dirtiest; and as they sat around the comfortable blaze of the snapping brush-wood, from his pipe, while flowed the countless stories at which they stared harder, and laughed loudest. Not about McLeods, and tariffs, and banks, and the state of the state, which, in more sober and political excitement, men are most apt to talk about, did our story teller prattle, his anecdotes were of matters of no importance, perhaps, but infinitely more entertaining to the hard-fisted, fun-loving fishermen and fowlers to whom he was his companions. And when 'nature's last restorative' called them to their bunks, he was the first of the lordly to snore—and the next day's light saw him foremost to bustle remedy the morning repast, by scraping in the can!, outside of his hut, the knives which the evening past had furnished. His name? Why, it is Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States of America—his home, whenever he chanced to be, in a fisherman's hut or a king's palace, among his cattle or at the Capitol."

### NEWSPAPERS.

In 1836, there were twelve daily newspapers published in this city, viz: eight morning and four afternoon papers, as follows:

*Morning Papers.*

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|---|---|
| N. York Gazette, | Mercantile Chronicle, |
| Daily Advertiser, | National Advocate, |
| N. York Enquirer, | Journal of Commerce, |
| Morning Courier, | Merchants Telegraph. |

*Evening Papers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Evening Post, | Commercial Advertiser;" |
| N. Y. American. | New York Statesman |

Of the above list of morning papers, the Journal of Commerce is the only one that survives, in its original shape. The Morning Courier and N. York Enquirer were subsequently united, and the compound is at 1 published under the title of the Courier and Enquirer. All the rest have been discontinued, or merged into other papers, and their names have ceased to exist, except in history.

Of the four evening papers published in 1836, all are still extant except the Statesman.

Since that date several papers, both morning and evening, have commenced and terminated their existence.

There are now only four morning and three evening papers, exclusive of the Pennies, as follows:

*Morning Papers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| New York Standard, | New York Express. |
| Courier and Enquirer. | Journal of Commerce. |

*Evening Papers.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eve'n Post, | Com. Advertiser, | N. Y. American. |

The Sun, a Penny Press, which is of comparatively recent date, has doubtless aided in the extinction of some of the papers, but the process of reduction had made considerable progress before the Pennies were introduced. The tendency has been, in fact, to concentrate the whole press of business in the city, upon a few papers. The aggregate of circulation and business of the big sheets, although so much reduced in number, is greater now than it was ten years ago.

We are unable to give a complete list of the Penny papers. They are, we presume, as numerous as the Six pennies. Some of them have a very large circulation.—N. Y. *Journ. Com.*

### MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

*The Knout.*—An article in the last New Monthly Magazine, entitled Russia in 1841, thus describes the Knout:

"The Governor of Moscow kindly directed one of his *de-de-de-camps* to escort the prisoner over the frontier. Having in spected the establishment in all its details, I was about to depart when my cicerone pointed two men who had just entered, and the executioner of Siberia. 'Do not see those men?' said he; 'they are our executioners. It is they who inflict the punishment of the *knout*, which you have doubtless often heard of.' I looked at the two men. Both were tall and robust; and altogether their appearance resembled the common class of the Russian peasantry; the one had a thick beard, the other a bald head. They were loose cloth pantaloons, with their boots drawn over them. The other portions of their dress consisted of a colored striped blouse, and a sort of cloth cassock, open in front, and covering their backs and shoulders. That which displeased me most in them was a certain air of gaiety and self satisfaction which could not reconcile with their barbarous vocation. When they had advanced close to where we were standing, the old executioner directed my attention to a packet which he held in his hand