NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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WHIG NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, OF OHIO.

FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, JANT. 7, 1840

We respectfully announce to the friends of Gen. Harrison that we are candidates for the state printing.
BULLITT, MAGNE & Co.

Some brainless locofocos affect to make a great question concerning what they consider the intelligence of General Harrison's abstinence. As we think you, does this mathematical demonstrate consist? In the wonderful and portentious fact, that in the nine national conventions, the slave holding states voted for Mr. CLAY. If the locofocos can make any ingenious method of substantiating their assertion, we really think they had better do so, than the attempt at silence. Such a farrago of sophistry as is contained in this "*big bullfish*" argument has not, for some time, been our fortune to see.

The delegates of the slave holding states in the convention voted for Mr. CLAY in preference to general Harrison, because Mr. CLAY was the favorite candidate of the south; because Mr. CLAY was better known than general Harrison, and because they considered his claims paramount to those of any other candidate. But in reply to the miserable slang of locofocism, it is sufficient to state, that after it was positively ascertained that general Harrison had received a majority of the ballots of the convention, the delegates from the slave holding states voted for him as a man. Had there been a doubt, a misgiving, for an instant, of the orthodoxy and soundness of his principles, general HARRISON would not have received a sufficient vote south of the Potomac. But no doubt existed. The BARBOURS, OWENS, LEIGHS, and other distinguished representatives of the *old Republican school* of the confederacy, knew the principles of the man whom they supported, to be identical with those of the illustrious patriots, who first unfurled the banner of liberty on the plains of Lexington, and who, to furnish the basis of his civic crown and to array against him the influence of their great name, the delegates from the south had to search their worthiness in his records of meritorious and distinguished public services and in the history of Louisiana, must abandon all confidence and support.

While the re-claiming fetters of locofocism stamp Gen. Harrison as unworthy to the south, is absolutely favorable to the speech and vote of the Hero on the Missouri question. It is also favorable to Henry Clay. Harrison's opposition to the designs of the fanatics on that memorable question was the cause of the defeat when a candidate for re-election, so that at the very time We Hotspur was gaining the battles of the south, Martin Van Buren was introducing a resolution to vote against the admission of Missouri. *It was after of history, that Mr. Van Buren's dent abolitionist, while a Senator from this state. His free negro vote is matter of record.*

The opinions and sufferings on all questions affecting southern interests and institutions are on the record, and are known to every true southron. And yet, while the re-claiming fetters of locofocism stamp the south as unworthy of the confidence of the President, and the illustrious testimony of the past proves beyond contradiction that HARRISON, at the sacrifice of political popularity, was ever ready to express an independent opinion in favor of the south, the locofocos have the audacity to claim the candidate with abolitionism, and the impudence to think that they can persuade any one that they are the true friends of the south. If the locofocos are ever for and fair-and-square, they would not have the audacity to claim the candidate with abolitionism, and the impudence to think that the people of the south would be a party to such a claim. But in the other evening at the meeting of the democratic committee, the editor of the Courier could not find words to express his astonishment, that the south would be a party to such a claim. The rumor that the nomination of General Tyler would be supported by the north, by the House of representatives, would pass into a statement positively made in some of the papers, that Mr. Hunter is a zealous supporter of Harrison. We cannot vouch for the correctness of this assertion; but we know that they are the same candy. The Richmond Whig has given to light and unfounded assertion a more than probable, that Mr. H. would receive a strong support from the nation. The belief we have in the improvement derived from a knowledge of human nature existing between the Hero of Tippecanoe and the talented speaker of the House of Representatives, in connection of the thorough with Mr. Hunter.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature assembled yesterday at 11 o'clock. A quorum was present in both houses. Members were sworn and answered to their names in the senate, and in the house of representatives.

The organization of the SENATE, on motion the house proceeded to the election of president. The senate Hon. Felix Grundy was re-elected. Mr. Garvin, having taken the oath of office, delivered a good, feeling and pertinent address in which he briefly pointed out the duties of the members, exhorted them to preserve order and decorum characteristic of a deliberative body, and avowed himself ready and determined to every effort to accomplish these indispensable objects.

The following officers were then re-elected unanimously:

Secretary:
HARDIN DAVIS.
French Translator:
FREDERICK AND WILTZ.
English Translator:
CORNELIUS DAVIS.

The house proceeded to the election of four officers. On the first ballot Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SAMUEL, and Mr. LOCKPY were duly elected. For the fourth office there was no choice. On the second ballot Mr. GRAS was re-elected by a majority of votes.

Messrs. DUNCAN and GRAS were re-elected sergeant and door-keeper.

The secretary was directed to inform the senate of the organization of the senate and its readiness to do business.

Several agreeable and resolutions to the citizens of New-Orleans for the general assembly and to the governor, in relation to an invitation of the people of the state to the general assembly and the governor to do honor to the late convention. Mr. Dawson moved a joint committee on the part of the house be appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

Messrs. Downes, Bossier, Hoa, and Dugue were appointed to form said committee on the part of the senate.

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It will be perceived, have to the house, inasmuch as that body was not yet organized when the senate adjourned on the 31st ult. Mr. Hunter is a zealous supporter of Harrison. We cannot vouch for the correctness of this assertion; but we know that they are the same candy. The Richmond Whig has given to light and unfounded assertion a more than probable, that Mr. H. would receive a strong support from the nation. The belief we have in the improvement derived from a knowledge of human nature existing between the Hero of Tippecanoe and the talented speaker of the House of Representatives, in connection of the thorough with Mr. Hunter.

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From the Washington Madisonian.

HUMBUG AND HYPOCRISY.—SYMPATHY BETWEEN THE GLOBE, THE "DEMOCRATS," AND THE "ABOLITIONISTS."

The Globe so frequently and so impudently attempts to identify some portions of the opposition party with the "abolitionists," that we shall be excused for copying from the Pennsylvania Freeman, an organ of the abolitionists, an indignant disclaimer of any such connexion. The abolitionists, we perceive, not only refuse to deny the allegations of the Globe, and admit its charges upon this and successors, as will appear by noticing into congress are quite upon the other side!

The Freeman says:

"The charge of affinity with abolitionism in the east! Let the editor of the Globe go into the halls of congress and ask HENRY WILLIAMS, a "democratic member of the Massachusetts delegation, how he succeeded in getting there. He will be told that the democratic members of congress were solely to the influence of his having made *long and legendary professions of abolitionism* than even NATHANIEL B. BORDEN, his whig opponent, and a member of the anti-slavery society. Let him interrogate John FLETCHER and John SARGENT, of Vermont, the only democrats from the north who will vote with the south, and *they are totally by virtue of their anti-slavery pledges.* Let him read the anti-slavery letter of BRADFORD SUMNER, the democratic candidate for congress at the last election, in Suffolk, (Mass.) District. Let him read the anti-slavery letter of the democratic candidate for the senate of Massachusetts. Let him ask Robert B. Cranston, a whig pro-slavery representative from Rhode Island, who it was whom the "democrats" of that state placed in opposition to him at the late election—Tana W. Dorr, one of the managers of the Rhode-Island anti-slavery society.

The assertion of the Globe that Judge Morton was opposed by the whole strength of the abolitionists of Massachusetts, is utterly false. Judge M. is our friend, and we know it, *he has been the candidate of the great majority of the anti-slavery men of the State for four years.* He was an active and vigilent member of congress in 1819 and 20, and during that period he exerted himself to prevent the introduction of Missouri, as a slave State, into the Union. To his labors there, he owed, in his principles against the locofocos, and his friend Morton Bible, Esq., published last year. That letter was universally regarded as satisfactory by the abolitionists of the State; and, on being again questioned, he very properly referred to it, as a full and explicit avowal of his principles and feelings. The Richmond Enquirer, on the publication of this letter, knowing it must defeat Morton at the election, said that it "*represented the doctrines of Morton on the subject* (Slavery). The Globe either knew all this, and yet he endeavored to produce the impression that Judge Morton was the anti-abolition candidate.

We are not surprised that the Abolitionists from upon the pretensions of the Globe, to create a schism between them and the "democratic" party, to whom they are allied by sympathy, and upon whom their hopes very much depend.

The same paper hopes there will be "friends of freedom" enough in the legislature of New York to defeat the re-election of Mr. Tallmadge. The Globe concurs with the abolitionists in this opposition at their hopes.

What, also, says the "*Friend of Man*," another anti-slavery paper published at Utica, N. Y. on the same subject, who holds the heart of the whole Van Buren party in New York is set?

"We venture to guess that there will be at least a dozen members of the whig assembly, who will not vote against the white man's right of petition, and will not be elected to the senate of the United States. This may be a "*bitter pill*" to the corrupt pro-slavery whig party, but *they must swallow it!*" They must find a less odious Van candidate, or the interests of the state of New York, for the next six years, will not be represented in the national legislature by a whig. We give them warning before hand. Those "ever active war plots, the abolitionists," (as Col. Stone calls them,) will "not" some of the pro slavery "plots" in the whig party. So, if the interests of the state, and not the state of New York, are to be subject to the will of more value than the support of southern slavery and the extinction of the white man's right of petition they will "make it manifest by rubbing out" the name of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, and "beginning again."

FROM TEXAS.

Four N'Orleans gentlemen by the name of Flour in New York, was poisoned a few days ago by eating cake presented to him by some pale cut-throat, in consequence of some other equally deleterious cut-throat having been introduced. Mr. Flour eat part of the cake, and divided the rest between two or three friends. Flour himself died in a few hours, and one of the other persons who partook of it, was exceedingly ill at the last accounts. The authors of this infamous murder have not been traced.

We believe we have once already published name of the earlier poetical trades of Mr. Bryant against Thomas Jefferson and democracy. This same William Cullen Bryant was a most unmitigated *federalist*. He is Mr. Van Buren's *Democratic* (?) organ in New-York. The following lines on Jefferson prove the warmth of his youthful prejudices, if they do not convince us of the beauty of his poetry.—

"And thou the scorn of every patriot name,
Thy country's ruin, and her council's shame!
Poor servile thing! derision of the brave!
Who crept from Carlton fled to Carter's cave;
Thou, who, when menaced by perfidious Gaul,
Laid all our navy to the dock and wall;
Thou, who, when stretched her empty hand to feed,
Left measly strawthe foul disgrace to hide;
Go, wretch, resign the presidential chair,
For useless thy secret measures now or fair.
Go, search with curious eye for horned frogs,
Mid the wild weeds of Louisiana bogs;
Or, where Ohio rolls its current wide,
Dig for big bones the glory and thy theme;
Go scan, Prometheus, thy wondrous dreams,
And call them forth to order sublime,
But quit at once the helm of state,
Nor longer ruin on thy country's fate."

Now for democracy. Let the reader observe how democratic journalist handled the opinion, which it is now his daily business to defend:

"And when as truth with glowing lustre shines,
Before her beams the mists of error flies,
Vain are all arts her brightness to destroy,
And vain alike, to flatter or annoy.
Deaf to the siren's sleep and blind to the people rise,
In spite of sophisms, learn to trust their eyes."

BRITISH ARMY AT CABUL.—The British camp in the walls of Cabul contained eighty thousand persons, who had about all of their animals driven hundred miles to get there. Of course this number includes the camp followers, who in an Indian army are numerous; but we believe that half that number is not composed of fighting men. This is exclusive of the army which will pass during the Punjab. When our readers consider this amount of forage, the immense distance is traversed in a few months, and the complicated arrangements which must have been necessary in order to bring such a force together, to supply it with provisions during so long a march, and to keep all the way in such a concentrated state as not anywhere with any formidable resistance, they had no detachments cut off, they will be inclined to admit that the great success of the British operation was as much owing to good management as to good fortune. It would, however, be unjust and ungrateful to our brave army not to add, that neither management nor good fortune could have succeeded, unless they had been seconded by the unflinching patience, the unflinching perseverance, and the gallantry, intrepidity of the officers and soldiers of the gallant army. It is impossible, indeed, to speak too highly of the troops employed by the general, in the valor of the troops.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

[COMMERCIAL.]

We had evening had the pleasure of witnessing the wonderful performances of the great Mr. Mellon. Mr. Mellon's beautiful exhibition of chemical figures. We think either of them fully worth the price of admission; all who have not yet attended these performances should not suffer them to terminate without a visit. The exhibitions continue a few evenings longer.

At the Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans, held on the 29th ult. the following communication from the President, and the Treasurer's Report, were ordered to be published.

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the constitution, I submit to you the annual report of the treasurer.

The account received by this institution during the present year is:

To the credit of capital, ...	$4,907 25
To the credit of contingencies, ...	2,964 93
Total, ...	$7,872 18

The expenditures for the same period are:

By office, ...	$2,923 98
Sundry expenses, ...	24 50
Total, ...	$2,948 48

The amount of capital invested is $4,930, all in the stock of the City Bank.

Among those who have received relief from the association, are several widows, some of whom have been enabled, through this aid to return to their relatives in distant parts of the country. Several orphan children are receiving good educations, under the direction of the relief committee. In addition to the favorable statement of the treasurer, I am happy to inform you of the final settlement of our interest in the will of the late Stephen Henderson, by which this institution (in common with nine others) becomes an owner of valuable real estate in the Second municipality. Our interest is computed at $30,000. The committee appointed to purchase a suitable site for a burial ground, have concluded the purchase of a tract of about sixteen acres, situated on the Metairie Ridge, between the Nashville railroad and the new canal. The committee will proceed as fast as practicable to have the same walled in, and laid out on a plan calculated not only to meet the wants of this Association, but to derive from other sources a permanent income.

GEORGE HEDENBURG, President.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Firemen's Charitable Association.

	Dr.
Bills receivable, ...	$40 00
Expenses, ...	25 10
Relief account, ...	2,923 98
City Bank Stock, ...	14,923 75
Gas Light Stock, ...	780 00
Mechanics' and Traders' Stock, ...	2,982 50
Cash on hand, ...	787 75
Burial Ground, ...	55 00
	$23,897 50

	Cr.
Capital, ...	$21,000 94
Contingent funds, ...	2,896 56
	$23,897 50

New Orleans, December 28th 1839.

ANTHONY PARKER, Treasurer.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Beard & Kendig, at No. 151, Old Levee, at 9 o'clock, a. m.—groceries.

By the sheriff, at the foot of Canal street, at half-past 10.—cars, wine, liquors, oil, &c.

By the same, at No. 58, Common street, at 10 o'clock —An invoice of millinery goods.

By Dejoux & Fernandez, in Dumaine streets, between Robertson and Claiborne sts, suburb Treme, at half-past 1 o'clock.—Furniture.

By J. B. Blache, at the corner of Levee and Independence street—25,000 cart loads of earth.

By T. Mossey & Gardiel, at their auction store.—Groceries &c.

By P. Fitzpatrick, at No. 27, Conti street, at 11 o'clock.—The stock of a coffee house.

By Beard & Kendig, opposite the Triangular buildings, at 4 o'clock—50,000 feet pine lumber.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at the City Exchange 12 o'clock above Lucinda.

☞ We are authorized to state that FREDERICK BUISSON, esq., at the request of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to be a candidate for the office of Mayor, and that he will be generally supported.

☞ We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans. o30

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable paper that Louis U. Gabeing, 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.

o2

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce that JOSEPH M. KENNEDY is a candidate for mayor of the city at the ensuing election, and that he will be supported by

n11 MANY VOTERS.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Rienzi—1000 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Amanda Ann—1250 bales cotton.
Boston—Per ship Kentucky—1000 bales cotton—600 bales do per ship Nestor—Nickerson, Barnstable—Per brig Hannony—Per barque Johan Georg—65 bales cotton and 3 hhds tobacco.

IMPORTS.

Galveston—Per steamboat Portsmouth, from New York—25 bales cotton, 10 hides, 3 bales wool, 1 keg specie.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Thames from Memphis—20 bales cotton, 2 bales wool, 100 hides, 2 boxes specie, 52 bbls whiskey, 1 do pickles, 1 do apples, 1 do peaches, 1 do dried fruit, 1 do bacon, 1 do lard, 1 do tobacco, 1 do beeswax, 1 do tallow, 1 do feathers, 1 do ginseng