NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MONDAY MORNING, JANY. 20, 1840.

The conclusion of Thursday's report of the house and the report of Friday not having been received up until yesterday at 12 o'clock, P. M., we have found it impossible to publish them to-day. They shall appear to-morrow.

We publish to-day the letters of Gen'l Harrison and Governor Tyler, in response to the nomination of the national convention. Gen'l Harrison refers to his letter to the honorables Harmar Denny and Sherrod Williams, for a exposition of the principles upon which the administration of the general government will be conducted, in the event of his election. The letter to Harmar Denny we have herein before laid before our readers, and that to Sherrod Williams will be republished as soon as we can lay our hands upon it.

It will be recollected that in the letter first mentioned, the general lays it down as a principle not to be departed from, that the executive should disclaim all control over the public treasure, except such part thereof as may be appropriated by law to carry on the public service, and that should be applied in the precise manner pointed out by law. The importance of this principle is particularly obvious at this time, when the whole country is groaning under a burden of calamity caused by the illegal seizure of national treasures by the chief magistrate.

He also declared that the PRESIDENT should not interfere in elections, or permit the officers of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT to take any other part in them than to vote.

That the office of chief magistracy should not be used for purposes of party contest.

That in removals from office, the reasons for such removal should be made known when required by a senate.

That the exercise of the veto power should be confined to bills which he may deem unconstitutional, such as encroach upon *the rights of states* or individuals; and such as involving deep interests, may require more mature deliberation, or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

That the executive department should in no manner become the source of legislation; but of old leave the business of law-making in the hands to which the constitution has intrusted it, until they have assumed that perfected shape, when alone the president is called upon to approve or reject enactments.

He further states that a president should serve but one term.

Let any reflecting man seriously consider the principles here laid down, and he will become convinced that the present deplorable state of affairs has been produced by a departure from them, and he will be further convinced that harmony and prosperity will never be restored, until the government is brought back to them. The pecuniary embarrassments of the nation had their origin, confessedly, in the executive usurpation, and they are now continued by official agitation. Mr. VAN BUREN, aware that unless some exciting topic keeps his name before the public, he would sink into utter insignificance, will not permit this agitation to cease. He ding dongs perpetually upon his sub-treasury scheme, and despite three solemn verdicts of the people's representatives against it has brought it forward for the fourth time, to put the public into turmoil and trouble.

If ever we are to be restored to quiet, to prosperity, to peace, it will be under the administration of such a man as general HARRISON, who being exempt from the unworthy motives which sway the electioneering editorial profligates and politicians, will administer the office of chief magistrate upon the principles laid down, and will retire from power leaving this great nation in every respect prosperous and happy.

NORTH BEND, 19th December, 1839.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Harrisburg of the 7th instant.

However objectionable in the opinion of many of our fellow citizens may be the mode of selecting candidates for the high offices of the government, by a general convention, the peculiar circumstances in which the party opposed to the present administration were placed, seem to have left them no alternative to secure that unity of action so necessary to their success. The number of states represented, and the exalted characters of the delegates to whom the delicate task of nominating the candidate was committed, leaving no room to doubt that their decision was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of their constituents. I accept with gratitude the nomination which, in obedience to a resolution of the convention, you have done me, gentlemen, the honor to communicate.

But however highly I may value this evidence of the attachment and confidence of so large a portion of my fellow citizens, I must beg you to believe, gentlemen, that no one is more thoroughly convinced that I am, that in selecting a retired and unpretending individual to be their candidate, the convention were influenced by the circumstances of our country to pass by more prominent names, to act upon the higher claims of which reliance, although founded upon the possession of the most distinguished talents and the performance of the most eminent services to their country, united to every other quality necessary to the discharge of the duties of the highest station in the great republic.

It may perhaps be expected that I should embrace the occasion to declare the principles upon which the administration will be conducted, if the efforts of my friends should place me in the presidential chair should I receive the votes of the states by the federal electors. Having, in another letter to the honorable Harmar Denny, and in another to the honorable Sherrod Williams, both of which have been made public, given my views at some length of the character and extent of the powers vested by the constitution in the president, I consider it unnecessary to recapitulate them.

I deem it, however, gentlemen, proper at this time to renew the assurance heretofore frequently made, that should I be elected to the presidency, I will under no circumstances consent to be a candidate for a second term of service.

With the highest consideration, gentlemen, I am yourselves and those you represent,

Your most ob't servant,

W. H. HARRISON.

WILLIAMSBURG (Va) Dec. 16, 1839.

Gentleman—The nomination which, as the organs of the late Harrisburg convention, you have communicated to me, is accepted with a sense fully greatly augmented by the fact, that whilst it is a result to which I have contributed nothing on my part, it has met the unanimous concurrence of that enlightened and patriotic body. To have my name associated with that of the eminent PATRIOT who is put in nomination for the first office, is of itself regarded by me as no ordinary honor. The long and faithful services rendered to the country in the council board and in the field, have won for him a distinguished name in history, and furnish the surest guarantee that should he be elevated by the popular voice to the chief executive office, his administration will gratify the reasonable expectations of the friends of wise and virtuous government. With the constitution for his guide and the good of his country his only aim, I doubt not but that his exertions would be exclusively directed to uphold the one, and to advance the other. The firm and supporter of JEFFERSON, of MADISON, and MONROE, and the unabating associate of JACKSON in the full restoration of independence, can be none other than true to his early republican creed, and the devoted advocate of free principles and of popular rights.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most ob't servant,

JOHN TYLER

JAMES OWEN, Esq., and others of the committee.

IT will be seen, by reference to our Washington correspondence, that Amos Kendall has been caught at some of his rascally tricks again. The attempt of the locofoco members of congress to screen this miscreant and villain from the knowledge of the people is truly contemptible.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, between 12 and one o'clock, a fire broke out at the corner of Girette and St. Thomas streets, in a large frame building belonging to Mr. Ambrose Fulton, and occupied by Mr Powers and Mr. Christy. The building was entirely destroyed.

LOVE.—We have received from Messrs. Norman Steel & Co. a copy of this, the last of Sheridan Knowles' plays. It is a charming production, which we shall notice hereafter when perfected, as it will be shortly at the St. Charles.

MAYOR OF MOBILE.—Edward Hall has been nominated a candidate for this office by a large meeting of whigs held in Mobile, on Wednesday. We presume Mr. Chamberlain, the present mayor, will be run again as the locofoco can isolate.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Jan'y 8th, 1840.

There seems to be singular ill-luck, or incompetency among those who make up the journal of the house of representatives,—for there are constantly occurring motions to amend this daily record, in material points, so as to make it correctly represent the facts—The law as has been frequently the case of late, half an hour was consumed in propositions to amend the journal.

THE GREAT MAILS—SMUGGLING, &c. &c.

Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, sent to the chair the following series of resolutions:—

Resolved that the post-master general be directed to communicate to this house the late arrangement, made for the transportation of the mail between Philadelphia and Washington city; over what route the same is carried, whether the distance by said route is greater or less than under the late arrangement, and whether the time required for its transportation between the said places has been increased or diminished by the change; whether the communication between New-York and Boston, and the south and south-west has been benefitted or retarded thereby, and whether the price paid for the transportation of the same has been increased or diminished, and what is the amount of the difference.

And whereas it is alleged, to the great discredit of the government, that the eastern mail has been cheaply, clandestinely and fraudulently transmitted by the agents of the post office department from Philadelphia to Baltimore, by the cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road company, notwithstanding the post-master general had theretofore entered into contract with the said company for carrying the said mail

Therefore, Resolved, that the post-master general be required to communicate to this house, whether it is true, as alleged, that such fraud has been committed by any officer of agent, person or persons connected with, or in the employment of the post office department; and if so, whether such officer or agent, person or persons have been removed or discharged—and that a full statement of the facts relating to the transaction be communicated to this house.

Mr. Vanderpoel objected to the reception of the resolutions—of course

Mr. Cooper said he would take the first opportunity, when it would be in order, to call for this important subject the serious consideration of the house.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION CASE

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up, it being the motion of Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Elections, to refer to that committee the testimony in the New Jersey case, &c.

Mr. Duncan resumed his remarks.

In the remarks to-day, the chair presented a communication from the war department in reply to the resolution offered by Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, some days since relative to the retirement of officers of the army at the age of sixty years and upwards. It is doubtful what was read, but from what I know of the views of the department in concurring it, I have room to believe that the measure finds favor there. Although many officers are suffering active and energetic at this age, still the principle of retirement at the time specified may be a necessity.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE!

A memorial was presented by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, from a number of citizens of that state, praying for a reduction of postage, and that the cost in no case should exceed ten cents.

LAW OF COPY RIGHT.

Mr. Wall, from the committee on the judiciary, made a report on Mr Clay's bill in relation to copy right; but neither recommend nor approve of its passage.

IOWA AND MISSOURI.

The vice president presented several papers in relation to the boundary dis, stated between Iowa and Missouri, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Linn took occasion to observe that when the subject first agitated there, he had apprehended a spirit of war on the horizon, but the affair had thus far been unattended by bloodshed, as he hoped the dispute would continue to be. He maintained that the state of Missouri had not been well treated by the general government in the matter. Thus, he said, was it ever after the night. The national legislature had been memorialized near ten years ago on the subject of the boundary line.

The bill making appropriations for the removal of the raft on Red River was read a third time, when a debate sprung up on a passage, from an inquiry made by Mr. Crittenden, as to the status of the bill, and the practicability of its provisions being carried.

The question was then taken on the bill, and passed without a division.

ARMED OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

Mr. Linn resumed the consideration of the bill for the armed occupation and settlement of that part of Florida now overrun by hostile Indians.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a long speech in reply to Mr. Preston, and in general defence of this measure and of the policy of the administration to which he belongs.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Preston expressed his intention to speak again, when the bill should come up on its final passage tomorrow.

In the senate, after some miscellaneous business of little importance adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1840

The New-Jersey contested election case was brought up in the house of representatives to-day.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, rose immediately after the journal was read, and reminded the house that the state of New-Jersey, was yet unrepresented and of the propriety and necessity of early action on the subject. He moved that all the papers and testimony relative to the New-Jersey case, which are in the possession of, or within the control of the house, be referred to the committee on election, with instructions to enquire as to who are entitled to seats as representatives from that state. He proposed also that a copy of this resolution should be served on each of the claimants on both sides.

Mr. Bell rose to a question of privilege. He had information that these two gentlemen from New-Jersey, (Mr. Dickerson and his associates), were here, claiming seats, and that they were exercising the privileges of members, franking their letters, were supplied with stationery, &c.; yet the fact had not been announced to the chair. Now, he was of opinion that these gentlemen should either be qualified, or they might be told they are not entitled to the privileges they have been exercising. For the purpose of bringing this question of privilege distinctly before the house, he would introduce a series of resolutions if they should be in order.

Mr. Bell asked the chair whether his propositions would be entertained as a question of privilege?

The Speaker replied, that if these gentlemen from New Jersey had come forward and demanded to be sworn, he would have felt bound to entertain the proposition as a matter of privilege overriding every thing else. But in the case, the chair thought, from the mercy of a common contested election, and he therefore did not look upon it as taking precedence of other business.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C. insisted on his motion for reference to the committee of elections.

Mr. Garland of La. suggested that if these gentlemen were not here demanded to be sworn, there could be no reason for referring their case to a committee.

After some further desultory conversation on the question, Mr. Adams said that before the resolution proposed by Mr. Campbell, referring the subject, should be adopted, a resolution should be adopted requesting the speaker to inform the governor of New Jersey that this house had received the commission he had given to the representatives of the state, and had thereby executed the vacancy which existed in its representation, and that it was the view at some length, and maintained that it was equally due to the house and to the state of New Jersey.

A loose and irregular debate followed, principally limited to considerations of points of order, after which Mr. Bell withdrew the question of suspending the rules, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Campbell to offer his resolutions for reference; and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Bell then submitted as a substitute for Mr. Campbell's proposition, a resolution for referring to the committee on elections all the papers and testimony in reference to the New Jersey case, with instructions to enquire into the returns, and report who are entitled to the seats, until a regular and formal decision shall be made on the claims of the contestants.

Mr. Randolph offered as an additional amendment that the speaker be requested to inform the governor of New Jersey that his commission is not regarded as sufficient evidence to entitle the holders to seats as members of the house.

Mr. Bell made a most lucid, learned, vigorous and eloquent speech in support of his resolution, in the course of which he reviewed very ably the whole contested election case. It was an effort quite worthy of his high talents and distinguished reputation.

He was followed by Mr. Duncan of Ohio.

In the senate, after the ordinary morning business of presenting petitions, resolutions, &c.

The resolutions of Mr. Benton in reference to the value of the bonds of the states by the federal government was taken up.

Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, expressed his concurrence in the object and general tenor of the resolutions, but suggested that the purpose might be accomplished by a series declaring the proper conduct of the general government in relation to their state securities.

He therefore submitted a resolution, similar in substance, but unfriendly in, declaring against the constitutionality and expediency of any assumption of the state debts by the general government, whether by directly assuming the amount for them, or by distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or by pledging the public lands for that purpose.

Mr. Grundy expressed his preference for the original resolutions, which he moved should be sent to a select committee to-morrow.

Mr. Lumpkin expressed a hope that his substitute would, in courtesy, be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Preston declared his decided opposition to adopting any set of declaratory resolutions of this kind in advance, inputing to the states what might never prospect or thought of. Should any measure of the kind thus denounced be presented, he would then be ready to express this opinion; and most probably would agree with the senator from Missouri, with regard to the most of his abstract propositions; but he could not go together against this movement in advance.—He was a state right man; and knows to maintaining not only the rights of the state, but for preserving every jot and tittle of courtesy in the action of congress with reference to them. With these views he now moved to lay the resolutions on the table, not because he was in favor of the assumption of state debts by the government but because he was against the course which was proposed.

The question was put, and negatived, ayes 15—nays 25. The resolutions, and the proposed substitute (of Mr. Lumpkin,) were then referred to a select committee of seven, which are to be appointed by the chair.

Mr. Benton having expressed a wish that he should not be placed on the committee.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was the bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida.

Mr. Benton, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, entered into an elaborate exposition and argumentative defence of the measure.

After a few remarks from Mr. Tappan of Ohio, on the subject, Mr. Preston took the floor, and opposed the bill in a speech of considerable length, and distinguished by that captivating and expressive eloquence which he commands. Without taking any question the senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

It is not yet ascertained whether Morton is elected Governor of Massachusetts, or there is no choice—but it is certain that Baker (W.) is elected to congress from the sixth district.

A man named Keevil, a hatter in Baltimore, made an attempt at suicide a few days since. It was unsuccessful.

The large naval storehouse of Rogers & Platt, in Brooklyn, was lately destroyed by fire—the loss is very considerable, though much of it is covered by insurance.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Maryland legislature, instructing the senators in congress to vote for the sub-treasury. They won't pass, as the up, or house is whig.

The weather, throughout the north, has been intensely cold.

The grand jury of Philadelphia have found an indictment against Lewis late cashier of the Schuylkill bank and several of the directors of that institution.

On the 5th, the weather at Louisville was very cold, and the river frozen over, with every indication of its continuing for some time.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the ship Iowa, Peltmaster, from Havre, we have Paris papers to 8th instant, a little later than by the England. The *Moniteur* publishes two royal ordonnances, calling into service 20,000 men of the second class, and another anticipating the sum of 20,000,000 on the revenue of 1840, for the extraordinary expenses of the new addition to Algiers—for which sum an appropriation is to be asked when the chambers meet.

There is nothing later from Africa.

EGYPT.

The annexed news is important, and may further complicate the affairs of the East.

CAIRO, Nov. 14.

I have only time to announce to you that the Egyptian army, commanded in Arabia by young Ibrahim Pacha, has gained a signal victory over the troops of the Imam, in the province of Jabseh. It is at ted that a considerable number of prisoners and the town of Sanna have fallen into the hands of the victors.

The entire possession of the Yemen will bring Mehemet Ali near the English establishment.

PARIS, Dec. 6th.

Five per Cents, 112f. 5c. Threes, 82f. 30c.—The report is current that we have experienced a fresh reverse at Algiers. They speak of 1500 to 1600 men being massacred by the Arabs. This report, which at the close of exchange hours had acquired a certain degree of strength, was regarded as the principal cause of the depression in the funds today.

The whole of our brave army is exasperated at hearing the account of the murders committed on our soldiers at Algiers. Several regiments solicit the honor of forming part of the expedition which is being prepared.

Sales at Havre, Dec. 5—459 bales of cotton at 90 a 112.50; 6 chests Madras Indigo at 6.25; 79 brls Pot Ashes; 1st sort at 40, 11 do. Pearls, 1st sort, at 47; 18 tes Rice at 30.

Sales 6th—1038 bales cotton—Louisiana at 83 a 107; 91, 50 a 97, (619 bales at 90 50.) Georgia 83 a 106. 100 bags Rio coffee at 65; in bond; 110 brls pot ash, 1st sort, at 40; 91 mill. Whalebone at 150; 90 hhds Cayenne Rocca at 102½ in bond.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

New York—Per ship Cayuga, 1,170 bales cotton, 143 do do linters, 1,063 hhds flour and sundries.

Per ship Sarah, 139 bales cotton.

Havre—Per ship Bethune, Jackson, 149 bales cotton, 1 case domestics.

Per ship Europa, 1,000 bales cotton.

Per ship Boston, 184 bales cotton.

Per bark Eleanor, 1,021 bales do.

Boston—Per brig Chipunda, 251 bbls molasses, 100 do fish, 400 do lumber.

Baltimore—Per brig Shamrock, 80 tons coal, 81 tons do.

Per schr Ann, 1,000 bushels corn, 5 sheep, 1 shoat.

Per schr Wm. Thomas, 200 bbls flour, 100 do corn meal, 91 bales cotton, 60 bbls molasses, 30 tons coal and sundries.

Savannah—Per schr Julia, 1,000 bbls rosin, 100 do tar, 100 do spirits turpentine, 11 bbls sugar and 150 bbls molasses.

St. Thomas—Per schr Vixen, 300 bbls flour, 100 do rye, 100 do corn meal, 100 bbls pork, 50 do beef, 50 do lard, 100 bbls pork, 25 do hams.

Charleston—Per brig Mary Ann, 189 bbls flour, 70 do corn meal, 50 do pork, 50 do beef, 2 bbls lard, 100 bbls potatoes, 50 do onions.

Per schr Boy, 200 do corn.

Per steamboat Mobile Packet, from Mobile—128 bales cotton, 1 bbl flour, 2 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do hides, 1 do furs, 1 do deer skins, 1 do bees wax, 1 do tobacco, 1 do beeswax, 1 do feathers, 1 do bees wax, 1 do tobacco, 1 do feathers, 1 do bees wax, 1 do tobacco, 1 do feathers, 1 do bees wax, 1 do tobacco