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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG
NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1840.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

The deafening shouts of a thousand voices ringing in our ears whilst we record the proceedings of the glorious meeting at the St. Charles last evening. It was a gathering of the people from all part of the State. The officers who presided over so imposing a procession could find the whigs from the different parishes;—that uprising in the cause of true principles, Dr. Watts or Wantman, in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by General Canal, who riveted the attention of the assembly by a narration of the stirring incidents of the campaign, with which he was personally familiar, and of the address and commanding generalship of Harrison, who led the American arms to victory, under circumstances the most embarrassing, and privations the most discouraging. General Canal interspersed his address with anecdotes illustrative of the character of the sturdy warriors who followed the destinies of Old Tippecanoe through difficulties, gloom and darkness to triumph and fame. Few present were aware of the hardships encountered by the south western armies, and of the almost insurmountable obstacles that were overcome by Gen'l Harrison in achieving those signal victories that shed such lustre upon the American arms. Gen'l Canal has rendered his county service, by refuting the calumnies that hired slanderers have uttered against one of the brightest names that adorn our history. And as he vindicated the character of his old commander, from the aspersion of administration upbraiders, he seemed to feel that he was engaged in as high and holy a cause as that which induced him to take up arms in his boyhood, to battle in the wilderness in defence of his country.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Maginnis with his accustomed power. Messrs. Payton, Ringgold, of Tennessee, Hanna, from Kentucky, and Judge Jackson, of that city, severally spoke to the immense concourse of people that filled the spacious dining hall of the St. Charles. All appointed themselves in a manner worthy the occasion; and such was the enthusiasm of the multitude, that it was not till near midnight that they adjourned. Before dispersing, resolutions were adopted, ratifying the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention, and in attestation of the unbounding gratitude of all present, for the patriotic services of General Harrison, their confidence in his capacity for civil service, and their determination to support him to the paramount office of the power.

The meeting may be regarded as an indication—a joyous indication of the sentiments of the people of the State. It showed that the fervor the Gen. Harrison is not confined to the city, but that the same enthusiasm prevails in the interior, in his behalf. *Louisiana is safe.* When the day of trial comes, she will stand about for about, and give three for three in the course with her sister states. The noise of triumph from the prairies of the west, as they roll down upon the Father waters, will be echoed from her shores. Her vote is in arms and eager for the fight. On the first Monday in November, the stunning roll will find them at their posts, and the cheering cry will go along upon their victorious banners.

It is a sufficient refutation of the observations of the *Times* of yesterday upon the Battle of Tippecanoe to state the fact, that the Governor of Kentucky, in conformity with a resolution of the legislature, appointed General Gaines Commander of one of all Kentucky troops, on account of the vote and unexpected influence in which he conducted the Indian war, which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe. Most of the troops engaged in that war were Kentuckians, and the governor and legislature were competent to pass upon the merits of the question, and shortly after the organization of the present Executive, the transaction came to their best notice, and they plunged into the affair. Adversity and misery succeeded prosperity and happiness. The causes of the disastrous results are recorded with a pencil of light in the acts of the President.

Credit crumbled, enterprise paralyzed, the honest and the knave alike the victims of this sudden reverse, while a nation laboring under the deadening influence of bad currency, in like the condition of a people, every way are since—such is their condition.

What says Mr. Van Buren done to mitigate the sufferings? Instead of suspending the monstrous system which has produced such ruin, he urged the necessity and insanity of the measure, and the country continued the pernicious system even more rigidly enforced. Instead of warning ruin, he hailed its approach. "Perish credit," "perish commerce," was the stern slogan of his followers, and ruthlessly and recklessly have they maintained their destructive principles. The decree had gone forth—the Executive had pledged himself to pursue the policy of his predecessor, and its consequences are now felt by the whole community.

This is a state of things that needs no elaborate comment. It speaks for itself. It is exhibited in misery to every man who is not willfully blind to facts. If Mr. Van Buren could not avert the ruin which was the inevitable sequel to the insane system of Richard Jackson, he might have arrested its progress. He might have re-instated the country in a healthy condition. He was elected, avowedly to follow in the footsteps and tread the same path which was prepared by General Jackson, which received of the country at the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's term, and continued over with nearly uninterrupted entirety.

With the evidences of flagrant misfeasance in office, Mr. Van Buren offers himself to the people for re-election. Do he deserve it? Let the people answer. But one more remark we will offer. Mr. Van Buren in two successive annual messages has told us plainly, that "*the people expect too much from government, and now that it is not with standing the danger of the general government to propose remedies for the disorder of the currency.*" These out givings are irreconcilable with the professions of future energy. According to the President it is not within the functions of the government or to relieve the country upon this country which is can, has no power to repair evil. Its province is to do evil. Its capability for harm is positive, but in all cases where the national welfare it is negative and impotent. It carries the bane and is privileged to empower, but it has no healing antidote.

Are the people of the United States prepared to consign to their execution doctrine by the elevation for the second time to the presidency, of the individual who avowed it. They will respond at the polls.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE, of the 29th, 30th and 31st January, came to hand yesterday. We have already anticipated the two former. The latter will be found in our columns.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Indianapolis, to his friend in Baltimore, dated January 23d, 1840. It is strikingly illustrative of the irrepressible ardor that fills every bosom from its relation to Gen'l Harrison. Of him it may truly be said that he wins the hearts of the multitude:—

"Harrison is 'Old Tippecanoe,' the whig party are all for him, and Judge Jackson has been the only man mentioned for re-election at their primaries as at present. When our friend and old friend, Mr. Clay, was in the field, we could frequently hear a whig say that the administration was but a shade or two darker than the whig, but a farmer in a township in our county told me yesterday that about 100 whigs of the Van Buren men in his neighborhood had left the party, and had determined to support the whig candidate, and said he, 'I am one of them.' I have heard the same thing from a number of others. Generally, Gov. Bebbard and the democratic party are going to the devil. The prosperity of this country is going to ruin, and the present administration is doing nothing to alleviate its distresses, except in the way of removals from office, and appointing the Matt. Carr system of favoritism, the fear of injuring the recollection.' A Van Buren man stated to my governor a few days since, that there were not two men in the county who stated he was honestly a candidate for re-election. One of the company from the county said to him, 'Sir, you call us whigs, in fact of our numbers, sometimes declared to me that they will go for Gen'l Harrison, although they have always been whigs from the formation of the Constitution,' and said he 'there we are, brothers.' Another gentleman declared that he hated Abolitionists; he regarded Van Buren men who were so zealously for Old Tippecanoe, and would hardly speak to them.

"The members of both parties are receiving letters announcing great changes. Indiana, you may be sure, will prove faithful to the nominations of the delegates at the national convention. She will not only vote for the nominees, but will give a majority equal to the vote on gubernatorial candidates. The Van Buren party had hopes on the Indiana, was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State; and the greatest part of them Democrats. Our democratic governor, Bebbard, is not popular for a second time; they cannot put up with his leading of affairs. They will go under those banners they have followed so long, with more enthusiastic, rejoicing than ever before. Indiana is safe. Hard cash, and plenty of it, will be used in every county in the State. The West will go for the Old Hero as one man."

HARRISON IN MISSISSIPPI.—A Harrison meeting was held in Natchez, on Monday night. The proceedings were characterized by the most enthusiasm. The meeting was addressed by Judge Winchester, Judge Montgomery, Col. Bingaman, and Gen. Barrow, in speeches of great vigor and eloquence. A large audience, says the Courier, gave the close attendance for more than four hours, and four better political speeches were never delivered in the same day at Natchez.

The Natchez Daily Free Trader affects to be a neutral paper—we say *affects*, for it takes every possible opportunity of slily applying its locofocoism. Its remarks respecting Mr. Clay in the journal of the 14th, are perfectly consistent to the point. Mr. Clay's "*tie ashy*" *stomach*, and abuse all, Mr. Clay's "*enmity*" compared with that common curse of the loco-focos, little Bobby Walker! *Storm brewed?*

TENNESSEE.—The legislature has adjourned, after passing 49 general and 101 local bills. Its last act was to fix the seat of government in the general appropriation bill at Nashville.

LOCOFOCO IGNORANCE.—A Van Buren editorial in one of the locofoco journals the astonishing piece of information to his readers that "members of congress elected with the past year, or a little more, do not take their seats till the session of 1841!" What a rush in the ignorance of locofo editors and leaders, what are we to expect from the mass of the party?

A physician in New Jersey very properly caution s the public against eating colored sugar plums, and adds that he has prescribed children laboring under serious illness from this cause. Those among sweets are generally colored by mineral paints which are nearly all more or less poisonous.

(CONGRESSIONAL.)

A WORD ABOUT COTTON.

It is a strange fact that amidst all the wealth and coldness which is ever manifesting itself in this sublunary world of ours, cotton, that arch friend and destroyer still has its favorites. No matter what the prices, no matter what the prospects, there are still those who have the hardihood to take up the shop without the reference to "who suffers"—and the great reason why so much mischief and disastrous odium from time to time by operations in this article of commerce, is that the market is never fairly left to itself, but is ever and anon excited by the arts of cotton gamblers. There was a time when the business of our European friends was addressed to the resident merchants of our southern and northern ports—but now it is not so. Speculation has become the order of the day, and the consequence is that the planter is left to the tender mercies of the speculator, and probably ninety-nine out of one hundred of cotton, during every season, is sold at the mercy of the speculator. Hence the fluctuations in the market which at times are so ruinous, and which the planter is powerless to prevent. The commercial and enterprising citizens of other states are prevented from extending to and dealing with this, that a man might be efficiently able to speculate in it, and although our planters become large gainers by the system, it proves to be a malignant one—the unfortunate cotton is often placed in the hands of the ignorant, and probably inexperienced in the variable world of it trade, during seasons, despite of the greatest exertions, which the planter is powerless to prevent. The system, while in force, has great misfortunes to the state, and if not a blessing—that a man's having no property in the state is no reason, when an attempt is taken, according to the existing law, for the bona fide owner, and the property in the hands of the speculator, to be sold to pay that many of the citizens of any other state are deprived of the liberty of coming to the state of Louisiana, under the fear of subjecting themselves to the perils of being sued, a thing which is abolished in all the neighboring commonwealths, all that system which has already been established in Great Britain, a country whereon commerce has acquired to its full bloom, and done and will continue to do so, as long as it is continued by such wise and wholesome laws. That the system is not in the interest of the planter, is in an interpretation