# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth to correspond, and Public Justice attain."


## WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

*FOR PRESIDENT,*

## WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

*FOR VICE PRESIDENT,*

## JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

*NEW-ORLEANS:*

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 18 1840.

☞ The contents mail which arrived yesterday, bringe us dates from New York to the 5th inst.

**BIRDS vs. WORDS.** [illegible]

In contrasting MARTIN VAN BUREN and Wm. Henry HARRISON, there is one circumstance worthy attention. It is that Mr. VAN BUREN's professions of late have been favorable to the south, but his acts have always proved him her bitterest enemy. Gen. HARRISON's *acts* have conclusively established his attachment to southern interests and institutions, yet his opponents invariably rely upon garbled and isolated sentences from his speeches to prove him an abolitionist. Because General HARRISON thought that *with the sanction of the slave-holding states*, the appropriation of a part of the surplus revenue to the purchase of the servile population would be constitutional he is denounced as a negrophile; though he voted with the south on the Missouri question, and has since repeatedly condemned and repudiated abolitionism in the most unmeasured terms—while, because Mr. VAN BUREN, when caballing for the presidency, *thought* it inexpedient to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, and *said* he would vote any vote having such an object, he is lauded to the skies "as a northern man with southern principles;" though he voted to deny citizens the right of suffrage, though he voted to instruct REVES KING to oppose the admission of Missouri into the union, and has never yet been able to satisfy him that congress does not possess the right to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia. Which is the fairest evidence of a man's opinions his *words* or his *actions*? *Answer ye locofocos.*

**SUGAR.**

We would call the attention of the sugar-planter to a publication of Colonel White, which will be found in our advertising columns. It offers for sale a new method of cutting bottles, by which from a half to two thirds of the fuel and time consumed in making sugar upon the ordinary plan, is saved. This method has been perfected at considerable cost, and experiments upon Colonel White's plantation have established its great utility. It has the advantage of being a *total* plan, and those wishing to avail themselves of it may satisfy themselves of its excellence by the testimony of facts.

The enterprising inventor has obtained a patent for this improvement. We are informed that it is his purpose to employ all monies that the sale of the patent may produce, above the actual outlay in bringing it to perfection, in building an asylum for indigent widows. Should the expectations of the patentee be realized, a double good will flow from his labors. The planter will be relieved from an onerous tax in the preparation of his crop, and charity will reap the reward of a successful enterprise.

THE OTO PARROT.—Yesterday, in digging among the foundations of the old prison, (Calaboso,) in St. Peter street, a small subterranean chamber was discovered, which has already been a fruitful source of conjecture. Some thinking operators, endowed with fervid imaginations, declared it to be one of those secret dungeons, concerning which speculation has invented a thousand tales of horror. On thinking it a tomb in which some unfortunate state prisoner had been buried. An antiquarian, whose opinion we place great confidence, became so somewhat tinctured with speculation, as to say that it was nothing more or less than a small cellar; if not a place not to be mentioned in the first.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

We have received the message of Governor POSTER, from which we publish a short extract yesterday, received in a letter to a gentleman of this city. The occasion of the message was the failure of the state to pay the interest upon a state loan due on the day of its delivery.

Governor POSTER, asserts most positively that any extreme measures against the banks would be productive of incalculable mischief, and recommends a course of conduct upon the part of the representatives, having the interests of the *people* and not of the *party* in view.

Governor POSTER says:

"No man, were he somewhat more sanguine, would go further than a county day for the resumption of specie payments by the banks than I would, if by so doing the dishonor of the state would be prevented. But place as I am, as the Executive of the commonwealth, to preside over her interests, I feel bound to say, regardless of any denomination, which may be poured forth from any quarter, that I believe if too rigorous a system be adopted by the legislature, the sacrifice of the liabilities of the banks, immediately, the credit of the state must and will be seriously and disastrously wounded."

"Regardless of any denunciations, which may be poured forth *from any quarter*." This is a defiance [illegible] which has run the length of their tether.

In the house, as soon as the message was read, a joint resolution was adopted, in accordance with the recommendation, declaring the state of Pennsylvania due on the state debt, to be a debt due by the state, and directing certificates to be issued, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and redeemable at the option of the holders, any time within the time for which the state was taxed.

The resolution was offered by Mr. McElwee, who is the leader of the administration forces in that body. He held that the credit of the state should be maintained "at all hazards"—thus echoing the sentiment of Gov. Porter, in the message received.

Mr. Snowden, chairman of the committee on banks, and who had been so rabid in his anti-banking, and urged so strenuously compulsory resumption on the 5th instant, yesterday exhibited signs of returning sanity. Apparently, the stubborn facts of the condition of Mexico nango county, was *surprised* that the anti-bank action of the house had tended to tighten the money market, and thus prevent the state from making new loans, even for the purpose of meeting interest due. But, says Mr. Snowden, "If it is proved that the measures I have advocated will prevent the loans from being taken, I am willing, magnanimously to recede, and to show that I have the interests of the commonwealth sufficiently at heart to believe that my own opinions are not infallible."

Mr. Pennman, of Philadelphia county, alone of those who spoke to the question, appeared ill-disposed to recede from his former anti-bank position. He was glad that the banks had failed to pay the interest, and expressed the hope that the state might never negotiate another. He admitted, however, that the banks in declining to take the loan, had pursued the only proper course for them.

Mr Hopkins (speaker) said that as to "*receding*," he had come to that point already. In voting for the resumption resolution, he had *receded* from his opinions of expediency. He believed (said Mr H.) the passage of that resolution would produce a scene of unparalleled ruin and disaster from the centre to the circumference of the commonwealth. But I had not the nerve to array myself against the democracy of the house, and I give up my opinions of the measure and vote with them. I have done what I can, with other members of this house *recoded* in the first instance.

Several other administration members addressed the house on the subject—the burden of their remarks being that "a new state of things" had been presented in the message, that anti-banking and anticreditism had such inconvenient effects, that they would be disposed to proceed a little more warily hereafter. In conclusion Mr. Penniman said he "did not oppose the resolution of Mr. McElwee; and it was unanimously adopted."

Without question it will pass the senate; and thus the same pocket that takes to Europe the account of the temporary suspension or PAYMENT by Pennsylvania will also take out, in this joint resolution, the proof that she will fulfil her *contracts* and preserve her credit "at all hazards."

**SHIPWRECK.** [illegible]

We learn from the Charleston papers, that the brig *Adrian*, Fitzgerald, from New-Orleans for Savannah, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, during a gale of wind from N E, struck on a shoal off Jekyl Island on the 5th. A heavy sea was running, and she slipped on a short time, with the sea making a complete breach over her. The officers and crew took to their boats and succeeded in reaching Little Cumberland Island through the breakers. The Edwin went to pieces, vessel and cargo a total loss.

Chas. BRANDY, of Missouri, who was recently tried for alleged misconduct in office, has been appointed a Director of the Bank of the State of Missouri.

A corporation advertisement is to be published in the New York *official* papers, the *Evening Post* and *New Era*, that will cost eight thousand dollars.—A smug job.

The citizens of Richmond are making preparations to give Mr. CLAY an exhaustic reception.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A self-acting fire alarm bell has been invented in New York, which does not require the contact of fire to make it strike, but sounds the alarm as soon as the heat reaches 120 degrees.—It is cheap, and a perfect safeguard against the designs of the incendiary.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

*Washington, Feb. 5, 1840.*

The senate chamber to-day was filled by a large assemblage, drawn together principally by the expectation of hearing Mr. Calhoun define his position in relation to the subject of a state bankrupt. Business, and the report of his *old friend* in days gone by, Mr. Grundy, on the subject of the assumption of state debts.

Mr. Calhoun rose as soon as the matter was before us, and made a speech of more than an hour's length; the course of which he presented some of the most extraordinary views and statements which have ever been uttered or entertained, even by this remarkable, but most eccentric mind. There were mixed up with these a great many general principles and declarations, equally as abstract and characteristic, some of which perhaps every body would concur, but which had nothing whatever to do with the business in hand.

Mr. Calhoun never once glanced at the report of Mr Grundy, or the resolutions of Mr Benton. His principal purpose seemed to be to fasten on Mr. Clay, as the author of the bill, for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to fix upon him the charge of assuming for the government the debts of the states.

He also labored hard to prove that the tariff of 1828 was the "cause of all our woes, the source of all the complicated mischiefs that have afflicted the country ever since."

When Mr Calhoun finished, Mr. Preston rose, and after remarking that it seemed to be quite clearly ascertained that these proceedings of the committee were quite premature, that a report was now ready, and that he was all ready for the preparation for a report to be laid on the senate, and when it was admitted also that the states could and would pay their debts, he moved that the resolutions and report be laid on the table.

This was *rejected of course*.

The question then came upon passing the report, which was also, of course, carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Benton then said that as the report had gone at the senate with a species of energy, which would be very injurious to credit, he thought it should be accompanied by the resolutions, which had been unanimously adopted by the committee. He would move to lay over the report, for the purpose of that best over been ordered—thousand copies!!

Mr. Preston opposed the extraordinary order for the 1000 to be printed in the usual manner. Mr. Preston of Virginia did not think the Globe office, and by the way, among public correspondence from such a job, to enable it to get out extra copies of documents during the coming campaign. The order for the printing of 1000 was passed, and the report was ordered to be laid on the table.

The senate then adjourned.

The report and resolutions will doubtless be the special order on Monday next, and will probably become the only important business of the session.

**CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL.**

*Mr. Preston* said he wished the house to be kept fully informed, from time to time, of the progress of the Cumberland road, and he was doing so he remarked that he received the same opinion upon the property of the corporation of Cumberland