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Truth is omnipotent, and public opinion is omnipotent.

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBY. 26 1840.

MISSISSIPPI.

There is good reason to hope that Mississippi will burst the thrall of locofocoism, and rally nobly to the cause of Harrison and reform. The disaffection which manifested itself at the announcement of the nomination of the Harrisburg convention is fast subsiding, and the whig party are now united in that unexpected state. That portion of the opposition who favored the views of Mr Calhoun, disgusted at the indecent haste with which he pressed to the embrace of his former foes, have turned away from their idol, and are now operating with the whigs. Upon the electoral ticket are persons once tainted with the heresy of nullification, but who seem to follow the lead of a political scheme who would betray them into the support of the author of the force bill.

These facts connected with the universal distress which attends and locofoco banking have wrought upon her citizens, give a surances of the ultimate triumph of whig principles. The people have drunk to the dregs of the cup of bitter experience; they have been deluded by hard money humbuggers into a system of banking which has no parallel in rotten ess in the history of finance. They perceive that the party which have made such an outcry against corporations are the very men that flooded the state with an irredeemable currency, and that every step they take to better the currency, but plunges the community deeper into the gloom of insolvency. Symptoms of returning sanity display themselves upon, and infatuation is yielding to a well tempered judgment. We would not be surprised if the whig ticket, headed by the gifted Preston, should prevail by an unprecedented majority.—So note it be!

ABOLITION—The locofocos have succeeded in electing MARCUS MORTON, the hottest abolitionist in the North, governor of Massachusetts. They made a desperate effort to elect a politician of the same kidney governor of Virginia. In 1832, on the first of January, Mr. MCDOWELL the administration candidate for governor made a speech in the legislature of Virginia from which we copy an extract or two for the edification of certain politicians here about:

"Slavery has come down to us from our fathers, and the question now is—shall we, in turn, hand it over to our children? hand it over to them aggravated in every attribute of evil? Shall we perpetuate its miseries, its disgrace, and become by our inaction the authors of all the evils, and of the dangers? Progeny of slaves as a private property by the act of our ancestors, shall we transmit it as such throughout an indefinite future? This is the question."

Again—

"In not the state a party, representing the general interest of all, such which is opposed to individual interest can be permitted, either hypothetically or practically, to be repugnant? Is she competent to institute rights of property which she is not competent to respect, justly and withhold, as considerations of necessity or of paramount interest, she may require? If she should, sir, in quiet inactivity, on the multiplying evils of her slave population? Must she sit down in powerless despair, and see this population coming on years after years, a gathering danger to overwhelm her?"

In this strain did Mr. MCDOWELL entertain the legislature of Virginia for hours, endeavoring to convince the members of their power to abolish slavery and to persuade them of the necessity of doing so. Not were these sudden opinions inconsiderately put forth, for in 1833 we find him expressing the same sentiments in an address to the people of Rockbridge county, from which the following is an extract:

"I have seen, and, and hoped, I hoped my powers, exerted to the utmost, being thoroughly and conscientiously convinced that the slave poison under which the strength of Virginia has been consuming away, is the fearful one, which ABOLITION only can remove, and that our high pride of being the most powerful, happy, and prosperous state of Common wealth is identified with the triumph of that measure."

Notwithstanding these evidences of Mr. McDOWELL's abolitionism were before their eyes, the locofocos rallied upon him to a man for the first office in the gift of the Commonwealth! Does not the notice the party make about this subject evince more sectional direction? They effect to think General Harrison an abolitionist and make a great outcry against him although incontrovertible evidences of it is free from a to the constitutional rights of the south gives them in the face—but straightway they count their suffrages for a man who in their hearing, has announced himself an abolitionist. It is no wonder that such men support a Missouri restrictionist and a man who would confer political privileges upon black people, for present ends.

If we were to publish all the testimonials of conspicuous individuals to the worth and virtue of General Harrison, our columns would be every day increasingly crowded. The following is the conclusion of a letter from the Hon. John Holmes of Maine, formerly years a United States senator, addressed to the Hon. Moses Carleton:

But my personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison is as a statesman. We were members together in the house of representatives of the U. S. from 1817 to 1820, and in the senate from 1820 to 1827 inclusive, and I can speak intimately of his character.

Gen. Harrison is a scholar and a gentleman—as well as a soldier and a statesman. Few men in the United States are better versed in military science as his age. As a speaker his voice and articulation are clear and distinct, his diction is perspicuous and his eloquence persuasive and impressive. He would be a high and a representative and senator, and on military subjects he was especially instructive and edifying.

As a man and a citizen his character is unexceptionable. He is liberal, kind, and humane. Instance of his kindness to his soldiers, and his commiseration for the defenseless inhabitants of the frontier, when exposed to the merciless savages, while he was invested with military authority and efficiency. But I am, were Gen Harrison as well known here as he is at home, no effort would be more popular or better loved.

Though he has been long and high in public life, he is comparatively poor, having not only spent faithfully the public funds with which he was entrusted, to public uses, but having expended much of his own fortune to relieve the distresses of his country men.

I am, with sentiments of sincere respect, your friend, &c. JOHN HOLMES.

Hon. MOSES CARLTON.

THE MADISONIAN

There is not in the South, a more able, manly and independent press than the Madisonian. It is conducted with signal ability and unwearied industry. Its talent, talent and laborious investigation of all topics affecting the interests of the country, render it one of the most valuable journals in the United States. The Madisonian is edited by Mr. WM. ALLEN, esq., ar. Assistant Editor of Gen. JACKSON, and a thoroughgoing and genuine democrat from principle; not an advocate of the spurious tenets of loco focoism, but an upholder of the democracy of JEFFERSON and MADISON.

When the conflict indications of Mr. VAN BURENism policy proved that he contemplated an overshadowing scheme of consolidation, and that he but assumed the title of democrat, the better to sleek and conceal his ultra-federal designs, the Madisonian was established in Washington, by a few patriotic individuals, for the purpose of counteracting and combatting the pernicious doctrines of loco-focoism. It has ever since been the fearless champion of the people. It has watched the progress of power and exposed its evil tendencies and internecine views, with unshrinking boldness and consummate sagacity. No journal has been more devoted in the defence of sound principles, and none has toiled with more untiring zeal in their dissemination. It has been the special object of the party's detestation, and the retainers of the executive have labored unceasingly to injure its character and destroy its prosperity.—Thus far their efforts have proved unavailing

During the present contest between the people and the throne, the Madisonian has been a most powerful auxiliary. It supports in good faith and with con- [illegible] the party's ge of the South. If the people wish a political paper that adhes to the claims of eminent talent, and so flagging industry, the merit of being one of the cheapest prints in the United States, they would do well to encourage the Madisonian. It is a most intrepid advocate of popular rights, and a rankling thorn in the side of the bloated parasite of the Globe. Its columns are constantly enriched with important information, and no paper is more assiduous in repelling the tirades and calumnies by which a heeling press seeks to blight the reputation of the whig candidate for the presidency.

ROMANCE OF TRAVEL.—This is a little volume from the pen of N. P. Willis, containing tales of five different countries. They are for the most part full of interest, and imbued with that delicate poetical feeling which abounds in the writings of this man. We are indebted to Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co. for a copy of the work.

Mr. Richard Biddle, of Pennsylvania, at present a member of the house of Representatives in Congress, and one of the most distinguished gentlemen in that body, has intimated that he intends resigning his place in the house.

A very numerous and spirited whig meeting was held at Mobile on Saturday evening last. The spacious hall room of the Waterly Hotel was filled to overflowing, and all present, as the Chronicle, seemed actuated by one motive, inspired by one feeling, and influenced by one principle.

The whigs and conservatives of the District of Columbia are organizing, with a view to concert of action and to give their aid to the cause of the opposition in the approaching presidential election.

CATHOUN AND BENTON have had something like a flare up in the senate. The "ball roller" and the "nullifier" came to collision on the resolution to print an extra number of documents on salt, in which they allowed some of their mutual hatred to come out.—This is but an inking of what will take place ere long.

CHARLESTON RACE—The Citizens' Purse, three mile heats, for $1600, was won by Omega in two heats against a field of five other nags. Time, 1st heat 5 minutes 20 seconds; second heat 5 minutes 30 seconds.

Signor Gaetani is giving concerts in Charleston.

The Ohio River was filling slowly at Louisville on the 17th instant.

FROM THE TIMES.

By the arrival of the steam ship Gallatin, Capt. Windle, we have received Houston and Galveston papers to the 2d, and the Galveston Gazette of the 3d.

Capt. Tilton has returned from the Colorado, bringing down the west ship to Alabama, and effect a safe navigation of the river.

The new tariff bill, operation equally on all the states, is the subject of the bill, and it is found of the most interest engaged in consideration of the bill.

Exports have been valuable in proportion—to give to our merchants greatness, for their guidance in preparing food for the animals they raised. He was opposed to this unfortunate extravagance in printing.

Mr. Davis asked what the documents were.

Mr. Benton replied they were all from the treasury department, with the exception of one, which he had received from a private gentleman, whose name appears in the document itself.

Mr. Davis said he would agree to the printing of a reasonable number of the documents, if they were already from a department; but he objected to giving the sanction of the senate without inquiry to statements from private and irresponsible sources.

Mr. Davis then told the senator from Missouri that so far as he (Mr. D.) was concerned, he might have as much seen room as he wanted; and might do all he would against the policy of the fishing bounties. The senator had been given ample scope before; especially at that last session, when he had spoken upon the price of that section of his salt document, which Mr. Davis declared, were of no use whatever, and in fact had no relation to the subject of salt duties or fishing allowances.

The fishing bounty, however, (he maintained) does not depend on the salt duties. That policy stands upon high reasons of state. The object was, to raise up a nursery of seamen, and offer inducements to the hardy and enterprising to go into the fisheries. He contravened the views of Benton in relation to the salt duties generally;—but forbore to go into the full discussion of the subject at the present time.

Mr. Benton then rose, and made another speech in his characteristic style, denouncing the duties as giving the most diabolical and damnable monopoly, &c. &c. and worthy to have been conceived only by the author of the bill from hell, and not by statesmen by men!

When he finished, Mr. Allen, the Young Democrat of Ohio, rose and endeavored to an explain the documents about salt, fishing bounties, &c. and with exertion of his friend from Missouri. He had not been able to supply half of his constituents who wrote to him for the salt document. He (Mr. Allen) had not the general dissertations of the owners of salt property, as "monopolists," as "combinations to oppress the people," &c. &c. For half an hour we heard nothing but monopoly! monopoly! popular rights—the people! &c. &c. &c.—all the common place stuff that is in the mouth of every fellow demagogue from one end of the country to the other.

When this blast of agitation was over, Mr. Clay rose, and put to Mr. Allen the plain question, whether he could produce a single fact contained in the salt document, which was not already in the possession of every man among his constituents. Was there any thing in it no perfectly well known to the yeomen of the country? The whole substance of the document was, that salt was a good thing to put in the agricultural. That was truly an important piece of intelligence to send to the Reskwiks of Ohio; the Hoosiers of Indiana, of Kentucky, and other great grainers of the west, and to do so, an enormous quantity of documents must be printed.

Mr. Clay then turned to another part of the speech of Mr. Allen—that which manifested the spirit of locofocoism so rife of late. He noted it as a sign of the times. He was a democrat himself, but salt is a property are not to sell at the prices they can procure, without being denounced as monopolists! The great salt property at Syracuse, is, according to these gentlemen, a monopoly. The salt owners in North Carolina are monopolists—the salt owners in South Carolina, (Mr. Preston,) one of the owners of the great salt property in the state of Virginia, is to be put down as a monopolist! And how, (asked Mr. Clay) are they to be put down? By repealing the duties on salt—by taking salt at cents instead of dollars?

Mr. Clay protested against these doctrines, and this blame, which the senator from Ohio had made against those whom he accused of being monopolists. He and the southern convention had been accused of troubled the public mind by increasing the value and the price of their staples, was in the [illegible] of monopolists! [illegible] Government of [illegible] Mr. Clay, in his struggles for a similar object in relation to their products. He (Mr. Clay) such doctrines without meeting them at the threshold, and denouncing them as inspired by the lowest, deleterious, destructive spirit abroad, which attacked one institution to day, another to morrow, and which, unless arrested, would overrun all the estate substants of the country. It was time, he said, to senators to put their faces against all these dogmas, erroneous in their character, and absurdable in their consequences.

With regard to the printing of the documents he had another objection, besides that on the score of economy. They were got up by a senator who represents the corporation of Syracuse, in defence of his own choice in different sections of the Union. He wanted the information, if obtained at all, to be obtained officially, and from authentic sources.

The debate was continued to late hour by Messrs Preston, Tappan, Wright, Webster and Calhoun but no decision was arrived at, when the senate adjourned to Monday.

The house of representatives has spent another day on the resolutions in relation to the Cumberland road.

The discussion is now assuming a party coloring solely. Messrs. Barnard of Albany, and Crary of Michigan spoke to-day.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of February 25th.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. Gaudin introduced Mr. Lockett's bill to provide for the erection of suitable public buildings in New-Orleans. It was read and ordered to be printed.

The rules having been suspended, Mr. Conrad's bill, to incorporate the Sumarian Society, was read section by section and passed, with a slight amendment, making the number of directors 19 instead of 9.

[illegible] Mr. Worth moved the adoption of the substitute. Mr. C. M. Conrad moved its rejection, and supported his proposition in a speech of some length, in which he expressed his doubts as to the power of the legislature to incorporate the banks.—He stated that there were only two charters of banks in which the legislature had expressly reserved the right of investigation. They were the Commercial Bank and Bank of Orleans. It is what an inherent right of the legislature, or was the reserved, specially in those two cases and not in others. In 1836 the legislature of Louisiana had passed a law authorizing the power of investigation to be entirely within the province of the judiciary.

Mr. Wadsworth replied at some length. He thought if the doctrine prevailed, a small place the legislature under the control of the banks. It was an absurdity to create a corporation, and yet retain no power over it. He introduced a bank to regulate certain transactions. Was the legislature to act in reference to such a case on mere suspicion, or should it not examine into the facts. He believed the charters were sacred, and that the state was bound to avail regulated banking system, but was opposed to monopolies and favoritism.

Mr. Moss stated that he would oppose the substitute, because it was a mere abstraction, unnecessary and of no practical benefit.

The question on the rejection of Mr. Kenner's substitute was then taken and lost—ayes 8, noes 31.

The mere effectually to provide for the construction of the New-Orleans and Nashville rail Road came up on motion.

Mr. Bunkar proposed a new bill as a substitute. It was called upon to amend the charter of the Exchange Bank, for the sole purpose of aiding the construction of the Nashville Rail Road.

Mr. Kenner moved to strike out the enacting clause.

A desultory discussion on points of order arose, and a motion that the committee should rise prevailed.

Mr. Kenner offered his substitute, and accompanied it with a somewhat elaborate explanation of his views and motives.

Mr. Gaudin followed in defence of the original bill. He spoke at length of its vast importance to the city of New-Orleans.

Mr. Kenner was opposed to the bill, and stated his reasons at large.

The member from Natchitoches was about to speak, when he speaker decided that a motion to strike out the enacting clause was out of order.

The decision of the chair was appealed from, and [illegible] the house.

Mr. Kenner made a few remarks on the propriety of a full discussion in relation to such important subjects.

After a few words, Mr. Lewis opposed the bill with much vehemence.

He was followed by Mr. Davidson, in defence of the bill, who spoke at some length, at considerable length; after which, the house adjourned.

From the New Orleans Sun.

THE BRYAN BET; *Or a Broker Outwitted.*—A newspaper contained the following paragraph, which, if the facts, from which money shavers and their backers "behind the throne" may learn a useful lesson. A celebrated Ralph Nickleby of our city, whose real name we suppose, but who keeps a shaving shop not a thousand miles from Madame Shall's, was the sufferer. It appears that the name of a respectable firm was given to a friend, to endorsers upon a note for $1000, betting sixty days to run. The note passed into the hands of a usurious Ralph, who thought it down to eight hundred dollars—a pretty snug honey's work that, cool two hundred dollars. The bank discount on the note would have been about $10. Well, the sixty days expired, and so did the three days grace; but the unlucky drawer was unable to take the note up. What was to be done to save the credit of the endorsers? He bethought himself, and finally concluded to offer Ralph a bonus of $100, in consideration of extinguishing the debt. Ralph was willing to accede, but the endorsers were not willing to pay $200 for a renewal was not worth $100 to them. Money was scarce—times terribly tight—old Ralph was about doing the office of—but was always disposed to oblige, &c. The endorsers offered him $100, $200, he couldn't think of—the same might be protested.

"Well, protest and be d—d," said the irritated drawer.

The note lay over, and Ralph, and the endorsers, Learning he was the case stood, the endorsers put in a plea of mercy, to the denominations and conditions of Ralph, who is indeed the a it to save his bacon.

THE MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb 26, 1840.

REMARKS.—Our market is greatly affected by assuming a negative character, and the prices of some articles are receiving a little from the great stock accumulated, which has a decided influence of increasing stocks and a narrow demand. The late course with the upper country continues open, and boats are daily arriving laden with produce, but not in such numbers as might have been expected; nor have those which have arrived produce enough to fill the demand for merchandise which is now in demand.

COTTON—Has arrived since the 25th instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1969 bales Tennessee and North Alabama—and 2,372—Arkansas, 173—Mobile, 179: together, 16,603 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Havre, 1,050 bales—Liverpool, 2,000—Bangor, 500—Boston, 1,000—New-York, 2,000—Philadelphia, St. St. Louis, 1,000: together, 8,054 bales. Leaving a balance of stock of 15,000 bales, and having on hand an allotment not cleared on the 26th instant, a stock of 18,000 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1839. Stock on hand	15824
Received last three days	2372
	18196
Exports last three days	5592
Leaving a balance of stock of	12604
Stock on hand	18196

In our report of last Saturday morning, we observed that the cotton market closed very firm on the foreign purchases and with a pretty fair demand—but, we think, however, the inquiry has been more limited, although transactions have been on a very moderate scale; the already high rates of freight, and the impossibility of procuring vessels without according higher further advance claimed by masters, having caused many of the principal operators to withdraw from the market. The transactions of Monday did not exceed 1,800 bales, purchased in small lots, and generally on terms that scarcely supported the rates before current. On Monday the sales amounted to about 3,200 bales, but the market was exceedingly heavy not withstanding, and prices seemed even more inclined to fall. Yesterday there was a better feeling, and some 4,000 bales were sold, most of the sales, which reached to about 2,800 bales, were at irregular and rather drooping prices. Our quotations are the same as previously, but we deem it necessary to remark, that few sales are made.

The sales during the three days amount to 7,800 bales; and we notice them particularly as follows, viz.—460 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 7½—161 at 8½—1227 at 7½—194 at 7—100 at 7½—3 at 7½—276 at 7—16 at 7½—1 at 7—1 at 6½—1 at 6—1 at 6½—1 at 6—1 at 6½—187 at 6—72 at 7½—25 at 6—43 at 6½—78 at 7—25 at 7½—267 at 7½—267 at 8½—196 at 8½—154 at 7½—40 at 7½—10 at 7½—24 at 6½—6 at 7½—110 at 6½ cents; and 41 Mobile at 8 cents.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Mobile and N. Alabama*	
Ordinary	5½ d	Ordinary	
Middling	6½ d	Middling	6½ d
Fair	7½ d	Fair	7½ d
Good fair	8½ d	Good fair	extreme.
Good mid fair	9 d	Good mid fair	
		Fair crop	

TOBACCO.—There has been very little inquiry for tobacco since our last review. If there, though an inquiry effect sales, it has not due to him, to give him instruments of usurious monopolies. But he submitted whether it was not due to him, to give him instruments of usurious monopolies. But he submitted whether it was not due to him, to give him instruments of usurious monopolies. But he submitted whether it was