NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.,
No. 81 St. Charles street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, PRICE TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, PRICE TEN DOLLARS.

"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:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1840.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The convention will meet at the State House on Monday, the 2d of March, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The delegates, as they arrive in the city, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the office of A. Mazureau, Esq. in Royal street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

STATE CONVENTION.

The whig state convention will convene at the capitol this evening at 5 o'clock. A large number of delegates are already in the city, and others are expected to arrive during the day. The duties which will devolve upon the convention are of a most important character, and the interest of the whig party in Louisiana will be advanced or retarded as the convention may be guided in its proceedings by wisdom, or governed by a weak and factious spirit. The members should be guarded in their deliberations, and above all, should resist, with promptness and unanimity, any attempt to disturb their proceedings by bringing individual interests in conflict with the general wishes of the state. They should remember that the eyes of an active and vigilant enemy are upon them, ready to use against their party any apparent division, and prepared to exaggerate the slightest diversity of sentiment into portents of hopeless discord.

We have great confidence in the capacity of the members of the convention to perform the duties assigned them, without dictation of ours. But we would warn them against allowing firebrands to be thrown in their midst. A convention, composed of representatives selected by the people, should perform their functions with an eye to the wants of the people alone. I private interests or the resolves of secret societies or exclusive political clubs shall prevail with them, the many will be sacrificed to the ambition of the few. All suggestions coming from quarters in which an open, free and unrestricted interchange of the sentiments of the *whole* opposition party is not permitted, should be regarded with distrust; for it may be taken as a general rule, subject to few exceptions, that when individuals, organized in secret conclave, dictate to a convention of the people, selfinterest is at the bottom of their proceedings. We will not interfere now, and it is not our custom at any time to play dictator to our friends, with the convention. We hope the convention will take the interest of the party into their own hands. They are competent to do so. The *members themselves* should determine what is best to be done, and do it. Coming from the different parts of the state, and individually acquainted with the desires of the people, we would feel ourselves amenable to the charge of presumption should we attempt any control over them whatever. We always prefer to leave the management of political interests to the persons who are appointed to manage them, and we should feel less confidence in the success of the whig cause in this state, if this convention should permit itself to be tampered with or dictated to by any individual or set of individuals who are not members of their own body. *They* alone have been chosen to represent the people, and upon them alone will rest the responsibility of a failure to represent them fairly.

At a time like this, when the evidences of the growing strength of our principles are thickening around us, when from every quarter of the campass the hum of busy preparation for a glorious struggle is borne on the breeze; when doubts of the triumph of Harrison and reform are being dissipated, it would be a source of mortification to the friends of liberty if this convention should do any thing to disturb the universal harmony that prevails in our party. If they manage their own affairs in their own way, no such disaster will befall us.

We receive two or three times a week new papers from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Virginia, most of which have been established by patriotic associations of young men, and sustained at their private expense, with the noble object of promoting the cause of the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES. One of them is entitled the *Harrisonian*;" another the "*Tippecanoe Flag*;" and a third, the "*Tippecanoe War Club*." We mention this fact as an evidence of the deep and abiding hold, which the Hero of the North Bend has upon the affections of the multitude, and as a proof of that boundless popularity, which is the result of a long and useful career in his country's service, and which will elevate him to the highest office in the gift of that country.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL HARRISON.—When the murderous British General Proctor, with a force of more than four times as great as Harrison's, besieged him in Fort Meigs, he sent to demand of Harrison to surrender, alleging that he wished to save the *effusion of blood*. Harrison beat him off, and then learned from some Indians who had left the British army, that Proctor had solemnly agreed with Tecumseh to give Harrison up to the Indians to be tortured and burnt alive if the Fort surrendered. Harrison replied to this horrible intelligence: "General Proctor is neither to have a scalp nor a captive. I will cut his head off and throw him up to the Indians, but I will treat him as a *squaw* and dress him in a flannel petticoat and expose him to the contemptuous gaze of the army." Shortly after, at the battle of the Thames Harrison beat Proctor, and took his whole army, with all his baggage and papers; but though not pursuit was made after Proctor, he escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

Such was the hatred of Proctor in the west, where wives and sisters of the victims he had delivered up to the Indians at the River Raisin, resided, that the ladies of Chillicothe, on learning of Harrison's threat to dress Proctor as a squaw, sent a flannel petticoat to Fort Meigs to enable Harrison to execute his threat should he catch Proctor; and there is not a doubt that had Proctor been caught he would have been marched before the American army in the flannel petticoat, as a suitable punishment for so cruel and cowardly a wretch. Out of these facts an administration newspaper, four years ago, coined the lie, that *the petticoat was sent to be put upon Harrison*.

☞ How the VAN BUREN party expect to re-elect their candidate, is to us a mystery. Why, even at the close of the last electoral campaign, when so many states deserted the whig banner, the opposition were still in the majority in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Kentucky and Michigan. These states give 106 electoral votes. The locofocos themselves admit that Ohio and Indiana are certain for HARRISON. This would give the whigs 136 votes. The opposition claim Delaware, Maryland and Illinois—eighteen votes more; and these states are all but conceded by the loco-focos. Here we have at once 154 votes for HARRISON—six more than a majority, leaving Tennessee and Pennsylvania, of which we have every hope, and Virginia and North Carolina as sporting ground. By what cunning calculation the spoilsmen trust to cypher their candidate a second time into power passes our comprehension. It has been well observed of the party, that like the ostrich which plunges its head into sand, and thinks itself unseen because it no longer sees, the loco-focos blind themselves to the evidences of their weakness, which thicken around them, and fancy the vision of their enemies as dim and rayless as their own. When caught and caged, they will discover their error.

MR VAN BUREN'S native county sends three whig members to the assembly: his native district sends a whig senator; his native state has declared three times for whig governors.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, a young child was playing on the Lafayette rail road at the moment that the horse car was passing. On turning round and perceiving the car, he attempted to escape but fell on the road, and the car passed over him crushing his thigh and body dreadfully. The poor little fellow died in less than half an hour.

The *Times* on Saturday last, favored its readers with a homily on *lying*. If that paper will give them a discussion on *cheating*, it will have discussed topics with which its anonymous scribbler is supposed to be peculiarly familiar.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of capitalists to the sale of those properties, bank stock and slaves, belonging to the estate of the late Bernard Coquet, which will take place this day at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange Bath Room by Messrs. Butillet & Guinault.

A young man named *Francis P. Ely*, jumped overboard in a fit of insanity from the steamboat Invincible, while lying at Selma, Alabama, and was drowned. He stated to the captain that he had committed a robbery in this city, and placed some money in his hands which he had he had stolen. He was about 24 years of age, and was supposed to be a native of Massachusetts.

A destructive fire broke out in Springfield, Illinois, about two weeks since, which destroyed nearly fifty thousand dollars worth of property. About one-third was insured.

A LARGE FIRE was raging with great violence in Columbia, Pennsylvania, when the cars left for Philadelphia. It originated in the stables attached to Red Boggs' hotel. Sixteen horses belonging to the several mail contractors have been burned. It was supposed to be the work of design.

The New York *Evening Post*, and the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, the two government papers, are the principal exies of the United States, are both warm abolition journals.

THOMAS CARVER, the friend and disciple of Tom Paine, died lately in New York at an advanced age, of apoplexy.

There are said to be 367 steamboats now afloat on the western waters.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills are in circulation in New York.

Thomas Jackson Wood, a native of Maine, was found drowned in the New York pier yesterday.

WHIG MEETING

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the whigs of this parish took place at the Exchange on the 29th of day of February, 1840. The meeting was organised by calling Benjamin A. Weiss, to the chair.

On motion Mr. J. B. Forchand was appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the chairman.

On motion, a committee composed of

JOHN CANTRELLE,
JOHN WATKINS,
JOHN S. ARMANT,

Was appointed by the chairman to prepare resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

The committee offered the following preambles and resolutions, which on motion were adopted.

Whereas, it is one of the distinguishing principles of our political system that the people have a right to express their opinions freely on public measures.

Resolved, That the whigs of this parish cordially respond to the nomination made by the whig convention, assembled at Harrisburg, of William Henry Harrison of Ohio, for president, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for vice president, and that having full confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, they pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to insure the election of the nominees.

Resolved, 2d, That the whigs of this parish approve of the recommendation of the Harrisburg convention. That the whig party shall call a convention in each state to organize proper arrangements to insure the success of the great principles for which the whigs are contending.

Resolved, 3d. That the chairman of this meeting be authorised to appoint three delegates to represent this parish in the whig state convention which is to be held on the first Monday in March next, and also in the convention for the next congressional district, which will be held immediately after the adjournment of the state convention.

Resolved, 4th. That the whig members of the legislature are authorised to fill any vacancy that may occur in the delegation of this parish.

Resolved, 5th. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and forwarded to the whig papers of New Orleans for publication.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the chairman appointed Messrs. John Winchester, John S. Armant, and John Watkins, as delegates to the state and district conventions.

On motion, the thanks of this meeting are due to the chairman and secretary for the faithful performance of their duties.

B. S. WEBRE, chairman.
T. B. FERCHAND, secretary.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Feb. 19th, 1840.

Henry Clay addressed the senate to-day at great length on the report and resolutions of the committee for the destruction of state credit. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the senate chamber was crowded in every part, and never did the distinguished senator more completely satisfy the expectations of his admiring friends.

He replied in detail to the arguments and views of the destructives and showed the mischievous effects which must result from this gratuitous and cruel proceeding to the credit of the states, at a period, when more than at any other time it is important that their means and resources should not be depreciated. He demonstrated also the utter absurdity of giving the name of *assumption*, as Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, and others have done, to the proposition for distributing the proceeds of public lands. He urged an argument, on the subject which he will conclusive. The federal government is the trustee of the public domain for the use of the states. *Is the paying over of a trust fund an assumption of debt?*

But again, if *distribution* amounts to *assumption*. Why was a clamor raised about "assumption," when the bill for distributing the surplus revenue was passed in 1836.

Why did we not hear of "assumption" when the bill for distributing the proceeds of the land sales was passed by the senate in 1831, and was defeated by the arbitrary refusal of General Jackson to return it signed.

Besides, what right have these assailants to presume that the States will devote their quota of the said proceeds to the payment of debts? How do they know they will not employ these funds in other uses? Eight out of the twenty six States have no debts to pay. What is to prevent them from raising a similar proposition of a fund to which they are justly entitled, called an assumption of debts!

Mr. CLAY, entered into a powerful and impressive argument in favor of the justice and expediency of making the distribution. In a word with all his eloquency eloquence on the distressed condition of the country, and made an earnest appeal to the Administration party to forbear doing any thing to aggravate these evils, if they were determined to do nothing to mitigate them. He also powerfully protested against the States before Congress, and promulgating, under the sanction of the senate, a publication calculated to impair their credit and embarrass their operations. He implored the senate to come to the relief of those parts of the Union which were suffering from the present pressure—not by assuming debts—but by distributing a fund which can be spared—the want of which would scarcely be felt. The deficiency in the Treasury might be easily supplied by a vigorous course of retrenchment and economy.

He concluded by moving the indefinite post-ponement of the resolutions.

Mr. SEVIER then obtained the floor and on his motion the senate adjourned.

During the morning hour Mr. Benton asked for the printing of another batch of salt documents; which he described as tending to illustrate the identity of the salt monopoly all over the world. The honorable senator seems determined at last to keep the public printer well supplied. The list of papers about salt which have already been sent to that person will bring him a snug sum. The printing was ordered.

PENSION BILL.

The clerk of the house of representatives brought in the bill making appropriations for the pension fund, which passed that body last evening. It was read and referred to the committee on finance.

The house of representatives was engaged during the morning hour in a debate on the motion of Mr. CAMPBELL (already noticed) for printing the whole papers of papers, whether legal evidence or not, which have been showered on the committee on elections.

Mr. FILLMORE of N. Y. a member of the committee on elections stated the proceedings which had taken place in the committee; but a question of order was raised, which was not decided when the hour arrived for going to the orders of the day.

It is evidently the purpose of the loco focos to prevent any investigation into the question of *elections*, and to force into the house the non-commissioned members who have no evidence whatever of having been legally elected.

Mr. JONES, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of five millions of dollars of treasury notes. A fine commentary, this on the men who have been arraigning the states for unprovidence and extravagance! Here are they supplicating for the creation of a public debt to supply deficiency caused by their own mismanagement and prodigality!

The house then took up the bill providing for removing the raft from Red River.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Biddle, Rice Gar and and Cross.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1840.

The house of representatives spent the whole of the morning hour in the reading of the journal relative to entries of the proceedings that took place yesterday on the New-Jersey election case and points of order relative to the question of allowing Mr. FILLMORE, a member of the committee on elections, to state what the papers were which Mr Dave Johnson asked to have printed.

It is the uniform practice of the partisan majority in the house, to prevent a member of the minority from reading a paper which is likely to have any effect against "the party." He is sure to be interrupted by captious questions of order, and the majority invariably sanction the interruption, and do all in their power to embarrass the member. Mr. ADAMS ably exposed these tactics to-day.

A JACK—IN OFFICE.

We have another specimen to-day of the insolence of that beggarly adventurer, Amos Kendall, who was brought to the city by DUFF GREEN, to write against the administration of Mr. Adams, at a salary of fifteen dollars a year. The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr Graves, will show the conduct of this worthless official to the people.

The preamble and resolution being long, I will content myself with describing them. They state the contents of a letter addressed to the postmaster general by Mr. Graves of Kentucky, in which he insists that the appointment of Kendall to the office of auditor of the treasury for the post office department, with an annual salary of $1500, had gone to the seat of government in Kentucky with the view of establishing an administration paper there, to the effect that a person of the name of E. W. Robinson, a clerk in the general