NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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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.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET FOR LOUISIANA.

First Electoral District.
WILLIAM L. BRUTUS,
Of Orleans.

Second Electoral District.
LŒUFFDY BARRAS,
Of Lafourche.

Third Electoral District.
JOSEPH BERNARD,
Of East. Baton Rouge.

Fourth Electoral District.
JACQUES DUFRE,
Of St. Landry.

Fifth Electoral District.
SETH LEWIS,
Of Rapides.

FOR CONGRESS.

First Congressional District.
Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1840

WHO WOULD BE BENEFITTED BY THE PASSAGE OF THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Let us suppose, for a moment, the sub-treasury scheme of the administration passed, an exclusively gold and specie currency established, and property and the wages of labor reduced fifty per cent, what would be the result, and who would be benefitted by it?

In order to arrive at correct impressions, we must look into the condition of the various interests which go to make up the sum and substance of national wealth.

In the first place, would the agricultural interest be benefitted? It can be demonstrated that that interest would be materially injured if such a state of things were brought about. It cannot be denied that the hot bed system, of credit, superinduced by the destruction of the national bank, and the multiplication of state banks, stimulated into existence by the government itself, have caused the agricultural interest to be involved in debt. The planter and sugar grower are all under pecuniary engagements more or less heavy, and their only means of payment is the value of their property and the proceeds of cultivation. This property was mostly acquired at high prices, and upon the payment of a certain sum in hand, with obligations to pay the remainder of the purchase money in annual instalments. The annual payments are now falling due; owing to the low price of cotton and sugar this year, and the shortness of the crops last year, not one in ten of the planters will be able to pay from the proceeds of cultivation. The extinction of public and private confidence, renders money extremely difficult to be obtained; and should, in addition to these sources of embarrassment, the property of the planter be reduced in value, it will be found that the whole plantation, hands and equipments, will be insufficient to satisfy an instalment. The operation upon the planter then would be this; he would have to surrender his estate to pay a small balance on the purchase money; at the same time, all that he had previously paid would turn out a dead loss. This would benefit the seller, who had received large sums in part payment; but the cultivator, the tiller of the soil would be certainly sacrificed.

Would the mechanic be benefitted? Let the mechanic answer the question. Does not his being employed depend upon the ability of others to employ him? When the planter and merchant and land owners are depressed, are not his resources cut off? The mechanical interest is more intimately connected with the price of property than, perhaps, any other. The joiner, bricklayer, &c, derive their sustenance from the ability of the property holders to purchase their services. Any action of the general government which depresses the price of property diminishes the ability of owners to employ mechanics, and to that extent deprives them of their bread. The mechanical interests thrive or droop as commerce and agriculture flourish or are depressed.

Will the laborer be benefitted? The doctrine of the sub-treasury advocates, strikes directly at the wages of labor. The workingmen are particularly aimed at. In the general reduction of prices they are not to be benefitted because their wages come down *pari passu*, with articles of every description. Not only this; but they must suffer from the confusion of things which must follow a general crash. They will be thrown out of employment, because none will be able to employ them. They will be worse off than others; because their necessities will be most pressing—their resources being confined to the acquisitions of daily toil. Whilst others are threatened with poverty they are in danger of starvation. We might go through the whole extent of useful labor, and show that not one branch of profitable industry will be promoted by the measures of the government.

Who are to be benefitted by them? The rich and the office holder, and they only. They who have hoarded up their money, would be able to purchase estates for a trifle—and the office holder, whose salary is stationary, would profit by a reduction of prices. The wealthy would acquire principalities, the poor would be reduced to feudal dependance. There would be but two classes in the country. The excessively wealthy or the miserably poor—the poor being ninety nine in a hundred of the whole people. So far as the acquisition of property is concerned, it is immaterial to a man who has not got a dollar, whether an estate worth a million could be bought for a thousand or a hundred thousand. He cannot buy it. They only can buy it who have hoarded up their money.—This anti-credit sub-treasury scheme may be justly styled, "a measure to make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

WHO ARE THE ABOLITIONISTS?

We have more than once shewn that the chief of the VAN BUREN party to be the exclusive friends of the south is entirely unfounded, and have cited indisputable facts to prove that while in the south the locofocos allege that the whigs are abolitionists, in the north the game is to decry HARRISON and his supporters as the mere vassals of the slave holding states. The consummate artifice of this scheme can best be exposed by the publishers of newspapers, as they are in the habit of constantly receiving journals from every section of the union. We counsel our whig friends in the south, not to lose sight of this atrocious plot of locofocism, and to suffer no fact to remain unrecorded that can tend to place it before the people of the south. For the present we commend the following morceau to the VAN BUREN men of this state:

On the last day of the session of the Ohio legislature, the subjoined resolution was presented. The whigs in general supported it. All the VAN BUREN men of the house voted against it.

Resolved, That we view with indignation the attempts of a sect calling themselves abolitionists to disturb the amicable relations existing between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding states of this union, and would not by our votes, aid in elevating to office any citizen allied to that ruthless faction of misguided fanatics or contributing in their opinions and plans.

☞ The locofocos have made another attempt to get up a grand meeting. This time, thanks to the generous whigs who in pity to the fallen fortunes of locofocoism helped to cite out its miserably meagre squad to a somewhat respectable number, the assemblage was not really so globably insignificant as on the first. The ingenious item know very well what they were about when they called the meeting at Banks' Arcade. The locofocos in the very focus of whiggery, and hundreds of Harrison men attended out of curiosity to witness the proceedings of the "democracy." But even the benevolent exertions of the whigs could not render the meeting a large one. There were not two hundred voters present whose suffrages will be given to MARTIN VAN BUREN.

We have never seen a party hastening towards political dissolution with such astounding rapidity as is the administration party of this city. The Harrison fever on the one hand, and internal feuds and dissensions on the other, are killing off VAN BUREN quite as effectually and promptly as cholera morbus carries off its victims. The party which polled 4,400 votes for MR. PORTER in 1838 will exhibit for governor, against new nominations hundred votes.

THE QUESTION SETTLED!

The infamous lie circulated by the jury factiop that Gen. Harrison is a member of an Abolition society, is refuted for ever by the statements of Gen. Harrison himself. Read the following from the Fayetteville Observer:

"We now state, that we saw, last week, an original letter from Gen. Harrison, to a private citizen, dated at Cincinnati, 16th Feb. 1840, in which, in reply to a question, 'whether he now is, or ever has been, a member of an abolition society,' he answers emphatically, NO"

We challenge the locofoco press to publish the preceding statement, and retract the foul aspersion.—Will they have the manliness to do it? No!!

THE RACES on the Eclipse Course commence on Tuesday the 17th. The finest sport is anticipated, as a number of celebrated horses are in our city. The first day's race is the great four mile sweepstakes.

The sixth number of *Roberts' World of Romance*—the cheapest publication in America—has been received by the indefatigable CURRY, No. 13 Exchange Place.

SPECIE.—The steamer *Prairie* and George Collier, brought yesterday from Texas, $103,000, in hard dollars, Of this sum, $100,000 is to the Commercial Bank, and $3000 for James Hepburn.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN LAFAYETTE.—The meeting held at Lafayette on the 7th inst, to decide between the conflicting claims of Messrs. DERBIGNY and WAGGAMAN, as candidates for the state senate, broke up in confusion, in consequence of the committee appointed by the chair to report a candidate, being unable to agree, and the assembly being unwilling to unite upon either of these two aspirants. Mr. Derbigny, on perceiving signs of discord withdrew from the canvas. Since then, Mr. Minor Kenner has announced himself as a candidate. The contest will be between Messrs. Winters and Kenner. The parish of Jefferson is a whig parish—and we trust will not be misrepresented either in the upper or lower branch of the Legislature, by any disciple of locofocoism. Our friends of the whig party should rally around those candidates whose political principles are in accordance with those of a majority of the voters of the parish. The candidates for the house of representatives are Messrs. James McGinney and John M. Bach.

The steamboat *Savannah*, on her passage from Savannah to Charleston, parted one of her chain cables, and broke her shaft. The steamboat Wilmington discovered her situation, but was unable to take her in tow, in consequence of the wind blowing heavily and the sea running high. The W. then took off her passengers and brought them to Charleston.

THE GREAT WESTERN was expected at New York in a few days, on the 3d inst. Letters had been received from the owners, saying that her copper was found all smooth, machinery in good order and not a break say where. She would be ready to start on the 20th February.

The price of real estate in New York has been reduced awfully within a few months. A lot was sold the other day, at $15,000, which brought $60,000 in 1836. Bennett says "these are sub-treasury prices" and he speaks truly.

PRENTICE of the *Journal* says "the under lips of the locofocos hang so low of late, that their mouths are always open like the spout of a tea pot.

☞ Reader, did you ever look at the bowl of a spoon bit horizontally and see your face in it as round and jolly as that of a fat friar, and then, suddenly turning the bowl into a perpendicular position, behold the same face looking as long and doleful as that of the knight of the rueful countenance? Well, just such a change has the phiz of locofocoism undergone within the last three months.—*Louisville Journal.*

"Sans himself who can" is already beginning to be the cry of the friends of the administration.—*Ib.*

☞ The country is full of Tippecanoe Clubs.—Every State abounds with them. Popular enthusiasm breathes them into existence. But how would any man or set of men go to work to get up such a thing as a *Van Buren* Club.—*Ib.*

We learn from an eyewitness, that as the steamer Claiborne was passing a few days since between Plaquemine and this place, Mr. Baker, the pilot, saw a boy who was floating down the river on a small log. The boy, who was about twelve years old, raised his hands in an imploring attitude as he saw them on board. The pilot got from the mate was, "The captain is asleep and I have no business to take you in!" and he was left to float on.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship *James H. Sheppard*, which left Liverpool on the 13th January, papers have been received from London to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th January. The political news is very insignificant. Little worthy of note had transpired since the date of our last advices.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived in England in 14 Days, having experienced very stormy weather on her passage out. Four packet ships had likewise arrived, the *Oxford, Independence*, and others. The intelligence brought by these packets was on the whole considered favorable.

The Turkish question remains unchanged. The English papers state that the French ambassador's influence at Constantinople had greatly decreased. His efforts to persuade the Porte to treat directly with Mehemet Ali had proved abortive. It is stated that Ibrahim Pacha was on his way to Dulcigni, and if this news should be confirmed, the English and the Russian fleets will enter the Bosphorus, in order to protect Constantinople, in case the son of Mehemet should menace that city.

The preparations of Russia on the shores of the Black Sea still continued. The army destined to act against Circassia had gone into winter quarters, and hostilities were temporarily suspended.

The Portugal Cortes had opened on the 7th January. It was supposed that the Septembrists or ultra radical party would outnumber the conservatives. The English papers contain the speech of the young queen Donna Maria. It is very common-place, and not worth copying.

The trial, conviction and sentence of FROST, the leader of the Chartists, was the only political event in England of any importance. The radical journals are exceedingly warm on the subject. It appears that Frost was a respectable man, who had formerly been mayor of Newport.

A powerful squadron was fitting out in Portsmouth to act against the Chinese.

The money market was a shade easier. Consols opened on the 16th at 90 3-4 and closed at 91. Bank stock at 179

The cotton market was not very brisk, and prices had declined 1-8.1.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—Cotton.—The sales to-day amount to about 3,000 bags, including 1,000 Orleans at 9 1-32 to 10; 1,00 Egyptian at 10 1-2 to 12d; 200 Surat at 4 1-2 to 5 1-2; the remainder, American, 5 7-8 to 7d. Prices are 1-8d lower for Upland, Orleans, both of the old and new crop, is freely offered for sale. On Saturday 3000 bags were sold.

Jan. 11.—Cotton.—The market opened with a very good demand, and better prices were obtained for the common and middling qualities of American. Subsequently prices receded 1-8d per lb. Sea Island have fully declined 1d and Brazils and Egyptians remain without change.

The grain market at Liverpool was rather dull. The supply was abundant both of British and foreign flour. The demand for wheat limited. All descriptions are quoted from 1d to 2d lower than during the previous week.

At Manchester the goods and yarn were in fair demand, but as the spinners and manufacturers held out for higher prices, which the buyers did not feel disposed to give, the business did not correspond with the extent of the inquiries Generally speaking, the market were a firm appearance.

FARM—Bourse, Jan. 11.—Five per cents 111 7-8; 4 1-2, 107 1-2; 4, 104 3-8; 3, 80 3-8; United States Bank Loan 93 7-8 to 96.

LATEST FROM PERU.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—By the overland route from Panama, we have advices from Peru, to December 6, and from Lima to November 24. Bourvain has declared for Santa Cruz, as was anticipated, and he has assumed the reins of government. The Peruvian congress, at Huancayo, have adopted the new constitution. Bourvin had declined ratifying the treaty with Peru.

Lima was illuminated in November for the election of Soler de Arriera as archbishop.

Peru is quiet under president Gamarra. No less than 34 Arabian horses Gamarra had entered Payta between July 1st and November 29.

This resolution in favor of Santa Cruz (ex-dictator) decreed banished from Arequipa, under colonel Irequipa.

The French secretaire Degande had arrived at Payta from Guayaquil.—*Evem. Star.*

LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship Talbot, Captain Story, from Canton, on the 24th of November, arrived last evening. Previous to Captain S. that the difficulties between the British and Chinese were thought to have been settled, and that the British ships had actually begun to load.

The Chinese governor stated that it was his wish that all the British vessels should come up and trade as they had been accustomed to do before hostilities, by paying what is now given up for a Chinese kitted name time before by a British sailor.

Capt. Elliot declared he would not give the case up, and immediately sailed for the Bogue in the ships of war Larne Youge, in company with another sloop of war, to stop all the British vessels from going to Wampoa. Capt. S. sent a letter on shore to the Commissioner, which was returned unopened. Shortly after Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of 200 came around his vessel, and, as Captain E. thought, with the intention of boarding him. He ordered them off, and gave them 20 minutes to leave him. The Chinese paid no attention to his warning, and when the 20 minutes had not expired, he commenced firing upon them from both sides of his vessel, (the other sloop of war did not fire a gun,) two of them were sunk, two were blown up, and several others were destroyed, the others made off as soon as possible. Only one of the Chinese fired upon them, and made no resistance, not firing a single gun. It was the intention of Captain Elliot to blockade the port of Canton immediately with what force he had—more was daily expected.

The above, Captain Story learned from an American and English captain, both of them being eye witnesses, just before he sailed home himself.

NEW YORK, MARCH 8.

Packet Ships.—Our harbor is constantly sure of packet ships. Of the five following given positive lines, the number of in the present state of the case. The first column indicates the number of ships composing the lines, and the second column the number now in port:

	Whole No. of ships.	In port.
Liverpool	20	8
Havre	5	1
New Orleans	4	0
Mobile	3	0
Havre	5	1
Total	100	10

Journ. of Commerce.

[FROM THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, March 3, 1840.

Mr. Wise this afternoon took the senate with remarkable skill and effect in answering the propositions and arguments of Mr. Calhoun, in his elaborate speech on the report of the special committee, relative to state debts.

It was a calm, dispassionate, but most energetic and successful display of the great orator's powers.

In closing, he referred to a remark of Mr. Calhoun's, that the tariff first broke down by the interposition of South Carolina. He had hoped that after a fifteen of patient consideration the senator would have been disposed to favor the establishment of a judicial system of protection.

The consideration of the bankrupt bill was then resumed, and Mr. Calhoun, who is entitled to the floor, addressed the senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Fulton, of Arkansas spoke at considerable length in support of the principles and recommendations of the committee, in defence of their conduct, and in reply to the opposition of several opposition senators.

The house of representatives this morning resumed the consideration of the following important resolution, which was proposed yesterday by Mr. Habersham, of Georgia, from the committee on commerce, and which produced an interesting and animated discussion:

Resolved, That the map of the southern coast, from Tyler Island to Hunting Island, including a chart of the mouth of Savannah river, which was made from the surveys of Charles W. Oeas, of the United States navy, be printed under the direction of the committee on commerce, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be printed—one hundred of which shall be delivered to the navy department, for the use of officers of the navy."

Mr. Habersham replied at some length to the objections which had been made to the resolution.

Towards the close of his remarks, he took occasion to refer to the infamous calumny of the Globe on the southern white members, published in that paper last evening, and repelled, with disdain the imputations thrown out, to be thereafter upon himself and his friends, while he also commented with just severity on the hostile and systematic defamer of character, and the libeller of reputations; the conductor of the principal charge of the official organ of the administration. This measure grows about the halls of congress, feeding his appetite for the odium and misrepresentation which will attend his public character of the most distinguished and honorable men in congress, and seemingly bent on gathering the material for stabbing to perversion and falsehood.

Mr. Smith made a few remarks, in reply to Mr. Habersham. The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was negatived.

Mr. Jones, of Va., asked that the house should proceed to the consideration of the bill for continuing the office of commissioner of pensions; which was accordingly taken up; and the question being on the amendment of Mr. Bell to increase the salary of the commissioner from $3,000 to $2,500, and carried in the affirmative, ayes 92, nays 85.

The amendment offered by Mr. Bell, for making a general reduction of salaries of officers of the general government pro rata, was rejected.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading. Mr. Thompson, of S. C., moved a reconsideration of the vote, and the motion was ably supported by that gentleman, and Mr. Monroe, of N. Y., but similar votes rejected, and the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

To the Honorable speaker and members of the House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana.

Gentlemen,—Before the expiration of this session so rapidly drawing to a close, I take the liberty of inviting your favorable attention to the bill for the establishment of a college of Louisiana, reported among the unfinished business of the last session. This bill, appropriating $50,000 and a tract of ground in the suburbs of the Parish Judge of the parish of Natchitoches shall be bound to deliver to him all the books, records, titles and paper whatsoever, relative to the recording of acts passed, and the said judges shall no longer be permitted to do any such registering or other acts appertaining to Registers of Mortgages.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That the record kept by the Register of Mortgages, in the Parish of Natchitoches, shall be numbered at each page and signed *ne varietur*, on the first and last page by the Judge of said Parish.

Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage hereof.

(Signed,) W. M. DEBUYS,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
FELIX GARCIA,
President of the senate.

Approved March 12, 1840.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No. 41.
AN ACT

To create a Register of Mortgages in and for the parish of Natchitoches.

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened*; That a suitable person shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Register of Mortgages in and for the parish of Natchitoches, who shall be bound to hold his office in the town of Natchitoches.

Sec. 2d. *Be it enacted, etc*, That the person so appointed shall be bound to fulfil all the duties already incumbent, or that may hereafter be imposed by law, on the parish judges, as recorders of mortgages in their respective Parishes, and under the same responsibility, and such person shall be entitled to demand and receive the same fees, which are or may be allowed the Parish Judges for similar services.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That the Register of Mortgages appointed under this act, shall give to the Parish Judge of the Parish of Natchitoches one or more securities, to the amount of ten thousand dollars in order to insure the performance of the obligations imposed on him by law, and that he shall be responsible for the neglect of his duties that may ensue to the parties.

Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That as soon as a Register of Mortgages shall have been appointed, and the latter approved in the manner aforesaid, the Parish Judge of the Parish of Natchitoches shall be bound to deliver to

BY AUTHORITY.

No. 40.
RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened; That our senators and representatives be instructed, and our representatives requested to unite their best exertions, to obtain a sufficient appropriation for the building and completion of a Light House, on the outer point of the Balize, on the north or south eastern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, in the pepids of St. Tammany.

(Signed,) WM. DEBUYS,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
(Signed,) FELIX GARCIA,
President of the senate.

Approved, March 12, 1840.
(Signed,) A. B. ROMAN,
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Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That as soon as a Register of Mortgages shall have been appointed, and the latter approved in the manner aforesaid, the Parish Judge of the Parish of Natchitoches shall be bound to deliver to him all the books, records, titles and paper whatsoever, relative to the recording of acts passed, and the said judges shall no longer be permitted to do any such registering or other acts appertaining to Registers of Mortgages.

Sec. 5th. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That the record kept by the Register of Mortgages, in the Parish of Natchitoches, shall be numbered at each page and signed *ne varietur*, on the first and last page by the Judge of said Parish.

Sec. 6th. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That this shall be in force from and after the passage hereof.

(Signed,) W. M. DEBUYS,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
FELIX GARCIA,
President of the senate.

Approved March 12, 1840.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

No. 42.
AN ACT

To create a Register of Mortgages in and for other purposes.

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general assembly convened*; That five additional parishes be and they are hereby established in the parish of Concordia, one at the house of James Prentice, in Township 12 North range 9 East, one at Coleman's Bourbon on Tensas River, one at the house of Mr. Smith on Cheeuw bayou, one at the house of Silas Lilard on Bushy Bayou and one at the House of Frank Bell.

Sec. 2d. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That an additional election precinct or parish be established in the Parish of Catahoula at Henry Hooper's on Tensas River.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That there shall be and hereby is established an additional election precinct or parish near the house of George Hanson at Goshen Point in the Parish of Natchitoches.

Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That commissioners be appointed according to law for locating and electioning said precincts, and that the commissioners shall keep the polls open at each precinct, during the three days of election, at the house designated to be holden from one o'clock A. M. until four o'clock P. M.

Sec. 5th. *Be it further enacted, etc*, That in each of the Districts of election in the Parish of Concordia for Governor, members of Congress, and of the state Legislature and elections for President and vice President of the United States the votes shall be counted in each of the said districts on the fourth day after the election, and the returns made in the manner established now by law, by the judges presiding each of said Districts of election.

Sec. 6th. *Be it further enacted etc* That there shall be three additional election precincts in and for the Parish of Caddo, to wit: One at or near the house of James Preece in Caddo prairie, a second at or near the house of William Lindsey in Twinsettlement, one at or near the House of Hiram Long on Red River, one at or near the house of Emanuel Dorchester on Twelve Mile bayou in the Parish of Natchitoches, one at or near the house of Robert Henderson in the Parish of Claiborne, and that the election precinct heretofore held at the Caddo Agency be removed and held at Shannon's.

Sec. 7th *Be it further enacted, etc*, That in future the election precincts heretofore established at Bayou Boeuf in the Parish of Rapides, at Bayou Rapides in the Parish of Avoyelles, at Harrisonburg in the Parish of Catahoula, at Trinity in the Parish of Natchitoches, at Cane river in the Parish of Natchitoches, at Bayou Pierre in the Parish of Claiborne, at Minden in the Parish of Claiborne, at Shreveport in the Parish of Caddo, at Greenwood in the Parish of Caddo, at Mount Lebanon in the Parish of Claiborne, at Homer in the Parish of Claiborne,