NEW-ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 58 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, ... 6.00

"Truth is contagious, and falsehood pestilential."

WHIG NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.
Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.
Third District.—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do LŒUFROY BARRAS, Lafourche;
3d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1840.

WHIG MEETING.

A general meeting of the whigs of the city and parish of Orleans, will be held on Saturday evening next, the 18th, at half past 7 o'clock, at the large dining room of the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of nominating a legislative ticket, and organizing a Central Whig Committee.

P. S.—The dining room of the St. Charles has been selected, because, since the destruction of the St. Louis Exchange, it is the most central room of sufficient capacity for so general an assemblage of the party as is anticipated.

The council of the second municipality, at an extra sitting yesterday, appointed a committee to verify the election of the new members. The committee reported as to the qualifications and election of all the members except Messrs. Peters and Lockett. Concerning the controversy between these gentlemen and the mayor the committee will report at the regular meeting of the council this evening.

CONNECTICUT.

The State elections in Connecticut took place on the 6th instant; and should the mail arrive regularly we shall have, on Friday, sufficient returns to enable us to judge how the State has gone. We observe the loco-focos have been prodigal of boasts in regard to the termination of the contest, and we have very little doubt they have used all the resources, whether fair or dishonorable, in which that crafty party are so prolific. The election in Connecticut is the first among the States to which the whigs put forth a reasonable claim. The loco-focos knowing this, and being well aware that a victory on their part would revive the drooping hopes of their partizans, and peradventure discourage the whigs, have left nothing untried to carry the day. They have offered their most popular men as candidates; have organized with even more than wonted activity, and have neglected no vantage point that may aid them in the struggle. The election, under these circumstances, will probably be close enough. If the cause of "Harrison and Reform" should prove triumphant, it will be the signal gun for a series of brilliant achievements, that will leave the discomfitted destructives scarcely a spot of ground which they can call their own. If the State should go for the whigs, by an increased majority—an event not at all impossible—the loco-focos may abandon further resistance to the popular will. That, in any event, the principles of loco-focoism shall prove predominant in the "land of steady habits," is a consummation which we can hardly believe possible, if the whigs have done their duty. The noble State which has twice repudiated VAN BUREN and his heresies, will scarcely adhere to the sinking fortune of the Kinderhook politician, when the whole country is deserting him by common accord. The misgivings which some of the New York papers appear to entertain, are either imaginary apprehensions, or can only arise from the belief that the whigs of Connecticut are imperfectly organized. As regards the vaunts of the opposite party, we place little faith in them. They boast without equal confidence in Massachusetts and Vermont in New York, Ohio and Indiana.

After all, if good old Connecticut should really turn a somersett and re-join BENTON, CALHOUN and VAN BUREN, all that the whigs have to do, is to make up for the loss of her eight electoral votes by securing those of the doubtful states—the fifteen votes of Tennessee for instance, or the thirty of Pennsylvania.—In either case, we can well afford to give Connecticut to the locos and throw in Missouri and Arkansas, in the bargain. But let us hope better things.

☞ The *Magnesian* gives the following estimate of the vote of the different states for the presidency. Even admitting that it may be somewhat exaggerated, that Tennessee and Virginia are doubtful states, it will be seen that "HARRISON and TYLER" will still have an ample majority. With regard to Virginia we believe the whigs have an even chance with their opponents, and Tennessee, by the confession of the enemy, is safe for the whigs unless POLK be nominated for vice-president.

Harrison and Reform.		*P. Buren and the. Office Holders.*	
Massachusetts,	14	New-Hampshire,	7
Vermont,	7	Arkansas,	3
Connecticut,	8	Mississippi,	4
Rhode-Island,	4	Georgia,	11
New-York,	42	South Carolina,	11
New-Jersey,	8		
Maryland,	10		36
Delaware,	3		
Ohio,	21	*Doubtful.*	
Kentucky,	12	Missouri,	4
Indiana,	9	Alabama,	7
Illinois,	5		
Michigan,	3		11
Tennessee,	13		
Virginia,	23		
Pennsylvania,	30		
Louisiana,	5		
	223		

☞ Governor ROMAN, Major General PLAUCHÉ, and General SMITH, accompanied by the French consul, breakfasted on a relief on board the French brig of war *Danaïs*. When they left the vessel, they were saluted with a salvo of seventeen guns.

☞ We are gratified to learn that the venerable and respected NARCISSE LANDRY, has at the earnest solicitation of many friends, consented to run as the whig candidate for the house of representatives, in the Parish of Ascension That parish has always been loco loco to the core, and no whig save Mr. LANDRY could possibly secure a majority of the votes. The election of this gentleman is considered certain. He is opposed by Dr Cottman, (V. B.)

In the second senatorial district, consisting of the parishes of St. James and Ascension, JOHN ARMANT, whig, is opposed by DUNCAN F. KENNER, loco foco. The re-election of the former is considered indubitable.

☞ The fire which occurred on Sunday night, originated at Madame Adouard's, and not at the tailor's shop, as stated yesterday.

☞ A very numerous whig meeting was held a few days since in Clinton in E. F. at which a series of able and patriotic resolutions were adopted. Delegates were appointed to represent the parish in the district convention to select a whig candidate for congress, and Messrs. Moss and Perkins were nominated for the House of Representatives in the next legislature.

ELECTIONS IN ST. LOUIS. The municipal elections in St Louis have resulted in favor of the whigs. Mr. Darby, the whig candidate for mayor has beaten his opponent nearly two to one. The whigs elected their aldermen and delegate in the 2d, 3d and 4th wards. In the first ward the Van Buren candidates were elected without opposition.—This is the first Harrison gun from Missouri.

FIRE IN EAST FELICIANA.—The steam saw-mill and grist-mill belonging to Mr. R. Jackson in East Feliciana, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The St. Johns, N. B., *Observer* says that the first of Mr. Cunard's steamers was launched at Glasgow, in January, and is named the "Britannia;" the three others are progressing rapidly, and will be named "Caledonia," "Columbia," and "Acadia." Mr. Cunard has purchased the steamer "Unicorn," a packet between Greenock and Liverpool, about the size of the *Sirius*,—she is intended to ply between Pictou and Quebec, and will leave England about 20th of April, for Halifax. The Britannia will follow on the 10th May.

SENECA INDIANS.—The treaty with the Seneca Indians lately ratified by the senate of the United States, provides for the removal of that tribe westward from their present locality near Buffalo; in consideration of which the Senecas are to receive a quantity of land equal to three hundred and twenty acres for each person, and about $400,000 in money.

The Savannah *Republican*, one of the Smith Georgia papers, has hoisted the banner of "Old Tippecanoe."

Another lottery *swindler.*—The legislature of Ohio has passed an act for the relief of citizens defrauded by the Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute, and petitioning Congress to prevent the mails being used for the purpose of the lottery. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, and dwelling upon their ground, the Mormons have petitioned for the protection of the laws of the United States in that quarter.

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.

We continence to day the publication of Mr. Corwin's speech, in reply to Mr. CRARY of Michigan, who took occasion to make a furious attack upon GEN. HARRISON, whilst discussing the Cumberland road bill. We commend it in pursuit to every individual who has the welfare of his country at heart, and who would cherish the fame and services of its public benefactors. Mr Corwin has very thoroughly and triumphantly Mr. CORWIN, that ever since its delivery he has been called in derision the "*Anglo* Mr. CRARY."

SPEECH OF MR. CORWIN, OF OHIO,

On the proposition to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report an appropriation for the completion of the Cumberland road.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ... 1840.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, rose and said: Mr. Speaker—If gentlemen of this house have grown weak and nervous in the service, I am not surprised at it. Many (Mr. Clergy) think, which some of us have thought in our duty to ourselves, to save the novelty of the scene, to any opinion more of it, have been in a very great unanimity, to which I did not give utterance to profound confusion.

I need not remind the house that it is a rule with me, I suppose it is every where else—where men desire to say (or talk at all) that what is said in the house should be relevant and pertinent to the subject under discussion. The question before us is a proposition to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill granting four hundred and fifty thousand dollars to continue the construction of the Cumberland road.

If the gentleman from South Carolina and the gentleman from Michigan, who consider the Cumberland road a work of more sectional advantage to a very small portion of the people, have attended to the sage disquisitions of the gentleman from Michigan on the art of war, they must have come to the conclusion that this road connects itself with not merely the military defences of the Union, but is interwoven most intimately, with the progress of science, and especially that most difficult of all sciences, the proper application of strategy to the exigencies of barbarian warfare. It will be seen that the far-seeing sagacity and long-reaching understanding of the gentleman from Michigan has discovered that, before we can vote with a clear conscience on the instructions proposed, we must be well informed as to the number of Indians who fought at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811; how these savages were painted, whether red, black, or blue, or whether all were blended on their barbarian faces. Further, according to his views of the subject, before we vote money to make a road, we must know and approve of what general Harrison thought, said and did at the battle of Tipecanoe!

Again, upon this process of reasoning, we must inquire where a general should be when a battle begins, especially in the night, and what his position during the fight, and where he should be found when it is over; and particularly how a Kentuckian behaves himself when he hears an Indian war-whoop in day or night. And after settling all these puzzling propositions, still we must fully understand how and by whom the battle of the Thames was fought, and in what manner it then and there became our troops, regular and militia, to conduct themselves. Sir, it must be obvious, that if these topics are germain to the subject, then does the Cumberland road encompass all the interests and all the objects that touch the rights, duties, and destinies of the civilized world; and I hope we shall hear no more from Southern gentlemen of the narrow, sectional, or unconstitutional character of the proposed measure. That branch of the subject is, I hope, forever quieted, perhaps unintentionally, by the gentleman from Michigan. His military criticism, if it has not answered the purposes intended, has, at least, in this way, done some service to the Cumberland road.

Mr. Speaker, this discussion has elicited another trait in the American character, which has been the subject of great admiration with intelligent travellers from the old world. Foreigners have always been struck with what we yankees, as they call us, can turn our hands to any business or pursuit, public or private, and this has been brought on and by our own people as a proof that man, in this great and free republic, is being fitted to act in the same manner in all other parts of the globe less favored than ours. A proof of the most convincing character of this truth, so flattering to our institutions, has been furnished before our eyes in the gentleman from Michigan delivering to the world a grave lecture on the campaigns of Gen. Harrison, including a variety of very interesting military events in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813. In all other countries, and in all former times, before a gentleman who would either speak or be listened to, on the subject of war, involving subtle criticisms on military tactics, and evolutions of marches, sieges, battles, regular and casual and irregular onslaughts, would be required to show, first, that he had studied much, if not given utter to profound research, the whole military history of the subject. But here, sir, no such painful preparation is required; witness the gentleman from Michigan. He has announced on the house that he is a militia general in the state establishment! That he is! And, sir, we all know, tolerably well read in Tidd's Practice and Espinasse's Nisi Prius. These studies, so happily adapted to the object in hand, with an intelligent militia system in time of peace, furnish him at once with all the knowledge necessary to discourse to us, as from high authority, upon all the mysteries in the "trade of death." Again, Mr. Speaker, I must not forget to notice another trait, scarcely less striking, to be submitted, and these military criticisms are addressed, being all citizens at least, and most of us, like the gentleman himself, militia officers, by all of whom, of course, we are qualified to decide any nice point connected with military science. I trust, as we are all brother officers, that the gentleman from Michigan and the two hundred and forty thousand fellow citizens of this honorable house, will receive what I have to say assuming from an old brother in arms, and I addressed to them in a spirit of candor,

"Such as becomes comrades free,
In victory."

Sir, we all know the military studies of the gentleman from Michigan before he was promoted. I take it to be beyond a reasonable doubt, that he had perused with great care the little page of "Baron Steuben," and, to further, as the gentleman has incidentally assured us he is prone to look into musty and neglected volumes, I venture to assert, without vouching for the fact from personal knowledge, that he has perused "Frederick the Great on Tactics." And I know that the rear rank stands right behind the front. This, I think, is fairly inferrible from what I understood him to say touching the subject of training militia to the use of arms. But we see, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Michigan, so far as study can give us a knowledge of the subject, comes before us with claims the most profound. But this is a subject which, of all others, requires the aid of actual experience to make us wise. Now the gentleman from Michigan, being a militia general, as he has told us, his brother officers, and