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NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1840.

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.

Second Ward—TRUMAN GIBBS MORGAN.

Third do—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WILLIAM DE BUTS,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
L. L. FERRIERE,
GLENDY BURKE,
GEORGE BEDFORD,
A. W. PICHOT,
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

☞ The mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

GENERAL HARRISON AND HIS CALUMNIATORS.

Abolition.—We have shown that from his entrance on public life, until the year 1833, Gen'l HARRISON maintained the same sound constitutional doctrines respecting the institutions of the south. He omitted no opportunity of expounding them, and under all circumstances and in all stations, his opinions were expressed with the utmost freedom and fearlessness.

True to the uniform integrity and consistency of his character, Gen'l HARRISON when a candidate for the presidency, rebuked the dark spirit of abolitionism with a zeal earnest, bold and honest as he had displayed in the halls of congress and before his citizens of Cheviot. In 1835 he was brought out by the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, as the opponent of MARTIN VAN BUREN. In the month of May of that year a public dinner was given to him at Vincennes in Indiana.—In that occasion he delivered a speech, in which he goin introduced the topic of abolition, and expressed himself in terms so clear, and unreserved, and with reasoning so cogent, that it would be a matter of astonishment now to find any one attempting to brand HARRISON an abolitionist, if we did not know how far the infuriated zeal of party leads men to forget truth, decency and the honest convictions of their own understanding. We will lay before our readers the whole of that part of this masterly address which alludes to abolition, and we bespeak for it an attentive perusal:

"I have now fellow citizens, a few more words to say on another subject, and which is, in my opinion, of more importance than any other that is now in the course of discussion, in any part of the union. I allude to the societies which have been formed, and the movements of those in individuals in some of the states in relation to a portion of the population in others: the conduct of these persons is the more dangerous, because their object is masked under the garb of disinterestedness and benevolence; and their course vindicated by arguments and propositions which, in the abstract, no one can deny.

But, however fascinating may be the dress with which their schemes are presented to their fellow citizens, with whatever purity of intention they may have been formed and sustained, they will be found to carry in their train a direct tendency to the whole Union, and a horror to a large portion of it, which, it is probable, none of the projectors and many of their supporters can never thought of; the latter, the first in the series of evils which are to spring from their source, are such as you have seen pursued on the fair plains of Italy and Gaul, by the Sicilian hordes of Attila and Alaric, and such as we have of late apprehended upon that memorable night, when the tomahawks and war clubs of the followers of Tecumthe were rattling in your suburbs. I regard not the disavowals of any such intention upon the part of the authors of these schemes, since, upon the examination of the publications which have been made, they will be found to contain the very facts and very arguments which they would use, if such had been their object. I am certain that there is not, in this assembly, one of these misguided men, and that there are few within the bounds of the state. If there are any, I would earnestly entreat them to forbear; to pause in their career, and deliberately consider the consequence of their conduct to a portion of the states more immediately interested, and to those for whose benefit they profess to act. That the latter will be the victims of the *weak, judicious, presumptuous* and UNCONSTITUTIONAL efforts to serve them, a thorough examination of the subject must convince them. The struggle (and struggle there must be) may commence with fairness such as I have described, but it will end with much more firmly riveting the chains of the utter emancipation of those whose cause they advocate.

"Am I wrong, fellow citizens, in applying the terms weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional, to the measures of the emancipators? A slight examination will, I think, show that I am not. In vindication of my opinion, of the convention which was lately held in one of the towns of Ohio, I find the following in a newspaper, it was said that nothing more was intended than to produce a state of public feeling which would lead to an amendment of the constitution, authorizing the abolition of slavery in the United States. Now the amendment of the constitution be effected by the consent of the southern states? What then is the proposition to be submitted to them? It is this:—"The present provisions of the constitution secure to you the right (a right which you held before it was made, which you have never given up,) to manage your domestic concerns in your own way; but as we are convinced that you do not manage them rightly, we want you to put in the hands of the general government, in the council of which we have the majority, the control over these matters, the effect of which will be virtually to transfer the power from yours into our hands." Again, in some of the states, and in sections of others, the black population far exceeds that of the white. Some of the emancipators propose immediate abolition. What is the proposition then, in regards the states and parts of states, but an alternative of amalgamation with us, Freemen, or an exchange of situations with them? Is there any man of common sense who does not believe that the uncivilized blacks, being a majority, will not insist upon a full participation of political rights with the whites, and that they will be prepared to enforce their contend for a full share of social rights also? What but the extremity of weakness and folly could induce any one to think, that such propositions as these could be listened to by a people so intelligent as the southern states? Further; the emancipators generally declare that it is their intention to effect their object (abolition of their property against their assertion,) by moral means than by constitutional ones, evident that the emancipation of the slaves is called for, both by moral obligation and sound policy. An unfledged youth, at the moment of his leaving (indeed, in many instances before he has left it,) his theological seminary, undertakes to give lectures upon morals to the inhabitants of Wythe, Tucker, Pendleton and Lowndes, and lecture upon religion to states, whose affairs have been so recently directed by Jefferson and Madison, Macon and Crawford. Is it possible that instances of greater vanity and presumption could be exhibited? *But the course pursued by the emancipators is* UNCONSTITUTIONAL. I do not say that there are any words in the constitution which forbid the discussion of the subject. The rights of speech and of the press are given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the states the rights which appertained to them, at the time of their adoption. It could never have been intended that it would be used by the citizens of one portion of the states for the purpose of depriving those of another portion, of the rights which they had reserved at the adoption of the constitution, and in the exercise of which, none but themselves have any concern or interest. If slavery is an evil, the evil is with them. If there is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, nor can any, since neither the states where it does not exist, nor the government of the United States can, without usurpation of power and the violation of a solemn compact, do any thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested. But they will neither ask for aid nor consent to be aided, while the illegal, agitating and dangerous movement are progressing, of which I complain: the interests of all concerned requires that these should be stopped immediately. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by [illegible] the constitutionality [illegible] of this question [illegible] the Rio Grande, M. D. Ker of New Orleans, Wm. Wharton of Texas, and Ashbel Smith of Houston, Texas.

The Texan Navy.—The Texan Schooner of War Austin, Capt. Moore, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning last, from a cruise of some days duration, in the Gulf of Mexico. We understand that the Austin has been to the port of Matamoras, and that the