NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 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 District—THOMAS GIBBS MORGAN.

Third District—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

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

THE MAIL failed yesterday for the third time. Sir Peter Niles has not yet got snugly into his new vocation.

☞ In the letter from Mr. Van Buren published in yesterday's *Courier*, he again concedes the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. The surrendering the whole ground to the abolitionists. It is precisely the admission they claim. Now Gen'l. Harrison says, Congress has no such power. Compare the direct declaration of the latter with the characteristic non-committal tem of Mr. Van Buren's opinions.

We admit that the President expresses himself strongly against the efforts of the abolitionists, but he does not stigmatize their incendiary attempts with the titles of "weak, pernicious and unconstitutional" as Old Tip does. He letter, after Harrison's spear, wounds the abolitionists without end, and heals them with the other.

MISERABLE TUB PERFUGE.

The *Courier* says General Harrison voted against Mr. Talmadge's resolution declaring that Missouri should not enter the Union, unless slavery was abolished within her limits. In noticing this, we congratulated the *Courier* upon its discovery that General Harrison had voted with the South and against the abolitionists on the Missouri question. Now the *Courier* in this quibbling and bad faith, while that very journal is guilty of the most despicable subterfuge. When the resolution, or rather the proviso introduced by Mr. Talmadge? It was this: that Missouri should be admitted into the Union, "*Provided that the further introduction of* SLAVERY *or involuntary servitude* PROHIBITED, except for the punishment of crimes, &c." Who voted for the resolution? *All the abolitionists* and members fro n the non-slave holding states, except *one*. Who was that one? General William Henry Harrison. Who voted against it? All the South, General Harrison *voting with the South, and against the abolitionists*, on this Missouri question. And the *Courier* has the matchless effrontery to contradict its own acknowledgment.

Was not this question a test? Did it not array parties on the very ground of difference that was maintained when the question of admission came up? None will be fool-hardy enough to deny it. We know very well General H. was not in congress when the final vote on the admission of Missouri was taken.—But he voted on this test question—he voted on this vitally important branch of the Missouri question—he voted *with* the south and *against* the abolitionists.—The unfortunate confession of the *Courier* may gall it out all its quibbling will not change the state of the case, nor expunge the record of its acknowledgment.

☞ We are by no means sorry that the *Great Western* is not *quite* dead. If the editor made his mind out of it, we are glad it is only in a *trance*. It was altogether harmless, and we shall rejoice at its revival should it come to life before the day of judgment. It cannot shake its gory locks at us, for, as editor of the article in the *Courier*, we were in no way accessary to its demise. It died of atrophy and insanity, two hereditary complaints.

We dare the *Courier* to publish the *whole* of the speech from which he extracts Gen. Harrison's statement of having belonged to a humane society in Richmond, *fifty* years ago. No garbled extracts, neighbor.

STANDING ARMY.

Mr. Clay in one of his speeches, delivered in the Senate shortly after the project of the Sub-Treasury was submitted to Congress, asserted that measure to be nothing less than a "Government Bank" in disguise, and that upon its adoption the administration would next recommend a "great standing army" under the direction and control of the President. In this prophecy he was justified by the rapid and bold encroachments of the central power upon the rights of the States, and absorbing nature of executive authority, when encouraged by the apathy or protection of those who should be the guardians of public liberty. Congress had manifested a subservency to the executive will, the most alarming. No measure however anti-republican, no usurpation however glaring seemed likely to awaken the vigilance of the representatives or the suspicions of the people. The Press dead calculating upon the blind devotion of his partisans and wakeful to every opportunity of strengthening the executive influence, could not fail regard a "Standing Army" as a certain means of perpetuating his power, and of enabling him, when weary of office, to transmit it to his favorite or next of kin. The adoption of the Sub-Treasury by Congress, would of itself prove that the national legislature was prepared for a "Standing Army." Men who could endow the present feeble with the vast power, which the sub-treasury would confer upon him, would hardly stickle at any demand upon their party devotion. What was prophecy a few years since has now become history; with this difference, that the eagerness of the President would not allow him to wait the tardy action of Congress in passing the Sub Treasury bill, but as soon as he ascertained that by disenchanting, New Jersey, a majority of that party could be secure in the House of Congress, he recommended this monstrous army project simultaneously with his appeal to his party for the unlimited control over the finances of government.

We propose taking up this "army bill," and presenting it to our readers in all its deformity. It will be regarded as the boldest attempt that has ever been made by unhallowed ambition to subvert the independence of the nation. From the foundation of the government a "standing army" has been an object of jealousy with the people. Upon the tombs of republics swept from existence was inscribed a warning too impressive to be forgotten. The epitaphs of the free institutions of ancient times were traced in blood by the pike and sabre of a disciplined soldiery. Every page in history teaches us that standing armies are incompatible with popular sovereignty, and posterity will marvel that a scheme so threatening, so odious and so gigantic could have been seriously meditated, much less *strongly recommended*, by a chief magistrate of the United States. The transmission of such a measure to congress, endorsed by the approval of the executive, must remind the people that the *price of liberty is eternal vigilance*.

We are glad to perceive that the *True American* has taken up the subject. It cannot be too frequently presented to the public; it is the most startling and fearful attempt at regal power that has yet been made by his grasping and despotic administration.

We are happy to be able to state that the whigs in this city are beginning to wake up. The busy hum of preparation is so grateful to our ears as the sounds of falling waters to the parched traveller.

It is a reproach upon the whigs of Orleans that their more active and patriotic brethren of Mobile should be suffered to rear a *Log cabin* first.

We saw yesterday a letter from a very influential whig in Mississippi, which stated that, "the whigs of Mississippi are looking with breathless expectation upon the struggle in Louisiana."

Gentlemen, do you hear? the eyes of the nation are upon you.

☞ We are indebted to steamers *Little Red* and *Meteor* for St. Louis and Natchez papers of a late date.

Two individuals, William Jones and Henry Johnson, were arrested on the 28th May, and committed to jail in Natchez, accused of negro stealing. These men had but recently arrived from New Orleans.

Executions.—Milton, the murderer of Green, suffered the penalty of the law yesterday at 12 o'clock. His demeanor we understand, was contrite. He died almost in the street, the platform was struck from under his feet.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

REPORTS.

[illegible] Union: 250 bundles prime Hemp, 1000 [illegible]

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