NEW ORLEANS BEE.

A WHIG STATE PAPER.

BY ELLIOTT, MAGNE & CO.
ALEX. S. Clarke, Clerk.

DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $10.
COUNTRY BEE, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10.

Truth is simplicity, and Public Justice open as the day.

WHIG NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1840.

THE CONVENTION.

Nobly has Louisiana come to the cause of freedom; and proudly did the heart of every son of her heard at beholding the brilliant assemblage that convened last evening at the State House, to give in her sympathies to the principles that guided our forefathers through perilous disaster to safety and renown. The whigs of this day are the representatives of the whigs of the revolution. Their faith is the same, and the enthusiasm that inspired them burns in the bosoms of those of 1840. It was indeed a fight to cheer the heart of the most despairing to look upon the convention, composed as it was, of the pith and sinew of the state. Old men and young flocked to it from all quarters, and their proceedings were conducted with a dignified seriousness which betoken the earnestness with which each individual had engaged in the sacred cause. Firmness, resolution, and determined zeal were depicted in every countenance, and a deep and imposing solemnity pervaded the hall of state, unless as their proceedings advanced. When the appointment, General Thomas, took the chair, the silence in the meeting was disturbed by applause. It seemed as though the spirit of '76 was presiding over the deliberations of an assemblage convened for purposes hardly less sacred than those that called together the continental congress that proclaimed America free.

When the delegates assembled, Mr. Hodge called them to order, and moved that Gen. Dubuys should take the chair, and F. Buisson, Esq. act as secretary.

On motion of Mr. Peters, it was resolved, that the whig members of the legislature, not specially delegated as members of the convention, should join that body and assist in its deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Guion, it was resolved, that the secretary should call the names of the different parishes in the state, and that one of the members of the delegation from each parish should hand the secretary a list of the delegates from his respective parish, which should be read to the convention by the secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that the editors of the different whig papers should be allowed seats in the convention as reporters to that body.

The secretary read the names of the parishes in alphabetical order. Delegates were present from the following parishes: Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Carroll, E. Baton Rouge, E. Feliciana, Iberville, Lafayette, Livingston, Lafourche interior, Madison, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Pointe Coupee, Pipkemines, Rapides, St. Tammany, St. John Baptist, St. James, St. Martin's, St. Mary, St. Landry, Terrebonne, W. Feliciana, W. Baton Rouge, St. Charles. Other parishes had sent delegates, but they had not all arrived at the meeting of the convention. As it was, more than three-fourths of the parishes were represented. While the convention was in session, the delegates from several of the parishes on Red river arrived and took their seats.

On motion of Dr. Brashear, it was resolved, that the chair appoint a committee of three members from each congressional district, who should report officers for the permanent organization of the convention, and should select suitable persons from each electoral district to preside over its deliberations. The chair appointed for the first district, Messrs. H. C. Thibodeaux; J. Boudousquié and J. S. Guion; for the second district, Messrs. A. G. Barrow, J. H. Muse and R. N. Ogden; and for the third district, Messrs. S. A. Baillio, Wm. T. Palfrey and J. B. Carr.

On motion, Resolved, that if any vacancies exist in the convention, they shall be filled by the whig members of the legislature. In accordance with this resolution, the vacancies in Concordia, Washington, Lafayette, Ascension and St. Martin's were supplied.

Mr. Guion, from the committee appointed to nominate suitable officers to preside over the convention, reported the following gentlemen:—For president, General Phanemon Thomas; for vice-presidents, General Wm. Dubuys, Dr. Brashear, General P. B. Morgan, Hon. H. M. Thibodeaux, Hon. Jacques Dupuy, Wm. Dugan, Hon. Louis Favrot, Hon. John S. Aunant; for secretaries, F. Buisson, T. B. Smith, Mr. Dr Bellevue and Mr. Hardesty.

On motion of Hon. A. Hoa, it was resolved that in case of a division, each parish shall be entitled to a vote in the convention, equal to the number of delegates in the house of representatives. This was demanded by a proviso, that each parish shall be entitled at least to one vote.

Judge Ogden offered a resolution that the president should appoint a committee of 25 members, five from each electoral district, who should nominate five electors for president and vice-president of the United States, and substitutes, and report the same to the convention at the next meeting. The resolution was amended by a proposition of Judge Morgan, that the delegates from each electoral district should nominate an elector and substitute from their respective districts. Judge Morgan supported his amendment at some length. He was followed by Judge Ogden in defence of the original resolution.

In the course of the remarks made by the latter an incidental allusion to general Harrison's services as a statesman and soldier, and to the gross calumnies heaped upon him by his political opponents, excited the liveliest emotion in the assembly which was manifested by repeated applause. The amendment proposed by judge Morgan, was then put to the vote, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Patten, it was resolved that the chair should appoint a committee of three from each electoral district, who should select a central committee of correspondence to consist of 25 members; five delegates to the Young Mens' Whig National Convention at Baltimore, and a committee of five to prepare an address to the people of Louisiana. In accordance with this resolution the chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee:—1st district, Wm. L. Hodge, J. M. Ducros, A. Mazureau; 2d district, J. L. Lobdell, T. Hardesty,——Raoul; 3d district, A. Boudousquié, A. Thibodeaux, T. Pugh; 4th district, Lodie Favrot, W. G. Edwards, Wm. T. Palfrey; 5th district, J. B. Carr,—— Debellevue, S. A. Baillio.

On motion of Mr. Hodge, it was resolved that the chair should appoint a committee of fifteen, consisting of three members from each electoral district, who should report resolutions at the next meeting.

The chair read a communication from the president of the Tippecanoe Club, offering the use of its rooms to the committee. On motion, resolved that the same be accepted.

On motion, the convention adjourned till Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

In the manifold commendations of a hard money circulation, with which the Globe and kindred journals have favored the country in their elaborate and detailed accounts of the excellencies, of an exclusively metallic currency, deduced from a review of the financial systems of long-ridden Europe, and the despotisms of Asia, all mention of the condition of the laboring classes in those countries is studiously avoided. They have prated alone of gold and silver, and told the people that in those kingdoms which discountenance the emission of bank paper, the wages of labor are paid in coin; but there they have stopped. Had they added tables exhibiting the amount of those wages, the working-man could have seen the question in its proper light and decide knowingly in the premises.

The government official and its allies endeavor to delude the people into the belief, that if a metallic currency were resorted to, wages would be paid in gold, and this too without diminution in nominal amount. Never was there a greater falsey. The Globe and its followers know full well that wages in those countries, which adopt an exclusive metallic currency are reduced to rates barely sufficient to admit of the working-man's subsisting himself, using the greatest economy and cheapest fare. Any one who will take the trouble to examine into the subject, will find, that the people of those countries, whose systems of finance have been so much extolled by the administration presses, are reduced to the extremest subservientcy and want. They are regarded as serfs and are so completely dependent upon their employers for their daily food as to become creatures of their wishes, incapable of exercising a volition of their own.

In France, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy, wages for able bodied men nowhere exceed 250 shillings per annum and generally range from 40, 50 or 60 shillings to that amount. Daily wages range from 3 to 9 and 12 pence. In Asia wages are yet lower.—These facts are gathered from authentic statements collected by order of the British government, and recently published in a speech of Mr. Merrick of Md., delivered in the senate of the U. States. Are the working people of America prepared to submit to similarly reduced wages? That their wages are to be reduced, there has been abundant hints by administration leaders in the U. States senate. How far reduced will depend upon the particular despotism of Europe, Asia or Africa from which our democratic rulers may adopt a circulating system. If the people will have a system of finance derived from despotic governments, they must take along with it all the evils linked with it.

In no country in the world is the condition of the working classes so independent as in this. It is no uncommon circumstance for men to rise from humble spheres to high station. The halls of legislation, the bench and executive chairs are frequently adorned by men who have risen from nothing, by the force of energy and industry, to such dignified elevations. Is this the case in those money countries? No. There the men remain the peasant. Death finds the son of a sweeper, sweeping at the same. For generations the sweeping of streets descends from father to son, as the inheritance of their family. Such is the boasted advancement of those money countries. And whose interest is it to keep them in such a condition? Are the people benefited by the system? Are they happier than our working classes? Are they better fed, better clothed, better housed? Are they more independent? Are they more intelligent? Are they more virtuous?