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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 DEBUTTS,
Of Orleans.

Second Electoral District.
VACANT.
Of Lafourche.

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

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

Fifth Electoral District.
SETH LEWIS,
Of Rapides.

FOR CONGRESS.

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

NEW-ORLEANS
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1840.

WHIG MEETING.

A large number of whigs, "good and true," met last evening at the Orleans Ball Room, to respond to the proceedings of the State Convention. The assemblage was composed principally of the "ancient population," who displayed an enthusiasm in the good cause which bodes the utter extirpation of toryism in this city. The addresses delivered were characterized with spirit, power and eloquence, and were received by the audience with demonstrations of rapturous joy. The evidences of the growing popularity of General HARRISON in Louisiana came thick upon us—the people are moving in their might, and will triumph over the miserable cabal office holders and dependants who have trodden under foot the constitution and defaced the altar of American liberty.

WHIG MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Whigs, held at the New Orleans Ball Room, on Tuesday evening, 10th instant; the assembly being called to order by T. McCaleb,

D. F. Burthe, esq. was called to the chair, and Messrs. Thomas Curry, J. Bernudez, W. C. C. Claiborne, Joseph Pilié, M. Cruzat and W. H. Avery were appointed vice presidents.

Messrs. H. B. Eggleston and A. Mazureau were appointed secretaries.

A motion was made by Theodore H. McCaleb, esq., that a committee be appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, in relation to the measures adopted by the late Whig Convention of Louisiana.

The committee was composed of the following gentlemen:—O. P. Jackson, T. H. McCaleb and Lucien Hermann.

During the absence of the committee,

On motion by Frederick Buisson, esq., the resolutions adopted by the late Whig Convention were read in English and French, and were received with enthusiastic applause and acclamation.

The committee having retired, for a few moments returned with the following resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the sentiments avowed in the resolutions of the late Whig Convention of Louisiana, should meet with a cordial response in every patriotic bosom; and while we acknowledge them as the rules of our own political conduct, we solemnly regard them as vitally important to the prosperity of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the names of the gentlemen recommended by the Whig Convention of Louisiana to compose the electoral ticket of president and vice-president of the United States, meet our cordial approbation; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our most strenuous exertions to promote and insure the triumph of said ticket.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of our fellow-citizens of the whig party throughout the state to secure the success of the good cause in which we are enlisted; and we would warmly and respectfully recommend that all party differences and local partialities, if any exist, be merged in a zealous devotion to the accomplishment of the paramount object we have in view.

A motion was made by L. Hermann, Esq., that said resolutions, together with the proceedings of the meeting, be published, in all the whig journals of the state, in French and English.

Stephen Mazureau, Esq., and honorable O. P. Jackson, and Messrs. Edwards and Gallenné addressed the meeting. After which,

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A. MAZUREAU, } Secretaries.
H. B. EGGLESTON, } BURTHE, *Chairman.*

A bill to postpone the congressional election, until July, 1841, passed the house of representatives some days ago, and it is important that it should be speedily disposed of by the senate. The reasons for postponement are obvious, and require but little reflection to form a conclusion as to their sufficiency. The necessity of a full representation in congress from the southern states is the ground work of the bill. This necessity grows out of certain questions concerning slaves, which have sprung up in the northern states and which have become prominent since the election of VAN BUREN to the presidency. It cannot be denied that abolition assumed a more threatning aspect upon the elevation of the present chief magistrate than it had worn since it was signally and triumphantly prostrated by Mr. CLAY and Gen. HARRISON upon the discussion of the Missouri question. The position of Mr. VAN BUREN at this crisis, and his votes in favor of bestowing upon negroes the right of suffrage, together with his opposition to the admission of slaves into the territory of Arkansas and Florida, so completely identified him with the abolition interest that the fanatics were emboldened by his promotion to organize and array themselves against the south.

If Mr. VAN BUREN did not warm them into being as a party, they have certainly been encouraged by his success, with the idea of ultimately carrying their projects into effect. The seeming forgetfulness of the slave states in sustaining a man for president who had taken such a bold and decided ground against their domestic institutions, at a time too, when the Union tottered under the agitation of the question, induced them to count largely upon the gullibility of the south. Mr. VAN BUREN's hostility to southern interests was rendered notable by the time of his display—a period which would certainly have disrupted the Union and sacrificed the institutions of domestic servitude had it not have been for the timely succor of such patriots as WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. This obliviousness produced a more combined & formidable action: hence the spread of abolition tenets, and the audacity of those who embrace them.

Apart of the system of the abolitionists is to denounce the whig candidate for the presidency, in the north, as a friend to slavery in the south; whilst the southern tory press hold him up as amenable to the charge of negrophilism. They have an assurance of the friendship of Mr. VAN BUREN to their designs in his acts, and are perfectly willing that the south should be duped into his support by empty professions made to catch gudgeons. The lories in this latitude, have over-mantled extracts from a speech of General HARRISON's, to arouse the fears of the South; whilst their allies in the North elect the headand front of the negrophilists, MARCUS MORTON, to the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts, and vote for GERRIT SMITH, and such rabid emancipationists, for U. S. senator and other high offices. The leading administration presses at the north, such as the *Evening Post* at New-York, the *Pennsylvanian* at Philadelphia, &c. are abolition "died in the wool"—this the fanatics know, and for this they sustain the administration. The administration, rendered desperate by the prospect of defeat coalesce readily with the northern abolitionists and court their support by conferring office upon members of their party. Meanwhile the *Globe* manufactures articles for southern consumption, which are caught up by kindred prints and circulated for gospel.

By this combined movement of the abolitionists and VAN BUREN tories, the south is to be hoodwinked in the support of the administration, and all the south brought back into the fold by the seductions of office.

The question naturally arises as to the propriety of deferring the election for congress in this state one year, in order to give Louisiana a full representation in congress based upon the census about to be taken, that she may be fully represented, in case the tory party should make a bolder demonstration in the galleries of legislature. The members chosen next July to the twenty-eighth congress will assemble at the seat of government until December 1841—consequently the whole session of the session till July 1841, will give abundant time for the delegates to assume their labors at the opening of the next congress.

These remarks have no weight while Louisiana—at any time—changes that the articles from decide upon them be made by the people.

☞ We are informed, by letter from Washington, that Mr. LOVEJOY has preferred charges against Major T. C. Hunt, of the [illegible] through the exertions of Mr. [illegible] of having violated the law [illegible]

Who the printers will be some one of the members inquire into the matter!—*True American.*

The bill has not been sent to the printer the fifth time since we have been at our door.

NEWS.

FROM BOSTON.—A letter to the *Mercantile* states that in the Bay State will give HARRISON 60 majority. The writer says, "I have watched the course of events for many years, and never have seen so many political changes take place in so short a period as I have since the late harrassing conflagration.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—Another letter says "I will only come to say that of the manner in the Lexington will be several here, until a few weeks past, been very much in favor of Harrison. The modern doctrine for reducing wages and prices does not take well in this region. The sadness is unspeakable; untold evil begin to manifest it, and they are fast leaving the ranks of the president and are raising the cry for HARRISON."

From Connecticut, New York, south-west in Virginia (the latter hero) are the very focus of VAN BUREN, Tennessee and North Carolina; the intelligence is most cheering. From North Carolina, says the *Mercantile*, we hear in one district of one desertion from, and thirteen in the cause of old Tippecanoe.

VIRGINIA ELECTORAL TICKET.

The following is the electoral ticket agreed upon and recommended to the voters of the Old Dominion, by the Harrison and Tyler Convention, which met in Monday last, at Richmond:

1st District—Wm. D. Hodges, of Nansemond.
2d do do—James W. Pegram, of Petersburg.
3d do do—Wm. S. Archer, of Amelia.
4th do do—Richard Kidder Meade, of Dinwiddie.
5th do do—Henry E. Watkins, of Prince Edward.
6th do do—James C. Prince, of Halifax.
7th do do—Whitmell P. Tunstall, of Pittsylvania.
8th do do—Thomas R. Jones, of Accomack.
9th do do—John Taylor, jr. of Caroline.
10th do do—Wm. Daingerfield Newton, of Westmoreland.
11th do do—James Lyons, of Richmond City.
12th do do—Valentine W. Southall, of Albemarle.
13th do do—John S. Pendleton, of Rappahannock.
14th do do—John Lamey, of Lunenburg.
15th do do—Andrew Hunter, of Jefferson.
16th do do—Philip Williams, jr. of Frederick.
17th do do—Wm. Seymour, of Hardy.
18th do do—Benj. Gale, of Augusta.
19th do do—Bazard Smith, of Greenbrier.
20th do do—Edward Johnson, of Botetourt.
21st do do—John N. Rumes, of Washington.
22d do do—George W. Summers, of Kanawha.
23d do do—Waitman T. Willey, of Monongahela.

The following letter from governor SHELBY to president MADISON, will show the estimation in which the former held the military abilities of general HARRISON.

The venerable Madison has furnished the descendants of governor Shelby with an original private letter, of which general Harrison is the subject, written by governor Shelby, addressed to Mr. Madison. Of this letter the augusted is a copy:

"FRANKFORT, May 15th, 1814.

DEAR SIR:—The interest which I feel for the prosperity of our beloved country, at all times, but especially in the common cause in which she is at present engaged, will, I flatter myself, be a sufficient apology for addressing you this letter. The motives which impel me, arise from considerations of public good, and are unknown to the gentleman who is the subject of the letter.

It is not my intention to eulogize general Harrison; he is not in need of that aid, his merits are conspicuous not to be observed; but it is my intention to express to you with candor my opinion of the general, grounded on personal observation.

A rumor has reached this state, which, from the public prints, appears to be beleived, that the commanding general of the northern army may be removed from that command. This circumstance has influenced me to reflect on the subject, and to give a decided preference to major-general Harrison, as a successor,—having seen him in campaign with general Harrison, by which I have been able to form some opinion of his military talents, and capacity to command. I feel no hesitation to declare to you that I consider him to be one of the first military characters I ever knew; and in addition to this, he is capable of making greater personal exertion than any officer with whom I have ever served. I doubt not, but it will, here after, be found that the command of the north-western army, and the various duties attached to it, has been one of the most ordinary and difficult tasks ever assigned to any officer in the United States to act in a separate command.

I am pressed with the conviction that general Harrison is, fully adequate to the command of the northern army, should a change take place in that division. I have ventured thus freely to state my opinion of him, that he is a consummate general, and would fill that station with ability and honor; and this if, on the other hand, any arrangement should take place in the war department, which may produce the resignation of general Harrison, it will be a misfortune which our country will have cause to lament. His appointment to the command of the northern army, would be highly gratifying to the wishes of the western people, except some who may, perhaps, be governed by sinister views.

I confess the first impression upon my mind, when informed of the defeat of colonel Dudley's regiment on the 5th of May last, were unfavorable to general Harrison's plans, but on correct information and a knowledge of his whole plans, I have no doubt but they were well conceived, and might, with certainty, have been executed, had his orders been strictly obeyed. I mention this subject, because Mr. Henry Clay informed me that he had shown you my letter, stating the impression which that affair had first made upon my mind, on information that was not correct.

Hoping that my opinion of this meritorious officer will not be unacceptable to you, I have candidly expressed it, and hoping the apology stated, in the preceding part of this letter, will justify the liberty taken on intruding opinions unsolicited.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant
ISAAC SHELBY.

His Excellency,
JAMES MADISON, President of the U. S.

Mr. J. Lloyd Vantuck claims the name of "*Lady Leo Treasurer*" for a boy fifty foal of April 11th, 1839—Sire, Wild Bill; dam by Clay's Sir William. Among other reasons for choosing this name, he gives the fact of no Leg Treasurer having ever been overtaken in any race.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

MR. EDITOR.—Please to admit in your journal the following statement, in so doing you would confer a special favor on the undersigned.

"At a meeting of the Native American Regeal Party held on the evening of the 9th instant, in, the Rotunda of the Exchange Hotel St. Charles street, the following preamble and resolutions have passed:

Whereas, a majority of the Senate of Louisiana consisting of Messrs. Armand, Bossier, Downes, Hébert, Hon, Penn, W. B. Scott, C. W. Scott and Winn, have through their influence in committee, made a positive declaration, that the power has not been delegated to congress to prohibit naturalization."

And whereas, a minority of the Senate composed of Messrs. Brice in, Crow, Ducros, Dupre and Thibodeaux have opposed the passage of said resolution.

And, whereas, the constituents of both portions of the Senate are very desirous of knowing the reasons on which the representatives have acted in the premises.

Resolved, That both the minority and majority of the Senate are requested to furnish to the public the reasons upon which they have come to conclusion so opposite and inconsistent.

Now, I declare that it is not correct to say as it is stated in the above preamble that Messrs. Briscoe, Crow, Ducros, Dupre and Thibodeaux opposed the passage of said resolution, which the day previous had passed by unanimous vote of the Senate, (the undersigned voting for the said resolution,) and that the Honorable Mr. Crow having the next day moved for the reconsideration of said resolution the votes stood thus:

For the reconsideration, Messrs. Armand, Bossier, Downes, Duncan, Hébert, Hon, Penn, W. B. Scott, T. W. Scott and Winn.

For the reconsideration, Messrs. Briscoe, Crow, Ducros, Dupre and Thibodeaux.

The undersigned having voted for the reconsideration through courtesy alone, his opinion being then as it is now the same with regard to the resolution as voted for by him in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient serv't,
JAQUES DUPRE.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

IN SENATE.

Sitting of March 10th, 1840.

Present the Hon. Felix Pargoud, speaker.

Mr. POINDE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Concordia, which was read.

Mr. SCOTT, of Iberia Parish, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill, which was read, after the rules being dispensed with, was adopted at their second reading and passed, viz:

An act to repeal the second section of an act amending the several acts relative to the police and government of the town of Baton Rouge and its vicinity.

An act to change the time of holding the session of the parish court of Lafayette, and fixing from the 22d of February, to the 1st Monday of January and fourth Monday of June.

Mr. WINN, in behalf of the joint committee on banks, presented a supplemental report, (now on the table) made by the committee on banks, which was read, and the report and resolutions accompanying the same were ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNER, in behalf of the joint committee on banks, presented a supplemental report, (now on the table) made by the committee on banks, which was read, and the report and resolutions accompanying the same were ordered to be printed.

Mr. KING obtained a dispensation of the rules, that the house might take up the bill for the relief of the College of the Colleges, passed through the senate, and the same was accordingly taken up and read the third time.

Mr. LEWIS corroborated the statements of his colleague, [illegible] that the state had no [illegible] money. Even in the present [illegible] the state had been compelled to borrow money to pay the interest on the bonds issued for the benefit of the colleges. He never would have voted for the large appropriations for the other colleges, if these colleges were not the means of securing to our children a good liberal education at home, and thus preventing the necessity of sending them abroad to colleges, where they would be exposed to many temptations to vice, and where they would imbibe principles and habits which would prove destructive to their future usefulness and happiness. He was in favor of the bill, and hoped it would pass.

Mr. KING replied to the remarks of Mr. Lewis, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. DAVIDSON moved a call of the house.

The question was put, shall the house proceed to the consideration of the bill?

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The yeas and nays were called for, and stood—yeas, 24—nays 15.

Mr. MUSE asked for the dispensation of the rules, to offer an additional section. The motion was lost.

Mr. MORSE asked for the dispensation of the rules, to offer an additional section. The motion was lost.

Mr. MORSE asked for the dispensation of the rules, to introduce the bill with that of the member from St. Landry.—Ineffectual.

On motion, the bill was engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. PUGH, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of certain inhabitants of Assumption, reported favorably.

Mr. DAVIDSON moved a call of the house.

The question was put, shall the house proceed to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. DAVIDSON moved a call of the house.

The yeas and nays were called for, and stood—yeas, 24—nays 15.

Mr. MCCRAN said, that when the gentleman had stated respecting the Franklin College, he was aware that it would be the greatest literary institution in the world, if it had been endowed by the proceeds of an aristocratic education of the favored few of the state. He had said that these magnificent institutions would be the means of giving to the mass, instead of an education for the few. He (these) colleges the poor can only be admitted by the favored few, who possess the influence and aristocracy in office, and demanding his impeachment or dismissal. It was signed Alexander L. Saunders.

Mr. DAVIDSON moved the reference to a select committee of five members.

Messrs. Davidson, Dunbar, Muse, Lockett, and Ratliff were appointed on the committee.

Messrs. Muse, Lockett and Dunbar asked to be excused from serving. They were excused. The speaker appointed in their stead, Messrs. Carr, Boudousquie, and F. D. Conrad. The latter declined to be excused. Mr. Ratliff objected. The motion to excuse was lost.

Mr. MUSE asked a suspension of the rules, to introduce a bill relative to the black code. The motion was out.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The third section of the "internal improvement" bill was under discussion, when the house adjourned. The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair.

The fifth and fourth sections were, on motion, stricken out.

Mr. DUNBAR offered a substitute for the fifth section which was opposed by Mr. Ratliff. The chief object of the substitute was to strike out all "east of" Tunica Bend. This was strongly objected to, by Mr. Ratliff, on the ground that his constituents were universally opposed to it. The substitute was lost.

Mr. BALLIO then moved an amendment, to substitute the word "Rapides" for "Rapides." Adopted.

Mr. MORSE moved to strike out the word $15,000.—Adopted.

Mr. MORSE then moved to insert $10,000. Adopted.

The section thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. POYDRAS offered an additional section, appropriating $4,000 to constructing a bridge over False River, at Pointe Coupee.

Mr. LEWIS moved to reject the section. Carried.

Mr. DECLOUET offered an additional section, requiring the board of public works to comply with the eleventh section of the act of their incorporation.

Mr. DAVIDSON moved its rejection.

The section was warmly defended by Mr. Ratliff. He wished to know whether the legislature were willing to expend money on idle and visionary schemes. He wished to bring gentlemen to the touch stone of practicability. He alluded in forcible terms to the Nashville Rail Road. He wished the legislature to refuse any more internal improvements, when the citizens themselves were willing to sustain such enterprises—but not otherwise. The Nashville Rail Road was a case in point. He would emphatically, that no man must ever charge him with being an enemy to internal improvement. He went for what was useful, and that alone.

Mr. DAVIDSON wished to reply. He repeated that Mr. R. was opposed to internal improvements and public education. He, Mr. R., had never supported but one project for public education—and had never sustained but one proposition for internal improvements. Mr. Davidson then continued to lay his hand upon his heart, and declare that he had voted for internal improvements conscientiously. He always voted independently and from principle. He was opposed to the section, because it deprived the different companies of the very assistance which the bill proposed to extend to them. He thought that Florida should stand up for the Nashville Rail Road bill if every body else opposed it. He hoped that in future, gentlemen in arguing these questions, would not be in the habit of saying that they were opposed to a thing because it was a "Yankee notion." Mr. Davidson then alluded to