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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

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANY. 31, 1840.

POSTPONING THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

We trust that the fears entertained by some of our correspondents that the senate may reject Dr. Bradish's bill for the postponement of the congressional elections until July, 1841, will prove groundless. We cannot conceive why the upper branch of the legislature should hesitate in concurring with the house in its adoption. It is a bill—the object of which is clearly useful and so utterly unobjectionable, that, if from being successfully opposed, it ought to receive the unanimous sanction of every senator.

The postponement is particularly important on several accounts. The population of Louisiana has during the period embraced between the last and the ensuing census, nearly, if not quite doubled itself, and even placing the ratio of representation at 50,000, we shall be entitled to at least five and probably six representatives. Now, it is but just and proper that so large and so eminently important a member of the confederacy should be adequately represented on the floor of congress. The commercial interests of this section, opinion; the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi; the state of the bar at the embouchure of the river, and other circumstances intimately associated with the vital growth and prosperity of this state, imperatively require that we should select a respectable and able delegation; or at the which in point of numbers will favorably compare with those of any of the old states, and establish the growing greatness of our flourishing common wealth.

Another reason why we should avail ourselves as nearly as possible of the benefits derivable from our increased population, is that by the augmented number of our representatives we shall be enabled to add the weight and influence of the south and south-west in our national councils, on questions of policy affecting the interests of this section, which are invariably decided by the votes of our congressmen. If the force of our members of the Louisiana delegation had had the balance of power on all subjects in which sectional feelings or interests are involved.

Dr. Bradish's bill times the period of the postponement so happily, that not the slightest embarrassment or inconvenience can arise therefrom. The census takes place at the close of the present year, at the short session of the 26th congress, which meets in December, 1840, the new apportionment and ratio of representation will be established. This session of congress, and the ensuing one, the 1st of March, 1841, before which period we shall know the number of representatives in congress to which the state is entitled, and be enabled to form our electoral tickets for the usual preliminary measures for a political contest.

The proposition of Mr. Bradish is not a novel or unprecedented one. The legislature of Illinois, at its last session, instructed by precisely the same wish, of being properly represented in the national legislature on the 27th Congress, adopted a similar bill, postponing her congressional elections from August, 1840, to the same month in the year 1841. Illinois, under the present apportionment stands just the same relatively to congress as Louisiana, and will probably under the new census, be entitled to the same number. Her example is a wise one and worthy of universal imitation. As some of the larger communities, making up the "great whole," Illinois is sensibly alive to the necessity of enhancing her influence in congress, and adding still further to the strength of the powerful section to which she belongs. We should be guided by analogous motives, and not inconsiderately resist the opportunity of becoming more prominent in the councils of the nation. Like the *True American*, we do not see how any opposition can be made to the bill by any senator who wishes to see Louisiana get the full benefit of her increase of population in the next congress. And we already suspect that opposition, the will be unsuccessful opposition. Which will have to contend with intrigues and antiquated and time-worn prejudices, despite its nominal whig majority, and the liberal tendency of whig principles, every now and then relapses into a darkness and gloom, like the fall of a coxcomb, and however much we may regret it, we should scarcely be surprised were that body to leave Dr. Bradish's very useful bill on the table, or dispose of it in any other manner equivalent to an absolute rejection.

FIRST TIPPECANOE GUN!!!

The Pittsburg Gazette announces the election of William W. Irwin, (whig) mayor by 730 majority. Every ward in the city was carried. The whigs elected seven select and twenty-five common councilmen, being the entire ticket. Heretofore Pittsburg has been out of the dominion of the locofocos. Hancock and Victory are synonimous terms!

We stepped in to take a glance at the collection of old, valuable paintings, now being exhibited at No. 21, Camp street. Perhaps the best evidence of our high opinion of their beauty and value, is, that instead of a casual visit, we remained fully two hours, and then left the rooms with our admiration yet unsated. Where there is so much of the rare and exquisite, it is difficult to point out particular specimens. We, however, were most delighted with a miniature representation of a Madonna. It is a winter scene, and the most elaborately finished gem we have ever beheld. Every thing is in keeping—church, lack ground, figures, grouping, tints and all. So perfect is this picture that it may be viewed through a microscope, without detracting from its merits.

A cattle piece by Berghen, and a representation of a dead hard, and a fox peeping through his covert of hedge, struck us as peculiarly felicitous. The latter is painted with such exact similitude to life, that the down on the breast of the one, and the hair that covers the face of the other, appear as if they could be ruffled by the finger of the spectator.

Our space prevents a number of other pieces, some of which, were we to record, which we would be pleased to notice. If our time and limits allow the necessary space.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Shall and Brown of this city, and Chas. S. Pitcher, formerly a contractor for paving the streets of New Orleans, were among those who perished by the loss of the Lexington.

The Edward Shipper, captain Russell, will leave this port to-morrow morning for Louisville. The E. Shipper is a fast and comfortable boat, and her captain is as accommodating and gentlemanly can wander.

By the arrival of the steamer *Augusta*, we have received Natchez papers up to the 27th instant, which contain nothing new.

The arrival of the steamer *Ambassador*, from Louisville, which place she left on the 21st instant, enables us to inform that the river had fallen four feet. The weather was extremely cold and a great many of floating ice covered the river. Several boats were at Louisville waiting for a free.

Lot Cole, Dem. Va.—Mr. McCarty, (whig,) is elected to congress from this district, beating his competitor Powell, also whig, some three or four hundred votes. This election was to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Mr. Mercer. McIlhany, (w.) is elected to the state senate by a large majority.

Lorenzo Talbot Waters in Washington was lately exhibited and gratifying affair. Members of congress from nearly every state in the Union were present. Mr. Clay occupied the chair. Mr. N. P. Tallmadge was prominent. Speeches were delivered in singing accompanied by an immense audience from his residence in New-York.

The ship *Nahada*, from Monrovia, (Africa) reports that the slave trade is carried on to a great extent, chiefly by American vessels.

The New Jersey legislature has assembled. Gov. Pennington, in his message condemns in the strongest terms the outrageous proceedings of congress, in refusing to the contested seats.

A fire occurred in Cincinnati on the 14th, which destroyed property to the amount of eight or 10,000 dollars.

At Cincinnati on the 15th, the river was from 3 to 4 feet.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Jany 28th, 1840.

SUB-TREASURY BILL

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida—passed.

The senate chamber was filled in every part at an early hour to-day. While I write the lobby gallery is a mass of brilliant and seemingly age-defying (I say—fair forms) and e ming faces. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, which was lost—yeas 23, nays 24. Mr. Clay, who was absent when the vote was taken, arrived in time to vote in the affirmative, and thus saved the bill from being postponed. The amendments of the house were concurred in, and the bill was passed by a majority of 26 votes