NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANY. 4, 1840

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gayarre Made Port-Warden of New Orleans.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

It is known, rendered desperate by the entire and unanimity prevailing in the whig ranks, has resolved to resort to the MOST INFAMOUS CALUMNIES to sow discord and dissention among us. It was whispered about in the streets yesterday that a letter had been received from Gen. HARRISON, dated in June last, in which he acknowledged himself an abolitionist, and in favor the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. It is possible this infamous slander may appear in the columns of the locofoco organ this morning. It is intended to operate on the minds of such as read it during the excitement of this evening. We undertake to contradict all such de nascis FALSE, and we entreat our whig friends not to be deluded by such infernal devices. The past conduct of General Harrison—the record of his life and actions is an ample GUARANTEE of his ardent friendliness to peace and harmony. Calumny will find no echo in the hearts of the population of this pla the state.

WHIG MEETING.

There is a whig who can get to the Grounds of the Lime Exchange, attend the great meeting this evening. It will be the opening scene in the great drama of 1840, which will terminate in the triumph of the Republic, or the surrender of our dearest rights to the usurpation of the Executive. The patriotism of the meeting this evening are to take the first step to a complete organization of the whig party to respond to the Harrisburg nominations and appoint delegates to the State Convention, which is to convene on the 1st Monday in March. Our friends in the country will have a ready opportunity to the result, and the whigs of Louisiana will be present with the rest in the coming strife. "Principles before men, Harrison or the sake of the Union."

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The New-York *Express* contains a statement of the vote received by all Tippecanoe, in the states in which he was run in 1836. It is worthy of attention as showing how much he came to gaining General Van Buren's favorite :—

	Harrison.	*V. Buren.*
Maine,	15,239	22,501
New-Hampshire,	16,228	18,722
Vermont,	14,780	14,039
Rhode Island,	2,710	2,961
Connecticut,	18,764	19,246
New-York,	166,815	166,815
New-Jersey,	26,362	25,817
Penns lvania,	87,111	91,475
Delaware,	4,734	4,152
Maryland,	25,869	32,518
Kentucky,	26,866	33,433
Ohio,	155,805	36,914
Indiana,	41,281	32,477
Missouri,	7,337	10,995
Illinois,	14,863	18,097
15 states—Total,	552,502	560,330

Van Buren's majority it is seen, was less than 10,000 out of more than a million of votes. The popularity of General Harrison will be better appreciated in comparing the vote of some of these states in 1836 with the vote of 1840. General Jackson carried Pennsylvania, when a candidate for the second term, by fifty thousand votes. Four years after, the whigs under General Harrison, without prior organization, concert of action, or a vigorous effort, reduced that majority to *four* thousand. Virginia went for Jackson by twenty-four thousand majority. At the last contest, Hugh L. White's name was placed on the electoral ticket, until within a few weeks of the election, when the whigs discovered that he was powerless in Virginia, and accordingly placed General Harrison's name in connection with that of White, *under the title of the Union Ticket*. Although this step had not been taken until almost immediately before the election, the effect was to eliminate the Jackson majority eighteen thousand.

In the western states the nomination, although irregular was attended with still more subjective consequences. Ohio which had gone for Jackson by overwhelming majorities, was completely revolutionized and gave over eight thousand majority to Old Tippecanoe. Indiana, a thorough going Jackson state, went for the whigs by two thousand majority. In Illinois and Missouri the wonted Jackson majorities were greatly reduced.

If such was the unexpectedly fortunate result of Gen'l Harrison's nomination, at a period when the *Administration was for a longer than at present*, when Gen'l Jackson's sold was law to the party, when scarcely an effort was made to sustain Gen'l Harrison, persuaded as the people were, that he had been put forward as a forlorn hope, *less* with even a remote idea of his election, than with a view to prevent the whigs from disbanding and losing their influence as a distinct party—may we not reasonably look forward to more signal and substantial triumphs, now that the whigs are thoroughly united, presenting an unbroken front to the adversary, better disciplined than they have ever been, and resolute to sustain the nominees with their utmost energies.

It is said that the south will not go for Harrison. We do not believe this assertion. If the south has not *hitherto* upheld *his claims, it was because he had* never been brought forward in this section of the confederacy. The nomination might have been at first coolly received, simply because the nominee was not well known to the mass. Already, however, apathy is fast giving way to enthusiasm. In proportion as the transcendant merits of General Harrison are known as his soundness on all questions involving southern interests is established, the whigs of the south will rally around him, and will give him at least as large a vote as HENRY CLAY himself would have obtained. Let it be remembered that Judge White was the southern opposition candidate at the last election, and as Gen'l H.'s name was not before the people the press took no pains to defend him from those *gross calumnies* which the *locofoco* level at every prominent politician who is opposed to the prevailing dynasty. Gen'l Harrison will be popular enough in the south before November next, to secure the vote of a large state, which have continued whig, and to wrest from it one of the most valuable of its southern trophies. *The whigs of the south are determined that he shall be known.*

We bespeak particular attention to the following article.

From the Nashville Whig.

GENERAL HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

We have said that General Harrison has ever been a true and efficient friend of *Southern rights*. He once was while a member of Congress, coupled with the fact that he was subsequently superseded in his district—because of his Southern views pending the Missouri question—bear us out in that declaration.

Gen. Harrison was elected in 1816, in the Cincinnati district as a member of the 15th Congress, and also to fill out the time of the Hon. John McLean, resigned—in the 14th Congress. We find reference to the journal of the House, that during the first session of the fifteenth Congress, the question of the extension of *slavery* came up in two distinct bills, to wit: "A bill to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and State government; and, for the admission of such State into the Union, on a footing with the original States;" and, "A bill establishing a separate territorial government for the Southern part of the territory of Missouri" subsequently known as the territory of Arkansas, and now the state of Arkansas.

The Missouri Bill was reported but not acted upon at the long session of 1818. On the 13th February 1819, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, and after considering its provisions, the committee rose without reporting the bill. The House again went into committee, February 15th, and reported the bill with sundry amendments. On the 16th it took up and proceeded to consider the amendments, which being read and postponed to, with the exception of the following to the 4th section.

And provided also, *That the further introduction of SLAVERY or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereby the party shall be duly convicted*; and that all children born within the said state, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years.

Mr. Beecher moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word *provided*, which motion was rejected. A division of the question on the amendment was called for, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays, on agreeing to so much thereof as precedes and includes the word *provided*—Gen'l Harrison voting with the friends of restriction in the NEGATIVE and separating from his colleagues, all of whom voted with the southern party for the restriction.—The question was then put on agreeing to the residue of the amendment and carried in the affirmative, yeas 82 nays 70, Gen'l Harrison voting in the NEGATIVE. The question was afterwards put on the bill for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, Gen'l Harrison voting AGAINST the bill.

On the 2d March, the bill having been returned from the senate, with sundry amendments, Mr. Tallmadge, a northern member, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely—in consequence of the senate having stricken out the following proviso. This motion was negatived, yeas 78 nays 91—Gen. Harrison voting with the southern delegation against the proposition.

All the amendments of the senate to the bill were concurred in, except the proposition to strike out the restrictions against slavery. The question to concur with the senate in striking out this clause, was negatived, yeas 76, nays 79—Gen. Harrison voting with the southern portion of the country. The senate adhered to the amendment, and again returned the bill, (the same day) to the house. Mr. Taylor, a northern member, moved that the house *adhere to its disagreement*, and the question being taken, the motion was agreed to, yeas 98, nays 56—Gen. Harrison again voting with the southern delegation, in the negative, or in favour of restriction. And so the bill was lost.

On the Arkansas bill, general Harrison's votes were ALL with the southern delegation. The bill after several days' debate, was passed by a vote making but a majority of twelve, most of those voting with the majority being northern members.

Such were the unexpectedly fortunate results of Gen'l Harrison's nomination, at a period when the *Administration was far stronger than at present*; when Gen'l Jackson's sold was law to the party; when scarcely an effort was made to sustain Gen'l Harrison, persuaded as the people were, that he had been put forward as a forlorn hope, *less* with even a remote idea of his election, than with a view to prevent the whigs from disbanding and losing their influence as a distinct party—may we not reasonably look forward to more signal and substantial triumphs, now that the whigs are thoroughly united, presenting an unbroken front to the adversary, better disciplined than they have ever been, and resolute to sustain the nominees with their utmost energies.

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