NEW-ORLEANS BEE

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.
CORRECTED DAILY

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CONSIGNEES.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1840.

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 LEONARD HARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
WILLIAM DE BUTS,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
L. L. FERRIERE,
GLENDY BURKE,
GEORGE BEARDSLEE,
A. W. PICHOT.
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

THE MAIL failed yesterday beyond Columbus, Ga. Five mails are now due. Post Master NILES begins his official duties in a very satisfactory manner.

Did the *Courier* purposely misprint Gen. Harrison's name in the list of those who voted against the Missouri restriction, in order that its readers might possibly imagine his name was not recorded with those of the southern members on that question? If the error be accidental a regard to truth will induce him to correct it.

The *Courier* does not consider its Charleston nominee an administration print. Why? *Because it tells the truth?* Candour and fair dealing are by no means considered necessary in Van Buren journals. The Charleston *Courier* states most positively that HARRISON is *not* an abolitionist. Of course then it cannot be an administration journal. This is the test. You must swear lustily that old Tip is a coward, wealthy, a fool, no general, never won a battle and an abolitionist. Otherwise you are stricken from the roll of the faithful.

We are tired of the editorial controversy now going on; in a tone as little creditable to the character of the press: and we imagine our readers and the public will gladly see a stop put to it.—*Courier.*

We are glad the *Courier* has a little redeeming grace. It ought to be tired of a controversy which has convicted it of ignorance and misrepresentation, and from which it can only escape by arguments that would disgrace a school boy.

The only argument which the whigs can adduce to show that Gen. Harrison is not an abolitionist, is the speech he delivered in 1835, when Harrison and White were both candidates for the presidency in opposition to Mr. Van Buren.—*Courier.*

The "only argument"! Is his Cheviot speech in 1833 nothing? His Missouri vote nothing? His letter to BERRIEN nothing? His letter to SLOE nothing? His letter to a member of congress from South Carolina, written only three months ago, nothing. The *Courier* must be a wag. He is joking, evidently. He can't be serious.

The *Courier* thinks Gen'l HARRISON never was an abolitionist. This cannot be said of VAN BUREN. He was an abolitionist in 1819, when he *he voted to give* Congress power to vote against the *suffrage*; and he has not changed in 1840, for he concedes the power to congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Our *vis à vis* calls the whig papers "hired advocates." What an exquisite phrase! Gentry. Who hires us neighbor? Is it Gen'l HARRISON? Why, he lives in a "Log Cabin," and drinks "hard cider," and is too poor to pay printers. Besides he has'nt stolen the people's money. But who hires every organ of the office-holders in the country? Who hires AMOS KENDALL and BLAIR, and a host of cormorants who have battened on the public spoils? Answer us that.

THE STANDING ARMY.—No. 2.

In entering into the details of Mr. POINSETT's bill for a standing army of *two hundred thousand men*, we ask our readers to bear in mind the endorsement of Mr. VAN BUREN, which was a prominent feature of his *last annual message to congress.* The following passage, forming as it does a distinct paragraph in the message, was the first indication that a project so monstrous in its conception and stupendous in detail was on foot. The president says:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the chiefs of the military and naval departments of war, calls for the early and serious attention of congress, and *as connecting itself intimately with this subject*, I CANNOT RECOMMEND TOO STRONGLY *to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.*"

The present condition of the defences of our seaports and navy yards was made the convenient cloak to hide the real object of the executive in proposing this anti-republican measure, for by an examination into the details of the plan, it will be found to have as little connection with seaports and navy yards as it has with astrology or any other occult science. The usurpers who, from the beginning of time, have compassed the overthrow of popular liberty, have ever screened their designs under professions of an exclusive love for the people, and have resorted to pretexts the most insidious and captivating for assuming powers subversive of constitutional government. Such has been the recourse of the administration in regard to the obnoxious project. The secretary of war in submitting the cabinet details of the measure, prefaces them with a piece of special pleading intended to awaken the military fervor of the country by assuming improbable premises and arguing from remote contingencies. He conjures up hideous pictures of havoc and *foreign invasion*, (an event little to be dreaded by the citizens of these United States,) in order to frighten the people into a surrender of their birthrights. Because forsooth, an armed posse might for a moment invade our territory or burn a village, the whole country is to be put under military surveillance. To avoid an imaginary, or at least improbable and minor evil, an overshadowing disciplined despotism is to be built up in our midst, such as no public has ever withstood.

The first section of this stupendous project provides that every free able bodied white male of the several states, between the ages of 20 and 45, shall be enrolled in the militia of the United States, and shall at his own expense provide himself, within three months after notice is given, with a good musket, bayonet and belt, knapsack, cartridge box to contain 24 cartridges, each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, or if a rifle, to have the necessary accoutrements, and a like number of balls and a sufficient quantity of powder. This would embrace, according to the secretary's account, at least *one million five hundred thousand persons.*

We might here remark upon the enormous sums of money which would be required for the equipment of such a force, and the injustice of putting such a burden upon the poorer classes, whom the administration have rendered scarcely able to earn their daily bread; but the scheme as involving human liberty challenges our first consideration and in that light we will continue to discuss it.

The militia thus enrolled and equipped, *at their own expense*, is to constitute the *mass*, and to be divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, companies, &c.—From each regiment of the *mass* two companies of light infantry or riflemen are to be formed; and from each division a company of artillery and a company of horse. Thus the whole effective population of the union, is to be kept in plight for military duty.

From this *mass*, as the secretary terms the enrolled militia, the 10th section provides that *one hundred thousand men* are to be taken by *draught* or voluntary service, to be called THE ACTIVE MOVABLE FORCE. This force shall be held to serve as such for the space of *four years, to be governed by such rules as may be prescribed.*

Besides this *active movable force of one hundred thousand men*, there is to be a RESERVE OR SEDENTARY FORCE of *one hundred thousand*, which *shall be organized in the same manner as the active force.* This sedentary force is to be composed of those who have served four years with the *active force*, and are to remain subject to a like term of years, [illegible] they [illegible] the state, and to be [illegible]

[illegible]

Significant.—A meeting has been held in St. Louis of "Democratic Republicans" and are in favor of a Na-[illegible] numerously attended, and re-[illegible] supported Mr. [illegible] declaratory of the expediency and necessity of such an institution were passed in spite of the opposition of a large number of Simon Pure locofocos who were present. Two thirds of these National Van Buren men will vote for Harrison.

N. G. NORTH, the editor of the Raymond (Miss.) Times, a Virginian, has just returned from a visit to his native state. He says that the zeal inspired by the nomination of Harrison is greater even than that [illegible] of Old Dominion. Many who were formerly active politicians in the Van Buren ranks are now supporting HARRISON, and many others who have not yet deserted the President are very lukewarm in his service. He adds: "we have good reason for believing that next fall will show a still greater change than is now indicated by the whig majority in the legislature." Mr. NORTH's statements are entitled to much credit, as he is a cool observer, and occupies a neutral position in politics.

Even in the territory of *Iowa*, the friends of HARRISON are numerous and ardent. The last *Burlington Patriot* is filled with HARRISON articles, calls for public meetings and all the manifestations of popular enthusiasm.

The YOUNG MEN'S Convention in Springfield is to be a glorious affair. Every county in the State has sent delegates by fifties and hundreds.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of the captain of steamer *North Star*, for late Louisville and Natchez papers.

[From the Vicksburg Sentinel of June 1.]

A gentleman from Texas informs us that he met, on his route from San Antonio to Natchitoches not less than from two to three hundred negroes, in different droves, who had been carried from this state, (especially the eastern part) to steal the property of their owners.

The same gentleman states that the town and garrison of San Antonio have been recently invaded by the Comanche Indians in a large body. The invaders had given rise to a dispute in relation to the ownership of prisoners. The Texians had refused to deliver up the daughter of a Comanche Chief, captured by them, unless the Indians, on their part, would release all the white captives. Several volunteer companies from the eastern portion of the republic, had gone to the succor of their brethren at San Antonio.

Some cotton near Walker's press, in Mobile, took fire on the 1st inst. About twenty bales were consumed.

Gen'l. JACKSON has declined visiting Ohio on the ground of ill health.

Gen'l. JOHN ADAIR, formerly of Ky., died at his residence in Harrodsburg on the 19th May, in the 63d year of his age. He was one of the defenders and citizens of this city in the campaign of 1814—15.

The Relief Committee in Natchez have disbursed 1443 dollars to 87 needy persons.

The following letter with the accompanying comments of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, will convince the most sceptical that Gen'l HARRISON never was an abolitionist. The sole evidence upon which the locofocos rest their charge is the statement published in the circular of the Old Hero, which they have maliciated and garbled to suit their purposes. The subjoined document affixes the stigma of infamy upon the reckless calumnies of locofocoism. It is from the pen of one of the most venerable and respectable citizens of Virginia. Let every freeman read for himself, and he will not fail to execrate the ruthless faction that malignantly endeavors to brand Gen'l HARRISON an enemy to the south:—

GENERAL HARRISON AND THE "ABOLITION SOCIETY" IN RICHMOND.

Our readers will remember a mutilated extract from a letter of Gen'l HARRISON, which has been frequently quoted, stating that he was a member of an Abolition Society in Richmond, when he was eighteen years of age. Every man of common sense knew that although *called* an Abolition Society by Gen'l HARRISON, it could not have been such an Abolition Society as those which now exist in the non-slaveholding states. But yet it has been assiduously represented that it was precisely such a Society, both military and in Abolition party, as the term is now used, never existed in this country prior to the celebrated *Missouri restriction.* That was the beginning of the fire that has since blazed so fiercely, throwing its lurid light over the whole continent. It was kindled, as Mr. Jefferson declared, by the "Federal leaders," in 1819, for the purpose of breaking down the race of *southern presidents*—and Martin Van Buren was among the foremost of the incendiaries.

But the Society, of which General Harrison was a member in Richmond, the metropolis of the then largest slave-holding state in the Union, and his own family among the largest slaveholders in the state, was necessarily a very different institution. Its object was not to interfere with the rights of the South, or suddenly to uproot an institution which had "grown up with its growth;" but, as Tarlton W. Pleasants, Esq., a venerable citizen of Goochland, who, it seems, was a member of the same Society, says, was designed "to aid in abolishing the slave trade, and to assist negroes who were illegally held in bondage, to obtain their rights through the course of justice." We copy Mr. Pleasants's statement from the Richmond Whig, in which paper takes the responsibility of affixing Mr. P's signature to his communication, contrary, as will be seen, to that gentleman's wishes. Surely *this* document will silence the slanderers:

"In the year 1798 I was a member of a Society in Richmond, called the "Humane Society." Robert Pleasants, of Curles, was President of the Society. The object of this association was, in conjunction with the parent Society in Philadelphia, to aid in abolishing the slave trade, and to assist negroes, who were illegally held in bondage, to obtain their rights through the courts of justice. I was once a delegate from the Society in Richmond, to a Convention in Philadelphia, and there were delegates from the different South[illegible] Mary Dale [illegible] William [illegible]

[illegible]

TO —— [illegible] THE SEX.

"THE LADY WHO CAN BEST UNDERSTAND."

Our hands contain the hearts of men,
Our footsteps are their graves:
We only give to take again
The spirits of our slaves!

Manfred.

A woman, on the distant deep,
Thro' raging winds his wants to keep,
While mountain surges round him leap,
In silent sight,
Could weep to gaze on ocean's foam,
The boundless waste he yet must roam,
Ere joys long past and ties of home
Dawn on his sight.

The lonely stranger wrecked and lost,
On desert shores by billows tost,
And whose hot pulses could ne'er cross's
By human skill,
How oft he's turn his eager eye
Some ship on far off main to spy,
The' years might only look—and sigh
To be there still!

If woman plough the rolling main—
And stranger's fate be her to remain
Where no one never feel again
Her brighter years—
While deep emblazing gleam to me,
Where friendless roam so far from thee,
Where [illegible] smiling smiles to be,
[illegible] appeals!
[illegible] blise and beauty beam
[illegible] an orb whose lustre seem's
[illegible] of radiant sun, and gleam's
Of [illegible] still shine
[illegible] light,
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]