NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 91 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN"

NEW-ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THE HARRISON PRESS

The Cincinnati Republican of the 9th inst., a very warm, and we fear, not over scrupulous supporter of General Harrison's pretensions, contains several articles in defence of its favorite, and labors manfully to prove that the hero of Tippecanoe has superior claim to popular suffrage, to those enjoyed by Mr. Clay. It is most amazing to witness the blind—we may almost say, insane credulity of the Harrison organs in regard to the object of their veneration. Because a few administration men in Ohio have expressed themselves to the effect that the nomination of Gen'l Harrison is more dreaded by the Van Buren party than that of any other whig candidate, does it follow that the locofocos throughout the country are of the same opinion? Because a majority of newspapers in Pennsylvania and Ohio, have the name of Harrison floating at the mast head, is it a fair logical sequence that his popularity throughout the country is far greater than Mr. Clay's? We hardly know what to think of the organs of Gen'l Harrison—we would wish to believe them actuated in their conduct by the purest motives for the advancement of the whig cause and its triumph at the ensuing contest. But it is difficult to adhere to this belief, or to adopt any other opinion than that they are sinning in total disregard and recklessness of the interests of the party, to promote the prospects of their champion, for whom they seem to have imbibed an excess of idol-worship and veneration little inferior to that with which General Jackson was once regarded. Here are editors of newspapers trumpeting forth the divine qualities of Gen'l Harrison, and decrying the eminent virtues and resplendent talents of Henry Clay, in precisely the same proportion—retracting, voluntarily it would appear, their observations of passing events and of the progress and mutations of that fickle deity, public opinion, to those portions of the country almost immediately embraced within the scope of their vision, and having watched as they imagine, the state of political feeling in the community by which they are directly surrounded, they cry *eureka*, and shout hosannas to the universal popularity of their political idol. Really it requires some indulgence in many charitable surmises to relieve the organs of Gen'l Harrison from the suspicion of extreme ignorance, or from the charge that sooner than give up their candidate, they would not hesitate in sacrificing the certain success of the cause in which they, in common with every other whig in the country, are embarked.

We will grant, for the sake of argument, that the majority of papers in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have come out for Gen'l Harrison. What does it prove? Take it in its utmost latitude of implication and inference, and this fact establishes nothing but the superior popularity of Gen'l Harrison in the states above mentioned. Unfortunately for the logic of the friends of Harrison, it happens that of these three much vaunted and often cited states, one, the principal and largest voted first, against the very individual whose influence and popularity are so loudly proclaimed, and next against his staunchest friends—the editor of Ohio, has recently demonstrated unequivocal evidences of backsliding toward her ancient faith, and the despite of the personal exertions and direct supervision of the very candidate who is said to be upheld by a majority of the press in that state. The third, Indiana, is so strongly and unalterably whig, that like Kentucky, she would vote for any candidate in opposition to the men now in power. We are not disposed to deny that Gen'l Harrison's name may have great weight in Indiana, and that his popularity may far exceed that of all other candidates, but the fact will scarcely be questioned, that Indiana will continue whig and will give a majority to the candidate of the national convention, wherever its choice may fall. All the ingenuity of the Republican is, therefore wasted upon the mere hackneyed announcement, that Gen'l Harrison's transcendant popularity is confined to three states, in the first of which, he has been uniformly beaten by the democratic candidate, in the second, he has managed to lose, within a twelvemonth, all the influence he once possessed, and in the third of which, any regularly nominated whig candidate is certain to succeed.

But once the Republican has so proudly pointed to the states alluded to, as if they furnished an unanswerable argument, we will, in our turn, designate those portions of the Union, which gen. Harrison cannot yet, some of which Mr. Clay is certain to obtain and the whole of which will most probably go for him. First and greatest is New York. With the exception of one or two of the ultra whig prints which cling to Mr. Webster, the majority of the press in the empire state has openly declared its preference for Henry Clay. If any man can carry the great state of New York, that man is Mr. Clay. Gen. Harrison is scarcely thought of, and his nomination would probably be followed by the disastrous effect of throwing back the state into the arms of the administration—next, Tennessee, spite of an overwhelming majority of active and unscrupulous [illegible] So much so that it is perfectly certain that even Stanly Clay could succeed in Tennessee! As for gen. Harrison, his chances would be meagre indeed. It is only within a few months that the opposition prints in that state, have adopted a preference for a particular candidate; the one and all have unitedly, as a party, said that the people limits its veto to three instances expressly at their choice.

Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Forty-seven elect ral votes thrown by these states all of which were given to Mr. Van Buren in 1836. Is there any, the slightest reason to believe that a single one of these states will support gen. Harrison? Is there a whig journal in either of those which has displayed, even remotely, a predilection for the hero of Tippecanoe? We answer NO! and our reply is uttered confidently, because we have been at the trouble of enquiry and examination to satisfy ourselves of the correctness of our convictions. The consequences of the nomination of gen. Harrison in these states, admitting that the whig press should espouse it and sustain the decision of the convention, would be to infuse a degree of apathy and indifference in the minds of the opposition that would prove fatal to the success of the candidate. On the other hand, observation established beyond a doubt the overwhelming popularity of Mr. Clay in these states. His name is paramount—his influence prodigious beyond conception—no other candidate is thought of—none, we firmly believe, would call out a tithe of the whig strength. These four states are those which General Harrison *cannot get*. One of these, Louisiana, Mr. Clay is morally certain of carrying. With Louisiana Mississippi will nearly positively go. North Carolina and Virginia, we have reason to believe, will support Mr. Clay, while there is no prospect whatever that they will vote for old Tippecanoe.

The whole argument of general Harrison's friends stripped of its exaggeration and false coloring, is reduced to this. Every state in the union that will positively vote for Harrison, will as positively vote for Clay in such as Indiana, Vermont and Massachusetts. There are from six to eight states, comprising a very considerable proportion of the electoral votes which may, and probably will, move in solid phalanx to the support of the great statesman and patriot of Kentucky, but which under no possible contingency, and for reasons which it would be unnecessary and perhaps invidious to mention here, can never vote for general Harrison.

☞ Three efforts were made in the house, yesterday and last night, to pass the bill to facilitate the construction of the Nashville railroad, &c., all of which were unsuccessful. The several votes stood 32 to 5, 30 to 7, and 31 to 6—34 in the affirmative being required for the passage of the bill.

The legislature adjourned about 30 minutes after 1 this morning.

W. W. BOWEN, ESQ.

We lay before our readers the proceedings of a meeting of the New Orleans Bar, convened for the purpose of examining into the charges brought by Tho. H. Lewis, Esq against W. W. Bowen during his pendency in the senate, of the latter gentleman's nomination as judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. It will be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Bowen to learn that the Bar after a full investigation of the evidence produced by Mr. Lewis to substantiate his charges, *unanimously declared* the allegations against him to be without foundation. The Bar appointed a committee to examine into the evidences adduced by Mr. Lewis who performed that duty, and the emphatic declaration that the charges were *without foundation* was not made hastily, but upon a full and investigation of the facts of the case.

The report of the committee and the resolution passed by a unanimous vote of the members of the Bar, at to establish Mr. Bowen in the good opinion of his fellow citizens, i. there were any upon whom his reflection by the senate, had made an impression unfavorable to his integrity and professional honor. "Man is so good as not to have enemies."

MR. BUCKINGHAM, THE ORIENTAL TRAVELLER.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this distinguished individual will commence a course of lectures on Tuesday next, 26th inst., on the city, on Palestine, or the holy land.

The applause which has invariably greeted the lectures of Mr. Buckingham, the high testimonials of eminent ability and great personal worth which have uniformly accompanied him in his sojourn among the different cities in the union, and the universal suffrage of the press, which has concurred in placing his lectures on the highest rank of an instruction combined agreeably appropriately the useful with the sweet, [illegible] to the discerning and the judicious abundant sources of gratification in attending the course.

The opportunity he offers of displaying the rich and rare resources of a mind replete with the treasures of ancient and modern lore, and naturally endowed with those powers of reflection and enquiry, by which the incidents and information derived from travel are rendered subservient to pleasure and profit, will, we trust, be eagerly embraced by every one whose intellect is elevated a single degree above the mere illiteracy

Mr. Buckingham's terms (see advertisement) are exceedingly cheap, and thus all who delight in listening to the researches of indomitable enterprise, industry, and genius among the varied but teeming remnants of other days and other lands, may purchase gratification at a price too trivial to mention.

AMOS KENDALL.

Some of the loco-foco presses have become furious the Washington Metropolis particularly is really rabid, because the senate of the United States did not tamely submit to the insolence of the post-master general. The attempt of Amos Kendall to huff the senate has opened the eyes of many to the extremity to which the administration and its desperate office-holders dare go, in resisting the efforts of the representatives of the states to obtain for the people information of vast importance. The very existence of these time-serving demagogues depends upon the secrecy with which they can envelope their misdeeds. That Mr. Kendall should postpone giving the information required by the senate as long as he could, was to be expected from the rumors which have been afloat concerning the condition of his department. Had he given, early in the session, the information called for by the resolution of the senate, there would have been time to institute inquiries predicated on such information, which would have put the post-master to great inconvenience. Hence the delay. The senate waited until the session had nearly expired, before the reason of the delay was asked; after it was too late to take measures, such as the information might require. Now, about Mr. Kendall was prompted by the patience of the senate in allowing the close of the session to draw near before asking an explanation of his disregard of the resolution, to offer the indignity which is set upon that body. By his contempt of the first resolution, he has succeeded in forcing an investigation, a committee for the present, and triumphing in the success of his dilatory policy he was emboldened to defy the senate to their teeth. Every body who knows anything of Mr. Kendall knows that he is capable of doing anything, and will not be surprised at any developements which an examination of his official acts may exhibit. We were they surprised at his disregard or indignity to the senate, but it is somewhat amazing that he should be upheld in his arrogance by any portion of the press. We know that during the palmy days of the whig cause, when every American felt his bosom glow with honest pride at the exalted character of that body, half of the moral worth and intellectual abilities of its members, when it made a successful stand against the encroachments of power, and the usurpations of the executive, when its journals were not desecrated by expunging resolutions and black lines; when frothy humbuggers and foaming abolitionists vainly fulminated their dogmas in its halls, a large portion of the loco-foco press joined with the administration in lowering its dignity and lessening its influence. But now at Benton, Morris and Niles and such like have obtained ascendancy upon its floor, we thought the globe and its apes would hold their peace when it spoke.

It appears, however, that some of the democratic press think Mr. Kendall of more consequence to the nation than the senate, and boldly contend that they were properly answered by him. They pass a most naughty rebuke upon their own political partizans who are largely in the majority in the senate, rather than admit for a moment that Amos was not dropped out of heaven "to give the world assurance of a man."

But says the Metropolis, "That Mr. Calhoun, who is one of nature's noblemen, and others of a like standing should see nothing in this letter that ought to be considered disrespectful, was not enough for Mr. Sevier and his coadjutors." How happens it then that Mr. Calhoun, this nobleman by nature, could see fault of the resolution declaring the letter disrespectful, and also for the resolution to lay the complaint before the president for his action? We find this "nobleman by nature" was one of Mr. Sevier's coadjutors—and others of a like standing were his coadjutors. So were all the senators his coadjutors, except Benton, who got his diploma for honesty at Chapel Hill College and Wright, whose pretensions to decency may be discovered in his red hot nose and who has swilled enough brandy to sap the morality of a generation, and such other specimens of locofoco decency and moral worth. Will the Metropolis tell us which of these two men are "noblemen by nature," of like standing with Mr. Calhoun? Or does the Metropolis mean to say that Allen and Niles are noblemen? Perhaps Hubbard is a "nobleman!" Which of the immortal eight who took part with Amos Kendall against the independence of the senate is a nobleman by nature or against nature, or by act or by letters patent, or in any other way noble except ignoble! Do enlighten the world upon the subject.

WHIG ASSOCIATION—A SIGN.

The whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia have formed an association for the purpose of securing the union, harmony, and success of the whig cause, and have issued an eloquent and argumentative address to the people of Pennsylvania, explaining the principles of the association, and the ends contemplated to be effected by it. The address gives a minute history of the causes which brought the present administration into power, and the base artifices to which they have resorted, for the purpose of keeping their places, despite the popular will. The deception which have been practiced upon the people, are portrayed in a masterly manner, and the discrepancies between the promise and performances of the past and present administrations exhibited with great skill and force.

The association have declared for Clay to be the choice of the presidency, and give a decided indication that they are on the track. The address is calculated to do much good in the Commonwealth [illegible] and will give the whig cause in that state a powerful impulse.

[illegible] the prospects of success in Pennsylvania are [illegible] to encourage the friends of the cause in other states, and to stimulate them to the most energetic exertions, and to secure the nomination of Henry Clay at the ensuing national convention, [illegible] and [illegible] to the success of the whig party.

[illegible] Clay alone is taken and considered dignity and economical executive character, and an honest, upright, and patriotic statesman, but a thoroughly knowledge of men would induce us to associate around him the talent and zeal in public station, and give an impulse to the prosperity of our country, as well as to convince our enemies abroad, we are equally strong in the other [illegible] especially in peace.

We [illegible] to support the nominee of the national convention, [illegible] and [illegible] another to the candidate of the party.

[illegible] Clay alone [illegible]