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FOR THE WHIG NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET FOR LOUISIANA.

First Electoral District.
WILLIAM C. DEVILLE,
Of Orleans.

Second Electoral District.
DUPRE' DUNBAR,
Of Lafourche.

Third Electoral District.
ISAAC JOHNSON,
Of Rapides.

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

Fifth Electoral District.
SETH LEWIS,
Of St Helena.

FOR CONGRESS.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1840.

THE WHIG MEETING that was to have taken place on Friday evening last, at the ORLEANS BALL ROOM, will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to approve of the proceedings of the STATE CONVENTION.

We have placed the name of Ed. D. WHITE at the head of our columns as a candidate for re-election to congress. We are authorized to do so from *letters* from Gov. WHITE to gentlemen in this city, declaring his willingness to serve the people for another term if *elected*, and from the wishes as expressed by a number of the delegates of this district, to the state convention. The nomination was not made by the delegation, because many of them were not appointed for that purpose, and others did not feel willing to go into a nomination, unless all the members from the district agreed to do so. Gov. WHITE in becoming a candidate for re-election has sacrificed his individual wishes to the solicitations of many friends. We believe there will be no opposition to him amongst the whigs, and none to speak of from the locofocos. We regard his election as next to certain.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

At the hazard of urging the legislature to satisfy upon this subject, we again revert to it. No question has arisen or will probably arise during the present session, which calls so loudly for immediate and decided action. However parties may differ as to the causes of the present distress, all agree that a pressure unexampled in severity and without parallel in extension has fallen upon all classes of the community.—Under such circumstances, if the legislature should be unmoved by the promptings of humanity, or if the arguments which have prevailed elsewhere, upon the general policy of the measure, should be inadequate to procure the repeal of the law of imprisonment for debt, the peculiar crisis of the times ought to have its just influence with the members.

Divesting this question of all party considerations; viewing it solely in respect to the wants of society; regarding it as no other connection than that of the universal pressure upon all sorts and descriptions of people, there are abundant reasons for the immediate repeal of this law. Whether we attribute the pressure to the maladministration of the government, to the distribution act, the seizure of the deposits, the specie circular, the banks, or to any other source, no one can shut his eyes to the fact that the country is bowed down by a weight of pecuniary disaster, that staggers the stoutest, and most fortify to support. Congress has been forced—forced by the people to take this matter in hand, and preliminary steps to the adoption of a general bankrupt law are under consideration.—Petition upon petition from the people—emphatically the *people*, as well the farmer and mechanic as the merchant and trader,—is sent to the national legislature imploring the passage of such a law. That congress will pass some law upon the subject there is reason to believe; but there is no certure for the inaction of the state legislatures at a period like the present.—In the councils of the United States, extraneous matters are apt to be brought in conflict with the general merits of the question. Notions of state rights, and views respecting the influence of such a law upon the powers of the general government, may hinder its adoption, or weaken its provisions so as to render it of little avail: but in the legislation of the states, no such causes can arise to distract the attention of the law maker, and the question may be viewed in its nakedness.

It should be remembered that imprisonment is merely a remedial measure—a coercive principle engrafted upon the code of practice, having no reference whatever to the cause of action or the legality or morality of the contract sued upon. Whether the contract in the beginning was a swindling one or made in good faith, or the debtor a fraudulent or unfortunate one, it is all the same; the identical process is issued against both classes. The good, bad and indifferent are treated alike; and the good, bad and indifferent are now all alike in peril of such treatment. If the "imprisonment" was predicated upon a law which made failure to pay money due an offence against the state,—if such failure was a crime or misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, however such a law might be regarded as anti-social and barbarous, its operation would at least be equable. But indebtedness beyond the ability to pay has never been stigmatized as a crime; it is the fraudulent intent in contracting debts or in avoiding their payment when contracted, that imparts criminality to the relation of debtor. No one contends that an honest debtor should be imprisoned, and wherefore should any one contend that a debtor should be treated as dishonest before fraud is proven?

If to contract a debt is of itself a crime, the creditor is as much implicated as the debtor; for unless the creditor was a participator in the contract, or in other words encouraged the act of becoming indebted, no obligation could have been incurred. It requires the consent of both parties to the formation of the contract. And because the greediness of some induce them to trust unworthy persons, it is certainly no reason why all debtors should be ranked in the category of the base. No man in a free government should ever be deprived of his liberty until he is proved to be a swindler, a fiend or dangerous person.

If the members of the legislature will take the trouble to inquire, they will find that of the hundreds [illegible] imprisoned for debt, a large majority are principally instigated by personal spite. [illegible] does not therefore go to liquidate when a side debt, but to enrich such as trade upon the misfortunes of their neighbors. Besides, a large portion of the arrests are for contracts made in other states, where different laws prevail. This should be looked to. The State of Louisiana should not crowd her jails with the unfortunate debtors of other states. All should be regarded alike, and none treated like felons, until they are clearly shown to be felons.

In any of to the oaths taken by many descriptions of creditors before bail writs can be sent out, this is a case there. While ever heard of any one being prosecuted for perjury for such oath, however flagrant of frivolously taken? You cannot prove that a man does not believe what he swears to. This law therefore, is an inducement to false swearing. The oath of the debtor should be held as good as that of the creditor, the bath are equally interested in what they swear to. We could almost venture to assert, that some against not legally, owing, is exacted from half the [illegible] any wrongfully withheld; by those hands and [illegible] duties of protection. For the more safety [illegible] is unwilling to preserve bail, pay rather than be thrown in this climate, to abide the [illegible] oath. These reasons, viewed in regard to the [illegible] and money caused by the imprisonment of [illegible] and unfortunate debtors, render the policy of abolishing the law apparent.

We [illegible] all considerations, except such as grow out of the [illegible] urge an immediate repeal of all such [illegible] a harsh character towards debtors be repealed. The guilty, the innocent, the unfortunate debtor, the [illegible] fraudulent debtor, the planter, the merchant, the [illegible] the whole fabric is [illegible] and [illegible] insurrection. The planters of [illegible] should [illegible] to come here to adjust their liabilities, [illegible] other cities, the continued by remain at [illegible] and the operation of the law at this place, is to [illegible] every body to stay in a place of safety, where the utmost [illegible] Corporations are necessary to a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]