NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE
At No. 93 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The ship *Bordelais Packet No. 3*, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, reports that news was received at that port from Mexico, on the 26th ult., that SANTA ANA had again been appointed *President* of the Republic. Bustamente, it was stated, had been reinstated to the command of a division of the army of 4,000 men, and ordered to march against Urrea, at Tampico.

This intelligence is entirely verbal, as the Bordelais brought no despatches, nor, as we learn, any newspapers. It appears somewhat singular and contradictory, that Bustamente should descend without reluctance from the station of chief magistrate of the republic, to that of a general under the command of his quondam rival. The next arrival will probably clear up the mystery—nothing short, we presume, of a popular revolution could have effected such a change.

We are further informed that the decree expelling the French inhabitants from the country, was to have been rigidly enforced on the 5th of the present month (Feb'y). The Bordelais brings back the whole of her cargo, which she took from this city, a few weeks since.

By the same source we learn, that the *prince de Joinville* had departed for France.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Jan'y 26th, 1839.

The mails from the north have been exceedingly irregular for several days past. Newspapers later than those of Thursday last, Jan'y 24th, have not been received from New-York. The investigating committee arrived there on that day; and immediately began operations. There was a great deal of snow drifting on the rail-roads. The weather in New-York was intensely cold—thermometer at or below zero, and threatening to fill the bay with ice, and obstruct navigation on the sound. Several vessels had been telegraphed off the Hook on Monday, Jan'y 23, from which no report was given the next day. The wind was blowing strong, and most of them were probably blown off. The New-York merchants are eyeing out for a government steam ship, which could give aid to such vessels and bring them into port.

The great southern mail due here last night, was frozen up in the river below

The Globe is amusing Mr. Clay on the ground of inconsistency, because he voted for the bill of Mr. Foster, (which I described particularly in a former letter,) giving the right of pre-emption in certain cases to lands of the United States, within the state of Texas. There is no resemblance between this case, however, and those in which Mr. Clay took ground against those who would surrender the public domain to any persons who would choose to settle upon it. The land in question was ceded by South Carolina on condition that it should be subject to the satisfaction of military grants, and other claims arising under her laws. All that is valuable of the land has been appropriated by those claims. What remains consists of odds and ends, of little value, which the government can have no reason for holding on to. The property is indeed so poor, that it has never been included at all in the general land system of the United States. It has never had a land office on it, and would not repay the expenses of surveying and marking it. It is property from which United States never have realised any thing;—and never will. There is no inconsistency, therefore, in treating it differently from the great body of the public domain.

The first voice was heard from Oregon to-day. Dr. Linn presented to the senate a memorial from thirteen inhabitants of that territory, asking congress to pass laws for their protection, and the promotion of their prosperity. The memorialists give a very gratifying account of the present condition, capabilities, and prospects of the territory, and urge the prompt action of the government to secure harmony and friendly relations between the citizens and the neighboring tribes of Indians. Ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Calhoun, Lumpkin, and Niles, severally presented memorials from the officers of certain revenue cutters asking to be placed on the same footing in regard to the pension fund, as officers of the United States navy. Several memorials of the same kind, had, at a former sitting, been referred to the committee on commerce. Mr. King, chairman of that committee moved for a discharge of them, from the further consideration of those papers; as they had nothing to do with the distribution of the pension fund. The memorials were then sent to the committee on naval affairs. Mr. Allen presented a memorial from citizens of Ohio, asking for a repeal of the neutrality laws and a further examination of the circumstances connected with the destruction of the Caroline, and urging a demand by this government on the government of Great Britain for redress and indemnity of this "outrage." Referred to committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Linn introduced a bill for the protection of the western frontier from the mouth of the Sabine to Fort Snelling on the river Mississippi.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for a repeal of the duty on salt; and Mr. Davis spoke at length in opposition to the repeal, and in reply to the remarks with which Mr. Benton had prefaced the introduction of the measure.

Mr. Benton replied very briefly, and then the subject was postponed.

To-morrow the debate on the fiscal relations between the government and the Bank of the United States will be renewed. Mr. Buchanan will open it.

The house of representatives spent the whole day in the reception and consideration of resolutions; of which many were presented, and laid over for consideration at a future day.

Mr. Cambreleng's report of the state of the finances has been printed. It contains as usual a good deal of *talk* about economy. But there the matter will end.

Washington, Tuesday, January 29.

SENATE.—After some unimportant morning business, he senate took up Mr. Benton's motion for leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the tax on salt.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, spoke at great length against the object of the bill, but avowed his readiness to go for granting the leave.

Messrs Davis, Buchanan, Niles, and Benton continued the debate. Mr. Ruggles moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected. The senate then adjourned.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Cambreleng the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. Banks of Virginia in the chair) on the appropriation bills generally.

The committee took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for 1839.

No amendment having been offered, the bill was laid aside to be reported.

The bill making appropriations for the proportion of the northern frontier of the United States was then taken up. Mr. Bell said he did not rise to make any objection, but merely to inquire of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, how much money had already been appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. Cambreleng replied that it amount six hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars! Mr. C. presented a letter from the secretary of war, in reference to this appropriation, and explained its contents to the house. On motion of Mr. Bronson the letter was read.

Mr. Fillmore inquired of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, by whom the appropriation in this bill for secret service money, as it is called, was to be expended, and who was to have the disposal of it?

Mr. C. replied that it would be expended under the direction of the president and the secretary of war. General Scott, he presumed was the officer to whom the disbursement would be entrusted.

Mr. Fillmore said if it was to be submitted to any subordinate officer, he should oppose it.

Mr. Cambreleng said that nothing of the kind was contemplated.

Mr. R. Garland inquired whether the amount intended to be appropriated in this bill was to be found in the estimates furnished by the secretary of the treasury at the opening of the session? Mr. Cambreleng said it was not.

Mr. Garland said he had made the inquiry in order to call the attention of the house to the manner in which appropriations are got up. Mr. G. then alluded to certain remarks made by the president, and by the secretary of the treasury, in relation to the excess of appropriations over the estimates, and to the attempts which was made to draw a justification from that circumstance for the extravagance of the appropriations. Mr. G. said that appropriations were got up by means of letters addressed from various departments, to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, and that, when the appropriations were made, the house was approached as having expended the public money, to an amount exceeding the estimates. In this manner did the administration shift from its own shoulders the charges of extravagance which were made against it.

Mr. Cambreleng explained that the estimates furnished at the opening of the session, were made out in pursuance of existing laws, but that the estimates for extraordinary service (as the present instance) were not then prepared, because the department had not then received the information necessary to their preparation, and thus it was that they were not included in the ordinary estimates.

Mr C hoped the gentleman was not opposed to appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, for the prevention of a war with Great Britain, or for the fulfillment of Indian treaties.

Mr. Garland said the chairman of the committee of ways and means had fallen into his old plan of justifying the expenditures of the administration. He expressed a hope that I do not intend to oppose the appropriations for the several objects he has mentioned. The gentleman very well knows that I never have done so, and do not intend to do so. But that is his course of policy, so soon as a member attempts to show that the administration is trying to shift the responsibility of the extravagant expenditures of the government on the house, the gentleman rises and tells us of the necessity of the appropriations, and endeavors to cast upon all who dare to question the infallibility and economy of the administration, the odium of being opposed to necessary and proper appropriations, but this will not excuse him and the administration whose organ he is. I make no objection to this particular appropriation, on the contrary I think it necessary and proper, and shall vote for it. I only wished to call the attention of the house to the manner in which appropriations are got up in this house.

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Mr Menifee expressed his determination hereafter to see that the responsibility which belonged properly to the executive, in relation to appropriations should be duly insisted upon, and that the appropriations should correspond with the estimates.

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The debate yesterday on Benton's motion for leave to introduce a bill for repealing the duty on salt, and for abolishing the bounties to fishermen, was continued to a late hour after the house was closed.

Mr. Niles opposed the motion at great length, and rested his reasons principally on the fact that the proposed bill would be a violation of the Compromise Act.

Benton in reply, treated this reference to the Compromise Act with all the contempt which it seem he is capable of expressing. He stigmatized that act as a mere humbug got up by politicians, and maintained that it was not of the least binding force on Congress.

Mr. Buchanan replied to these remarks with great force and spirit. He defended the Compromise Act as a noble and beneficial measure, which was the creature of the greatest statesmen of the time. He was minister of the United States at St. Petersburgh in the last days of the session at which that measure was completed and signed, the absorbing interest upon which he will remember with what joy he hailed it.

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It cannot have escaped attention that the administration and "the party" have resorted to all sorts of devices to shift from themselves the responsibility for extravagance in public expenditures, and place it on the shoulders of the opposition. The president, in his message, lying out the table was rejected; and the resolution was adopted.

After spending a short time in executive session, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the motion for leave to introduce a bill for repealing the duty on salt.

Mr. Preston, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at great length in opposition to the bill. The debate was continued by Messrs. Southard, Davis, and Calhoun.

The leave was granted by a vote of 24 to 20:—and the bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The refusinder of the day was spent in the consideration of private bills.

The House of Representatives went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Owen of Michigan spoke at length in defence of the general policy of the Administration.

Mr. Clark, a New York Conservative, made a powerful attack on the measures of government, and on the course of prosecution which had been pursued by the friends of the present executive, in relation to the affairs of the late Bank of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun sat near Benton all the time, and looked the enthusiast closely. Mr. Clay paid not the smallest attention to the humbugger. When he finished, Mr. Hughes of Maine moved to lay the motion for leave on the table, which was rejected. Mr. R. then expressed a wish to speak on the proposition; and at his suggestion the Senate adjourned.

To-day, after the presentation of memorials and petitions, Mr. Wright from the Committee on Finance, reported the new Sub-Treasury Bill; providing, in its title, for the better security of the public money in the hands of the agents and officers of the Government; and for the punishment of defaulters. The bill being very long, Mr. Wright moved that it be printed for the use of the Senate, and that the reading be dispensed with.

The resolution of Benton calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to refer to what would have been the deficit, if any, in the Treasury, if Mr. Clay's bill for distributing the proceeds of the sales of public lands, had become a law, from that period up to the year 1839, began to be up.

Mr. Talmadge said that he understood a Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) wished to make an amendment; and he hoped the Senator from Missouri would consent to let the resolution lie for the present.

Benton refused, and pressed its immediate consideration.

Mr. Talmadge said he would then move to lay the resolution on the table, with the view of calling it up himself when the senator from Kentucky he had referred to should be in his place. The question on laying on the table was rejected; and the resolution was adopted.

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Mr. Buchanan replied to these remarks with great force and spirit. He defended the Compromise Act as a noble and beneficial measure, which was the creature of the greatest statesmen of the time. He was minister of the United States at St. Petersburgh in the last days of the session at which that measure was completed and signed, the absorbing interest upon which he will remember with what joy he hailed it.

Washington, Thursday, January 31, 1839.

A card appeared in the National Intelligencer on Saturday in reference to a statement of Col. Benton on the floor of the Senate which has created a great deal of talk, and some excitement. Benton said he had been told by governor Dickerson (formerly a senator from New Jersey, and recently secretary of the navy) that Mr. Webster had informed him that Mr. Clay had not consulted him (Mr. W.) previously to bringing forward the compromise act in 1833. The "card" in the Intelligencer flatly pronounces this statement false. There certainly must be some mistake about the matter. The statement has been repeatedly stated in the senate both by Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay. Mr Clay did communicate his proposed measure to Mr. Webster and his friends very frankly; and Mr. Webster with equal frankness expressed his dissent from it. This is all notorious; and has been stated more than several times. Mr. Webster never complained of Mr. Clay for want of frankness in not communicating his purpose to his friends; nor did Mr Clay complain of Mr. Webster for concealing his opposition. These illustrious statesmen differed widely on the measure itself;—but both acted with entire frankness.

The following are the appropriation bills now pending in committee of the whole:

Pension bill, appropriating for revolutionary pensions,	$286,200 00
For invalid pensioners,	300,686 00
Pensions to widows and orphans,	496,084 50
Five years pensions to widows,	1,372,800 00
Bills appropriating, in addition to a former appropriation	
For the protection of the northern frontier,	$500,000 00
Bill making appropriations for the naval service,	$4,930,788 00
Bill for support of the army,	$4,348,219 00
Bill for Indian service, treaties, &c.	$643,500 00

It cannot have escaped attention that the administration and "the party" have resorted to all sorts of devices to shift from themselves the responsibility for extravagance in public expenditures, and place it on the shoulders of the opposition. The president, in his message, lying out the table was rejected; and the resolution was adopted.

After spending a short time in executive session, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the motion for leave to introduce a bill for repealing the duty on salt.

Mr. Preston, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at great length in opposition to the bill. The debate was continued by Messrs. Southard, Davis, and Calhoun.

The leave was granted by a vote of 24 to 20:—and the bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The refusinder of the day was spent in the consideration of private bills.

The House of Representatives went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Owen of Michigan spoke at length in defence of the general policy of the Administration.

Mr. Clark, a New York Conservative, made a powerful attack on the measures of government, and on the course of prosecution which had been pursued by the friends of the present executive, in relation to the affairs of the late Bank of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun sat near Benton all the time, and looked the enthusiast closely. Mr. Clay paid not the smallest attention to the humbugger. When he finished, Mr. Hughes of Maine moved to lay the motion for leave on the table, which was rejected. The senate then adjourned.

VIOLENT GALE IN NEW-YORK

The city of New-York was visited with a very severe gale on the afternoon of the 26th January. It began the preceeding day and did not attain much violence until about 4 o'clock, P. M., when there was a rapid increase in the uproar of the elements, and a complete gale in the course of an hour. The wind was from the east, and the tide rose rapidly, covering several of the streets near the river with water to the depth of from one to three feet. In about three hours, the gale ceased, and the water subsided to its usual level.

Considerable damage was sustained by many of the buildings. Many had their roofs completely torn off. Several chimneys were blown down, and several houses overturned. We hear of no loss of life.

The shipping in the wharves was but little injured. The brig Seaman, which lay at anchor in the East river, broke from her anchorage, and was driven furiously into the dock, suffering some damage. We have great fears, says the Journal of Commerce, for the vessels on the coast, as the gale drove directly on the shore.

GREAT STORM AND FRESHET AT PHILADELPHIA.

The most severe and destructive storm, known in Philadelphia for forty years, took place on the same day, as that in New-York. The destruction of property, we learn, has been so great, that it is impossible to do more at present that to make a general notice of the appearance of the scene of ruin. The damage in the city, though very great, is far less than that sustained in the vicinity. At Fairmount and at Manayunk the storm has been most severely felt. At the latter place, a number of poor families have lost their little all, swept away with their dwellings by the flood. On the Schuylkill the damage is immense. The rail road and floating bridges at Gray's ferry were swept away. The loss there alone exceeds $70,000. In short, the calamity is of the most frightful character, involving the destruction of property to an immense amount, and the desstruction of hundreds of poor and honest families.

☞ The great gale from which New York and Philadelphia suffered so severely, was felt at Albany with extreme violence. The amount of property destroyed and injured in that city is estimated at *one million dollars*. The effects of the gale have extended through out the states of New York and Pennsylvania, particularly along the sea board, and the river towns. In Philadelphia and its vicinity, several lives were lost, and further investigation, it is presumed, will bring to light many appalling disasters. In Albany, the magnificent steamboat *North America*—which sost more than ninety thousand dollars, was crushed, by the masses of floating ice and swept down the river.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

On the morning of the 24th ult. at half past ten o'clock, the weather being intensely cold, a fire broke out in Boston in an iron foundery in Haverhill street. The wind wasvery high and the flames extended with great rapidity from house to house, consuming about a dozen buildings on the street. From Haverhill it passed to Beverly street, where a number of houses were destroyed, from thence to Endicot street, doing some damage to the dwellings, and repeatedly endangering the Catholic Church which was only saved by the most strenuous exertions. Thirty-five buildings including mechanic's shops, stables, dwelling houses and out-buildings were consumed. Most of the materials in the mechanic's shops were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $80,000, upon which partial insurance was effected.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On the night of the 25th, a fire broke out in store 89 Pine street and extended to the adjoining store 80. Upwards of $35,000 worth of property was destroyed—the insurance upon which will cover rather more than half the loss.

SHIPWRECK.—Captain Bright of the brig Susquehanna, from Bordeaux, which arrived at New York on the 26th ult., states that the French ship LUCULLUS of Bordeaux, and bound to that port from Bourbon, was thrown during a severe gale on the night of the 30th December, on the French coast, north of St. Nazaire, while attempting to enter the mouth of the Loire. The vessel was completely lost, and a portion of the crew alone was saved. During the same night, the brig *François* from St. Domingo to Nantes, was entirely wrecked, with the loss of all her crew.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.—The Hon. W. D. Merrick of Charles County, the present senator, and a staunch whig, has been re-elected by the legislature to serve six years from the fourth of March next. No other candidate was put in nomination.

THE SWARTWOUT DEFALCATION.—The committee appointed by ballot to enquire into this subject, commenced their labors on the 26th in one of the upper rooms of the New York Customhouse. The investigation, is, however, conducted altogether in private and the result will not be known until officially ascertained. The people may look for important disclosure, as the zeal of the committee is indefatigable and an opportunity is offered for the first time of closely scrutenizing the monstrous delinquencies which have for the last ten years abstracted enormous amounts from the public revenue.

JUDGE C. S. CALCOCK of Charleston (S. C.) President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, an eminent jurist and able politician, died at Charleston at the close of the month.

THE EXPRESS MAIL from Nashville, via Montgomery to New Orleans, is to be continued.

THE MINT.—Forty thousand five hundred and forty three dollars have been coined in the New Orleans, mint *all in dimes*.

FLORIDA.—The Globe of the 26th ult. mentions that governor Call, in his message to the legislature of Florida, has presented an interesting view of the war, and has shown that in spite of the immense expenditures, and the sacrifice of many brave men, the termination of hostilities is as far off as ever. He urgently recommends the passage of the bill, now pending before the senate, for the armed settlement and occupancy of the disaffected region. That part of governor Call's message relating to the subject has been ordered to be printed by the senate. The opinions of the governor, of general Hernandez, and the surgeon-general, doctor Lawson, all concur in maintaining that this project is the most feasible and excellent plan yet presented for putting a speedy and effectual termination to this long continued and harrassing war.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Governor of Maine has addressed a confidential message to the House of Representatives upon this vexed subject, which was supposed to recommend an application, on the part of the legislature, for authority to employ a sufficient force to seize the trespassers on the public lands in the disputed territory and secure them for trial.

IN CANADA, some executions and arraignments were still going on. A man by the name of Clark, from Ohio, was hanged at London, U. C. on the 14th January, and Chas. Hindenlany, who acted as Brigadier at Napierville was arraigned before a court martial on the 22nd.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The provincial legislature met at Fredericktown on the 16th ult. The following is a portion of the speech of the Lieutenant Governor, at the opening of the session:—"That the officers of the general government of the United States, supported by the approbation of the moderate and respectable of all classes of its citizens, appear to be exerting themselves with energy in their endeavors to demonstrate, that in that Union there does reside the power of controlling the action of its citizens, and of thereby maintaining its friendly relations with foreign states."

THE FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE PACIFIC.—We copy the following from the New York American:

"We have received from M. De la Forest, the consul general of France, an attested copy of the following important letter, which we translate;

Frigate Nereide,
ANTON LISARDI, 15th Dec., 1838.

Sir—In reference to my despatch of this day, I hereby announce, that I have transmitted information to the commandant of our naval forces in the Pacific ocean, of the declaration of war, by Mexico against France, with orders to proceed instantly to the western coast of Mexico, with all his disposable strength. I beg you to communicate, for your guide, this information to all the consuls and agents of France, in the two continents of America, through whom it may be conveyed either to any commander of our squadron, or to the commander of any French vessel of war in the Pacific ocean. I rely upon your activity in this respect. Accept M. Le consul general, the assurance of very high consideration.

CHARLES BAUDIN.

To the consul general of France, New York.

NASHVILLE, Feby 4.—The Cumberland is slowly falling; four feet and a half water on the Shoals.—Arrived on Saturday, the Tuscumbia and the Laurel. Departed same day the Jemiah Nicholl. Departed yesterday, Tuscumbia and Laurel.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of our readers to a syndic's sale of valuable property, to be made this day at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, by Messrs. Bach & Calhoun. Some of the most desirable real estate in the city and suburbs will be sold.

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