NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

Office, 62 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS SUBSTANTIAL AND PUBLIC JUSTICE SUBSTANTIAL."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING FEB 6, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

OURSELVES.

One month has now elapsed since we became the proprietors of this paper, and surely if increasing patronage at home, and the cheering voices which meet us from a thousand sources, are indications of success, we may promise ourselves a career of extensive usefulness. We are aware that we are rendering ourselves amenable to the charge of egotism in occupying so much space about our own affairs, but such has been the generous enthusiasm with which we have been welcomed upon the theatre of our future labors, that silence would be ingratitude.

As was to be expected, upon the revolution in politics which accompanied the change of proprietorship of the Bee, a number of its subscribers withdrew from the paper, but we rejoice in being able to state, that for every withdrawal five have rallied to our support; and indeed a portion of those who sent in their discontinuances in the excitement produced by the complete change, have since come forward and renewed their subscription. From every quarter we receive daily augmentations to our list, and to such an extent, that we have been compelled, in a great many instances, to defer sending our journal, until we can make arrangements for a larger supply of paper.

The whig press throughout the land, with a solitary exception, has extended to us the right hand of fellowship, as co-laborers in a righteous cause. We have been extolled for whatever far above our merit, and an influence is predicated of our exertions which may not be realized; nevertheless, these manifold evidences of confidence and regard have not fallen on hearts insensible to the stimulus of praise, or callous to the expectations of friendship. We shall at least struggle not to disappoint those expectations, and the trust reposed in us shall sweeten the toil which their accomplishment may require.

Owing to the chaos, that the national and state legislature have had upon our columns, we have not furnished that variety and extent of original matter which we intended. And our table is crowded with communications of interest, which have been, for a season, necessarily postponed, but which will appear, when space can be had, from—upon pressing local exigence, for their insertion.—We hope our numerous contributors will be induced, with this explanation of a seeming neglect of their communications. We shall always esteem it a favor, to have our columns solicited as the channel of useful information to the public.

In embracing the profession of editors, we entered upon our duties with the very best disposition towards all who had preceded us in that responsible employment. It was impossible, from the nature of things, that we could have any other than feelings amounting almost to personal friendship, for those of the fraternity, who were engaged in the same cause that we purposed to support, and we will continue to cherish these feelings with assiduity. Await that and reciprocity between ourselves, besides proving amusing to the public, must weaken our chances of success in the object of our enterprize, we will shun all acrimonious collision with our contemporaries so long as we can do so with honor. And if in the discharge of our duties we shall ever use language of vituperation and reproach towards any one, we hope that some thing will be pardoned to the excitement which political conflicts inevitably produce. It shall not be our fault, if the Van Buren party ever have occasion to chuckle over dissensions among the whig ranks.

For the purpose of rendering our paper more useful, we have taken steps by which to strengthen its position both in a political and commercial point of view. In politics we have made arrangements to be furnished with earliest and most authentic intelligence upon all subjects which involve the interests of our party, or what is equivalent, the interests of our country.—We expect soon to be put in possession of documents pertaining to almost every question of moment which has engaged the consideration of the public, from the beginning of the government.

Large and well arranged as was the commercial and foreign correspondence of the Bee upon our taking possession, we have adopted measures to extend it, and hope in a short time, it will be unsurpassed by any paper in the Union. In the fervor of political warfare, the merchant or the planter shall not be neglected.

Ample as is the size of our periodical, it is still insufficient both for the purpose of supplying daily an adequate amount of reading matter, and to satisfy an extensive and rapidly increasing advertising patronage. To enlarge the Bee beyond its present dimensions would be inconvenient, perhaps impracticable.—With a view therefore, of remedying this defect, we have ordered from the north a new fount of type of smaller size than that at present used. We contract plate employing it entirely for advertisements, and we shall thus be enabled fully to meet the wishes of our advertising friends, and to offer the public an abundant quantity of original and editorial matter.

In conclusion, we reiterate our deep sense of the obligations which have been imposed upon us by the liberality of the public and the kindness of friends.—Far distant be the day, when we grow too cold to feel or proud to acknowledge those obligations. And, if an honest endeavor to discharge the duties which we have assumed will enable us to requite them, their probability will not be bestowed in vain.

SPATE OF PARTIES.

The following extract of a letter from our Washington correspondent, though of a date anterior to several we have already published, confirms a graphic and spirited description of parties as they stand in the house of representatives, and a true summary of the causes which enable the locofocos to sustain themselves, under the evidences of fraud, peculation, incapacity and intolerance which every day accumulate against them. That the "sober second thoughts of the people" have convinced them of the total destitution of honor or capacity in their rulers we have for some time believed. The indubitable proofs of the conjuncture of executive officers at the fragrs that have been committed upon the revenue, are causing the desertion of the better informed portions of the Van Buren party, from the ranks of locofocism in consequence. And since the date of our letter, it has been asserted, that the administration is in a minority in the house of representatives upon all the leading measures of the government. It is evident, that concert of action is alone wanted, to ensure the triumph of our cause. The locofocos built their hope of success upon the discipline, activity and ever readiness of their principles, and the want of organization and unity of purpose in the opposition.

Under these circumstances, every whig should act, as though the great cause depended upon his single arm. He should suffer no obstacles to damp his ardor, or any jealousy, prejudice or personal predilection to divert his mind from the claims of the country. A terrible responsibility rests on all who postpone the cause of patriotism, to considerations of selfishness. In times like these, not less than in times of war, does America expect every man to do his duty.

EXTRACT.

"The parties in congress, numerically, are nearly balanced. The administration have a small majority of from four to eight. I now speak of the house of representatives. The whigs have a most decided advantage, however, in talents. The administration party throughout the country are losing ground, while the whigs are gaining. This is the true state of the case. This was the relative position of the two parties, at the commencement of the present congress. What, under such circumstances, might have been reasonably anticipated? Who, that knows the workings of the public mind, and examines the motions by which mercenary partisans are governed, could have doubted the result? Who, that has scanned the history of which the locofoco party is composed would have hesitated in saying that the whigs would have a majority in the house before the 4th of March 1839? Was it not evident that the incapacity and the baseness of the administration would be exposed to the people? Have not various defalcations and corruptions taken daily place? Who would have supposed that the whigs could have withstood the assaults which have been made upon them, and preserved, unbroken, even the front of their train bands? No man, I venture to assert, could have entertained such a proposition; and yet such is the fact.

The locofocos, in the house of representatives are not less powerful, this day, than they were at the extra session in September 1837. How happens this? Have they been accused, wrongfully of misfeasance, of incapacity, of defalcation, and of battening upon the treasury of the country? No; not so. These charges, and others equally reprehensible, are true to the letter. The state of things is the result of whig personal partialities; whig jealousies, whig independence if you please, and in some instances, undoubtedly; whig selfishness. It arises, in a great measure, out of the elements of which the respective parties are compounded; the adhesive materials applied in the combination of the several parts.

The ranks of the administration party are filled with mercenaries, who fight for pay; who are ready to join any faction that is in the ascendant. They are one and indivisible. Whether *it* be good, or whether for ill, they follow the fic leaders. Among them are captains over *fives*, and over *tens* and over *twenties*; and they are faithful in sounding the leaky bugle when the clans are required. They are disciplinarians, and carry out their discipline. They are *cemented* by interest, are persevering and *industrious*, and, even at their post, on the floor of the house, wage a party question in all its details. Such are characteristics of the locofocos in the house of representatives. I do not mean to make a sweeping denunciation. There are exceptions; honorable exceptions, some of whom have already, and others, it is to be hoped will, "come out from among the wicked."

The whig party is composed of *solid*, whose great object it is to reform the abuses of the government, and to restore it to its original purity. There are exceptions undoubtedly. Most unfortunately the party wants concert in action. They are without drill sergeants, and resist the idea of party discipline. They are for discussing and deciding every question upon its own merits or demerits. They have no *cement* but principle. They have neither bugle men, nor bugle horn, and therefore cannot be rallied on a sudden emergency, and I might be permitted to add, with deep mortification, that some of them are too frequently absent from their seats on trying questions. Not because they shrink from the performance of their duty, but from negligence. In this brief delineation of the two parties, I do not intend the true and right minded by the locofocos have been cajoled to deceive themselves in the honest, while the whole country is abandoning them. This subject shall be resumed."

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT FROM WASHINGTON.

Under frank of the Honorable Levi Woodbury, secretary of the treasury, we have received the following interesting document. Manifesting, as it does, a long intertaining GREAT REFORM in the management of the finest concerns of the government, we publish it to the consume of the government, we publish it to the consume of the government, we publish it to the consume