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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Jan. 21, 1848.

☞ Several detained mails made their appearance yesterday morning, but the mail *due then* as usual, was missing. This is a disappointment we are very frequently meet with, that it is losing its interest, and will soon be unnoticed.

The private expresses and Telegraphic communications will soon enable us to dispense entirely with the Hon. Dave Johnson's mystery inseciurity, and abolish the office he so shy fills entirely. Congress may indulge deficit fully in the reduction of expenses, and announce to the people that there is no necessary for a Post Master General

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, January 11th, 1848.

Mr. Clay arrived here yesterday, by the morning train of cars from Baltimore, and was received by a large body of citizens and members of Congress. This spontaneous gathering of the people, to greet one who comes amongst us, without station, is evidence of the deep hold which Mr. Clay has upon popular affection.

Wherever he goes, enthusiasm meets him and friendship numbers its thousands, assembled with no other object, than to render their admiration to the patriot and statesman.

He looks uncommonly well, and says that he never enjoyed better health than he does at present. His visit here, as I stated in a previous letter, is strictly professional, and if Mr. Clay wishes are consulted, politics will form very little part of his intercourse in Washington.—He is quite willing to abide by the decision of the Whigs of the Union, in all matters relating to the Presidency, and will co-operate heartily in whatever nomination is made by the Convention. I have the best reasons for stating that Mr. Clay will, in no event, permit his name to be used to the disadvantage of the party, or to the danger of its success, and no one was authorized to say, that he has consented, or will consent, to the use of it at all. All this is matter for deliberation, in which the Sage of Ashland will consult the best interests of the country and of those gallant Whigs, who have so long and so faithfully sustained him.

I have unbounded authority for saying, that the very best and most cordial personal and political feelings exist between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay, and that no human cause can in no way be disturbed by over zealous friends attached to the peculiar interests of either. Their cause is a common one—so understood between them, and one worthy to unite such patriots in the cause of their country.

The Fremont Court Martial has been the scene of some very unpleasant difficulties between Gen. Kearney, and Col. Benton, the result of the former accusing the latter of mutiny, while Gen. Kearney was under cross-examination, Col. Benton endeavored, as he said, "to look him down," and by gruffness to offer him personal indignity. Gen. Kearney drew the attention of the Court to this proceeding in an official manner, yesterday, alleging it to be an insult to the tribunal and to himself, and that so far as the latter was concerned, he would take that under his own cognizance. Col. Benton resented, that he had looked him down, because three months ago, when Gen. Kearney was testifying as to some hot quarrel Gen. Fremont, he had attempted to screen Fremont towards the accused. Gen. Kearney replied that the statement was false, and the Court, after a session with closed doors, determined to pass over the offence, as Col. Benton had disclaimed any intention of disrespect to the tribunal. The shaking of tomahawk and pointing postures may become school usage, but they are hardly befitting the character of one who claims to be the "Father of the Senate." A current report of disgust at this conduct prevails here. It is not understood, what this passage at arms between Kearney and Benton may lead to, as it is generally conceded that the former deals roughly with dignity and propriety. Col. Benton has found his match, with this advantage in favor of the General, that on no occasion has he lost his temper or compromised the respect of the public.

Mr. Johnson of Md., concluded his speech to-day, on the Ten Regiment Bill, without giving very much satisfaction, to either, one side of the Senate or the other. He explained his old position however, of supporting the measure in its present shape. His vote, and that of your Senator, he reasonable, will be the only two from the Whig benches, to sustain the Bill in its present form. As "Volunteers," it would meet with little, if any opposition. Mr. Clayton, of Del., followed in direct opposition,—but, from a severe cold, was compelled to avail himself of an adjournment until to-morrow

Gen. Cass, read in the Senate, certain extracts from a letter of Gen Scott's without date, intended to produce effect on the Whig side of the Senate. The letter was evidently in reply to one addressed by the Secretary of War, and was conditional—for example—if you intend to hold the Capital of each of the Mexican States, and to follow the insurgent from point to point, 50,000 men will be necessary. This system of pretexts, and of garbling, has already done much mischief, and it would be far better for the administration and the army, that a straightforward and honest course was pursued.

It is confidently stated here, on the political circles, that the administration determined, a few days ago, to recall Gen. Scott from the command of the army, on the ground of exciting those nations, not to be received by him in person. The order was issued, and revoked to await the presence of Gen. Pierce, who was and still is daily expected at the metropolis. I believe however, that this will be if it has not already been abandoned. Such an experiment would produce a state of feeling in the country, that has not yet been witnessed, and which would astound those in power. There is a current rumor, that the movement was a suggestion of Gen. Pillow, who, it appears, is the *false Achates* of Mr. Polk and his political agent in the army. These two distinguished persons—one in Mexico and the other in the White House—occupy the same position in public estimation at the Metropolis.

There are accounts of a very painful character from the army, connecting one general officer with circumstances of a character, justly revolting to the moral sense of the country. They come through channels of responsibility, and are credited by those who would prefer to doubt and discredit them.

Mr. Webster, Mr. Badger, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Ewing and Mr. Bell of Gen. Harrison's cabinet—all but Mr. Granger—are now assembled in this city, and four of them in the Senate of the United States. This is recorded as very remarkable and particularly so from the additional fact, that Mr. Clay, who may be said to have been identified with the brief history of that administration, is also here. ROMEO

Mr. Clay has taken up his quarters with Mr Seaton, the Mayor of the city (and one of the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*, where he will remain during his stay in Washington. He was to preside at the meeting of the Colonization Society on the 18th, and deliver an address.

Military Orders.—It is stated in despatches from Washington that orders have been received from Gen. Scott, requesting officers of the army now in the United States, on leave of absence, to return to the seat of war at the earliest practicable day, and resume their respective commands in the army.

A Candid Confession.—Gen. Scott's Recall.—We give the following telegraphic despatch of the 10th inst., from Washington to Philadelphia North American, for whatever it may be worth:

Things are taking a serious turn. On Thursday, the 6th inst., it was determined in cabinet to recall Gen. Scott from the command-in-chief of the army, and a special messenger was dispatched with the order. He was stopped at Richmond by a telegraphic communication, and recalled, as intelligence had been received that General Pierce was hurrying on, and it was deemed advisable to take his opinion in the premises. Gen. Pierce has not yet arrived, and it is probable that there will be a suspension of further action for the present. This comes from high democratic authority.

New York Imports and Exports.—The total imports at the port of New York, for the last year, up to the 31st of December, were $95,000,000, exceeding those of 1846 by nearly $23,000,000. The exports were (in round numbers) $53,000,000, exceeding by $16,000,000 those of 1846; which in turn exceeded those of any previous year. Of the $53,000,000 of exports, beyond $40,000,000 were in domestic productions and manufactures, the remainder being foreign goods re-exported. The aggregate tonnage of the port was nearly a hundred and forty millions of dollars! or to pay each man $100 in 1846.

Egg Harbor.—By the brig T. Smith, we have Egg Harbor papers to the 13th inst. The only matter to a "desperate" conflict existing between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Polk, is the latter's determination to have the Whig Generals Taylor and Scott, and the Democratic General Cass, all in the field, and the former's determination to have the Whig Generals Taylor and Scott, and the Democratic General Butler in the field. Each is determined to have his own way, and each is determined that the other shall not have his way. Each is determined to have the Democratic General in the field, and each is determined that the Whig Generals shall not be in the field