# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE,
At No. 63 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE OMNIPOTENT."

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1839.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

## HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

We commence to-day the publication of all the documents connected with the recent differences between the Mayor and the Second Municipality. Let the public decide for itself on the merits of the cases.

☞ We have at length the pleasure of regaling from our Washington Correspondence. The gentleman who writes to us in that capacity, has filled the office of reporter for several of the oldest and most prominent political Journals in the Union. His letter will be found every way worthy of attention. By our private correspondence we are enabled to lay the proceedings at Washington before the public, one day in advance of their arrival through the Baltimore ships.

The resolutions of the honorable Mr. Dunbar, passed the house of representatives yesterday, by an enormous majority, as we anticipated. The first was carried by a vote of 34 to 13, and the others by 30 to 11. The house, in this circumstance, has shown a proper knowledge and appreciation of the situation and wants of the community, and the auspicious result, in dismissing as it does, a return to sound ideas of government, deprives great cause for flibustiers.

### MEXICO.

The arrival of the government schooner Woodbury brings intelligence from Mexico of a recent late date. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Raynal of the Merchants' Exchange, for the following extract from a private correspondent:

"A letter from Vera Cruz states, as the interview between captain Paulding, of the U. S. ship Lexington, and admiral Baudin, of the French forces, in arrangements was made, that the ports of Tampico and Alvarado were, for the present, opened to commerce, and pledged himself that they should not be again closed without timely notice being given. The port of Vera Cruz is again closed against merchandize, however, permitted to anchor, but are not suffered under the penalty of confiscation, to land any part of their cargoes."

Beyond these particulars, little of interest has transpired. The *Cosmopolite* of the 9th, an opposition journal printed in the city of Mexico, republishes with indignation the charge that general Urrea is playing into the hands of the French. It likewise gives the details of an interview between Mr. Pakenham, the English ambassador, and general Santa Ana in which the former attempted to persuade Santa Ana to bring about the treaty of peace between France and Mexico, or ought to be concluded by England. The Cosmopolite denounces Bustamente, the cabinet, and the central government in good round terms, and declares his belief that they will seek to make peace with France on-any terms. On the other hand it praises Santa Ana in the same proportion in which it attacks Bustamente.

By a decree of the 26 inst. voluntary contributions are called for to defray the expenses of the French war. Provisions are made for their deposit in the houses of finance, and heavy penalties are decreed against any officer, who shall employ these sums to other than the specific purposes mentioned.

General Bravo was about to go to Puebla, to take command of the army of reserve.

The journal is principally filled with accounts of public excitement in various towns and villages throughout the republic. If we may believe their inflated vaunings, we would regard them as the most happy, self-devoted people on the face of the earth, but we unfortunately well accustomed by this time, to the exaggerated style of Mexican manifestoes.

### FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The relations between these countries appear, from the latest receipts, to be in quite a new, and we question somewhat whether for some time, to come, they will assume any other aspect. The blockade still continues, enforced as vigorously as the naval armament of the French will permit. The Mexicans, blinder and look big, spout patriotism, and threaten their foe with annihilation, but in the meantime, seem to take a position purely passive, neither offering aggression nor preparing energetically for defence. The fact is, these pseudo republicans have their arms intestine enemies to quell, and while seriously menaced with a radical revolution from within, have but scanty leisure to attend to hostile indications from without. What will France do, is now the important question. We have little doubt, but that the Mexicans consider the blockading squadron as a perfect *bore*, and would be glad to compound for its departure on any thing like reasonable terms. It is rather too much care for this foolish and quarrelsome people, both to fight among themselves, and to have a common enemy to contend with. But their insufferable pride and stupid arrogance have been and continue to be the stumbling blocks in the way of a definitive settlement of this vexed question. It was nothing but the influence of those truly national qualities, that interfered with their acceptance of the original conditions proposed by the French for the arrangement of the indemnity affair. The same causes conspired to harden their hearts and close their understandings, when the decree of the *ultimatum* went forth, and the operation of the same feelings now induces them to resist with determined sontumacy, the propositions of the French, rendered still more galling by their recent defeat at San Juan de Ulua. The invincible *amour propre* of the Mexicans (especially the leaders) will not consent to suffer the humiliation of a forced compliance with the demands of their foe.—What therefore will France do?

It is evident that the blockade of the ports of Mexico is but partially injurious to that people. With a country fertile beyond conception and producing in abundance and spontaneously the principal articles of human subsistence, they can exclude a blockade of years without much suffering. They can never lack provisions, and though they may find the want of many of the imported staffs, for clothing, they have many factories for the fabrication of their coarser and commoner cloths, and thus are measurably protected even from these consequences of the blockade. If, therefore, France relies entirely on the system of passive non-intercourse the accomplishment of her objects, we greatly apprehend, that her efforts will prove signally fruitless.

On the other hand, we doubt whether the interests of Mexico by land would be prejudiced of any very important results. The French troops might very well secure ports, and retain possession of one or two seaport towns, and a few villages within a short distance of the coast, but an effort to march an armed force into the heart of the country, or to conduct an army to the city of Mexico, would, we believe, prove utterly impracticable. The distance from Vera Cruz to Mexico is not very great, about 260 or 280 miles; but the roads are in many places very bad, the neighbourhood thinly populated and affording few conveniences for victualling a large force. There are but three towns of any note on the route; Jalapa, Perote and Puebla, the latter a place of considerable size; they are nearly equidistant from each other, and the intervening spaces in its many parts almost deserted, and abounding in fastnesses, mountainous defiles, from which an invading force might be attacked at great advantage by a body vastly its inferior in numbers. However unwilling the Mexicans may be to come into close collision with the French, while the latter are hovering on their coasts, we can scarcely imagine that they would passively equal repugnance, when they beheld their native soil directly invaded by a foreign foe, and perceive that the slightest skill and valor would enable them to repulse their enemy. We are, however, speaking of an of an event which, is in itself unlikely—the French will for a while most probably, continue their exasperant warfare, stimulating the federal partizans in their implacable feuds with the central government, and prepared by the weakness and helplessness to which Mexico will be reduced by this perturbation, to exact the liquidation of her damages to the uttermost farthing.

### MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The Senate and House of Representatives are at loggerheads on the important question of the choice of a United States Senator. The senate reversed its decision of the other day, and agreed to make the 30th the day for electing for six years, and the 1st Feb. the day to elect for the unexpired term. The house disagreed this amendment to be out of order and declared they were ready to proceed immediately to the election of a senator for six years. This resolution was communicated to the senate, where a spirit of great conciliation succeeded. The senate at decided that the senate had no alternative left but to proceed to the house. An appeal was made from his decision, and sustained by the senate. A motion to adjourn prevailed and the senate broke up in the midst of excitement and confusion.

In the house, a similar bubble took place. A motion was made to adjourn. A score of members declared the motion to be out of order. The speaker declared from his decision. After great noise and bustle, one of the members moved that the house should enter a recess until the next day at 10 o'clock, as did many those maintaining that the house could not adjourn after the senatorial election was over. This was agreed to by 46 ayes 37.

It seems that the whigs are anxious to go into the election at once—the locofocos are desirous of postponing it until the succeeding week. An effort will be made to compromise, but it is thought that it will be unsuccessful. The key to the present difficulties, observes the Natchez Courier is, that the whigs have a decided majority on joint ballot. There is no time distinguishing going on by the locofocos, to win over to their purposes some of the prominent whigs. Whether it is possible for them to succeed in cajoling any one into their ranks remains the development of time will soon determine.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.—The house of delegates have fixed on the 7th February next—fourteen days of the U. S. senator, in place of Mr. Rives, whose term will expire on the 4th March next. It is more than probable that the whigs will unite with the conservatives and re-elect Mr. Rives. Who the administration candidate will be, is still unknown.

LOWER CANADA.—The Montreal Herald of the 15th says—a sentence of death was last evening officially announced to eight of the state prisoners, at present incarcerated in the gaol of this city. The five following viz: Duvernay, Ambrose Gale, Charles Gangenieu, Hamoke, and Robert (captain) will be executed on Friday next; the four last named were convicted of the murder of the late Mr. Walker. Captain Morin is one of three others to whom a knowledge of their awaiting fate was imparted.

Miss Clifton is playing at Vicksburg.

[From the pretical Intelligencer.]

Washington, January 31st, 1839.

It gives me high pleasure to be able, in this my first communication, to announce to you another important victory, gained by the house of representatives, over the conservative. The first of this twelve days' little but short battles, three hundred and eighty-four members have already been polled upon the "the party" for that purpose. His excellency the locofocoism enemy "democrat" as a test proof and a sentiment with the whigs, who should consent to receive his appointment from the whigs. This thunder-bolt out a general burst of laughter from the whigs and conservatives. Only think of a fellow who is in a minority at home, coming to the house, and getting up his confidences in a minority to resist the will of the majority, and yet, in the same breath, talking of "democracy."

After a long debate, Mr. TAYLOR was excused by the SPEAKER; all that is, there was a tie, and the speaker gave his casting vote for excusing. The motion to excuse Mr. Wagner was rejected. Mr. Marvin, of Alabama, being already a member of two committees had a right to excuse himself, and he excused it.

The house then proceeded to fill up the vacancies, and on the first ballot Messrs. Pickens, of S. Carolina, Owens, of Ga., were elected. They are both thorough going supporters of the administration.

The committee being now full, Mr. Wise offered a resolution authorizing the committee to elect a clerk and a printer; to print their proceedings for their own use; to proceed to New York, if necessary, to the printing of their inquiries; and also discharging them from attendance on the doings of the house, until they should make their report. This was, after repeated attempts to defeat it from the locofocos, adopted, and the house adjourned.

To day (Monday, January 21st) the senate took up the Cumberland road bill (making appropriations for continuing the road through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,) and the question being on the final passage, was carried in the affirmative, ayes 34, nays 10. The bill was then sent to the house for concurrence.

Mr. TALLMADGE—the distinguished senator, from New York, laid on the table a series of amendments to the constitution. They propose that the president of the United States shall hold his office only for four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter; that the secretary of the treasury, the treasurer, and the postmaster general shall be appointed by congress, in such manner, and for such term, as shall be prescribed by law, and that no member of congress shall be appointed to any office under the United States, until the expiration of two years after he shall have ceased to be a member.

The secretary of the treasury, a few days ago, made a communication embracing the information which has reached the department in reference to systems now in operation in foreign countries, for the collection, custody, and disbursement of the public money. It was referred to the committee on finance, who to day reported a recommendation for printing the communication, but declined to offer any opinion respecting three systems. The senate then went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

This has been another dull day in the house, or "petition Monday" indifferently is. Mr. Hubbard, of Georgia, the new aspirant to the premiership, wished the house to go into committee of the whole on the president's message, declaring that finance enough had been in session seven weeks, as the house had yet been made of this important department. The house, however, refused Mr. Hopkins' request, and the speaker proceeded to call on the states and territories, in regular order, for petitions and memorials. In this business the most of the day was spent.

The committee of investigation will leave this city tomorrow for New York. They will examine the secretary and clerks of the sub-treasury when they return.

It is said that the existing hemp land bounty terminates the propriety of taking the ground assumed by general Jackson in 1837, towards the locofocos appointed to examine the condition of the executive department, and of refusing to answer questions unless specific charges are brought. Let them try this if they dare. They will find that chief general Jackson did, the people will not tolerate it in his successor. D. M. L.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

[EXTRA TO THE BEE.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, 30th.—Little or nothing was done in the senate yesterday. *Ex. Doc.* resolutions and reports were alone presented. One of the former referred to the general government to station troops in the barracks below New Orleans and at Baton Rouge.

Two other resolutions were introduced relative to the organization of justice of peace. Another had reference to the publication of a general digest of the laws of Louisiana.

A motion of Mr. Dunlapp to make the bank bill the special order of the day, for the 31st, occasioned considerable discussion. No action was taken on this motion. At half-past 2 o'clock, the senate sat with closed doors, and shortly after adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented by the following persons: Messrs. Dearborn, Mann, Lambert and Wise, to be reported upon.

Several resolutions also were notice of their intention to introduce bills at some future day.

On motion the house suspended the rules to take up the bill relative to the police jurors of the county of Lafayette which was read the third time—passed, and the senate informed of the same.

### ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill creating a general system of financial improvements which was under discussion when the house adjourned day before yesterday, having again come up for its third reading when Mr. H. W. Conrad moved that the bill owing to the vast importance be referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Dunlapp was opposed to the reference, as he said he, the bill had much local under consideration by that committee and he hoped as the bill was out of the committee of the whole that it would pass by a decided majority.

Mr. Conrad replied, and was followed by Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Muse and Mr. Chaumette. The yeas upon the motion to refer to the committee on Internal Improvements was taken and lost. When Mr. C. H. Conrad moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for Friday, sustaining his motion by a few remarks shewing that as the bill had been the undivided member of the house 8th a short time they might by that day have study sufficiently well.