NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 31 Chartres-st.

[illegible] PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, [illegible] $10

[illegible] PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, [illegible] $10

Political Philosophy and Public Journal.

WHIG

NOMINATION BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANY. 28 1840.

[illegible] BY THE GOVERNOR, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.—Alex. Mouton [illegible] Rice Garland, to be judge of the supreme court.

The *Trade American* cannot render the whig cause greater service than by carrying into execution the determination to publish the speeches of Gen. Harrison, upon the subject of abolition, and embodying in the pamphlet the journal of congress containing his notes upon the Missouri question. We would further suggest to our neighbor the propriety of extending the design of the publication, so as to include Gen. Harrison's letter to Brennan Williams and Harmon Denny, in which he reviews the principles of the Constitution and the powers of the executive as defined by that instrument. These are able, lucid and satisfactory documents, and will effectually vindicate the old hero from the charge of imbecility.

Other papers, also, from the pen of Gen. Harrison might be appended if it would not render the work too voluminous. There is hardly a subject of general interest, whether of politics, commerce, agriculture or ethics, which has not been treated of by Gen. Harrison, in the most masterly style. His comprehensive mind has been directed to the acquisition of knowledge upon useful subjects, and his writings are the clear and convincing results of laborious investigation and patriotic industry. His published writings will compare with the productions of the most accomplished scholars, and are as remarkable for perspicuity as those of Martin Van Buren are for vagueness and [illegible]. All his essays bear the impress of [illegible] employed in search of truth, and whatever he may [illegible] upon any subject, his sole language which leaves no doubt as to the opinion of the author; no [illegible] as to the uprightness and integrity of purpose. We would bespeak for the publication the support and interest of the whig party. It ought to be patronized liberally, so that every voter in the State may have the means of being correctly informed concerning the qualifications and fitness for office of our candidate for the presidency. The people have only to become acquainted with the history of Gen. Harrison, to admire and cherish him. All they want is information. Let them have it!

Fire.—Last night at about half past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a wooden building, situated on the corner of St. John and Common streets, and in a few minutes the fire communicated to several adjoining buildings which were also consumed. Very fortunately, it is thought we no need, the inmates having barely time to escape.

Judge Moore has been selected by the convention in the third district as the whig candidate for congress. The *Planter's Banner*, we are glad to perceive, considers his success certain.

FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Pocket (Columbia) from Galveston, for Houston and Galveston papers of the 23d inst.

The bill to privilege and sell the Cherokee lands has been adopted.

The steam ship *New Castle*, which was last winter employed between Mobile and Galveston, was totally lost near Tuxpan, Mexico, on the 12th of December. She had two hundred soldiers on board, but they all escaped with their lives.

A bill has passed the house of representatives to pay the members in specie or its equivalent value—where will the government get it?

The salaries of the clerks of the different departments have been raised to $2,200 and $2,500 per annum.

The Comanches have entered Pezar and much known their anxiety to conclude a treaty with the government. They have been troubled by repeated rebuffs into these overtures, yet little reliance is to be placed in their professions.

Among other acts of congress we find one providing for the establishment of a penitentiary. The treaty with France has been ratified by the senate. An extra appropriation of $[illegible] has been ordered to complete the running of the boundary line between Texas and the United States.

Col. Burleson having scoured the country and thrashed the Cherokees, has returned.

Duffy Strangion has been elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of McKean, whose term has expired. Sturgeon was chosen in caucus, and unanimously voted for by his party.

Jarvis, the portrait painter, died in New-York a few days since.

The bill providing for the election of a U. S. Senator from New-York, has passed both branches of the legislature, and the election was to take place on the 14th. The *Mirror* announces the re-election of Hon. N. P. Tallmadge.

The *Globe* finds governor Porter's message admirable. We will venture to say that the *New Era* does not.

Morton has been declared to have a majority of [illegible] vote in a hundred thousand. The minority of the committee have made a counter report, denying that he has a majority of the legal votes. The subject rests with the legislature.

A dinner was to be given by the whig members of the legislature, to Judge White, on the 17th.

A destructive fire occurred at Auburn, a week or two since, by which about ten thousand dollars worth of property was consumed.

The vacancies in the Massachusetts senate have been filled. That body now stands 22 whigs, 18 Van Buren.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

We learn with the deepest regret the appalling intelligence of the destruction of the steamboat Lexington by fire, with the loss of nearly 175 persons, most of them passengers on board. The *Lexington* ran as a packet between New York and Providence, and was on her way to Stonington when the dreadful calamity occurred. We subjoin the details.

Extra of the New York Sun.

Bridgeport, Conn. January 15, 1840.

STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON BURNT!

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Our citizens were alarmed on Monday evening, by the appearance of a great light at some distance west, on the Sound, which was generally believed to be a steamboat on fire. Nothing conclusive, however, was heard in regard to it till the arrival of our boat from N. York, on Tuesday afternoon, brought the sad and appalling intelligence that the light was occasioned by the conflagration of the steamboat Lexington, which was entirely destroyed, and that all on board except three perished. One of the survivors, captain Hillard, of Norwich, in this state, where we have seen and conversed with, came on shore at this place.

The Lexington left New York at three o'clock, P. M. for Stonington. About half past seven o'clock, when off Eaton's Neck, L. I., the wood work, cotton, &c., about the flues, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm immediately given, and all efforts to subdue the flames proving unavailing, the pilot beached the boat directly for the Long Island shore. In about fifteen minutes, it was found the tiller-ropes were burnt in two, and consequently rendered the boat ungovernable. The engine, however, kept in operation, under a heavy head of steam. The three small boats were got out with all possible haste, but they swamped soon after they struck the water, in consequence of the speed at which the steamboat was going towards the shore. A life boat, which was then launched, lost by some means was in a few minutes unfortunately lost. No relief was therefore obtained from either of the boats. When the Lexington had got within about two miles of the shore, her engine suddenly stopped. All hopes of escape to those on board, except by clinging to such articles as might as would sustain them, were now cut off. The height of the Lexington consisted principally of cotton, on which some of the passengers tried to save themselves, but some perished, among other captain Hillard and a fellow passenger, both of whom got astride of a single bale on which they kept together till 6 o'clock in the morning, when the strength of captain Hillard's companion failed him, and he fell off, and was drowned.

Captain H. continued upon his bale of cotton until 11 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, when he was taken off by a sloop which went out from Southport, having seen this captain about fifteen hours. Two others, clinging to a fragment of the boat, were also rescued by the sloop, one of the crew, and a fireman or the unfortunate boat. The number of two others, a colored woman, were likewise taken from a part of the wreck on which they perished from the extreme cold.

Said number on board, captain H. thinks, was not less than 175, of whom 150 were passengers, and of which he believes himself to be the only one saved. Among the number were five or six women, and two or three children. The scene on board was awful and heart rending beyond description. The flames spread so rapidly, that in a few minutes, the cabin, the forward part of the boat, and the stern, mounting and bewailing their fate, till compelled to cast themselves into the watery deep, to escape the flames.

The boat drifted with the tide, and sank at three o'clock of our harbor.

Among those who perished, we sorrow at recording the name of Finn, the comedian.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

By yesterday's mail we received four letters from our Washington correspondent. Those of the 16th and 17th we subjoin in full. We condense those of the 14th and 15th as they are of less immediate interest, and we have so little space to spare.

Washington, City 14th, 1840.

The Hon. Owen Brown, from Massachusetts, appeared and was qualified.

Abolition.—Mr. Thompson, of S. C., offered a resolution that, when abolition memorials or petitions are presented, the question of reception shall be considered as raised, and these documents laid on the table without debate. After a desultory discussion, the question was taken on the suspension of the rules, and negatived—ayes 120, nays 77; not two-thirds.

The report of the committee on the rules and orders of the house was then adopted after a slight debate.

Senate.—An animated though good tempered discussion arose between Messrs. Clay, of Ky., and Wright, on a motion of the former to postpone the consideration of the *sub-treasury bill* till the succeeding Monday. Mr. Clay argued the propriety of the procedure on the ground that five states, several of them large and powerful ones, were but partially represented; that elections for U. S. senators were expected to take place in a few days in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan, and that the persons chosen would bring with them the latest expression of the people's will. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay commented upon the impropriety of a session which had obtained of late, of originating important financial bills in the senate, and in alluding to the fact he had been compelled to play in the distribution bill, he observed that it had passed the senate, passed the house by more than two thirds, was sent to the president, and then, said he, significantly touching his pocket, you know what became of it.

Mr. Clay's resolution was rejected—ayes 16, nays 36; Calhoun voting with the majority.

The provisions of the bill were then read, and several amendments introduced, increasing the salaries of the assistants general, postmaster of New York, &c.

The senate then went into executive business.

January 15

Senate.—The consideration of the *Sub Treasury bill* was renewed. The *economical and retrenching* measures of the administration tried very hard to come the axe on the offices to be created by the bill. Benton's resolution to augment the salary of the new assistant the most at New Orleans from $1000 to $4 00 was negatived—the vote which a resolution to make the emolument $1000 was passed.

House of Representatives.—A resolution in the report of the Committee on Rules and Orders, to remove the desks in the House after the session, was rejected.

Another long and fruitless debate on abolition petitions. Mr. Coles of Va., moved that all petitions, &c. should be laid on the table without debate. This produced considerable debate, in which Messrs. Adams, Thompson, Colden, Granger and Morgan participated. Mr. Gentry of Tenn. had the floor, when the report was laid aside.

Washington, January 16th, 1840.

This has been a most interesting day in the senate. Another animated discussion took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun.

The former presented a memorial from the society for promoting the cultivation of silk, urging on congress the importance of this branch of domestic industry, and praying encouragement and assistance. Mr. Clay took occasion, while he dwelt on the importance of the subject, to refer to the great pressure on the business interests of the country; and said that, if he had the power he would to-day cause a duty to be laid on silk, and also, cause a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to be made to the several states of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun instantly rose and expressed his entire dissent to all the views and measures of Mr. Clay, in regard to the protection of the silk manufactures, and the public lands. He thought the whole of Mr. Clay's policy in respect to such matters, calculated to do mischief to the country.

Mr. Clay replied, and defended himself and these leading measures with great power, and all his accustomed vehemence.

(Of this the principal speech of the day, a report is necessarily deferred. Continues below an account of the rest of the debate, and the subsequent proceedings.)

Mr. Calhoun again rose, and, contrary to his usual habit, of arbitrarily assigning to his opponents such course and sentiments as will serve his own purposes, to denounce Mr. Clay's proposal for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as only a form of assuming the debts of the states. He had always believed this; and he was now satisfied. He hoped the committee of the judiciary would soon make a report on the subject, and that an opportunity for full discussion might thus be given.

Mr. Clay, added Mr. Calhoun, we have now reached a point of time, when the whole set of measures proposed in what was called the American system, were proved by experience to be most detrimental to commerce, to manufactures, and agriculture, and every other great interest of the country. Give the people a sound currency, and they will prosper, if you relinquish a course of measures the reverse in every respect of the American system.

Mr. Clay rejoined, and with remarkable spirit and effect. The senator, sir, (said he,) chooses to call this measure of distribution a assumption. But it is not so. How is it shown to be? On what ground do I place that measure? That we are trustees of this great domain—this immense source of wealth for the benefit of the States, and that we may therefore distribute the proceeds of the sales to those whose property it is. Is it merely matter to be pretended that the measure of distribution is objectionable, because it may enable the states to relieve themselves of the heavy debts they have incurred. They only receive what they have a right to.

As to the *American system*, (continued Mr. Clay,) I am ready to meet the senator whenever he chooses to bring on the discussion. Our relations on that subject as well as others, probably, will be throughout free, antagonistical. But I hope the senator will remember the part he himself acted in reference to that system. In 1816 I was a young member, and I was at least his humble follower. He continued to support it for years afterwards. Mr. Clay then said he believed the prosperity and power of the country had been advanced fifty years by reason of that policy.—He would not now go into the consideration of the question of the present condition of the country. There would be opportunity hereafter. But among the foreign causes, he must particularize as one of the most important, that *we make too little and import too much*; and by *making* he meant production of every kind, not merely manufactures. That this was greatly stimulated by the vast list of free articles which had, during twenty years, been ordered to complete the running of the boundary line between Texas and the United States.

Col. Burleson having scoured the country and thrashed the Cherokees, has returned.

Duffy Strangion has been elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of McKean, whose term has expired. Sturgeon was chosen in caucus, and unanimously voted for by his party.

Jarvis, the portrait painter, died in New-York a few days since.

The bill providing for the election of a U. S. Senator from New-York, has passed both branches of the legislature, and the election was to take place on the 14th. The *Mirror* announces the re-election of Hon. N. P. Tallmadge.

The *Globe* finds governor Porter's message admirable. We will venture to say that the *New Era* does not.

Morton has been declared to have a majority of [illegible] vote in a hundred thousand. The minority of the committee have made a counter report, denying that he has a majority of the legal votes. The subject rests with the legislature.

A dinner was to be given by the whig members of the legislature, to Judge White, on the 17th.

A destructive fire occurred at Auburn, a week or two since, by which about ten thousand dollars worth of property was consumed.

The vacancies in the Massachusetts senate have been filled. That body now stands 22 whigs, 18 Van Buren.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

We learn with the deepest regret the appalling intelligence of the destruction of the steamboat Lexington by fire, with the loss of nearly 175 persons, most of them passengers on board. The *Lexington* ran as a packet between New York and Providence, and was on her way to Stonington when the dreadful calamity occurred. We subjoin the details.

Extra of the New York Sun.

Bridgeport, Conn. January 15, 1840.

STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON BURNT!

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Our citizens were alarmed on Monday evening, by the appearance of a great light at some distance west, on the Sound, which was generally believed to be a steamboat on fire. Nothing conclusive, however, was heard in regard to it till the arrival of our boat from N. York, on Tuesday afternoon, brought the sad and appalling intelligence that the light was occasioned by the conflagration of the steamboat Lexington, which was entirely destroyed, and that all on board except three perished. One of the survivors, captain Hillard, of Norwich, in this state, where we have seen and conversed with, came on shore at this place.

The Lexington left New York at three o'clock, P. M. for Stonington. About half past seven o'clock, when off Eaton's Neck, L. I., the wood work, cotton, &c., about the flues, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm immediately given, and all efforts to subdue the flames proving unavailing, the pilot beached the boat directly for the Long Island shore. In about fifteen minutes, it was found the tiller-ropes were burnt in two, and consequently rendered the boat ungovernable. The engine, however, kept in operation, under a heavy head of steam. The three small boats were got out with all possible haste, but they swamped soon after they struck the water, in consequence of the speed at which the steamboat was going towards the shore. A life boat, which was then launched, lost by some means was in a few minutes unfortunately lost. No relief was therefore obtained from either of the boats. When the Lexington had got within about two miles of the shore, her engine suddenly stopped. All hopes of escape to those on board, except by clinging to such articles as might as would sustain them, were now cut off. The height of the Lexington consisted principally of cotton, on which some of the passengers tried to save themselves, but some perished, among other captain Hillard and a fellow passenger, both of whom got astride of a single bale on which they kept together till 6 o'clock in the morning, when the strength of captain Hillard's companion failed him, and he fell off, and was drowned.

Captain H. continued upon his bale of cotton until 11 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, when he was taken off by a sloop which went out from Southport, having seen him captsized about fifteen hours. Two others, clinging to a fragment of the boat, were also rescued by the sloop, one of the crew, and a fireman of the unfortunate boat. The number of two others, a colored woman, were likewise taken from a part of the wreck on which they perished from the extreme cold.

Said number on board, captain H. thinks, was not less than 175, of whom 150 were passengers, and of which he believes himself to be the only one saved. Among the number were five or six women, and two or three children. The scene on board was awful and heart rending beyond description. The flames spread so rapidly, that in a few minutes, the cabin, the forward part of the boat, and the stern, mounting and bewailing their fate, till compelled to cast themselves into the watery deep, to escape the flames.

The boat drifted with the tide, and sank at three o'clock of our harbor.

Among those who perished, we sorrow at recording the name of Finn, the comedian.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

By yesterday's mail we received four letters from our Washington correspondent. Those of the 16th and 17th we subjoin in full. We condense those of the 14th and 15th as they are of less immediate interest, and we have so little space to spare.

Washington, City 14th, 1840.

The Hon. Owen Brown, from Massachusetts, appeared and was qualified.

Abolition.—Mr. Thompson, of S. C., offered a resolution that, when abolition memorials or petitions are presented, the question of reception shall be considered as raised, and these documents laid on the table without debate. After a desultory discussion, the question was taken on the suspension of the rules, and negatived—ayes 120, nays 77; not two-thirds.

The report of the committee on the rules and orders of the house was then adopted after a slight debate.

Senate.—An animated though good tempered discussion arose between Messrs. Clay, of Ky., and Wright, on a motion of the former to postpone the consideration of the *sub-treasury bill* till the succeeding Monday. Mr. Clay argued the propriety of the procedure on the ground that five states, several of them large and powerful ones, were but partially represented; that elections for U. S. senators were expected to take place in a few days in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan, and that the persons chosen would bring with them the latest expression of the people's will. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay commented upon the impropriety of a session which had obtained of late, of originating important financial bills in the senate, and in alluding to the fact he had been compelled to play in the distribution bill, he observed that it had passed the senate, passed the house by more than two thirds, was sent to the president, and then, said he, significantly touching his pocket, you know what became of it.

Mr. Clay's resolution was rejected—ayes 16, nays 36; Calhoun voting with the majority.

The provisions of the bill were then read, and several amendments introduced, increasing the salaries of the assistants general, postmaster of New York, &c.

The senate then went into executive business.

January 15

Senate.—The consideration of the *Sub Treasury bill* was renewed. The *economical and retrenching* measures of the administration tried very hard to come the axe on the offices to be created by the bill. Benton's resolution to augment the salary of the new assistant the most at New Orleans from $1000 to $4 00 was negatived—the vote which a resolution to make the emolument $1000 was passed.

House of Representatives.—A resolution in the report of the Committee on Rules and Orders, to remove the desks in the House after the session, was rejected.

Another long and fruitless debate on abolition petitions. Mr. Coles of Va., moved that all petitions, &c. should be laid on the table without debate. This produced considerable debate, in which Messrs. Adams, Thompson, Colden, Granger and Morgan participated. Mr. Gentry of Tenn. had the floor, when the report was laid aside.

Washington, January 16th, 1840.

This has been a most interesting day in the senate. Another animated discussion took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun.

The former presented a memorial from the society for promoting the cultivation of silk, urging on congress the importance of this branch of domestic industry, and praying encouragement and assistance. Mr. Clay took occasion, while he dwelt on the importance of the subject, to refer to the great pressure on the business interests of the country; and said that, if he had the power he would to-day cause a duty to be laid on silk, and also, cause a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to be made to the several states of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun instantly rose and expressed his entire dissent to all the views and measures of Mr. Clay, in regard to the protection of the silk manufactures, and the public lands. He thought the whole of Mr. Clay's policy in respect to such matters, calculated to do mischief to the country.

Mr. Clay replied, and defended himself and these leading measures with great power, and all his accustomed vehemence.

(Of this the principal speech of the day, a report is necessarily deferred. Continues below an account of the rest of the debate, and the subsequent proceedings.)

Mr. Calhoun again rose, and, contrary to his usual habit, of arbitrarily assigning to his opponents such course and sentiments as will serve his own purposes, to denounce Mr. Clay's proposal for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as only a form of assuming the debts of the states. He had always believed this; and he was now satisfied. He hoped the committee of the judiciary would soon make a report on the subject, and that an opportunity for full discussion might thus be given.

Mr. Clay, added Mr. Calhoun, we have now reached a point of time, when the whole set of measures proposed in what was called the American system, were proved by experience to be most detrimental to commerce, to manufactures, and agriculture, and every other great interest of the country. Give the people a sound currency, and they will prosper, if you relinquish a course of measures the reverse in every respect of the American system.

Mr. Clay rejoined, and with remarkable spirit and effect. The senator, sir, (said he,) chooses to call this measure of distribution a assumption. But it is not so. How is it shown to be? On what ground do I place that measure? That we are trustees of this great domain—this immense source of wealth for the benefit of the States, and that we may therefore distribute the proceeds of the sales to those whose property it is. Is it merely matter to be pretended that the measure of distribution is objectionable, because it may enable the states to relieve themselves of the heavy debts they have incurred. They only receive what they have a right to.

As to the *American system*, (continued Mr. Clay,) I am ready to meet the senator whenever he chooses to bring on the discussion. Our relations on that subject as well as others, probably, will be throughout free, antagonistical. But I hope the senator will remember the part he himself acted in reference to that system. In 1816 I was a young member, and I was at least his humble follower. He continued to support it for years afterwards. Mr. Clay then said he believed the prosperity and power of the country had been advanced fifty years by reason of that policy.—He would not now go into the consideration of the question of the present condition of the country. There would be opportunity hereafter. But among the foreign causes, he must particularize as one of the most important, that *we make too little and import too much*; and by *making* he meant production of every kind, not merely manufactures. That this was greatly stimulated by the vast list of free articles which had, during twenty years, been ordered to complete the running of the boundary line between Texas and the United States.

Mr. Clay then renewed his motion to refer the memorial to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Buchanan said he still thought the inference drawn from the adoption of this resolution by the president was liable to censure. Now we are reminded that the president had yet had no time to find cause for such a course. We have but just now heard of the suspension of the territory, and surely at least thirty days ought to be allowed to the president during the summer. He added that the establishment of a military force would have been as direct a violation of the agreement with St. John's Harry, as the occupancy of the territory by the British troops.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky said that he could not perceive any implication of censure in the resolution. Is a simple inquiry of the kind to be deemed improper and indicate censure? If said he the president is to be considered as sensitive, is nothing to be a bound to such a course as would prevent any interposition in the dispute? While we take care to guard the president against any dishonor imputation, let us not be unmindful of the sensibilities and the opinions and exercise of rights. He was not anxious to find fault with the chief magistrate. The office, sir, is an honorable one, and is sufficiently high enough, without going out the way to seek ground of complaint. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Buchanan expressed his surprise at the sentiments of Mr. Clay's declaration that simplest inquiry.

Mr. Davis contended that the object of the resolution was a good one, and that it was an important opportunity of expressing the sentiments of the people of Maine. He agreed with the president that the question had been too long delayed, and ought to be settled. He referred to his surprise that he had been elected into the high station of Gen. Scott, that neither direct hostilities nor the United States should take possession of the disputed territory. The correspondence between the governor of Maine and the governor of Nova Scotia now given to the public, shows that the territory is occupied by British troops, and the governor of Nova Scotia admits that the territory is in dispute. Maine is not under a authority, but under some higher authority.

Mr. Davis said that under these circumstances he could not vote, he could not fail to raise his voice of inquiry at an age when had been done for the country. Enough to be made manifest to the world that the senate was awake and vigilant on the subject, and that it contained the rights of Maine.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the whole resolution as amended was adopted.

SUB TREASURY BILL.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out that part of the specie clause, which provides for a progressive return to the reception of gold and silver, so as to make the bill require the *immediate* payment of the whole revenue in specie alone.

The Missouri senator then entered into a long explanation of his course in relation to an exclusively specie currency; glorifying himself in the most extravagant manner; and reminding his present associates in this work of their opposition to his views, and of his having been a hard money advocate, military and alone. Now, he added, he would have the glory of seeing the whole party go for the policy he had so long supported by himself. Exclusive specie currency—exclusive in receipts by the government—exclusive in its expenditures.

Mr. Benton was still speaking when this package was closed.

Washington, Jan. 17th, 1840.

The Globe has been trying to make capital for itself and its party out of the letter written by Mr Mitchell, of N. Y. to Duff Green, suggesting to the latter to become a candidate for the office of printer to the house. Mr. Mitchell has put down all the malignant slanders which have been circulated in reference to the matter, by laying before the house his letter to Gen. Green, and the reply of the latter. This he did to-day immediately after the journal was read. I gives not the slightest ground or color for the charge of having made an overture of bribery. It is a simple proposition to a well known person long connected with the press, and to whom it was thought fit to become a candidate, it is suggested that he might be able to get the printing executed at a particular office for a certain consideration. This is all.

Mr. Mitchell also read a letter from Duff Green expressing his surprise at the use made of Mr. Mitchell's letter. He concluded by pronouncing the man who had charged him with making an overture to bribery by the proposition, a base calumniator.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on ways and means reported a bill for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States and several other public appropriations.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being the motion of Mr. Graves to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Cole, of Va., for the disposal of abolition petitions and memorials.

A call of the house was then ordered, and the a

After the call was finished, Mr. Graves consented to postpone the motion to reconsider so as to enable Mr. Colquitt, of Geo., to make his remarks in relation to petitions and memorials. Mr. Colquitt, of Geo., to make his remarks in relation to petitions and memorials. He was followed by Mr. Slade, of Va., on whose motion the house adjourned.

MAINE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.

The resolution offered the other day by Mr. William Smith, calling for certain correspondence in relation to the Maine boundary, came up to-day in order, along with the following amendment, offered by Mr. Hodges, of Vt.

Resolved, further, That the president be requested to communicate to the senate, so far as may not be incompatible with the public interest, whether any, and if any, what steps have been taken under the act of March 1828, or otherwise to cause the removal or expulsion of the British troops, which have taken possession of a portion of the territory of Maine, within the limits of Madawaska settlement, and whether the last session any military post have been established in Maine, or any other military measures adopted preparatory to a just vindication of the honor and rights of the nation and of Maine, and to be met with the perseverance came made by Great Britain to a portion of the territory of the state.

Mr. Fairfield, who is chairman of the committee on foreign relations, said he had no objection to the passage of the amendment if it was passed, but he thought it implied some censure on the president, and he hoped he would prefer that the mover would withdraw it. The president had already stated in the annual message that he had done nothing; that no case had arisen, which made it proper for him to use the authority which had been entrusted to him. Every one, he added, must know that if any case should arise, the president would give it. It could be nothing more than what he had already said.

Mr. Hodges, in general question, Mr. Bethuny, said *he was opposed to any war measures, or any conflict with Great Britain before the contest was tried.* He had thrown yet entire confidence in the energy and prudence of the president. The question he added, was a serious one, touching the dignity of the country. The president had not thought prudent to communicate all the circumstances of the case, and for his part, he would have been better pleased if the president had been invested with the entire conduct of the negotiation, without being called upon to produce papers at this stage of the business.

Mr. Buchanan said he was ready to meet the issue, come what it may, and whatever it might be, for he was for proceeding cautiously as well as firmly, and until that issue came, he was for placing confidence in the president.

Mr. Ruggles disclaimed the idea that the resolution was any censure on the president. He only wished to know what had been done by the executive, as well as what had been said. He also feared the service of a different one would arise before the matter was finally settled, and he presumed that the president had taken some precautionary measures. He asked what they were.

Mr. Fairfield said to-day the amendment on the table for the purpose of causing it to be printed, so that the purport of it might be better understood.

Mr. Buchanan said he still thought the inference drawn from the adoption of this resolution by the president was liable to censure. Now we are reminded that president had yet had no time to find cause for such course of action. We have but just now heard of the suspension of the territory, and surely at least thirty days ought to be allowed to the president during the summer. He added that the establishment of a military force would have been as direct a violation of the agreement with St John's Harry, as the occupancy of the territory by the British troops.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky said that he could not perceive any implication of censure in the resolution. Is a simple inquiry of the kind to be deemed improper and indicate censure? If said he the president is to be considered as sensitive, is nothing to be a bound to such a course as would prevent any interposition in the dispute? While we take care to guard the president against any dishonor imputation, let us not be unmindful of the sensibilities and the opinions and

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED.

Ship Nile, Lewis, Liverpool, Houston, Maspero & Co.
Brig Delphine, Pulley, Natchez, master.
Schr Sappho, Baker, Mobile, master.
Arab, Hopkins, Havana, D Bryan.
Experiment, Young, Rio Janeiro, Bryan, Stubbs & Co.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Popsine, Davidson, the Passes—towing towed to sea bark [illegible] and brig Ariadne, Hall, Rio Janeiro, Adrandes and Barque Alacrity, Leith, R. B. Cuba 26th inst. at 8 a.m.: a ship in the offing and crowded brig and schrs. in the river, passed down.

Tow boat Lion, Riddle, from the Passes—proceeded to gen ship ship Hero returned to town with ship Republican, barque Sarah and brig Velez. Left the Balize 24th inst. in the [illegible] nothing new off, brig Tensiga and schr. Hampden in the river.

Tow boat Phoenix, Ainslie, from N. Pass—proceeded to sea with ship Reunion, barque Tarquin, brig Amenia and schr. Belle, returned to town with ship Auburn, Barques Clarion, Maid of Orleans and Neptune, left N. E. bar 20th inst. at 10 a.m. no vessel in sight to the offing; ships Positive and Tiger off the W. bar, nothing of board.

Ship Republican, Wilson, from Havre, 24 hours—to P Laidlaw.

Ship Auburn, Durfee, from New York, 16th Jan.—to P Laidlaw.

Ship Adelphos, Hackstaff, 16 days from New York—to P Laidlaw. Capt. names of consignees, &c. previously published.

Barque Alacrity, (Br.) Fraser, from Greenock via Campeachy, (10 days from latter place)—to Holmes & Mills.

Barque Natchez, (new) Phoen. 23 days from Portland, (Me.)—to master.

Barque Sarah, Foster, 11 days from New York—to master.

Barque Clarion, Young, from Havana, 22d Jan.—to Rennie & Co.

Brig Velez, (Sp.) Lamenaga, 8 days from Havana—ballast—to master.

Steam packet Columbia, Windle, 48 hours from Galveston—to Smith & Voorhees.

Steamboat Hero, Day, from Mobile.

Steamboat Cinderella, Smith, from Fort Smith.

Steamboat Princess, Sandford, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Louisiana, Bassett, from Pittsburgh.

Steamboat Arabian, Houston, from Donaldsonville.

Steamboat Gen Wayne, Hughes, from Cincinnati.

MEMORANDA.

Steam packet Columbia, from Texas, and low boat Hornet, off Balize, passed up the river evening of 25th inst. Eastern mail boat Post. The Cat, some time ago, dismasted was called away, and in her stead low boat Agenoria, but she received damage in the bar and continues to grind. Her low boat was dismasted in the bar, and one of the vessels in tow of her was unfortunately lost. No loss of life.

H. H. McCormick, of New York, a mate, was lost overboard from ship Napoleon, 6th Dec. lat.

Brig Rosalind Bell, from Pensacola for Philadelphia, reports weather cold and river still full of ice; Ohio rising.

DISASTERS.

Cleared at New York for this port, Jan 11th, ship Star, Mallett.

The ship Mississippi, for this port, sailed from New York 11th inst.

Hence at Boston, Jan 11th, ship Carolina; 10th, brig Lucy.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 11th Jan, ship Proposition, Wise; brig Abby, Wormouth; 10th, ship Hibernia, Kelly.

Sailed from Kennebunk for this port, Jan 1st, the Howard.

Up at New York for this port, Jan 16th, ships St Mary, Foster; Israel, Hill; Hibernia, Eagers, &c; Louisville, Allen, &c.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Jan 22—Arriving Porpoise, Jordan; Nightingale, Stockton; Alexander, Wright; Rio Grande, Stockton; Rew, Boston; schrs Eliza Mazeppa, Cardenas; Rosalind, Jackson.

Sailing brig Catherine, Charleston.

21st Arr, brig Cora Hall, Barton; Sailed, brig Monica, Cassidy.

20th Arr, ship Charles, Boston; brigs McLellan, Bath; Ogdensburg, Savannah; Dunbar, do; Wiscasset, schr Ulysses, Marmaduke.

19th Arr, brigs Aloha, Charleston; Rival, Portland; Angelina, Bath; Lady Washington, Mobile; Triumph, Belfast; Sailed, brigs Sarah Ann Alley, Charleston; Enterprise, Providence; schr Emblem, Mobile.

18th Arr, brigs Caroline Rose, Norfolk; Uncle Sam, do; Richinger, Bristol; schrs Geneva, Mobile; Nonpareil, do; schrs Hudson, Norfolk; Monico San Salvador.

Sailed, schr Eagle, Savannah; Merchant, Norfolk; Harriet South, Norfolk.

Arr 17th, brig Eagle, Matanzas; N Orleans.

Sailed, ship Elizabeth, Mobile, brig Independence, Savannah.

At Havana for this port Jan 22, mosico San Pablo, Pla; schrs Fenosa, Montserrat; Hudson, Cliff; Sterling, Holbridge; Rio Thomas.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Republican—J Hewlett, E Hicks, J Tuckson, V Tex, Thomas, Peterson, fm rm, 69 steerage.

Per brigde Sarah—messrs T W Foster, Larour and O M Gow.

Per barque Clarion—J E Pilger and W McMillan.

Per schr Belle—Capt Fowler, J Bell, E Wers, Ac Kenbury, R Bemphill, J Ingram, Woodin, Aikon, R Cagney, V Bailey, Capt Fowler, Capt Fourtin and daughter.

Per steamboat Arabian—Col H Wilkins, Mrs Bayley, col H C Thibodeaux and lady, mrs Chipman, miss Bacon, & Br 3 in the cabin, 40 steerage.

Per steamboat Fitzhugh—Messrs McDonner, Phillips, Tuder, Clarke, Lipson, Irons, R Lewis, R Beche, A Beche, Ary Beche, Bergeron, Dugan, Malcolm, Crawford, Enders, J R Powell, A Good.

Per steamboat Princess—G Kelberg, L Pope, Dr J W Pender, Mrs Pope, Pope.

Per steamboat Gen Wayne from Cincinnati—107 bbls beans to Curtis & Rudolphs; 27 do pork to order; 20 do lard, 2 do do, 25 tubs bacon, 300 bbls flour, 5 do vinegar, 25 do whiskey, 52 do corn meal, Curtis & Rudolphs; 50 bbls beef, 2 do whiskey, and sundry stock, order on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Auburn—Grane & Miller; J Crane; M Tamer & co; C Fowler; B Rhodes & co; C Thorburn; J McCullough; Capt Fowler; Capt Hall; Capt Hall; Capt Fowler; Capt Hall; Labatt & co; E A Bridge; Van Wyck & co; Bell & Atwood; Mrs Mary A M Bailey; Wilson & Crosjean; J H Caldwell; J C Wagner & co; J Pollard & Brothers; Pollard & Brother; Pollard & co; J Pollard; Pollard & co; J Pollard; Pollard & co; J Pollard