NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

NEW-ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, JANY 16, 1843.

A regular meeting of the Clay Club will be held at the Clay Club Room, This (Monday) Evening, [illegible]

GEO. C. LAWRASON, }
W. F. DELAVIGNE. } Secretaries.

[illegible] Association, a separate notice, our readers have become sufficiently interested to be [illegible] to take in increased quantities we will there be double the due to day.

The third resolution reads thus:

Resolved, That the experience of the country has so frequently demonstrated the corrupting and ruinous nature of that great and cherished measure of federalism, a national bank—that its most sanguine friends now disclaim its advocacy and shrink from tendering it as an issue before the people, that existing facts and past history conclusively show that its re-establishment is still in fact the great aim of the federal whigs, even in all their struggles for power, through all their pretenses and under all their multiplied names.

The only striking feature in this article is, that the association could perceive that the re-establishment of the U. S. Bank is the great end and aim of a party whose designated federal whigs when they assert, actively "that its most sanguine friends now disclaim its advocacy." The federal whigs cannot therefore, be these "sanguine friends". The structure of resolution would imply, that the locofocos have been these friends in disguise, and that this article is a formal renunciation of that much of their ancient love—a sort of sacrificial surrender of a sanguine attachment as an oblation to the morals of society. Sensitive souls!

The 4th resolution is a sweeping denunciation of the Tyler exchequer, which we hand over to the tender mercies of the *Republican*.

The 5th resolves that the Sub-Treasury is the only national system for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the Government Revenues—a desirable effort to eliminate a corpse.

The 6th is as follows

"Resolved, That we utterly dissent from the [illegible] distributing yearly from the public treasury, among the several states, a large portion of the government revenues, to be applied at the pleasure of the [illegible] expenditure and collection, by taxes [illegible] of the great body of the people, to the purpose of increasing the income and capital of certain favored classes of citizens, which is the true nature and design of the federal system of distribution."

This resolution is aimed at the policy of refunding to the Statesthe money received by the General Government for land sales. The public domain is the property of the States; it belongs to them, and the General Government is the agent in the disposal of them. With the exception of the land conferred in the cession of Louisiana the General Government acquired no other public lands by virtue of cession from the states—the State of Virginia having granted to the U. States, the portion of them, which constitute the new States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, [illegible]. The Virginia deed of session expressly declares that the land [illegible] shall be held as a "common" for the use and benefit of such of the States as have become or shall become members of the confederacy or federal alliance of the States."

The money accruing from the sales of public lands in the cession was derived through this title is clearly a common fund belonging to the States, and it is for them to say whether it shall be used by the General Government or paid over to them. The exigencies of the federal members of the confederacy require this fund to be paid to them to enable them to relieve their citizens from increased taxation. The States have surrendered to the National Government the right to collect import duties, and now that the distribution act has been repealed, the only methods left them to obtain money to meet the immense obligations that are accumulating upon them, is direct taxation, the most onerous and odious mode of raising revenue. While the credit of the States is utterly prostrate, and they are reduced to a single resort for replenishing exhausted treasuries, the money distributed from the land sales would be a great relief—and it is the flown money too—raised by the sale of their property—certainly they have a right to claim that portion of it, received by the General Government for the sale of the lands ceded by Virginia, and we have never heard it intimated that there will or ought to be two policies of action in reference to the land acquired by purchase or deed of cession.

We do not pretend to guess at the meaning of the association when it asserts that the policy of distribution is intended to increase the "income and capital of certain favored classes". We have always thought that the States knew as well what to do with their own money as the General Government did. The favored classes in this act, are the States themselves, whose Legislatures would apply the money to the advantage of their constituents.

THE LATE GEORGE B. OGDEN.—On Saturday last we expressed the opinion that the late [illegible] the Canal Bank could not have been drowned.—We annex the statement of the Physicians who made the post-mortem examination of the body, which corroborates the views then given. Besides the circumstances upon which we predicated our article on Saturday last, and the certificate appended, there are others that confirm the belief that Mr. Ogden, came to his death by foul means. He was seen at entire the Carrollton Avenue at Carrollton; but the laborers who worked upon the other end of the road, will swear that he did not get to the end of the shell-road that day. He was a good rider and a good swimmer, and could scarcely have been thrown from his horse into the Canal and there drowned. Capt. Harper and Capt. Cass's dragged the Canal, thoroughly, with rakes, grappling-irons and nets; he must therefore have been put into the canal after it had been thus minutely examined. The hat of Mr. Ogden has not yet been found. The physicians who examined the body make the following statement:

We certify, that on this day we made a minute, careful and elaborate anatomical examination of the body of George B. Ogden, deceased. Our investigation has convinced us that Mr. Ogden did not die from drowning. First, Because the external appearance of the body presents none of the usual signs of asphyxia from drowning. Second, because the internal organs were in a healthy state, and there was no evidence of apoplexy or other organic disease. Third, because the stomach contained no water, although if Mr. Ogden had attempted to breathe under water, the stomach of a drowned person are usually distended with water. Mr. Ogden's stomach was flaccid, and though large, contained only two ounces of pasty substance. Fourth, because the lungs of drowned persons are not collapsed, they are bulky, impregnated with dark blood, and have on their surface the wind pipe are generally filled with a frothy fluid and with water. Mr. Ogden's lungs were of a pink hue, the air-tubes and wind pipe were empty, the lungs were collapsed and easily inflated. Lungs are not readily found in the wind pipe of the surface, and they are not condemn our suspicions water. The right cavities of the heart in a drowned person are usually filled with dark colored blood, the right cavities in Mr. Ogden's heart did not contain any blood, the left cavities full (two drams) no blood. Mr. Ogden's brain was in a healthy, healthy condition, the brain of a person drowned is generally congested with blood.

THOS. M. HUNT, M. D.
JOHN FORSYTH, M. D.
W. PRESTON, M. D.
J. C. LAKANAL, M. D.

New Orleans, January 14, 1840.

It will be seen that Miss CLARENDON purposes giving an entertainment at the St. Charles Exchange, to-morrow evening, to consist of reading from various poets and recitations from dramatic authors.

NEW ST. CHARLES.—Messrs. Ludlow & Smith's new Theatre is nearly completed, and will be opened on Wednesday evening. It is one of the neatest and most commodious Theatrical establishments we have ever seen, and its arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of the spectators are unsurpassed. We understand that the company engaged embraces a large amount of talent, and the public may be assured from past experience, that the lessees will use every exertion to render the New St. Charles worthy of its patronage.

☞ The Natchitoches Reporter says—Two slaves belonging to the succession of Onezime St. Andre, were condemned to be hung on the 16th instant, for the murder of their master. They were tried on Monday last, by the Parish Judge and a jury of freeholders.

A Vote for the Presidency was taken on board the steamboat *Louisiana* on her passage from Tombigbee to Mobile. The subjoined was as follows:

Henry Clay,	[illegible]
John C. Calhoun,	[illegible]
Martin Van Buren,	[illegible]

FATAL RENCONTRE.—Col. Benton Hepburn, of Columbus, Ga., was shot through the heart with a pistol ball, by Gen. Dan'l McDougald, on the 5th inst. The parties were alone at the time, and the circumstances of the affair have not transpired.

Congressional Correspondence of the Bee.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1843.

In the Senate to-day, the only business was unimportant. Mr. Walker revived the controversy of yesterday's conversation on his part as to his recollection of the question between Mr. Benton and Mr. Rives, concerning the purpose for which Mr. Benton introduced Mr. Jefferson's old French map in the discussion on the treaty in secret session last August. This he dwelt on, for upwards of an hour, and Mr. Rives took up the matter as fresh as ever, and continued it till the clock interposed at half-past 5 o'clock, and said the whole thing was out of order. It was so dropped and the Senate went into executive session.

In the House of Representatives, scarcely anything but discussion upon Gen. Jackson's fine and the position of the Tyler administration, was done. The latter subject, as usual, was debated on the question with which it had nothing to do, namely, the repeal of the bankrupt act. The principal speakers were Mr. Gordon, Mr. Brown and Mr. McKean. No action, what ever was made on the pending question. At half-past 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1843.

In the Senate to day, a bill for the relief of persons thrown by the late adjustment of the Texas boundary line, out of the jurisdiction of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, and allowing them to bring back their property within the boundary of the United States, with all the rights of citizenship before enjoyed, was taken up as in committee of the whole, debated for upwards of an hour, and then reported back without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A bill for the relief of claimants to property on board the Comet and Emporium lost at Nassau, N. P., was taken up and passed, enabling them to make the payment to the claimants of $7,965, a balance of the indemnity paid by the British Government for them, which could not be drawn from the treasury without this special act. Mr. Conrad's bill for the relief of the Post Master of New Orleans, to enable him to keep $600 out of the box rent, to make good his deficiency of salary (a bill) was next taken up and explained by Mr. Conrad. It was opposed by Messrs. King and Tappan, but pushed to the sole for engrossment by Mr. Conrad. A question, however, not being present, no question was taken, and the Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bowen made another unsuccessful attempt to pass his resolution calling for the bill to be reported refunding General Jackson's fine. Much time was lost in discussing the point of suspending the rules. Mr. Everett also made an unsuccessful attempt to get up his bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act. The House seemed determined to keep to the regulation of devoting Friday and Saturday to private and local bills; so the remainder of the day's sitting was occupied in that way. At 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

It can hardly be said, that either House has yet set to work in earnest to despatch the real business of the session. Probably not a week, both will set about putting their Houses in order for the last days of the 27th Congress.

Gen. McDuffie, the new senator from South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Preston, has been occupying his seat since Monday. He has all the appearance of one not long for this world.

GEN. PARRO.—The letter of our Vera Cruz correspondent, which we published on Friday morning contained a paragraph reflecting upon the motives which induced Gen. Barro to join the party of Santa Ana. A number of persons, who know Gen. Barro, have assured us that our correspondent must have been in error in supposing that he had been bought over to the President's interest by a bribe of $30,000, as the character of the General is that of an honorable and high-minded man.

U. States sloop of war *Ontario* arrived in port last evening, in 5 days from Pensacola.

List of officers on board sloop of war Ontario.—V. M. Randolph Esq., commander.

Rowe, 1st Lieutenant, Cook, 2d Lieut., E. Johnson, 3d Lieut. W. Reid, Acting Master; J. D. Todd, Passed Midshipman, Francis Turner, J. D. Talbaferro, Assistant Surgeon, [illegible] Purser—P. Walpot, Mr. Bernby, Gunner, D. Briggs, J. Wingheard.

Mr. George Vandenhoff from the Covent Garden Theatre London, arrived yesterday evening in the packet ship Gaston from New York.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—This body convened on the 4th P. W. Dana, loco, was chosen president of the senate, against Josiah Quincy, whig, by a vote of 12 to 9. In the house, there had been no ballots for speaker without success. Luther Cushman, whig, was elected clerk on the first ballot, by a vote of 176 to 173.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Twenty-one counties give 3,500 majority to Crawford, the whig candidate for congress. Whig gain since last October 2,056 votes. Crawford is almost certainly elected.

The Supreme Court of the United States was to meet at Washington on the 9th inst. Several of the judges had already spoken.

THAT EARTHQUAKE WORTH A COLLOQUY.—On the 4th, a little after nine o'clock at night.

☞ A letter from Nassau, N. P., published in the U. S. Gazette, gives the following particulars of the wreck of the ship *Trenton*.

Ship Trenton.—The New Orleans packet ship Trenton, Captain Burnet, from New York, bound to New Orleans, was lost on the night of the 2d Dec., five days from New York bright, on the eastern end of Mangrove Wat Key, near Green Key, and became at once a total wreck. At nine o'clock the next morning the passengers, cabin and steerage, were taken off by the wreckers, with a great deal of difficulty. The cargo was in part saved, in a damaged state. The rigging and sails were almost entirely destroyed by the surf and rocks. The passengers only saved a part of their baggage, but all in a wretched state. The hull was set fire to and burned down to a point, in order to save some goods in the hold. The gross sale of goods saved amounted to about $14,000, and seventy-eight per cent. was allowed for salvage.

The passengers have chartered the British brig Mary Ann, for New Orleans, and would leave about the 23d of December.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Friday evening, a gentleman named O-Bourne, boarding in a house in Conti-street, was robbed of between six and seven hundred dollars in specie. This was collected in the following manner: A young man, who had only been in the house one or two, was suddenly taken with a fit of sickness, and in order that he could be conveniently attended on the landlady put her sister in the same room with Mr. Osborne. Here he remained all day, but in the evening when the lodger returned, to our three trunks were found broken open, the invalid gone, and the above amount taken from Mr. Osborne. The Second Municipality police, however soon got upon the sick gentleman's track, and on the same evening he was safely lodged in jail.—Yesterday morning he was before Recorder Baldwin, who bound him over in the sum of $1,000, to appear at the Criminal Court.—*Picayune.*

Correspondence of the Mercury.

KEY WEST, Jan 3.

The brig Isabella, Capt. Wells, sailed from Marathon bound to New Orleans. With a cargo of wines, left here on the 21st ultimo, having put ashore a few days before in sight of this place. She was received by wreckers, who took on board at Chicago. Her bottom is represented to be much injured, and she is now being discharged in parts of the volume.

The English brig Herald was lost a few days ago at Cocoas Cays. She was from Vera Cruz, for England, with a cargo of 250 tons Mexican copper coin, and a few bales jalap. The wreckers succeeded in getting her off, but finding it necessary to go into the gulf in order to bring her to this place she sank, carrying with her about fifteen tons of the copper which was retained as ballast. The persons on board made a narrow escape with their lives. Captain John Walker, master of the wrecking sloop Key West, displayed great credit in saving cargo, and afterwards the lives of the crew. The vessel was laden nearly to the gunwales, but notwithstanding which, so soon as a [illegible] of distress was made from the brig, then about [illegible] in the gulf, and blowing a gale with very heavy sea on, and the wind directly on the [illegible], he did not hesitate to proceed immediately to her assistance, at the imminent risk of his vessel, the valuable cargo on board, and the lives of the crew.—*Charleston Mercury.*

LEGISLATURE.—We have received the Message of the Governor of the State to the Legislature, delivered on the 4th instant. He gives the amount of the funded debt of the State at $37,957,788 24, and says it can become the imperative duty of the Legislature to make provision, as well for its payment, (the interest due on the 1st August last), as for the payment of the interest falling due on the first of February and August next, without, however, suggesting the means by which it should be done. It is a cause for gratifying the fact that the receipts for tolls on the public works exceed the expenses by $530,452 76, which has, we presume, been absorbed by domestic creditors.—*New-York Courier.*

[COMMERCIAL.]

The report, published in the Picayune of yesterday by the four physicians who were called upon to examine the remains of the late George B. Ogden, is fully from being satisfactory to the medical profession or the public generally.

We are told, that, in the opinion of the gentlemen who made this "minute, careful and elaborate anatomical examination," that Mr. Ogden did not die from drowning; but, no effort whatever is made to inform the public of what was the cause of his death. No symptoms are discovered indicating any other cause of death—at least the gentlemen of the committee do not tell us of any.

He was not murdered by robbers, that is certain, for his money and jewels were found upon his person.

He was not murdered at all, for it is not possible that his life could have been taken by violence, without the leaving of any traces of violence upon his person.

We are still of opinion that he was *accidentally* drowned, the learned anatomists to the contrary notwithstanding.

The opinion of Dr. Ker, whose experience as physician of the Coroner's inquests embraces a period of at least fifteen years, and who in the course of that time has examined the bodies of at least five hundred drowned persons, is of the same opinion. His opinion is as follows:

"The best evidence of drowning is the presence of water in the lungs, and the presence of froth in the air passages, and the distension of the lungs with air. Water in the stomach is not a sure sign of drowning, as it may be swallowed after death. The appearances of the body are very different in drowning from those in other modes of death. The face is generally swollen and of a purple colour, the eyes are generally closed, the tongue is generally protruded, the mouth is closed, the hands are generally closed, the feet are generally turned inwards, the skin is wrinkled, the hair is matted, the nails are blue, the body is covered with a cold sweat, and the penis is generally erect