NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGINE
42 N. Chartres-street.

TERMS IN CONSISTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1839.

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

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The elections of the preceding summer and autumn were with the single exception of the State of New York disastrous to the interests of the whig party—Local schemes in some states, and universal apathy in others prepared the way for defeat. Our opponents with the usual sagacity of party tact, profited by every point of advantage, and by dint of unparalleled exertions active and complete organisation and the lavish employment of every appliance and accessory calculated either to confirm the wavering, unhinge the fickle, or reclaim the recreant, they succeeded, not only in maintaining their ground, but in positively redeemed and recovering states which reasonable men had supposed irregarably lost to the administration. At the period immediately prior to the New York elections, it is indubitable that of the 26 states represented from the states of Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, South Carolina, Georgia and Pennsylvania the Van Buren party had an affirming majority, and nothing but the indomitable firmness and undivided unanimity of the whigs and conservatives in the empire state, preserved the opposition from being thrown into a lean and pitiable minority. Had their firmness been less persevering, or had they failed entirely to equalize the congressional delegation of New York, the loco-focos would have had a positive majority and the whigs might have thrown down their arms in despair, and resigned the hope of a legislative struggle until time and further developements should have tested the delusions of pseudo-democracy.—Despite for the opposition the torrent of loco-foco influence was firmly breasted and boldly turned aside by the incomparable resolution of the New York whigs, and their drooping hopes and waning confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people were speedily revived. The empire state was invoked to arrest the further progress of radicalism, and promptly and efficiently did she respond to the call.

It appears that in the preceding year elections were held in 15 states: viz—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan and Arkansas. One hundred and seven members of congress were to have been chosen in the above mentioned states, but in consequence of the failure to elect a member from the fourth district in Massachusetts, but 146 have been chosen. Those giving the loco-foco Mr. Casey of Illinois, in their claim as a Van Burenite, the proportion of 70 V. B. to 76 (W.) The seat of Mr. Stewart from Illinois will doubtless be contested, and most of the legality of the election of six whigs from Illinois will be brought before the house of representatives. How these mooted points will be determined, it is exceedingly difficult to conjecture. Be it, however, as it may, we deduce our conclusions from the returns published by the election judges, and the certificates in possession of the elected candidates by which, we are intimated, the delegation is divided into 70 administration and 76 opposition.

In the course of the spring, summer and autumn of present year congressional elections are to take place in the following states: viz—New Hampshire, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Rhode Island Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. In these states, taken in the aggregate, the elections of 1836 gave the whigs a majority—not more than two or three. New several of these states particular circumstances and opinions offer the whigs advantages which they never before enjoyed. To illustrate: Connecticut, before the contest for governor last April, went for the administration, has altered her election of members of congress, from general to district districts. In 1836, the whole delegation was composed of locofocos. It is, therefore, evident of the whigs elect a single member, it is gained. A tolerably accurate knowledge of the public opinion in Connecticut justifies the belief that the whigs will carry at least three out of the congressional districts. Indeed were we to trust to the confident declarations of the Boston Atlas, we could give the locofocos but a single member. Again in Virginia the conservative feeling is rapidly strengthening, and insensibly assimilating with whig principles. Some of the most distinguished seceders from the administration on its financial project, are hesitate practically to co-operate with the whigs. In several of the closely balanced districts the influence of the whig conservatives will cause the scale to preponderate in our favor. The position assumed by Mr. Rives must prove eminently beneficial to the whig cause, and the effect of this position on the minds of the doubtful, will almost certainly add a dozen members to the whig portion of the delegation from the old dominion.

We take it for granted, that in the other states there will be few changes in the proportion of whigs and Van Buren men now representing them. Pennsylvania, it is true, are making in Tennessee, to be a hot-bed—a focus—and sow the seeds of victory at the next elections, but there is no reason to believe that the sentiments of this state will be at all affected by the insidious attempts of speaker Polk and his political retainers. We know judge White to be, in all question, the most popular politician in Tennessee, and he supports the whig candidates with energy and ability that will scarcely fail to come out victorious.

Mr. Clayton will make a second ascent from the enclosure of the gas works to-morrow. His ascension on Wednesday was very beautiful, and was enjoyed by thousands who did not contribute to the expense of the undertaking, or remuneration of the fearless aeronaut. We hope that the outside spectators to-morrow, will not bear so overwhelming a proportion to the inside, as upon that occasion.

A MISTAKE.—Tuesday's Bulletin contains an article entitled "awful news from Guadaloupe—upwards of four thousand persons killed by the earthquake." The intelligence given in the paragraph we feel authorized to pronounce *entirely incorrect*. We have Guadaloupe papers to the 23d January, and not a syllable of this disastrous event is to be found in them. The earthquake at Martinique occurred on the 11th and if it extended to the neighboring islands, its effects must have been felt long before the 23d.

THE N. Y. MIRROR.—The number of this varied and delightful journal for the 16th February, contains a beautiful engraving representing a view of the celebrated Looking mountain, near the head waters of the Mississippi. The landscape is remarkably impressive and rich in natural beauties. It is from the pencil of Mr. Henry Jordan, an artist of considerable merit.—He has limned the principal features of the scene with striking fidelity, and has delineated with consummate delicacy, the animate and inanimate objects which diversify it.

Mr. James of the Post office, is the agent for the Mirror.

N. Y. LITERARY GAZETTE.—This is a weekly journal published in N. Y., and devoted, as its name implies to the discursive pursuits of elegant literature.—It contains much able and interesting matter, and appears to be conducted by gentlemen eminently qualified for the task.

U. S. SENATE.—The seats of the following members become vacant in 1841:—

Bedford Brown, of North Carolina.	
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.	
Thomas Clayton, of Delaware.	
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.	
John Davis, of Massachusetts.	
Henry Hubbard, of New Hampshire.	
William R. King, of Alabama.	
Wilson Lumpkin, of Georgia.	
Nehemiah R. Knight, of Rhode Island.	
William H. Roane, of Virginia.	
Robert C. Nicholas, of Louisiana.	
John M. Robinson, of Illinois.	
John Ruggles, of Maine.	
Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi.	
Garret D. Wall, of New-Jersey.	
Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.	

Eighteen in all. Of these there are two here-faced, five whigs, and one sub-treasury nullifier. How many of the former will be re-elected? Neither the recusant democrat from N. C., nor he from Illinois, nor Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, nor yet senator Walker of Miss. As to Colonel Nicholas of our own state, we apprehend that he stands no more chance of re-election than his Lieut Woodbury of being cleared of the imputation of fraudulent connivance with defaulting office holders.

To judge by the signs of the times, the auspicious period of sensational purgation is not far distant.

To the Editors of the Bee.

The Courier and the Louisianian are both sent on the subject of the resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce relative to the express mail. The writer in the Courier, whom I presume is one of the few members of the Chamber that opposed the resolutions, gives a very unfair and disingenuous view of the subject.

The meeting was the most numerous that the chamber had ever held since its organization; and the resolutions were adopted with great unanimity, very few members voting in the negative. The vote alluded to by the writer in the Courier was on the preliminary question of postponing the subject until next meeting, in order to afford the member who made the motion an opportunity of introducing a substitute, and on this question only seventeen voted to postpone; most of whom subsequently voted in favor of the preamble and resolutions, all which were well known to the writer in the Courier, but it did not suit his purpose to state it.

And what are the resolutions adopted by the Chamber? simply that as the regular time for transmitting the express mail between New Orleans and New York is now nine days, that the charter recommended it should be discontinued, provided the ordinary mail can be carried in ten days, or in other words, that the chamber do not think that a difference of one day is an object worthy of twice paying the great expense to the department of carrying two instead of one mail, and the chamber further say that unless the express mail can be regularly delivered, in the present contracted time, they would still recommend a discontinuance of it, even if the present difference of two days between it and the ordinary mail.

And I fully believe that in the commercial community of New-Orleans, nine out of ten if not a much larger proportion, will concur in opinion with the chamber.

The service of the Express mail has never been regular, and for the last three or four months it has been a constant and gross imposition, by exacting an extraordinary rate of postage for services it has not performed, and as the post master general has of his own accord abolished it on more than two-thirds of the route and increased the time two days between New-York and New-Orleans, the present is a fair up as the small portion that remains the better, and let the exclusive attention of the department be given to expediting the ordinary mail, which, with little exertion can be forwarded in as little time as the Express now requires.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 1, 1839.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the rules were suspended in order to take up a bill for the encouragement of the fisheries of Gloucester, which was then passed.

The rules were then suspended, for order to take up the bill to amend the charter of Jackson Rail Road and Banking Company. This bill appropriates $1000 for the purpose of removing a bar at the mouth of bayou Vocanillion, and $2000 to clear the Wade's creek, in the parish of East Baton Rouge. Also, $2000 for the other road leading from Baton Rouge to Bayou Sara, and $2000 to clear the Little River bed to Monroe. The bill was passed.

Mr. Pugh moved to recommit the rule which was pending on the passing of the Natchez Rail road bill. The motion was lost by a vote of 38 to 53.

Mr. Pugh tabled a resolution of the House to take up the bill to enable the inhabitants residing near bayou [illegible], and the Grand Bayou, to make a road from that bayous to the Lafourche. By an additional section, there is $20000 appropriated to the order of the parish of St. Charles, to be expended out of a bayou in that parish, and by another additional section $20000 is paid to the parish jury of East Baton Rouge, for the improvement of a road leading from the town of Baton Rouge to Bayou [illegible]. In this form the bill was passed by 50 to 48, and the title was amended accordingly.

Mr. Lewis moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the resolution granting leave of absence to Mr. Bailey Hostie and others. The resolution then being under consideration, the amendment by inserting *four months*, instead of *fourteen*, was then adopted, and in the end, adopted by a vote of 41 to 18. The bill then proposed an additional resolution, which gave rise to considerable debate, on the question whether an additional resolution could be adopted.—Mr K. maintained that he was in order, and contended that the preamble had not been adopted. Mr Davidson and others, to the contrary, argued that the question had not been adopted, and that, even if it had been adopted, it was not an additional resolution, there being no *recess* in the resolution, and not call for a *second*, *another*, *another*.

The chair, after a long debate, in the course of which the chair was called to the position assuming by Mr. Rather, Mr. Bailey, decided from the decision of the chair, and the vote thereon, and overruled the decision of the chair, and the question was put, and the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 59. Shortly after, a motion was made to reconsider the vote, and reconsider the vote, and the question was put, and the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 61. Mr. Rather then offered the resolution which was read the secretary of the senate, and the resolution was adopted by the vote of the chair, and the resolution was made by Mr. Davidson, to lay the resolution on the table, that