THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

Things to be remembered at the Polls.

Remember, that Edward D. White voted in favor of a law, calculated to bring distress and ruin upon the great flourishing interest of our State.

Remember, that we sent him to Congress to advocate our rights, and to represent our wants.

Remember, that he sold the one and mocked at the other.

REMEMBER, that John B. Dawson was raised among us—that we have grown up together, from a dependent province to an independent State—that he never received the confidence of his fellow-citizens—in short, that he has ever been respected as a gentleman, loved as a man, and honored as a judge.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT
H. MARIGNY.

For Congress:—1st District, CH. GAYARRE
" 2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
" 3d " J. WALKER.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. J. Mercier as a candidate for alderman of the 8th ward.

The barrenness of the packets received by the arrest mails, suggest a ready apology for the uninteresting character of this day's paper.

Our dates from Washington are only to the 25th. The senate was still occupied in discussing the propriety of suffering the president's protest to be entered upon the journals; the language used by the dominant faction in that body upon the subject continued to be of a very intemperate and exceptionable character, and in no wise depresses to apprehensions which every patriot must feel for the result of their unauthorized proceedings. The house of representatives were doing nothing, waiting only the good pleasure of the senate for an adjournment. We think the farce has gone far enough, and that the time has arrived when the majesty of the people should be asserted.

The recognized leader of the opposition in New-York, it is said, is James Watson Webb, of $32,000 notoriety. It will be seen from the following paragraph which we find in the New-York Evening Post, that this political rapscallion has been venting his spleen in the spirit which characterize his party, upon the naturalized Irishmen in that city. The statement as originally published in the Post, was boldly denied by him: but it will be observed that the charge is now made in a form which will render all his impudence and tack to get over it of no avail. Will the Irishmen in the city lend their aid to men of similar views to this Webb?

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A statement, which appeared in this paper a few days since in relation to the language used by a notorious individual of the Bank party during the late election having been impudently denied by the Courier, we publish below a letter from the gentleman who originally furnished us with the information. From a respect to decency he has left out the oaths with which the ferocious expression of a deadly and murderous intention against the naturalized Irish was garnished. We leave the matter where it is laid by our correspondent, who is a man of respectability and unimpeachable veracity, whose name is left with us and who is ready to make affidavit to the facts he has stated.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Gentlemen:—Having, while in company with several gentlemen, and in the hearing of one of the Editors of the Evening Post, incidentally repeated certain expressions used by Mr. Webb of the Courier and Enquirer in my presence, while I was in command of the force stationed at the Exchange on the night of the third day of the election, and which expressions I presume gave rise to an article published in the Evening Post; and perceiving by the morning's Courier, that the assertions referred to are in part denied, I feel called upon to state what language was used by Mr. Webb on that occasion. To the best of my recollection, Mr. Webb expressed a regret that the ordering out of the militia prevented him from having the gratification of shooting four or five hundred Irishmen; and further observed that it would have a moral effect upon the community. The language was used by Mr. Webb in the presence of several gentlemen on duty, who I have no doubt will remember their remarkable expressions. The purport of Mr. Webb's language was interrupted by me merely with the view to exhibit the spirit which seemed to prevail with some personal regard to the rights of the Sixth Ward. I am, &c.

The following from the Richmond Enquirer, shows a gratifying result, so far as the Virginia election is given. Mr. Ritchie's estimate, we have no doubt, may be implicitly relied on.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

In the Senate, Fontaine is chosen in the room of the late Gen. Hall—so that we will have the Administration majority of 2.

The friends of the Administration have lost but two votes—Caroline, by mismanagement, and Kanawha—and they have gained 11 votes (counting Nottoway) in the Legislature—making 13 clear votes, in 10 counties.

The prospects cheering! The result is in the hands of the People. Then, to the polls!

The New York Star suggests to congress the expediency of passing a law appropriating 160 acres of the public lands in the territories, to each Pole desirous of emigrating, and some provision for temporary subsistence. It is for liberty that they have been exiled, and it was for free government that they risked their lives, and it is the free who ought to receive them and endeavor to ameliorate their condition.

A tragedy which has proved successful on representation has been produced at Pittsburgh. It is from the pen of Miss Julia Ann Enda. The scene is laid in the days of Spanish life. It bears the imposing title of "Santiago, or the Tyrant's Revenge."

Mr Field performs Hamlet and sylvester Daggerwood for his benefit this evening. Mr Field is a young man, independent of his histrionic powers, which are far above the locality, of talent and worth. It is to be hoped the high character will not be overlooked on this occasion.

For the Bee.

Whilst New Orleans may fairly boast of her many wholesome municipal regulations, the frequency of infractions against the enactments they contain is not unfrequently a subject of loud and just complaint.—Among the ordinances of the City Council, there are two, some of whose prohibitions are so openly and audaciously violated, that they can hardly be considered in any other light than a mere dead letter in the Statute book.

These are, first, "an article relative to hawkers and peddlers within the limits of the city," and 2d, other purposes; and secondly, "an ordinance for the regulation of stall-keepers, hawkers and peddlers, and for other purposes".—By the first article of the first recited of these ordinances, with certain exceptions, it is expressly forbidden to hawk and expose for sale on the levee or any other places than those fixed by the proper authorities, in the limits of the city of New Orleans, produce, merchandize, provisions or other articles whatever". The 15th section of the last quoted ordinance makes it unlawful "to retail on tables, stalls, or on the ground, any merchandize or produce on the levees in front of the city and faubourgs," except certain persons.

Now, Mr. Editor, any one who takes any interest in the matter may have the fullest proof of the utter disregard habitually paid to these enactments, by passing himself at the foot of the lower fruit market, more particularly on a Sunday, where his eye will be met by almost every variety of merchandize and produce belonging to the prohibited articles, spread over a large extent of ground, and thus exposed for sale, as if in very mockery of the constituted authorities. Surely, Mr Editor, these things ought not so to be, since, in consequence of the permission of them, besides the evil example arising from the violation of law and order, great injustice is done to private individuals. The undersigned must necessarily be prejudiced in their callings, by the indulgence granted to these violaters of the law, it being obvious, that these persons, by reason of their exemption from taxation and stand rent, can well afford to vend their commodities at a much lower price than they can do, who are subject to the burthen of both.

We trust, Mr. Editor, that these matters will be better attended to in future, that the ordinances in question will be strictly enforced, and that we shall no longer have cause to complain of the injury we suffer from the cause above specified.

SEVERAL TRADERS.

THE POLES.—The grand jury of the U. S. court very generously gave all their fees to the exile Poles, amounting to some 30 or 40 dollars.—N. Y. Star.

ALARM.—The Philadelphia Herald is alarmed at the fact that the people have discovered that a union has taken place between the Nationals and Nullifiers. The editor finds that Nullification is not likely to take with the people as readily as was calculated upon; and is alarmed for the fate of the Pie-bald-whig-party.—Balt. Rep.

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE ARISTOCRACY AGAINST ADOPTED CITIZENS AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

To what lengths are the attacks on all those who will not bow down before Mammon, to be carried—what rights or privileges are to be preserved to the industrious and patriotic, who happen to be poor—what fellowship is extended to the exile of other lands, driven by the tyranny of the rich and noble to the hospitable shores of America? Are the sons of Green Erin to be denounced and driven from the polls, because they were born in Ireland? Are the hardy mechanics, who earn their wages by honest toil, to be attacked, because they are poor? Are those who vote for Andrew Jackson, and against the Bank, to be proscribed, and slandered, by subservient presses? Look at the following extracts from a letter, relative to the New-York elections, in the Boston Courier, an organ of the "great money monopoly," and say, whether such language in regard to American citizens and their rights, is to be tolerated in a land not yet reduced to the vassalage of a corrupt and purse-proud aristocracy.

From the Boston Courier of April 14.

I have been looking at the polls in the different wards, and can aver that the violence has commenced with the Jackson party, who attempted to deter their opponents from voting, but for the credit of my country, I am glad to say, it has been carried on by gangs of dirty, bullying Irish, who have been worked up to a pitch of excitement which their leaders cannot control.

* * * *

Alas, and has it come to this! that American citizens are to be held in terror of their lives, if they approach the polls to vote against the favorites of the scum of England's very sink of corrup, on?

* * * *

What a glorious triumph for despotic principles—what a splendid result of our hasty trial of universal suffrage!—The election in the City of New-York, on which depends the character, perhaps, of our national administration, managed by mere party intrigue, INFLUENCED BY FRAUD, AND ABSOLUTELY CONTROLLED BY A BRUTAL AND FANATIC HORDE OF WILD IRISH, ENROLLED AMONG THE NATIVE BORN CITIZENS, for the sole purpose of advancing the interests of the party, base enough to ad ress itself to their prejudices or their passions!. It would be no consolation to reflect that the majority will decide [such a majority!] even could one do so; but there is no denying or concealing the fact, that persons of fear has kept many from the polls, and that no dependance can be placed on the result; for an intelligent, peaceful, and orderly majority are baffled and beaten by an ignorant, infuriate and unprincipled minority.

* * * *

Unprincipled politicians will ever have the advantage, WHEN UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PREVAILS—AND WE MUST BE RULED BY THE MOB IN LARGE CITIES, FOR EVERY NUMEROUS POPULATION MUST HAVE ITS HEWERS OF WOOD, AND DRAWERS OF WATER, AND UNFORTUNATELY THEY FOR CENTURIES TO COME MUST BE MERE MORAL HELOTS.

* * * *

On the whole, this election has disgusted me with Democracy. I came here to see the people in the full exercise of the glorious universal suffrage; I have seen it, and go away a disunionist. Yes! though but a few years ago, I would have branded him with the name of miscreant and traitor, who should have talked of disunion, I now say, and say it after full reflection, that the sooner New-England cuts herself off from the corrupt and corrupting body politic, the better. Look at the majority of the population of New-York—look at that of Pennsylvania—consider the state of the people in the valley of the Mississippi—reflect on the condition of the majority at the South—bear in mind that they are not advancing in intelligence, and tell me, whether it behooves the intelligent and virtuous freemen of New-England, to be longer a member—a dependent member of a body politic so hopelessly corrupt.

The Irish have been triumphant, for two days: this afternoon and evening they have been evidently daunted by the firm and indignant attitude assumed by the Americans: instead of running at the first shout of a mob, men now clench their fists, or grasp their clubs and stand firm; and when any scuffle takes place, you may hear—"arrah! now will ye be aisy!" as an Irishman picks himself up from the ground, and staggers off from the encounter with a Yankee."

A Wise Bank Broke—owing to the removal of the deposits.—The Philadelphia Herald of yesterday states that Captain Taylor, of the sloop Union, from Alexandria, bound to Philadelphia, reports that the bank of the Upper level of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal gave away on Saturday morning about 3 o'clock, and that nearly all the water had run out, which had rendered the canal impassable. The Union will be compelled to come round by sea

From the Louisiana Democrat.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 26th April, with all the assumed gravity of the party to which its editor belongs, and knows so well how to imitate, attacks General Dawson and arraigns him before the people, as no dog of a retinue deserves of Nullification. The impudence of this charge, after the events of the last fifteen months, can only be equalled by the known modesty of that party which can be accounted for on no other ground than by the profession of that fundamental principle on which that party has ever acted, to wit: that the end justifies the means. St Paul tells us that we shall not do evil that good may come; but this moral precept forms no part of the system of ethics of that party to which the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser belongs. We send impudence—and by what other name can we call it. It is strange that men in so short a time should forget facts, and substitute in their place the wild vagaries of a prejudiced and jaundiced mind. Did not the editor recollect, or was it convenient to forget, that Gen. Dawson was the chairman of a public meeting at St Francisville, that approved and sanctioned the principles of President Jackson's Proclamation, of just and the course he had adopted to put down nullification? Gen Dawson opposed the principles of the Proclamation, and the course of Jackson in putting down Nullification, and we have the authority of that paper for saying that Gen Dawson was severely censured because of Jackson's conduct in these matters, whether it is consistent with those principles of Democracy which are contained in the Virginia Resolutions of 98 and 99, and which are only, practised by that party in power, we leave it for that party to say. But for consistency—But it is useless to argue with men who have no principles. Gen. Dawson is the choice of a majority of the Democracy of the State—that majority is composed of men who have fought battles for their country, and who have shed their blood in defence of the liberties of the country—that majority has twice elevated Andrew Jackson to the Presidency—that majority has twice elected Gen. Dawson to the Senate of the United States—that majority has twice elected Gen. Dawson to the Senate of the United States—that majority has twice elected Gen. Dawson to the Senate of the United States