

# THE BEE.

DETROIT MICHIGAN DAILY  
BY JAMES M. MAYOR.  
OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

THE UNION must be preserved!  
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1863.

At the election which took place yesterday evening for alderman of the 3d district, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. A. Graille, Dr. Thomas has obtained 10 votes of 25, being lost.

The Protein maneuvered by Alderman Caldwell to acquire maximum popularity and his election to the city council, and his shift to secure his own private interests under the semblance of public advantages, has often forced a severe smile from others as well as ourselves; and many of them were coined for future reference.

But if this is not effected, and the Nashville railroad company insist on the route east of the lake, then the whole cotton road of Mississippi and Tennessee, would become the bane of Mobile; if her citizens project a railroad to meet that contemplated from Natchez to Jackson, for the movement of Numberous would be soon have a transhipment of their cotton and produce at Mobile as well as New Orleans, perhaps they would even prefer the former on account of local advantages.

We publish the following letter from Mr. Roger B. Hines, the agent of the Elgin Livingstone, relative to the inhabitants of the west, which he represents, for the purpose of getting right opinion till next fall. Now this act is a positive evidence not only of the inefficiency or inability of the present city guard, but a palpable proof of his own negligence in not endeavoring to effect a reform in the political establishment of his corporation. It is noteworthy his notice to aid in effecting a proper organization of the city guard, which should be supported & could be useful to the public at large; but he is perfectly willing to saddle his constituents with the taxes and burdens of a police specially established for their own protection. Wonderful ge-

reality! Unfortunately for himself he overshadows the mark in most of his popularity-seeking efforts, and acts with more zeal than knowledge or discretion. In this instance he has directly incited all the members of the council for negligence of duty; but he has also implicated himself; for he has not made one solitary effort to meliorate the police establishment; and render it what it should and can be. We believe the existing expenditure is a waste of the public money and a scandal to the city. New Orleans is a member of the standing committee of the council on the city guard.

We may add the alleged surprising spirit of Mr. C. — but he should act with more intelligence and energy. If as alderman, he can have established a police in his own ward — surely as a member of the council, prior to possess influence, he should have established an efficient police for the city at large; or his fellow citizens might say that all his exertions are for himself and his ward. It is to think that the 6th ward requires patrol parties, &c., but it is neglected, more than any other. His efforts, according to find that all his exertions seem to end in the 6th ward; and he leaves vestiges of vanity or folly behind.

Dothless we are among the first of Mr. C. —'s constituents — particularly as they keep him before the public — his darling object. High!

The Louisiana cause has been magnified by the True American of yesterday. We may suppose at this, as it but in union with the mass, he means to do by its conductors on the Creole population, of the slaves — almost a work of supererogation to vindicate the members of the Louisiana legion, who are known to be gentle men in the most refined import of the term — Gentlemen. Mr. C. — will not wantonly give, but who will not tamely submit to insult. Yet that paper asserts that the legion — the soldiers of the American party — that is the agitators of the upper factious.

Place the master in its true position, and every gentleman — every man hating the slightest party — of honest and composition — must admit that the Louisiana legion and Orleans guard, acted as became the dignity and responsibility of their station. They were ever accustomed to celebrate the birth day of the city cathedral and square, where time has passed and violated their military bearing and manners, their prejudices and predilections. The their days and remembrances if not affections are exchanged — a violation of those most therefore either to consider. It is the record of ignorance, or the wantonness of the master and willful violation has been preceded by other circumstances — a judicial tendency to aggravate or to abate, and surely be mistake.

The gentlemen of the legion and guard have done their best of befriending liberty; and pasturing in the same — festival and celebration in which their services were required, could give effect or importance to their services. On Saturday, they verified their readiness so far as necessary, in consequence of the limited country extended to them. They might have expected conciliation at least from — who had no long and repeatedly denounce them as the French party — ready to take arms against their country invaded by France; and they might have the noble example that preeminent in commemorative gatherings to which their conduct and character entitle them. Still though indignantly they heard the rude主人們 who bore against them; but when those sectional feelings assumed a semblance of proportion, should they turn back upon their own disgrace or depreciation? And certainly that all the arrangements — excluding the called — and certain clauses, may be termed proscription.

Who was then that? Those who are positively inscribed the religious and military quarters of the legion and guard, or those who repudiate that aggression by the most horridous means in their power?

Let the matter now subside. It was wrong for those who indiscriminately term themselves the American party — excellence to exhibit sectional feelings and a want of conciliation and courtesy in a national celebration, to invite legions and guards to participate in their own celebration — but it is not therefore right that journalists should continue — and add fuel to the flame. Let the dignified conduct of our militia serve as a model and monitor in all for a arrangement for a public festival or anniversary; and let conciliation and courtesy be the order of the day. We do not desire — nor impeach the motives — of the gentiles in focusing the committee of arrangements; but neither can we fairly permit the conduct of our militia to be vilified.

The Louisian Advertiser published yesterday, that the commanders of some companies actually forbade men to join in the celebration. We have made inquiries on the subject and find the allegation groundless. As the editor may have been wily, that journal will have the editor to contradict the assertion.

The liberality of the True American of yesterday has constantly rendered it obnoxious to all generous minds. Not content with asperging the city militia, it has an aversion against the catholic clergy; because they did not officially in their professed form part of the procession on Saturday. We are not aware that any persons as clergymen of any denomination did; and we believe it is the well known custom of catholic clergymen to form part of no parading meeting, except funeral processions.

But the intemperance is designed to lead to the conclusion that the catholic clergy are opposed to our independence or liberty. The journal exclaims, "where were they during the procession?" A good answer is contained in a morning paper of yesterday, which publishes an address of a catholic clergyman, breathing the spirit of freedom and honorable determination in the cause of our liberties — delivered at a commemoration by divine service of the national independence. And whether gratitude expressed to Providence in his sacred temple is not a preferable mode of celebrating the anniversary of a national event like the declaration of independence, than one of carousing at a public dinner, we leave any disinterested and reflecting mind to decide.

The True American will soon fill up the measure of its glory; but it may yet learn that eloquence is not to be impeded, nor our journals insulted, with impunity. There are some of our citizens more useful, respectable and liberal-minded than our clergy of all denominations; and there are few more honorable and spirited than the gentlemen of the Louisiana legion and Orleans guards. Let therefore their warfare cease in time.

NEW ORLEANS—MOBILE.—In assuming credit for the citizens of New Orleans on account of their exertions relative to the railroad hence to Nashville, and for the citizens of Mobile for their railroad thence to north Alabama, we may gently chide the promoters of the former undertaking for not projecting their route east of Lake Pontchartrain; and of the latter for not projecting theirs into Mississippi and Tennessee.

The railroad route hence to Nashville, through the Chickasawhia country instead of the military road, exposes three-fourths of Mississippi to the enterprise of Mobile; if they have the proper stimulus or pressure. Mobile is compelled to compete with this place who may desire to meliorate the military road hence to Columbus and Chattanooga in Mississippi; and convert it into a turnpike for locomotive machinery. The chart of the

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