

THE BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1836.

By the Emperor, via Philadelphia, the steamer from the city of Porto Rico on the 14th instant. They inform us that on the previous day they had been visited by a hurricane, and it was anticipated that much damage had been done to the coffee crop. The shipping had suffered but little. It was supposed that the gale had been general throughout the West India Islands, the wind blowing from N. E. to S. E.

The cholera has made frightful ravages at Yarracoona, Kentucky, on the morning ending the 17th, in a population of nearly 1800 persons. There occurred in the space of 24 hours, 30 cases and 21 deaths. Among them was many of the medical men, that a letter was dispatched to Lexington, Kentucky, which was the 25th of July at that town, Dr. Pawling, Bell and Blackburn, with a generous donation, immediately proceeded thither. At Russellville, where the disease has nearly disappeared, there have been 100 deaths.

We have seen in the country a son of the Prince of Orange, a son of Louis Philippe, the Prince de Joinville, is daily expected at this port. Vice Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Lord Valentia, the celebrated traveller Lord Jocelyn, Sir James, an select party of fashionable, are hourly expected at Quebec from Halifax, to make a tour to Niagara. — [N. Y. Gaz.]

The French navy at present amount, consists of 170 vessels, including 97 ships of the line, 33 frigates, 30 light or coast vessels, and 100 gunboats. The remaining navy are small vessels.

The arrival of the ship Napoleon at New York, we have received Paris and Havre dates, on the 24th July. The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, dated 24th July.

The 27th ult a very large meeting was held of the most respectable citizens of New York at the city hall, relative to the incendiary publications of the abolitionists; and resolutions were passed of a laudable tendency, similar in spirit to those adopted at Boston, but not containing half the genuine warmth and fraternal feeling those passed by the young men of Philadelphia.

The mayor presided at the meeting; and the lieutenant governor of the state, with the supreme judges, members of congress and state senators were present. The resolutions were presented by alderman Curtis; and had been previously approved by a numerous committee. But some of the New York papers state that they do not efficiently express the spirit and determination of the citizens on the important question raised by the fanes in their unjustifiable attacks on slave property. We hope so.

A person has been apprehended in the upper part of the State for disseminating the abolition tenets; and on being subjected to a preliminary investigation, has been committed for legal trial. It is conjectured, the punishment by law is death.

The members of the anti-slavery society are on the alert to detect the agents and correspondents of the abolition fanes; and have already formed a committee of vigilance, who have resolved to take the names of all persons to whom any anti-slavery publication of printed matter shall be addressed, with all other necessary particulars of information.

At Philadelphia, a similar course has been pursued when on the arrival of a package addressed to Mr. Wm. Scott, containing abolition pamphlets, several citizens called on him, to whom the clerk of the post office delivered the package, which they deliberated on the return of the carrier.

It is lamentable that any public institutions of a general nature should ever be erected in this country, as they tend to impede the march of internal improvement; and although extensions like these recently regarding the moiety operations and the currency of the country are necessarily prejudicial in a high degree, those are much worse which excite disaffected feelings of a sectional nature, and in any manner call in question the permanence of the union and the voluntary as well as constitutional union of the citizens of each and every State to promote the general welfare and defence of the Union, by the adoption of a common mode of action on the best mode of action in this respect; a difference of opinion and object may therefore be permitted between them: but when such a union with state for the common or vital interests of a particular section of the country, then it is dangerous justly to be desired. No measure of any nature should therefore be ever resorted to on any subject that can affect a section of the United States: for if one member of the Union shall suffer, all the others may suffer with him. Such measures of an evil tendency may be resorted to as a combination of citizens on a permanent matter—such as slave property—as by legislation in violating the reserved and reciprocal rights of the states. It is therefore essential to prevent that combination as to avoid this legislation. Legal measures should be pursued to prevent interference by the citizens of one state with the constitutional rights and privileges of another—which is not only necessary to section by a direct avowed violation, but to secure by express enactments rendering penal any violation by force or intimidation of any kind with the rights or property of the citizens of any state. This is permitted by international law among different countries; why should it not be done in different states of the same Union? Or as the constitution has guaranteed the property in slaves, and as the general government is necessarily bound to protect such property, why should not the national legislature secure by explicit enactments of a penal nature the rights and powers of the national government? It is sufficient for a man in a well constituted community to be sanctioned in proceeding and possessing the estate, if he is left without redress should that property be violated or destroyed! Is not such an argument doubly strong in the case of slave property, an agreement in which would ruin millions and endanger the safety of the Union?

The railroad between Washington and Baltimore has been opened, and travel on it commenced.

Democracy has triumphed in Rhode Island. Mr. Tiviss has been elected Governor. Both administration members have been elected by a considerable majority.

The constitutional government has been restored in Venezuela, after a lapse of 20 days usurped by the military Government. This is attributable to the energetic conduct of the old patriot, General Paez, who has been a Washington to his country.

Grand Guild (Miss) Sept. 1. The Cause—By letters received from different sections of this state, we learn that the cotton crop generally will be considerably short of that of last year. The heavy and incessant rains which commenced at the early part of the spring, and which have continued with little intermission up to the present time, have contributed largely to the result. The growth of that plant in consequence thereof has been too rapid and luxuriant, not giving time for the branches to spread and the foliage to mature, and many plants are falling from the stalk and rotting, and on some places killing the entire stalk.

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The House of Commons had voted to admit the bill to bear the clause. Hitherto they have only been authorized by the pleasure by getting to the top of the house and letting through the rest, in a most unparliamentary manner.

The Earl of Durham left London on the 17th, on his mission to St. Petersburg. An unexplained newspaper appeared in London, in defence of the act. Price two pence half penny. It is said to have been mainly got up by Lord Brougham. It is said to probably have been mostly got up by Lord Brougham.

The Earl of Grafton and the other English Commissioners had their final interview with Lord Shelburne, on the 17th. A reduction of the newspaper stamp duty has been resolved on by the Cabinet, but the measure is not yet reported.

A copy of a motion had been given by the attorney general for Ireland, for leave to bring in a bill for the reform of the law, with such modifications as circumstances may require. The Irish rebellion bill, which was so much kicked at by the House of Commons, has been reported, and ministers have signified their assent to it. Lord Campbell had given notice that he should bring it before the House, but when that time is not stated.

Manually accented continue to be given of the sufferings of the poor in various counties, and particularly in Mayo. The cholera has been reported in that county as a disease of 3000 persons sleeping on the bare ground, or with a few boards, or with a few mats, and all in the same manner as the cholera in the East. Many of them are reported to have died.

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COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS STOCKS. Bank of Orleans, 100 1/2 last bid. Bank of Louisiana, 100 1/2 last bid. Bank of New Orleans, 100 1/2 last bid.

COTTON—No transactions. SUGAR—1st quality \$34.00—some in stock. 2d quality \$28.00—some in stock. 3d quality \$22.00—some in stock.

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NEW YORK EXCHANGE BOARD. Bank of America, 100 1/2. Bank of New York, 100 1/2. Bank of Montreal, 100 1/2.

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Marine News.

SALES AT AUCTION. WILL be sold on Tuesday, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., in St. Charles street, between the Customhouse and the City Hall, the major part of the public stores and other effects of the late J. M. Deane, late of the City of New York.

BY P. A. GUYOT. ON Saturday, September 12, there will be sold at 10 o'clock A.M., in St. Charles street, between the Customhouse and the City Hall, the major part of the public stores and other effects of the late J. M. Deane, late of the City of New York.

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