THE BEE.

PRINTED AND [illegible] J. BAYON, [illegible] First Municipality.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1838.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. [illegible], Director of the Louisiana State Bank, in lieu of Mr. E. Rosier, resigned.

The governor has condemned the sentence of two of the [illegible] of [illegible]. Jean B. Hart and Wm. [illegible] will consequently suffer the penalty of the law this day, in the parish of St. Bernard. The knowledge has arrived of no positive decision with regard to Adams and Tuttle. It is said that it is the intention to submit their case to the senate, with a view to have their punishment commuted into imprisonment. We are ignorant of the motives upon which the governor has based his determination, and we seek in vain for the reason why two criminals convicted of the same degree of culpability as the others, should be respited.

☞The express mail of to-day will probably bring news from England to the 8th August, as the packet ship Wellington was announced in some of the journals at New York on the 14th.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

We wonder whether the whigs will have the boldness to deny that democratic reactions are continually taking place, calculated to inspire us with the most cheering encouragement, and depress them with the most gloomy forebodings. It is a matter of plain and palpable simplicity, which all may learn who peruse the history of our civil [illegible] from the formation of our constitution, which first drew the broad lines of distinction between the supporters of democratic and federal principles, down to the present critical moment, the antagonists of the republican doctrine, have never been able to achieve a victory save by delusion or maintain their ascendency save by fraud. The reason of this is obvious enough: the cause of democracy is the cause of the people; of the hardy mechanic, the honest and independent farmer, the steady and upright resident of the country, the tenants of the soil for generation upon generation, whose primeval purity of morals and simplicity of manners remain uncorrupted by isolation from the polluting influence of [illegible]. Such men are necessarily the supporters of institutions framed with a view to the protection of all—honest and just themselves, they desire a government so modelled as to dispense justice and equal rights to all. They cannot be made to sustain the will of the aristocracy, and to place in power those who would convert a republic into an oligarchy, and whose first step would be to engraft features upon our government totally at variance with the designs of its framers, and with that equality of protection it was intended to throw around the citizens. Direct appeals to the democracy are therefore vain, and hence their opponents can only hope for triumph by blinding the multitude, by avoiding the ultimate issue, and by fixing their attention upon local topics to the exclusion of the great principles they involve. Thus have the federalists [illegible] the present instance. They have sedulously [illegible] the discussion of the democratic and federal doctrines, but have exhausted all their ingenuity and [illegible] virulence upon the banking question. Knowing that this system has become incorporated and identified with every ramification of commerce in our country, that every interest is affected by it, that nearly every individual in the community is more or less under its sway, they have assailed popular prejudices by inflammatory outcries against the government, by repeatedly accusing the hostility of the administration to the entire system, and by ascribing all the evils that have fallen upon the people from the unwise and ill regulated administration of our monetary institutions, to the malignant animosity of a government, that is in reality only guilty to protect itself from being drawn into the vortex of ruin.

By dodging the question, and profiting with consummate skill by the panic, the federalists have gained some proselytes and have induced many timid, and unthinking men to secede from their allegiance to a democratic administration. But the success of such triumphs can only endure while the falsehood which upholds and secures them remains unrefuted, and each day's experience dissipates the delusion, brings more clearly into view the real designs of our political adversaries, and restores those wide and well marked distinctions between the two parties which must ever exist under a republican government. The mask is dropping to pieces, and but a short time will suffice for federalism to be exposed in all its naked deformity. Already do the people begin to perceive [illegible] and already are those revulsions of public opinion occurring which the sagacious long since predicted, and which must eventually prostrate federalism as they have never yet failed to do after the latter had strutted and fretted its brief hour of triumph. The laws of truth are as immutable as those of nature, and the silent operations of this invariably secure the discomfiture of error, and prepare the scourge for its propagators.

The elections which have recently taken place and are yet continuing, offer unequivocal demonstration of this maxim. In no state have we sustained an important loss—in nearly all have we acquired a substantial gain. In Missouri and Alabama, we have obtained the most signal victories, and these in spite of every effort that a moneyed aristocracy and a fell spirit of opposition could oppose to our progress. In Illinois our victory has not been less gratifying. Even in benighted Kentucky, darkened as she is with gloom of federalism, some straggling beams of truth have fallen. The contest has given to democracy an increased number of advocates in the legislature. In Vermont, which is the very focus of federal whiggery, we have gained the important acquisition of a member of congress, while in Maine, so lately under the control of a federal executive, the exertions of the democracy have already accomplished so much as to justify us in our expectations that we will sweep the state. In vain the alarmed and [illegible] whigs attempt to assign local and transient causes for these reactions. Their shallow artifices are at once penetrated.

What, then, have the federalists to hope for in the great contest of 1840? They have not been able to hold their own even a petty twelvemonth, and yet they would arrogantly intimate that they are morally certain of the success of their anticipated candidate. They must discover other appliances, by which to hoodwink the intelligence of the people, if they would cherish the faintest prospect of ultimate success. Let but the present indications of public sentiment continue unchanged (and that they will remain so, reason and experience both concur to prove), and in the language of Mr. Benton, the whigs of 1840 will suffer a Jackson defeat.

THE PROSPECT.

It has been often remarked that federalism flourishes most in the distress of the country. Thus, during the last war, federalism raised its head in several of the states, and for a while, threatened to get possession of the government. Mr. Biddle was so well acquainted with this peculiarity of his party, that he created a general panic in 1834, and spread alarm and distress throughout the whole nation. In 1837 and '38, he undertook to play a similar game and openly commanded to his vassals to imitate him in keeping up the pressure in pecuniary matters. But they carried the joke too far, the general calamity began to be traced to its true source, and then Biddle endeavoured to gain over the popular good will by seeming ready to relieve the general embarrassment and distress which he himself had brought upon the country. He assured the presidents of the banks in this place that he had made advances to the government to enable them to meet their engagements in the west and south, when in fact he had been keeping back some millions of dollars which he owed the government for years: his purchase of his own bond for 1,900,000 dollars was made to save it from falling into individual hands, who might have exacted payment to the full amount in specie when it should become due. The government, on the contrary, permitted him to take up his bond at par although it bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent drawing for the proceeds whenever they might be wanted—Biddle calls this transaction *making advances to the government*, when it was a mere paying of his debts, or rather a *shaving of his own notes*.

It is by the exercise of arts like these, that Mr. Biddle, a man of high talents, has rendered the project of a national bank odious to the great body of the people, and destroyed all credit to his assertions and respect for his character. The attempt to raise him in public estimation at the expense of the administration, which has been made by his ignorant partisans in the city, has opened the eyes of many men who had been deceived, and who believed that Biddle had in reality aided the government with an advance of pecuniary means. When they were made to understand the truth of the matter, it was interesting to witness the surprise and indignation which some of them exhibited. "Is it possible (they exclaimed) that a [illegible] Mr. Biddle's situation could utter such an impudent bare faced lie! *Mon Dieu! est il possible!*" The answer of Biddle to the committee of bank presidents is worth one thousand votes in this state, and fixes Louisiana in favor of Van Buren and democracy as firmly and as steadfastly as though her suffrage was already declared. If Mr Biddle showed the trickishness of his character in writing such a letter, his correspondents here exhibited little tact in throwing it before the public. It is thus that Providence sometimes renders the efforts of men to effect mischief, subservient to his own beneficent designs.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The Mobile Chronicle of the 18th says "no new case of Fever has occurred since the two just reported, and the general health of our city is good. Since our last, we have been blessed with strong winds from the Gulf, accompanied by rain, with every indication of its continuance,—authorising the indulgence of the hope that we shall be preserved from the epidemic this season."

FIVE CONGRESSMEN [illegible] in New York on the 19th!

PENNSYLVANIA.

It must be gratifying to every [illegible] in [illegible] states, to witness the manner in which [illegible] proceeds in the state of Pennsylvania. Two years ago the abolitionists [illegible] were about to take the citadel of [illegible]. Clay imagined that he [illegible] himself that his money temple could [illegible] the assistance of Africa could the general confusion. As [illegible] many half-formed politicians, as to the [illegible] and unprincipled minds to be governed [illegible] that [illegible] openly [illegible] their predilection for a [illegible] which, once adopted, would cover [illegible] the whole [illegible] of the land with blood. Among those [illegible] of the negro-philo doctrine at that juncture, was governor Ritner of Pennsylvania, an anti-masonic whig, who had crept into office through [illegible] unfortunate schism in the democratic party. Ritner in one of his messages to the legislature openly recommended the support of abolitionism and spoke in [illegible] of the right of the people to discuss that subject and to petition congress in its favor. But Ritner, like many others, who have attempted to carry their point by delusion, was not aware of the true state of public opinion in Pennsylvania. The people of that great state were not to be humbugged into the support of a policy, the success of which would under no circumstances [illegible] benefits to them, but [illegible] bring down all the miseries of civil war [illegible] upon their common country. Mr. Ritner's [illegible] did not succeed—his doctrine was [illegible] and his appeals in favor of abolition, artfully addressed to the state pride of his fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, was universally condemned and spurned at—The sincere and honest spirit of ardent patriotism, which, from the beginning of the revolutionary war to this moment, has distinguished Pennsylvania, was roused at the danger and the mischief to which Mr. Ritner and his whig brethren were leading them, and they have not been slow to manifest their indignation. The burning of the African Hall in Philadelphia was the fruit of this feeling, and it was the most extraordinary result of a popular tumult that ever occurred in the United States. A vast edifice in the heart of a large and populous city, was deliberately set on fire in the presence of 40,000 men, and burnt to the ground without an effort to extinguish the flames. Not a blow was struck, not a drop of blood was spilt, no injury was offered to private property, and the police, numerous, powerful, well armed and [illegible] as it is, stood by with the mayor at their head, mute and passive spectators of a scene, which it would have been [illegible] and madness in them to interrupt. For this act of violence beyond and above the law (for such it [illegible]) thus consummated before the whole world, not an individual has been arraigned before a court of justice. The governor and his subordinate officers seem to understand that punishment in this case is [illegible] however agreeable it might be to their own opinion of the offence which had been committed. We have mentioned these circumstances merely to show the deep and abiding detestation in which the doctrines and machinations of the abolitionists are held by the people of Pennsylvania. But Ritner and his political friends now begin to learn that they had sounded the wrong note. The general election approaches and they find that the assistance of Africa cannot save them. They are trying to make the people believe that Ritner is not an abolitionist—but his handwriting is there and cannot be gainsaid or denied: the people of Pennsylvania will not endure him [illegible] his blind devotion to the United States Bank, and they will send him back to his farm to distil whiskey and to brood over his disappointments.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

We have lately perused an account of the improvements made in the means of communication between the south and the north, which gave us a vast deal of pleasure and excited much surprise, as we had previously a very inadequate notion of those improvements. It appears from this account that the distance between the city of Washington and Charleston is travelled in three days, and between Washington and New York in sixteen hours. In the whole distance from New York to Charleston there are only 189 miles that are necessarily travelled in stages—the rest of the way is all passed over by steamboat or rail car. That space of 189 miles is rapidly receiving rail ways, and when finished, the whole distance between the two cities will be travelled in three days.

The route is as follows: from Charleston to Wilmington, N. C. 150 miles, by steamboat. From Wilmington to Halifax on the Roanoke, 160 miles, 60 of which are rail-way and the rails over the remainder rapidly proceeding to be laid: thence to Petersburg, 60 miles over a rail-road: from Petersburg to Richmond 23 miles by rail-road, from Richmond to Fredericksburg 60 miles by rail-road. Thence by stage 9 miles to Potomac Creek, where you embark in a steamboat for Washington city, 60 miles. From Washington to New York there is an uninterrupted route by steamboats and rail cars and the distance about 250 miles, is made at the rate of 15 miles an hour. From New York to Boston is travelled with equal speed in the same manner. In the states of Georgia and Alabama, improvements are contemplated and now in a train of execution, which will carry the same mode and rate of travelling to the Gulf of Mexico. In the course of two or three years, we expect to be able to travel to the other extremity of the Union at a faster rate than that of the express mail, which arrives here from New York in 7 days.

Steam has done more to perpetuate the union of the states, to bind them and to give them strength, than any other human contrivance could [illegible]. In case of a threatened attack upon Charleston or Savannah by a foreign power, 30,000 Yankees could be brought to the relief of those two [illegible] of Carolina in three or four days.

Success to steam! and huzza for union!

MAINE. The returns from Kennebec county exhibit a diminished whig majority. Those from the stronger democratic districts are yet to arrive. The whig papers affect to consider the result yet doubtful, and seem to think that the conservative vote is strong; the democrats may lose their governor, whereas the republican journals all conclude from the returns hitherto received the democrats have gained the victory. It is conceded that there is a large democratic gain in all the counties yet published, and if the others have done as well, the success of Mr. Fairfield is beyond a doubt.

In Cumberland county, the democrats have elected their senators, and what is more important, their member to congress. The election passed off quietly, notwithstanding the excitement. Both parties stretched themselves to the utmost, and every man was brought to the polls, who had strength sufficient to lift a vote to the ballot-box.

POSTSCRIPT. Yesterday's mail brought additional information which not only confirms but exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the democracy. The Evening Post of the 14th says:—"our accounts this morning are decisive of the result in Maine. Democracy has achieved a triumph there, which can never be shaken. The democratic candidate for governor has a majority of 6 or 7,000, we have carried six out of eight members of congress, and a decided majority of both branches of the legislature." The Portland Advertiser (whig) acknowledges that the federalists have been as badly, if not as fairly defeated, as ever a party was. The democratic gain is a governor, members of Congress, and a decisive majority in both houses. There were two federal congressmen and [illegible]. The Van Buren men for governor [illegible] as far as heard, over 3000.

VERMONT. Nothing new [illegible] concerning the doubtful district. It is still probable that Mr Smith, the democratic candidate, is chosen.

VIOLENT GALE AT NEW YORK.

Our ships from New York give the particulars of a violent gale which occurred on the evening of the 13th, [illegible] and which has extended along a considerable portion of the coast, severely affecting the shipping off shore. The storm is described as having been the most violent that has been experienced for 20 years. Fourteen trees in the Park were prostrated, and many others in different parts of the city.

A new three story brick house in 22d street was blown down; many other buildings in different parts of the city have suffered more or less damage.

The ship New York from Liverpool was dismasted, having cut away all her masts during the gale, to save her from going ashore. The ship Louisa Thomas, from Liverpool, was driven ashore, in the Cove [illegible], near old Point Comfort. The Floating Light ship near the Hook, was driven from her moorings. The sloop Martha, from Albany, and two other vessels were driven ashore on Governor's Island. Several small schooners were ashore in the Lower Bay. The small craft were materially injured. All the vessels at anchor in the quarantine ground, dragged their anchors.

GALE AT NORFOLK. A severe gale took place on the 12th at the town of Norfolk. The Pennsylvania 74, drifted from her moorings and went ashore opposite the Navy Yard. Several other war vessels lost their anchors, and were otherwise seriously injured.

☞The incendiaries have been at work in the town of Lexington (Ky.) A fire occurred on the 6th in the vacant store house of Mr. Jewitt, which extended to several adjacent buildings, all of which were destroyed. No insurance had been effected on any of them. Since the occurrence of this fire, several other attempts have been made to fire the town, which have been fortunately frustrated.

THE TOMB OF RICHARD COEUR DE LION. The Havre and Rouen papers of August 2nd, contain the particulars of a most interesting discovery. In digging near the high altar of the cathedral of Rouen, the tomb of the "lion hearted prince" was laid open, the statue of the monarch was found but slightly mutilated, and a leaden box closed his heart. The monument is to be repaired and put up in the Lady Chapel.

SIBERIAN EXILES. The number of political exiles dispersed throughout the four governments of Siberia, is computed at nearly [illegible].

[illegible] many foreigners, how many bank debtors, and how many dependent merchants are of the number. We trust that neither the sentiments of Louisiana, nor even those of bank ridden New Orleans will be judged of by those leaders.

A SOUTHERN MAN.

DEMOCRATIC AND FEDERAL NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK. The democratic convention at Herkimer have nominated Wm. M. Marcy, their tried and well approved servant, as the candidate for governor, and John Tracy for lieut. governor. The federal candidate for governor is Wm H Seward.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO POISON. The Alexandria (La.) Intelligencer gives the particulars of a horrible attempt to poison the family of [illegible] on the morning of the 29th ult. Soon after breakfast, the whole family were all seized with violent [illegible] and vomiting [illegible]. Suspicion fell on an old [illegible] as soon as the effects of the poison was perceived. He was apprehended on the spot and confessed that he had mixed poison with the coffee and [illegible]. He attempted to cut his throat, but the knife proving too dull, he did not succeed. He was [illegible] by the [illegible]. The family have recovered, though some of them suffered severely for a time.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Huntsville Whig of the [illegible] says, [illegible] Carmichael of Alabama, were the [illegible] at Burlington, [illegible] the death of the [illegible] dirk, and Carmichael [illegible] body a few inches below the heart. [illegible] at the last account. The dispute grew out of a horse race.

TASTE.—The Philadelphia [illegible] following [illegible] "The celestial comments which opened for the shower yesterday, closed this morning, after a most [illegible]." [illegible] sublime as it is intelligible!

MR. JAMES WALLACK of the National Theatre, has arrived at New York, in the packet ship Quebec, accompanied by Mr. Dr. [illegible], of the Italian Opera house, London, and one or two other persons of [illegible] repute [illegible] shortly arrive, besides many other performers of eminence in a different line.

PENNSYLVANIA

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

The intelligence from the interior of the State, in relation to the election for Governor, is of a gratifying character, and confirms us in the belief that the democratic candidate will be elected. The Whigs [illegible] Porter, although calculated to produce some effect at the moment, [illegible] triumphantly refuted [illegible] that a powerful reaction is taking place in his favor [illegible] the democratic candidate will have a larger majority than many of his friends have hitherto anticipated.

Henry K. Strong, recently editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, [illegible] in favor of Gen. [illegible] Governor Ritner personally and politically, has come out openly [illegible] in favor of [illegible] Porter.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Sept 14.

FROM FRANCE—By the arrival of the ship Troy, Captain Wood, we have received Paris [illegible] to the 4th August, and a Havre circular of the [illegible].

[illegible]

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS, NAVAL OFFICERS AND SURVEYORS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, First Comptroller's Office, August 17, 1838.

[illegible]

J. N. BARKER, Comptroller.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. 2.

Sitting of Monday, September 17th, 1838.

A. R. 62.

The Council assembled this day according to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the members to order, and directed the Secretary to call the roll, the [illegible] were present [illegible]

1. An Act determining the [illegible] of certain crimes—*Approved March 10, 1838.*
2. An Act concerning the post of [illegible]—*Approved March [illegible], 1838.*
3. An Act to repeal certain provisions in the act of July 14, 1838—*Approved May 31, 1838.*
4. An Act concerning duty [illegible]—*Approved [illegible] 1838.*
5. An Act concerning the existing blockade of the ports of Mexico—*Approved July 5, 1838.*
6. An Act modifying the deposite act of June [illegible] 1836—*Approved July 5, 1838.*

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

[illegible]

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED. [illegible]

ARRIVED. [illegible]

MEMORANDA. [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. B. SLAUGHTER. WILL be SOLD on TUESDAY, [illegible]

BY T. MOSSY & GARRIDEL. WILL be sold on Thursday the 20th instant, [illegible] DRY GOODS, [illegible]

SYNDIC'S SALE. BY J. LEVY. [illegible]

BY SACH & CALHOUN. WILL be sold at auction, on Wednesday, [illegible] 20 SUPERIOR INDIAN PONIES. [illegible]

BY DEJOUX & FERNANDEZ. [illegible]

BY N. J. DOMINGON. [illegible] ELEGANT AND USEFUL FURNITURE, [illegible] CHS. M. GRANT & CO.

BY MOUNY & GUINAULT. [illegible] A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

BY DUTILLET & DELERY. WILL be sold on Saturday, [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC. [illegible] L. ARMINGAUD, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. [illegible] ED. PINGUET.

FOR POINTE ST. BERNARD. [illegible]

A MAN OF FAMILY, [illegible]

FOR LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

DANCING SCHOOL. [illegible]

FOR ST. LOUIS AND ALTON. [illegible] GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL.

WANTED TO RENT—A House [illegible]

GARDEN SEEDS—[illegible] L. BLIEVRE.

$25 REWARD. RANAWAY [illegible] E. BRUGIER.

FOR HAVRE. [illegible]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. [illegible] LOUIS GALLY.

BORDEAUX WINES. [illegible]

TO RENT. [illegible] DURAND & USUREAU.

SUGAR—[illegible] GOURDAIN & SENIT, 13 Conti st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS. [illegible] C. GENOIS, Mayor.

OFFICE OF LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS, New Orleans, Sept. 19, 1838. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders [illegible] D. F. GUEX, Sec'y.

TEACHER WANTED. [illegible] JOHNS & Co.

LAND OFFICE. South Eastern District of Louisiana. [illegible] R. E. CAMONGE, Register. E. M. CARTER, Receiver.

NOTICE. [illegible] E. DEAVAIS, Syndic.

[illegible] WOOD & SIMMONS. [illegible] HEPFORD & SOMMERFREY. [illegible] B. GROWING & Co.

L'ABEILLE

IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ PAR [illegible]

NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS [illegible] SAMEDI MATIN, 22 SEPTEMBRE [illegible]

NOMINATION PAR LE GOUVERNEUR. M. PAUL DELERY, directeur [illegible] l'État de la Louisiane, en remplacement de [illegible] Rosier, démissionnaire.

[illegible]

Grande Victoire

[illegible]

NOUVEAUX DÉTAILS SUR [illegible]

[illegible]

OURAGAN A NEW YORK

[illegible]

EFFET DE L'OURAGAN A [illegible]

[illegible]

NOUVELLES DE FRANCE

[illegible]

THEATRE FRANÇAIS

[illegible]