THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

FOR CONGRESS:
1st district—CHARLES CAYARRE.
2d district—JAMES M. BRADFORD.

An Act of the Legislature, approved 14th March 1830.

"ART. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Recorder shall be chosen from among the citizens who are *heads of families*, and resident within the city at the time of their election, and possess the *other qualifications* required by the existing laws."

Fellow citizens, if the law requires this as a condition in completing the eligibility of a candidate for the place of Mayor, judge if respect for public manners and morals, does not more imperiously exact that it should be found in a candidate for the office of Governor.

We are requested to announce R. A. CANON, [illegible] a suitable person to fill the place of recorder, at the ensuing election.

The Northern Mail of yesterday is unusually barren of intelligence.

Eye desirous to render our journal worthy of the liberal support extended towards it, and which we are proud to acknowledge, we have made an extensive engagement with a stenographer, of whose abilities we feel assured, intending to have diurnally prepared, as soon as the arrangement can be made, succinct statements of all the important matters transpiring either in our legislative assembly, or our city council; together with the decisions in our judiciary and the reports of trials in our criminal courts.

We will make neither professions, too usual upon such occasions, as to the manner in which our promises shall be executed; but we will leave our conduct to judge, at the proper time, for themselves.

Last night, about eight o'clock, a man by the name of John Thompson, committed an atrocious murder on the body of a colored female named Eliza, by shooting her between the shoulders with a pistol. This inhuman outrage was committed at the corner of Esplanade and Conde streets. The assassin was soon arrested, and delivered into the custody of the city guard. When arrested, he had with him a pair of large pistols, (one of which was empty, and small quantity of powder) a large Spanish knife, and a pocket book containing 565 62 cents. He was confronted with the woman, who declared him to be her murderer.

The Camp-street Theatre Company, under the management of Messrs. Rowe & Russell, were performing at Cincinnati, on the 12th inst. Among the stars that were twinkling in that meridian, we notice the names of Mr. Sinclair, Miss Clara Fisher and Mrs. Knight. The audiences were unusually large.

An inflammatory handbill has been circulated in Boston, calling upon the citizens to assemble at the lodging of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and administer justice to him with plenty of *tar and feathers!* It is said that a vast concourse assembled at the place appointed, and remained until a late hour, but that no outrage on the "precious" person of Mr. G. was actually perpetrated.

The story about a quarrel between Mr. Taney and Mr. [illegible]—propagated by the Philadelphia *National Gazette*, turns out to be a sheer fabrication.

A forgery to the amount of *one thousand dollars*, has been committed by Charles Brown, a broker, in Boston. It has excited no little stir in that place. He has made his escape with the nett proceeds. It is supposed that his destination will be for Europe—on his absconding he left a letter for a mercantile house, apologizing for the liberty he took with their names; and added that search for him would be fruitless.

The Government choice of a site for the Custom-house in New-York, is in danger again. A report has been made to the city council, recommending the widening of Pearl street, through the whole distance which will take off twenty-four feet from that part selected for the Custom-house, and make it unsuitable for the purpose. The report has not yet been acted upon.

A new invention has been discovered for the purpose of keeping flour sweet for a length of time in warm weather. It has been practically applied at the flour-mill of *Nathan Tyson*, of Baltimore, and is represented to answer the purpose for which it is intended. The process is said to be simple, and to consist in passing the flour, after it is manufactured through a heated chamber, the temperature of which is sufficient to expel from it whatever natural moisture or dampness it may contain, without any injury to the valuable properties of the flour, but on the contrary imparting to it additional life, strength and color. It is anticipated that this invention will be the means of saving annually to the people of the West thousands of dollars on their shipments to our market.

The National Republicans in Philadelphia held a meeting on the 19th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Mr. Clay, who was expected to reach that city on the evening of that day from Baltimore. The chief movers in the business, were *Matthew Carey, Horace Binney, J. C. Fitzpatrick, the United States Bank*, &c. &c. &c. Resolutions conceived with a large share of bitterness were passed, amounting to this:—that he should be duly escorted from New Castle, and that the usual [illegible] civilities should be tendered to him, interspersed with the fulsome slang common on such occasions. We have no objection to all this; but we cannot but notice the hostile spirit that pervades the print, from which we derive the particulars of this convocation. It styles Mr. Clay, the "*Modern Benedict*." If we mistake not, Paulding's *Adventure* was the loudest among the opposition presses in expressing "disgust" at the sportive wish which the President was received among the [illegible] his recent visit to the North. Yet, now, it [illegible] fine things it said about "republican [illegible] down to the shrine of a political adv[illegible] all consistency after all is a jewel not possessed [illegible] of the P[illegible]dent.

The infatuated followers of the Rev. Edward Irving, in London, said the believers in his unknown tongue, are making great progress, both in the cause and the language. At several recent occasions they have carried their devotion to a pitch bordering on insanity. Proficients in the unknown parlance increase, and the gibberish which they give out, is said to put the dialect of Babel and Babington quite entirely in the shade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

STEAM BOAT NEW ENGLAND.

We learn by the mail of this morning that several of those who were scalded, when the boilers exploded, have died. The number is variously stated from six to twelve.

A gentleman, who left the steamboat New England yesterday forenoon, and who arrived this morning, via Norwich, states that nine had died, and about twenty others were still lingering—the number of those who had died then was Alden Pratt.

Among the wounded are the following:—Mrs. Stockings, of Middletown; Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Thompson, and three children, Jane Prudence, chamber maid; Calvin Bell, fireman; W. Gerou, dog Mr. Brenson, Wm. Savage, clerk [illegible]; Franklin Goodrich; J. Burgess, of Windham; [illegible] Sterling; Rev. Mr. Whitney; Giles Tiereman; [illegible] Bell; Mr. Pomeroy; Mr. Burroughs, of Colchester; Samuel Pansha, and Mrs. Hurley.—*Com. Adv.*

While the abolition and colonization Societies at the northern engaging in a disgraceful quarrel, and Arthur Tappan and Col Stone are displaying their philantropy by applying to each other massive epithets, it would perhaps [illegible] a moment, and to reflect coolly, whether they are not troubling themselves about a matter in which their interference is, at least, impertinent and in reference to which, if their views were perfectly correct and practicable, they have no power whatever to realise them.

Gentlemen who conceive that the immediate sphere of their social influence is too limited for the exercise of their benevolence, may, if they please, employ their time in forming societies, and subscribe their money, to carry into execution the objects of their liberality. If they choose to purchase a tract of land on the coast of Africa, and plant a colony of free negroes there, we not only have no objection to the attempt being made, but on the contrary, would regard the experiment with much curiosity, though we must confess, with little hope of finding it attended with a prosperous termination. When, however, they pass one step beyond those strict limits in which alone they have any right to act, we unhesitatingly pronounce their conduct to be more criminal and dangerous, because more artful and insidious, than those of Garrison and his associates. These miscreants only render themselves ridiculous, by the extravagance of their fanaticism. Their empty rattle does not give the danger of their venom. Many of those on the other hand, while they would claim credit for passing censure on what are termed the immediate abolitionists, root their disapprobation on the intemperate zeal and hasty attempts, rather than the ultimate objects of those whom they condemn. They would avoid odium by the cautious language they adopt, and prevent alarm by disclaiming any immediate intentions of interference. The natural effect of this course of conduct, is, to promote a wide diffusion of their opinions, and an increased number of proselytes among those included within the circle of their influence, and thus to promote a spirit of interference with the domestic concerns of the south. We tell those gentlemen, plainly, that whether slavery be, or be not an evil; or whether it does, or does not admit of cure, are questions which the South will not argue with them—They are subjects which their want of opportunity prevents their understanding, and their political position bears them the right of meddling with—Every effort at influence on this point, even with advice, is regarded by every slave holder, as an act of presumption and impertinence. His slaves he considers as his family, and every thing connected with their treatment, and modes of disposition, is, with him, a concern of entirely a domestic nature.

The slightest attempt to agitate this subject, on the part of the North, is justly regarded by the South as an incendiary intermeddling with their private affairs. Throughout the whole extent of our wide spread region, that one feeling prevails. Political distinctions—nullification, secession revolution,—all,—all will be submitted to, before we will ever suffer the situation of our slave population to be referred to Northern discussion. This feeling, however, is appreciated at the North; and its justice and propriety perfectly understood by the great body of our Northern brethren.—*Nashville Banner.*

COLUMBUS (Ohio) October 5.

THE CHOLERA.

Since our last publication, three fatal cases of this disease have occurred, viz: Alva Burkit, on Saturday morning; Sally, a colored woman, and Miss Esther Stewart, on Sunday. Four deaths, from other diseases, also took place on Sunday and Monday; but none have occurred since that time to our knowledge. The health of this town we believe, is now nearly as good as in ordinary seasons.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

There was good trotting, yesterday, at the Hunting Park Course; and the company was excellent, though not so numerous as on some previous occasions.

Sally Miller, Screw-Driver, Jerry, Gypsey, and Lady Slipper, started for two mile heats. Screw-Driver was the favorite for the first heat, provided that he made a fair start. He went off well, but broke up when he had gone about five rods, and was distanced. Gypsey took the lead and kept it; time, 5m. 27s. The second heat was also won by the same mare in 5m. 23s. She was so hard pressed by Sally Miller, that the latter would probably have passed her in ten rods more.

When travelling a man should (as far as is practicable) divest himself of all domestic reminiscences, cares or ideas: his mind should be generated from all such reflections—otherwise travelling is no more than mere recreation. It is not indeed necessary that the mind's eye should like the poet's 'in a fine phrensy rolling' look nature through; yet is it essential that the mind's eye should not be so shut as not to behold, mark and memorize nature's passing scenes. Travelling becomes the mere motion or act of a steamboat or steamcoach or any other steam-engine vehicle—while the mind is preoccupied with the fatile remembrances of any of your domestic scenes or strifes or speculations, any of the toils or troubles or turmoils of the home be it ever so homely. Before one sets out on a real tour of pleasure, for information or amusement, he should dust all the domestic cobwebs from his brains;—or (if you will) he should outshake his mind, as the ancient pilgrims did their wallets previous to a journey, and should leave not the slightest vestige of friends or feelings, of relations or remembrances of any kind. A traveller—if any one—should verify the old apophthegm, 'out of sight out of mind,' and he should form transient intimacies with all things and every one he sees in his course. New scenes, new circumstances—new prescriptions, new conclusions.

Indeed if a man chooses to travel with all the recollections (with their blushing honors thick upon him) of his father or mother, his aunts and uncles, his hounds and horses, his books and billiards, and other loads of learned lumber in his head—he might as well pace along in the old family style as in the good old days of Sir Roger de Coverley—when the family coach might have jogged along at the rate of twenty miles a day; or in the modern times of our own mails, when our posts and papers trudge along with ten hundred weight, and as many offices and overnights.

But let a man who would travel, and really acquire information and find interest

"Thro' all the changing scenes of life
In trouble and in joy,"

merely divest himself of all impediment but those which cannot conveniently be doffed. 'Tis this alone

"Will mingle in one street measure
The present, the past and future of pleasure,"

and by this means, a traveller will really find as much to interest, to amuse and excite him between Philadelphia and New York, as between Hudson's Bay and the straits of Magellan—aye, and virtually as much from which to acquire pabulum for rumination, research or remark.

The Text and the Comment.—"No matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted on the altar of slavery, the moment a man sets his foot on British ground the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the irresistable genius of universal emancipation."

Curran.

"*Operatives in British Manufactories.*—These classes are free, it will be said. By no means, their lot differs from that of the negroes in this only—that they are not sold.—The negroes are purchased outright; the whites receive a small fractional share of the capital which they create.—The one are dependent on masters interested in their life and health; the others might die, unless humanity stepped into their relief; for self-interest makes all appeal in their favor. All are equally slaves, equally riveted to the soil which bears them. The blacks work in the open air; the whites in a corrupted atmosphere. The one are bought in villanage, the other are let out to hire. This is the only difference which can be found between them."

Baron d'Haussez.

The following petition was handed to the Commissioners appointed by the British parliament to investigate the state of the work people in the manufacturies, by a procession of 1500 children, all of whom had become helpless cripples, by the various accidents incident to their situation, or by the intense labors of their daily employments.

"Gentlemen—We are poor factory children. We don't want to live without work; we are willing to work; but we will not be worked to death. The doctors say 'ten hours is plenty.' We say no, no. They know it is plenty, and we feel it is plenty. We want to have time to learn—time to eat—time to sleep—and to play. And (please GOD) we will have it. The Bible does not tell our masters to work their children at all.

"Our parents want us to have it—the doctors say we ought to have it—the people of England say we shall have it, and we all say we will have it.

"Gentlemen—what are you come for? Our fathers, mothers, and we shall have to work harder, and pay taxes to get you wages—and we are very [illegible] have not added to it.

"Gentlemen—do as we have [illegible] work for your livelihood don't come here to help our masters, who want us to a ten hour bill.

"Tell King William we'll give him if he'll give us a ten hour bill, and then that parliament to send you; tell them that we will have it.

"We have often gone after our work mates, and brothers and sisters to their graves. Many of them would have been living now, if there had been a ten hour bill."—*English paper.*

Western Forests will have in a generation, as well as beauty, in the deep forests of the West. 'Tis true, we have no high hills that in summer wave their green sumpsite to the breath of heaven, yet the vast and almost unbroken amphitheatre of our forests, like gentle undulations of a banner flung on the breeze, come to the graceful swells and slopes that give a pleasing variety to the formation of our country. If we have no abrupt elevations to give picturesqueness to the shade, we have no dark mountains to frown upon us.—Though our forests would appear to a spectator above them as if clipped with a tiresome evenness, yet their shady aisles are not wanting in those charms which afford pleasure to the lover of nature, as seen arrayed in her first and wildest vestments. The many kinds of timber which compose them, destroy in a great measure that sameness of appearance which would otherwise fatigue the eye. Monotony is forgotten, as our attention is arrested by tree after tree fit for the "mast of some tall admiral," each decked with a different foliage, and exhibiting no evidence of having been rocked side by side with the same winds for a century, except in their towering height, and like unwieldy dimensions.—Often in the ramble of a few moments, we are called on to admire the oak, monarch of the woods; the burr-crowned chestnut, the column stem and cone-topped white wood, the fruit-bearing walnut, the flexile hicory, the white-limed sycamore, the graceful elm, the broad-leafed lyra, the mountain ash, the whispering beach, the sugar-maple, the balm of Gilead, the cucumber, butternut, cherry mulberry, sassafras, and a host of forest trees unnamed, as well as flowering shrubs, that give beauty, imbibit and wealth to the wild old wood.

To its depths—to its depths then gentle reader, and enjoy the stroll of an hour, where—

"Mighty winds make music, not unlike
The dash of ocean on his winding shore,
And lull the spirit while they fill the mind."

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—*Sales at the Stock Exchange.*

100 shares United States Bank,		109½
300 do do do	(On time)	109½
50 do N. Orleans Canal & Banking Co		114½
5 do do do do		115
25 do City Bank of New Orleans,		114
10 do do do	do	113½
66 do Mechanics & Traders Bank, of N. O.		100

NEW YORK MARKET—Oct 11.

The transactions in *Ashes* yesterday were but moderate at $4 50 for Pots, and $5 to $5 05 for Pearls. A lot of 84 bales new crop Charleston *Cotton* was sold at 18 cents—Sales were made of Rio *Coffee* at 13 to 13½ cents, and St. Domingo at 12½ to 13 cents. There were some transactions in Petersburg *Flour* at $6 25. Western is advancing—Beach's Brand is held at $5 87½—other Western brands are also held at higher rates than they were on Wednesday.—We understand that 100 bales *Hope* were sold at 19½ cents. A good lot of 140 tierces fresh best *Rice* brought $5 50—2 per cent. off for cash. The Boston's cargo of *Teas*, offered yesterday, was not all sold—prices obtained were below those of the last cargo sold.

MARRIED—On the 24th instant, in the parish of Jefferson, by the Rev. Mr. Mann, Mr. JACQUES PHILIP ARTHUR GUILLOTTE, to Miss JUSTINE CELESTINE FORTIER.

INTERMENTS IN THIS CITY:

Oct. 24,	Catholic Cemetery	20	Protestant Cem. 5
25,	"	15	" 7

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Ohio, Gavin, Philadelphia, T Toby & co
Brig Dos Hermanos, Morillo, Havana, Tufts & Clarke

ILT—The towboat Natchez will be absent a few days, on account of going up to the wrecks of SB Paul Clifford, and SB Peruvian.

ARRIVED,

Steamer Pilot, Riddle, from the Passes—Brought up ships Lotus and Caiman—Left the S W Bar on Wednesday morning—In the offing brig Banner—Reports was detained 24 hours at Fort Jackson on account of the cylinder and brig broke.

Ship Citizen, Barstow, 16 days from New York, to C Adams, jr—Cargo to Whitall, Jenkins & co; Tourne &