THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

☞ An answer to some objections made in the Charleston Courier, respecting the loss of the packet brig *Sheffield*, on her late voyage to this place, has been handed us for publication by one of the passengers. It shall appear in our next number.

Extracts from Lloyd's List to the 13th February, will be found under our marine head.

NEWS EXPECTED.

The packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, was telegraphed, outside the New-York bar on the 31st ult. an hour and a half past 11 o'clock, but her papers had not been received. The Roscoe will bring thirteen days later intelligence—her day of sailing was the 24th of February.

We have Paris dies of papers by the ships Olympia and Natchez to the 12th ult. They have been anticipated by later dates received at New-York, and we find no additional particulars which may be deemed important. Their general tenor go to corroborate the belief that the liberal cause was likely to triumph in Spain, and that Don Miguel would finally be overthrown.

Among the extracts we have made it will be seen, that the venerable patriot, Lafayette, the pride and boast of the two continents, was in danger from sickness. It gives us pleasure, however, to see by the following extract of a letter, from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, that the statement we publish is somewhat exaggerated, and that the General was convalescent:

"All is quiet here. General Lafayette who took a heavy cold at the funeral, in going on foot to Père la Chaise, is getting better and is in fact nearly well."

Claims on France for Spoliations.—We perceive by the Baltimore *Republican*, that the period for the execution of the Convention with France for indemnities on account of spoliations on American commerce will be prolonged in consequence of an arrangement made between the two governments through the medium of our minister at Paris. The distribution of the funds, payable by France, will take place immediately at the receipt; and there is reason, we are given to understand, as well from the disposition of the present French chamber of deputies, as from the state of our relations with that country, to deem that the amount of the first instalment will be speedily rendered available.

The report and resolutions of the committee of ways and means in the national house of representatives, upon the U. S. bank, it is probable, was finally disposed of last week on a call for the previous question. Our Washington papers extend to the 5th, and we may calculate to receive the proceedings had thereon, by the latter part of the present week, or the beginning of the next.

The last resolution in the report suggests the expediency of appointing a committee of the house, with a view to a thorough investigation of the U. S. bank and its branches. This is of immense importance, and will no doubt conspire to lay open the secrets of the mammoth and its progeny, so that the whole people may sit in judgment upon them. As there can be no doubt of the disposition of the report and resolutions, would it not be the part of wisdom for the branch here to set itself in order. Some "fair business transaction," which might appear *foul* to those not immediately interested, might else come to light. "A word to the wise," &c. &c.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL

A vessel that left Lisbon on the 15th Feb. has recently arrived at Boston. At the time of her sailing things were tranquil in the Portuguese capital, but the Miguelites were still strong in various parts of the kingdom. It was apprehended that the vessels quartered at Santarem in large bodies, would attempt to make a desperate attack on St. Ubes and Palmella.

The panic in Baltimore has disappeared—The American says, "that on the 28th ult. it appears to have died away entirely. The promptitude with which the demands were met, and the known ability of the banks to cash their notes, will at once account for the comparatively limited operation of the panic, and its early and complete cessation."

Sales at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, March 31.

100 shares U. S. Bank,	104
125 do. N. O. Canal Bank,	99 1-2 99 3-4
50 do. N. O. City Bank,	124 1-4

New-York Elections.—The charter elections in New-York commenced on the 7th and continue three days. Parties are arrayed for "dreadful conflict," and to judge from the papers a tremendous contest may be anticipated. The result is looked for with anxiety, as the advocates of the bank concede that if the ballot boxes be against them there, they can have no further ground for hope.

Judge White of Tennessee, has disclaimed in the senate, all knowledge and approbation of any plan of a bank, to be submitted by Mr. Calhoun. The Judge went further, and, as the Washington correspondent of a New-York paper says, took "the most ultra-constitutional grounds, assumed by Mr. Wright and to their farthest extent. He combatted at length, the arguments of Mr. Calhoun, addressed to those who deemed the bank 'unconstitutional'." Judge White goes against any national bank whatsoever. The authority of such a man outweighs, upon such a subject, a host of Websters, Clays and Calhouns. So says the Richmond Enquirer.

"I'm my master's dog at heart,
Pray whose dog are you?"

The editor of the Bulletin has found a "bran new collar," which superinduces the belief, notwithstanding what he intimates to the contrary, that it has never been worn. He is so tickled with his good fortune, remembering, probably, the French proverb, "that a good gift does not always fall to a good dog," that he is obliged to make the thing public, and has, as we suppose, to save his modesty from being put to the blush, fallen upon a device to affect the purpose, but which is so clumsily executed that it can readily be seen through. He pretends to think that the collar, though "bran new," has been doffed off by one of the faithful of our party. Now, now, how can he suppose *this* will take? Come, come, let him be candid, and confess that this badge of allegiance has been sent in testimony of his abject devotion to the interests of those in whose services he has been laboring with so much zeal and earnestness for the last six months. As his claims have been so singularly acknowledged, he must live in hopes of being gratified with some *bon. bons.* from the Philadelphia manufactory, or the branch here! We felicitate him on the acquisition of the "collar," as a sure indication of his bright prospects. But don't let him forget the story of the lean wolf and the fat plump mastiff. Honest independence for us neighbor!

The Wilmington (Del.) Journal, of the 22th ult. says:—"We have heard it intimated, that if the Girard bank throws up the deposites, the Farmer's bank, in Wilmington, will be selected in its place as the depository of the public monies; and we believe there is good ground for the intimation.

A voluminous memoir of "Mazzeppa" is about to be issued at Paris, edited by his adopted son, from original documents. The late work of Dumont has only whetted the public appetite for authentic anecdotes of the life, career and opinions of this remarkable man.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

The mob assembled again on Friday night, with the view to complete their work of destruction, and to wreak their vengeance on other persons accused of being guilty of similar conduct as that of Mlle Lalaurie. But the authorities were on the watch; the alarm was given, and a part of the Legion and the U. S. troops were soon under arms, and on the field of action. Mr. Holland, deputy sheriff, read the riot act to the crowd, which soon dispersed, and perfect order has been restored, and we hope may never again be disturbed by a like impolitic and dangerous movement, not to be excused in this city, even by the scandalous outrages that gave rise to it.

We understand that two of the negroes saved from the fire have since died; that in digging up the yard, bodies have been disinterred, and a condemned well having been uncovered, others, particularly that of a child, were found in it.

[Our contemporary is misinformed in regard to what he states in the latter portion of the foregoing. None of the slaves are dead, nor have harm to has from the best information we can obtain, been found. As we avail ourselves of his article, we deem it necessary to correct him in these particulars.]—Co. Mess.

Gov. Wolf's Lib. has himself right in saying that the book could not keep Pennsylvania down. The State loan of $700,000 was taken, and her works of internal improvement will once more be in progress.

CITY COUNCIL.

[Reported for the Bee.]

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Mr Schmidt moved that a committee be named to verify the elections of the 7th inst.

The motion was adopted—Messrs Buisson, Labatut, and Schmidt were appointed as members of said committee.

The Secretary having read a letter from Judge Bermudez, of the 4th Ward, protesting against the election of Mr Agassie.

Mr. Schmidt moved that the same be referred to a special committee. He thought, that as the duties of the committee upon elections ceased at the end of the sitting, it would be improper to refer to them a question that might last for several weeks.

This motion being adopted, messrs Schmidt, Dixon and Montegut were named members of this committee.

Mr Montegut moved a recess—granted.

The Council having again met, Mr Schmidt presented a report from the committee upon elections, declaring that the following gentlemen had been duly elected for their several wards:

Messrs. Schmidt & Pritchard, for the 1st; Mr Labatut, for the second; Mr Agassie, for the 4th; Mr Montegut, for the 5th; Mr McCready for the 6th; Mr Dixon for the 7th; and Mr Buisson, for the 8th.

It was thereupon ordered by the committee that these gentlemen take their seats as Aldermen.

The Recorder, Mr Cuthbertson, then rose and addressed the Council in substance as follows:

Gentlemen—If it be not a deviation from the rules of the Council, permit me, before you begin to discharge the duties which have been confided to you by your fellow citizens, to felicitate you upon the composition of the new Council, for they have nearly all been elected with little or no opposition. This should be to you a source of high gratification, and should stimulate you to discharge your duties like good citizens acting under the great responsibilities you do. Those who have been chosen to fill the places of some members whose business prevented them from continuing longer in the public service, are known by their situation in the city, and the high station which they hold in the public opinion. Many persons consider the duties of an alderman easily discharged; this is a mistake, & those who indulge in it might convince themselves of the contrary by assuming the operations of the Council. Besides, the duties incumbent upon the station are noble and honorable, and each man should acquit himself of them with as much ardor as if an emolument were attached thereto. It is quite fortunate, and the public will no doubt feel happy at the circumstance, that party spirit is extinct, and I trust forever. I hope that all may conduct themselves here as members of one family, a great and patriotic family attached to the interests of their country, without selfish or partizan feelings. I hope that in the passage of measures useful to the city, members will make no invidious or sectional objections, but that they may all work for the general good. For my part, gentlemen, I shall do all within my feeble powers, to act in harmony and concert with you, and to aid you in all that may conduce to the interests of our city, convinced that with your co-operation we shall not fail to attain the object I am disposed to believe we all have in view. I enter upon my duties with the fervent wish that Providence may aid us in the accomplishment of our tasks.

Upon motion of Mr Dixon, the council adjourned until Wednesday next, 23d inst.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

The Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, under date of the 25th inst. writes as follows: No stronger language could readily be used to describe the firmness of purpose for which the President is distinguished. As for the portrait which he draws of Mr. Bouldin, the newly elected member of congress from Virginia, it is evidently a caricature; but if it were a correct likeness, it would only exhibit more strongly, the fixed determination of the citizens of that district to sustain the measures of the administration, and put an end to the confidently expressed hopes of a change in the Old Dominion.

"General Jackson continues inexorable. If a cannon, charged with 1000 balls, were presented to his bosom, and he he knew it would instantly shiver him to atoms, if he refused, still he would refuse! Mr. Bouldin's election to the National Legislature, from John Randolph's own county, is a great Jackson triumph. His opponent, Mr. Tucker, is one of the most distinguished partizans of the Old Dominion—high minded, honorable, and with all the gifts of a great man. Mr. Bouldin on the other hand, is a mere verbose, interminable speaker, somewhat resembling little prating Polk of Tennessee, but destitute of his dignity of manner, derived from the consciousness of power in the administration. But then Mr. B is a babbler and brawler for Jackson on all occasions, and may be regarded as devoted without reserve or scruple, on any point or in any way."

CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Another City has grown up in our young State of Ohio. The last Legislature chartered the City of Columbus. It consists of three wards, and four Councilmen are to represent each ward. The election for officers takes place on the second Monday of April next. The Mayor, Councilmen, Marshal and Treasurer are required by the charter to have been residents of Columbus three years prior to the day of election. As Cincinnati, we bid our young sister City, most heartily welcome.—(Cin. Rep.

Paris, Feb 11.

The Courrier Français says:—The treaty entered into between Austria, Prussia and Russia, for the mutual exposition of political principles, is worthy of attention as being a publication of the system adopted at the Conference of Munchen Gratz. We learn, that after the signatures of the three Monarchs had been affixed to the treaty, it was to be communicated to all the secondary states of Germany and Italy, in order that they might adhere to the principles laid down as a code for the new law of Europe."

It is reported that the commission on the question as to the disposal of the conquests in Africa, have come to a resolution to recommend that Oran, Bugia, and Bona should be retained and garrisoned with sufficient troops to keep the natives in check, but that Mostaganem and Arzew should be abandoned, that the civil power should be entrusted to one chief, whose task it should be to preserve peace in a pacific and conciliating system to gain over the different tribes to the interests of France, and thus gradually acquire possession of the country.

The Château de Pompadour, to which so many historical recollections are attached, and which was a superb monument of the style of the middle ages, erected by the illustrious family of Lastic de Lastours, and was once the residence of an Archbishop of that name, though latterly converted into a stud-house, in great part fell a prey to the flames last week. A quantity of plate and money was melted, the Clock-tower, another tower, and the building between them, with the clock, and nearly the whole of the furniture, were consumed with a large store of corn, but fortunately the papers belonging to the establishment were saved. The loss is stated at 100,000fr.

PARIS, February 12.

The following are extracts from the London journals of Monday:—

"By the Cutter, arrived at Falmouth, important intelligence has been received from Lisbon of the date of February 2. During the month of January, the Pedroites have obtained a series of successes, promising to put an end to the contest, of which the following is a summary.—"Jan. 5.—Colonel de Soares marched out from Faro with about 700 men against the Miguelites, 1,000 strong, an advantageously posted at Boa-Vista, defeated them, took 150 prisoners, three pieces of artillery, and ammunition and provision for 1,500 men, with a very trifling loss on the side of the assailants. There was also found on this occasion, in the baggage of the Miguelite chief, a letter from Don Miguel, advising that the spirits of the soldiers be kept up by reporting that the English were about to blockade Lisbon etc.—Jan. 6.—The Miguelites of Portalegre, 2,000 strong, attacked 1,500 of the Pedroites at Marvao, and were beaten.—Jan. 15.—General Saldanha, in his progress northward, took Leira.—Jan. 18.—The Miguelites again beaten at Lagos.—Jan 22.—Don Miguel addressed a letter to his brother, informing him, as was supposed, but perhaps containing something more, of the death of their sister, but Don Pedro refused to open it, or hold any communication with the usurper.—Jan 25.—Gen. Saldanha took Torres Novas in a brilliant manner, and exterminated the cavalry of Chaves, the best disposed and most efficient of all Miguel's forces.—Jan 30.—A simultaneous attack was made by the Miguelites upon the corps of Saldanha and the Duke of Terceira, the former at Pernes, the latter at the bridge of Asseca. Both were unsuccessful. Saldanha, attacked by 4,000 under Povoas, the late General-in-Chief, and who is said to be a prisoner, captured 800 prisoners; and the Duke also obtained a marked triumph over his assailants. The particulars, however, are not yet distinctly known. The situation of Don Miguel, in consequence of all these disasters, was considered desperate, and it was even reported that he had abandoned Santarem; but that report was premature."—Since writing the above, we have been favored with the following extract from a private letter, from the head-quarters of the Duke of Terceira, which indicates, we think, that the courage of the skill of the Miguelites are at an end. "We presume that Saldanha's junction with the chief army, subsequent to his capture of Leiria instead of his having marched, as was reported, on Coimbra, has been dictated by the probability of speedily putting an end to the contest. We have every reason to believe that the civil war in Portugal, not to be completely at an end, is as near as possible arrived at that most desirable conclusion.—The following is the extract:—"Quinta d' Ribeira, January 30—I promised to give you news when I had any. I must now tell you, therefore, that the Miguelites gave us much trouble the whole of this day. A force, not very imposing, directed its course at midnight towards Valada, which was pillaged. We were informed of it too late. We were told, too, that the enemy had sent forward a force, and were already master of the road to Lisbon. You may judge of our surprise at this news, and we immediately hastened to the bridge of St. Anne, and to Valada, where a squadron of the 11th regiment of cavalry, with about twenty lancers, were sufficient to make the enemy recross the Tagus with about seven hundred men. While we were occupied in following their movement, the enemy amused us with musketry and a few cannon-shot opposite the bridge, in sight of the whole of our army, in order to conceal from us a movement which he had made on Saldanha, in three strong columns, amounting to 3,000 men, which force was beaten by one regiment of cavalry, the 10th. About 1,000 men were made prisoners, and among them all the 16th regiment of the line, and four flags. The Miguelite General, with his Aide-de-Camp, who had been killed, was also taken, but the General managed to escape. Saldanha is half a league from Santarem, and I hope that we shall enter that place by force, if the enemy does not abandon it this night or to-morrow morning."—[Courier.]

PARIS, Feb 13.

It was reported yesterday that the indisposition of Gen. Lafayette had assumed an alarming character; but this morning we have had the satisfaction of learning at his house that he is much better.

[From the Washington Globe]

The following are the concluding paragraphs of an able editorial article, in the Working-Man's Advocate of New York. They present the question now pending before the American People in its true light—it is, indeed, another contest for Liberty and Independence.

"At the end of half a century we have the question presented to us in a new dress; the same demand in a more insidious tone. The Bank of the United States is the modern Colonial Government of British capitalists and British Nobility. They have their Viceroy and Privy Council, occupying a princely palace, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, under the name of the President, Directors, Tellers, Clerks, &c. They have their sub-governments spread throughout the country, under the name of Branches and agencies; they have their newspaper organs, their political organizations, their leaders and agents, their ministers and negotiators, as much as any modern government! American commerce and manufactures are subject to this new British Colonial Government, and a new party, with principles the most dangerous to freedom, has been rapidly forming and attaining power under its auspices.

The coming contest is in fact a revival of the great question of the Revolution in a modern using form: it is a question between internal freedom and foreign moneyed power: Between Liberty and foreign Monopoly. The descendants of the Revolution are called upon to decide at the ballot box what their fathers decided in the field and on the ocean. The men of 1776, in their great decision, poured out their blood like water, and wasted their substance like air. Their descendants have only to march up to the polls and put in their ballots for the rights of the People. Is it a question between Nicholas Biddle and Andrew Jackson; between the British defender of New Orleans and the British Colonial Government in Philadelphia; between the conqueror of Pakenham's soldiers and the Grand Purchaser of Men and Votes in Philadelphia.

Are the People ready for the question? From all parts of the city, the deep whisper of Liberty is heard—All Ready!

From the Globe

The people of Baltimore are now in a condition to appreciate the policy of the Administration in attempting to drive all small bank notes out of circulation and introduce in their stead, gold eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles, with silver dollars and their subdivisions.

How much better would it have been a few days ago for the mechanics and Washingtons of Baltimore to have had a golden eagle or half eagle, than a ten or five dollar note of the Bank of Maryland. And is not such money safer than the notes of any bank? When the money fails by the people in gold and silver, they can never be moved by panics, or affected by the difficulties of banks. With a golden eagle in his pocket on Saturday night, the laboring man may feel a perfect confidence, that on Monday he will deprive him of the profits of his preceding week's labor.

Few laboring men of farmers keep on hand for any time one dollar, twenty or fifty dollars, and the small notes they receive are generally small. If our small notes were eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles and dollars, what a blessing it would be to the people to obtain payment for their labor or produce in the specie as money would so effectually prevent the speculations of brokers and traders of paper money. One of the first duties of the Government is that of protecting the poor and weak against the oppositions of the rich and strong—would this eagle accomplished; the people would be against fears, and the country saved from a thousand evils.

For large transactions and commercial purposes, checks and bank paper should continue to exist. The evils of issuing which have been so great, and its risks thrown upon those who are most able to bear them, and its profits given to those who are least able to spare them.

It is this state of things which the Administration is most anxious to bring about. The Secretary of the Treasury is now preparing a system which proposes to restore a sound currency. Gold and silver coin, the currency of the Constitution, will be the PEOPLE'S MONEY, notes with pictures on them, to pay the BANK'S MONEY. Where will the farmers and mechanics have the most money of the Bank notes, or the Gold? Which prefer Jackson Eagles, or Biddle's Eagles? Which prefer the old Roman currency, or the modern bank, credit and paper system? They can decide for themselves. Let them decide well the Bank and its friends are to win upon the People, and the Eagle is sent at the choice.

Lay the Axe to the Root.

We have seen that the venerable Nathaniel Macon has at last spoken, by the public press, against the conduct of the President in the late French affair. A gentleman of Washington, a member of the House of Representatives, informs us that Mr. Macon is still against the French, as he always was, and is decided with the administration. A County in Georgia, a large majority for Jackson, has the patriotic resolution to lay the axe to the root of the Bank of the United States, by withdrawing the public deposites.

The march of mind is now strikingly illustrated in the city of St. Joseph's, in the state of Missouri. The population of that place, which a few years ago, was a mere trading post, has increased so rapidly, that it now contains a population of 1,500 souls. St. Joseph's is now a flourishing town, and the seat of justice for Buchanan county. It is the point of departure for the Santa Fe trade, and the place of rendezvous for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. It is also the point of departure for the Oregon Territory, and the place of rendezvous for the Oregon Mission. It is also the point of departure for the Mormons, who are now settling in Jackson county, Missouri, and the place of rendezvous for the Mormon Mission. It is also the point of departure for the Sioux, Pawnees, Otoes, Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Shawanoes, Delawares, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Miamies, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatomies, Wyandots, Senecas, Shawanoes, Munsies, Mohicans, Stockbridges, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Osages, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Miamies, Ottawas, Chippewas