THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1837.

THE LATE GALE.

A voyage to the Lake has enabled us to verify the observations made in our last on the subject of the late tempest. The destruction is indeed deplorable, and the value of property destroyed immense. A gentleman from Terre aux Bœufs informs us that the same has been completely swept down as if by the operation of a scythe, and that the crops, already half slender from the uncommon drought of the past summer, are now nearly totally valueless.

The late season has, as was anticipated, interrupted for the time all communication with the city by the mail. None was received yesterday, and we will be agreeably surprised should any arrive to day.

Theatrical.

We are sorry to learn, that in consequence of the inundation of the Gas Works by the late storm, and the impossibility of illuminating the lamps, the opening of the St Charles Theatre is unavoidably postponed, for we feel persuaded, after the gloomy season we have endured, that this establishment will be patronized by all the lovers of innocent and rational amusement.

Important.

Information has been obtained from an authentic source, that orders from Washington had been received at Pensacola, for the United States Squadron, consisting of nine Vessels, to sail immediately. The destination of this fleet has not transpired.

Embarkation.

Two hundred and sixty two officers and soldiers of the United States Army will leave this evening in the ship Leonore for Tampa Bay.

In one of the English papers we perceive an interesting correspondence between Schlegel and Lord Bagbosch. Schlegel, as is well known, is the celebrated translator and commentator on Shakspeare in Germany. The subject of their correspondence are the merits of Beethoven, a musical composer of transcendant merit, but whose works were but imperfectly known to the English public. In consequence of the instigations of Schlegel, a concert has been given in London at which more than two hundred professors assisted, and where some other than the productions of Beethoven were performed. The greatest delight and enthusiasm were manifested on this occasion, and the compositions of this eminent composer are now sought with avidity by all the English dilettanti.

A singular case of natural magnetism is related by the London Times as existing in the state of Maine. A bed of magnetic iron ore not only magnetized so powerfully the iron instruments used to break it up, but also the iron on them in large rafts of the fragments of the iron ore, but a crowbar suspended freely over the iron ore, takes the position in the magnetic m. ridian, and thus become a true but gigantic needle.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The vexed question of slavery had, we imagined, been set at rest, by the combined patriotism and good sense of the people. The decisive resolution of the last session of Congress, that legislation possessed no constitutional right to interfere with the domestic institutions of the South, would, it was believed, have put a final period to the insane clamors of the abolitionists. But we were deceived. They have once more elevated the standard of reckless and fanatical zeal. They have availed themselves of the subject of the annexation of Texas, to put forth their detestable doctrines, and once more venture to moot a theme pregnant with danger to the very vitality of the southern portion of this confederacy.

When we behold such a man as Dr. Channing maintaining the principles of a heartless and bigoted party, and openly defending the discussion of an incendiary topic, what are we to conclude? Shall we deny his honesty of purpose, and brand him as devoid of integrity and justice? or shall we lose our respect for his intellectual sagacity and, hold him as a tyro in the powers of reasoning? To one of these dilemmas we are now reduced.

Does it require such a gigantic scope of thought to expose the fallacy of this doctrine of abolition? What is it but a spurious and delusive philanthropy, which rails beneath the seductive smile of universal benevolence, misery and destruction to an entire people; which would liberate from the fetters of bondage an enslaved race, but is indifferent to the wretchedness and suffering which might flow from that emancipation; which, with pseudo-generosity, cries aloud for the freedom of the black population, because by this act, it loses not a doit from its own closely shut purse.

Let us scrutinize calmly the objects of this pretended philanthropy, and we shall soon discover that its professions are as hollow as are the professions of its votaries.

The abolitionists are very willing to liberate our slaves: will they suffer by such an act? Note it well. Will they gain? Ay! *infinitely*. Derive us of the produce of our slave labor, and we sink indefinitely in the scale of comparative importance. We become a mere waste spot amid the fertility of the rest of the Union. Our competition with the north is at an end. Our riches are annihilated. We dwindle into insignificance and lose all that dignifies and elevates existence. The abolitionist however care not for this. What, exclaims he, in the plenitude of his heart, is it so sad that you perish and rot? The cause of universal freedom demanded the emancipation of your slaves, and we have only obeyed the first law of nature; the innate equality of man. At the same time, he secretly congratulates himself upon the immense advantage he derives from the execution of the system.

Besides, conceding for the sake of argument, the honesty of purpose of the abolitionists, it is not difficult to prove that their conduct is any thing but philanthropic. Is it philanthropy to disseminate hopes and aspirations for freedom, amid an inflammable class, merely withheld from insurrectionary movements by the restraint of bondage? Is it philanthropy clandestinely to supply them with pikes, tomahawks, and other incendiary publications, teeming with terrible delineations of the white man's cruelty and the slave's sufferings, and filled with calumniatory prints which attract the eye, if even their contents fail to seduce the mind? Philanthropy thus to incite them in a course which must result in the enhancement of the miseries of servitude, by the imposition of restraints which the law of self-preservation imperiously demands? restraints which if once burst, may terminate in excesses, at the thought of which humanity shrinks. Open, unselfish, well-directed, boundless philanthropy! Divine humanity! that discreetly confines its noble efforts to the relief of the unoffending victims their white skinned masters as the scourges of the earth—arms them with fire and the sword to effect their liberation, would with holy rapture exult over devastation and murder, and thus teach the slave to revel in his new-born freedom.

But we cannot trust ourselves to argue with coolness on this exciting topic. The abilities of a Channing however perverted to the worst of ends, may command respect, but the miserable subterfuges by which the abominable crew that follow in the wake of a Tappan and a Thompson, seek to cloak their insidious designs, must meet with the indignation of the Southern community. Woe to them, if they pursue their iniquitous enterprise! They will rouse a spirit among a generous but not imbecile and deluded people, that will crush this hateful monster begot by the rage of fanaticism, and fostered by the promptings of avarice.

Chemistry.

The adventure which Chemistry and its collateral sciences, Electricity and Magnetism, have made within the last half century are absolutely astounding. The analysis of what were once considered elements, and the detection of various complicated materials in their composition—the discovery of chlorine and its extensive agency both in the economy of nature, and the application of art—the invention of the safety lamp, and the explanation of the simple principle upon which it is founded—these researches, wonderful and varied as have been their results, are positively nothing to the discoveries of later years. When we behold single individual creating, literally creating the ore of the metals, and thus, in some measure realizing the dreams of Alchemy; another combining the elements of that form the ruby and sapphire, and even anticipating the successful fabrication of the Diamond—a third operating in the sun beam, the vivifying principle that nurses and comforts man, from the luminous emanation through which he exercises vision—a fourth identifying muscular irritability with galvanic action, showing the secret source of life through all its most occult recesses, and scarcely failing to detect and expose the mysterious tenant, what must be our impressions?

What is not man destined to believe by the stupendous efforts of his reason? that divine faculty which enfranchises him to his creator—which has elevated him from the brute to the civilized being—placed in his hand the instruments of power, and bade him exercise amid the mazes of nature with unrelated industry.—The rewards of his toil and assiduity are of the most gratifying, the most permanent character—they confer in the benefit which the entire species derives from his discoveries, and in the gratitude with which it repays the donation.

Extract from observations made by the Drawing Corps during the period preceding the inundation of the 7th October, 1837.

It is perhaps useful to observe beforehand, that the hurricane of 1824 was subsequent to the period when the water ceased to rise; all the changes were noticed and entered in a memorandum book above this point; the other marks have been added to be synchronical; the outline has been given and was to be filled up, if necessary, hereafter. [illegible] Lake Pontchartrain, Bayou Sauvage, Bayou Metairie, Bayou Gentilly, Bayou Bienvenue, Bayou St. Jean, Bayou Medicine, Bayou St. Ann.

This sketch is taken from the shop fronting Chartres street, Gardere's building, Bayou St. Jean, Bayou Gentilly, Bayou Bienvenue, Bayou Medicine, Bayou St. Ann.

TO RENT.—A large, convenient and highly finished store well suited for a coffee house, at the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets. Also three fine furnished chamber rooms adjoining thereto. Apply to JONAU, METOYER & CO. oct. 5—2t 128 Canal st.

TO RENT.—That new and commodious Wine House in Magazine street, one door below Povilrum street, occupied by Mr. Louis Grima of Somers & Alexander. For terms apply to DANIEL SOMERS, On the premises. oct 6—2t

TO RENT.—An office at the corner of Gravier street and Bank Alley. Apply to R. C. CAMMACK & CO. oct 6

TO RENT.—Wanted a House situated in the 3d Municipality, suitable for a small family, apply at No. 32 Poydras street. oct 5

TO LET.—The two story House in Customhouse street, occupied by Mr. Lambert and Mr. Mailliet, now occupied by Judge Rawle. Enquire on the premises. oct 5

TO RENT.—A House of a recently deceased. It will be rented either with or without the furniture, and possession can be given immediately if required. JOS. BARTHET, No. 30 Toulouse street

Lovers sweet No. 144, Bourbon Urseline and Hospital.

The subscriber having purchased the Drug Store established formerly by J. Saunders, and lately occupied by Dr. Ker, begs leave to inform the public that he will keep constantly on hand a supply of the remedies generally employed in the art of healing. He begs leave to recommend particularly a specific for dysentery which he purchased from Dr. Saunders, and demonstrated, that out of one hundred cases no less than ninety have been cured by the use of the medicine. The vaunted remedy of Le Roy can be likewise found at his establishment. Also, Dubois' pectoral syrup, the pills of Brandreth of St Gervais, Gastric and tonic elegant syrup of Dorsey, Bayon's celebrated purgative pills by the same, chinin of Guillot, pills of health of Dr Frank, &c. &c. GAMOTIS, Druggist. oct 6 2t.

The Dissolution of Copartnership

THE copartnership existing between Messrs. Sarah Corvejolles & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent since the 23d of August. Messrs. A. Duthil and V. Faisans remains charged with the liquidation, and will continue the same kind of affairs, at No. 67 Toulouse street.

A. DUTHIL, V. FAISANS. oct 9 2t

THE Subscribers offer for sale, received per the last packets from France.

A large assortment of silk goods, selected for the season, viz. Gros de Naples, Fresh de Naples, Gros de Berlin, French Satins, cashmere shawls, genuine. Snow White shawls, black cashmere silk shawls. Silk, cashmere and woollen shawls, Angora de Alepine, Cashmere. Lyonnaise (a light cord, mixed with silk and cotton.) Lace and Valenciennes, Medlines. Plain white cambric hdkfs. Colored border hdkfs. Embroidered do. do. do. Embroidered cambric gowns. Black and white silk poms. Printed lawn pelerines. Tapestry and purple, men's and women's gloves. Plain and embroidered white cotton stockings. Plain and embroidered silk stockings, black and white. Ladies' Marseille shoes. Gentlemen's bootees. Muslin de ellis. Jaconet and mull muslin. Sheetings, shirtings and sheeting shirts. French and English calicoes. Cotton balls, patterns. English cotton, yarns and fine. Umbrellas of all sizes.

ALSO,

An assortment of Perfumery, combs, jewellery, china ware, chemical and other articles, too numerous to enumerate.

SOULET, VIGNIE & Co. No 198, corner of St Louis and Chartres sts. Who have received per packet ship Leonore, light blue cottonade, 4-4 Appleton cotton, 7 twisted cotton, American sattinets, patent gaving thread, assorted numbers, Orrell do, Taylor's do, white and blue socks. oct 6.

FRENCH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, landing per ship Antelope, from Havre, the following articles:

1 Cases Colonia Water, in large bottles,
1 do of essence of Peruse, 1 do de Pensacola,
1 do perfumed powder, 1 do violets mixtures,
1 do pulsed soap, 1 do cuttain rings,
1 do fish charming,
1 do cotton cords, 1 do linen do,
1 do tooth and nail brushes,
1 do Piper's cologne water,
2 do white cotton suspenders,
1 do black suspenders,
1 do Angora cotton hose,
1 do fine lawn, 144 embroidered cambric hdkfs,
1 do plain cotton hosiery, do with stockings,
1 do sewing silk, bunch assorted, needle Holme detail,
Assorted gold medallions, black hose,
1 do 1 quid 6d 4d cloth, black wrap,
1 do black bombazine,
1 do white cotton stockings, very cheap,
1 do white muslins 7-4, do with flowers,
1 do black muslin, 7-4 do do do,
1 do black satin shawls 6d, very cheap, and a variety of other articles too tedious to be mentioned.

DUFOUR & BROTHERS, 101, Chartres street. oct 9

TO THE AMATEURS OF ART.—A gentleman about to quit this city for the last 20 years has collected that any who for the last 20 years have been in the habit of visiting the Exhibition of the Paintings at Paris, being about to leave this country for Europe, he offers for sale this fine and genuine collection of many and choice works by Lawrence, Gaucer, Alexander, Vernet, Gerard, Gros, Horace Vernet, Gudin, Hesse, Ingres, Delaroche, Decamps, Delacroix, Scheffer, Meissonier, Wilkie, Mulready, Etty, Landseer, Leslie, Stanfield, Roberts, Cooper, Cole, Turner, Mulready, Etty, Landseer, Leslie, Stanfield, Roberts, Cooper, Cole, Turner, Medrina, Tabar, Cabanel, &c.

These works are the property of a gentleman who has resided in Paris for the last 20 years, and who has purchased them from the Artists themselves, Gaucer, Gudin and Gerard, Alexander, Alexander, Cabanel, Tabar, Medrina, Turner, Cole, Cooper, Roberts, Stanfield, Leslie, Landseer, Mulready, Etty, Wilkie, Meissonier, Scheffer, Delacroix, Decamps, Delaroche, Ingres, Horace Vernet, Hesse, Gros, Gerard, Gudin, Vernet, Gaucer, Lawrence