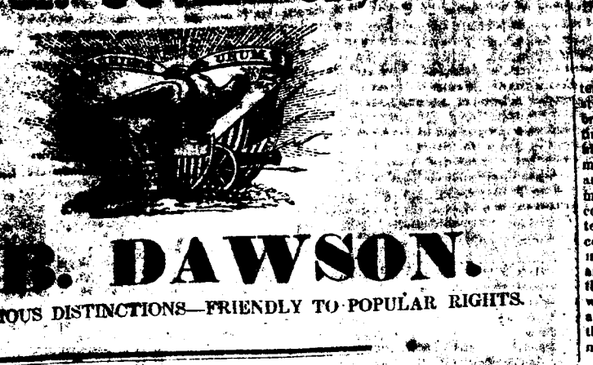
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR,



J. B. DAWSON.

OPPOSED TO ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS—FRIENDLY TO POPULAR RIGHTS.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,

BERNARD MARIGNY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:

B. F. CANONGE
H. CLAUX
C. DAUNOY
J. E. GRYMES.
J. J. P. MERCIER
LOUIS ALLARD.
J. M. KENNEDY.
D. AUGUSTIN.
A. DUCROS.

For Congress.

First District—C. GAYARRE.

THIRD DISTRICT,—J. WALKER.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1834.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BRADFORD, of Felicina, as a candidate for Congress for the Second District.

General *John B. Dawson* has arrived in the city and has taken lodgings at Bishop's hotel. He is in excellent health and spirits, and appears very grateful for the reception he has met with from all classes of his fellow citizens on the occasion of his late tour throughout the state.

We understand that it is the intention of the malignant portion of his adversaries to endeavour to embitter his stay among us by improper personal reflections and allusions, such as common decency which decorum and decency would shudder, if these persons were accessible to shame or had the slightest idea of how far the rights of hospitality are respected by the generous and high minded people, from showing their malevolence in this way, but prove dangerous to the cause which they strive, and disgraceful to themselves. To Judge Dawson's friends, his visit will be a source of high artful gratification; they will be pleased to renew their intercourse with him—an intercourse which has been greatly enhanced by the blandness and suavity of his manners; and to those who have not had the advantage of enjoying his society and personally appreciating his merits, an opportunity of doing so now presents itself.

No citizen need fear from him a rebuff, he is plain and unaffected in his manners, and accessible to all alike. All may approach him with equal freedom, for he is not to be influenced by rank, wealth, or distinction, considered with a view to his own advancement. He is the peoples candidate: he has entire confidence in their intelligence and integrity, and [illegible] herself towards them in a manner inconsistent with the principles he has professed from his youth upwards.

$3000 reward was offered yesterday without the slightest success for a journal of that day, printed in this city, bearing the name of Edward D. White for governor. It was not to be had. What has his friends in the country to say to this?

The non appearance of the White papers is ascribed to the incessant rain on Saturday last. It is said, that in consequence of the postponement of the White meeting, no supplies were voted for their support, and that they were thus suspended. Rumor says, if relief does not quickly come, they will all die a violent death.

We begin to feel apprehensive that the Louisiana will be defeated before the July election. Considering the eminent services it has rendered unwittingly to the Dawson cause, we regret this exceedingly. Suppose some of our friends raise a subscription to keep it a-going till after the election, under the express condition that it does not come over to our side. The money could not be better laid out than in ensuring us an unanimous vote.

Address to the Voters of Louisiana.

No. I.

Louisianians, fellow citizens, when we take a retrospective glance at the histories of ancient republics, their rise, progress and destruction, and compare these histories with our own; we should pause in our career, and enquire what were the causes which conducted to their extinction, and prevent as much as possible, their introduction among us.

That our government is established on a basis of more solidity, that its principles are more equitable and consequently more enduring than those of any other preceding popular establishment, and that our constitution is an amalgamation of the wisest principles of all ages, is happily felt at home, and candidly acknowledged abroad. But as humanity is born under imperfection, all our predictions must be imperfect. And though we are conscious of the superiority of our institutions, we should guard them from every encroachment of corruption with the eye of vigilance itself, and protect them, with all our energies from contamination. While the Grecian and Roman republics retained their original purity of manners, while they cultivated industry and domestic peace; while they preserved a proper equality of rights and privileges, and indignantly repelled hereditary and arrogated distinctions, they enjoyed a flourishing state of affairs, were happy at home and honored abroad.

But as the pride, ambition and luxury began to be cherished, the golden age expired; corruption crept into every official department, men assumed an undue and unnatural ascendency over their fellows; vice, debauchery, licentiousness, crime and ineffection, rushed in like so many torrents, and fatiuna bearing deadly animosity, civil war, tyranny, conspiracies, frauds, political debility, foreign invasion, massacres and desolation, terminated the scenes and the curtain of total extinction fell and closed them up forever.

Such was the direful catastrophe of the Roman republic; such were the melancholy destinies of those of Greece. The democracy of the Helvetic, Venetian and Genoese republics degenerated into aristocracy, and consequent oligarchy, in modern times, to evidently demonstrate the retrogression of nations, when pride, inequality and amor divitiarum are permitted to influence *State* deliberations. What does the political condition of these countries exhibit, but one class of the community enslaved and oppressed by the other; but the degradation of the poor, and the luxury and indolence of the rich are progressing in equal ratio. We speak from experience, they are the surest, too unjust, too [illegible] to bear a comparison even with the nominal republics much less with our own republic. Shall we in our bosoms nurse the serpent that bites us? Shall we cherish a principle which leads to our destruction? Shall we foster aristocracy, arrogance and an absurd idea of superiority by one man over another, when the dictates of reason cannot authorize, nurse? Let us then, fellow citizens, from the lessons of history and when we perceive the latent principles which contributed to their destruction, avoid the rocks on which they split. Let us declare, that we would do, suffer and sacrifice all for our country, and that we would pledge our all and our lives, till we shall have [illegible] of reason and truth, till we shall have [illegible] Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jay, Hamilton, Rutledge, Pinckney, Gerry, Morris, Sherman, Ellsworth, Dickinson, Clymer, Mifflin, Gerry, Gerry, Gerry