NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON.

OFFICE IN THE STATE AND TO THE CITY MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS

MONDAY MORNING NOV. 19, 1838.

☞ We have not room for any intelligence from Texas will be found in our Postscript.

☞ The intelligence from Canada is so important that we publish it in full. This, together with European news, necessarily excludes much original matter.

☞ We learn with pleasure that the hour of Court in Jefferson has been changed from the district court to the parish court, in order to enable us to attend the general sinking fund of the 1st and 3d municipalities.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Packet Ship and Sunday's mails which arrived yesterday announce the arrival at New York of the packet ship Virginia, Capt Rathbone, which left Liverpool the 3d October. We annex extracts from our New York papers. This news, however, is not of extreme importance. The packet ship Roanoke, which left Havre the 5th, was in sight of New York, and the Great Western was expected in the course of the evening. If the latter ve to day, we shall receive very recent intelligence from Great Western was to take her departure on the 27th October.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION

A letter written on board the United States' ship Vincennes dated Madeira Sept 20th, 1838, states that the squadron of the exploring expedition from Norfolk to Madeira were made in 23 days. The Vincennes, Peacock, Porpoise, Independence and Sea Gull all arrived. Every thing was in excellent order. The officers and men were all well and in good spirits. The squadron was to sail on the 25th for Rio Janeiro.

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS.

Yesterday's mail brought us decisive returns of the great contest in the empire state. We have been wrong in New-York, as bulls as the federalists were in Ohio, if not worse. The democrats have lost everything—governor, legislature, members of congress—all. Their defeat is as signal as is the triumph of the opposition. But we are of those who believe that this triumph will be short-lived. Vanquished as we were, our gain since 1837 is considerable. This is what Post says—" Whether we compare the majorities in the several counties with what they then were, or compare the number of democrats elected to the legislature with the number returned at that time, we see gainers. If our expectations had been a little more moderate—rather such a warning as we received from an an, we had not expected to carry every thing, but we contented ourselves with looking for an increased vote in the state, and an increase of members in the house of assembly, we might have chronicled the result as a triumph instead of a defeat." We subjoin the returns so far as received. In the city, Scott gains over Marcy in 8341, and Tracy's (d. gains over Bradish, 342. The average majority for governor of corporation is 1390 votes. In 11 counties in all little Marcy 6,000 votes. The probable majority for governor will vary between 8,000 and 10,000. Upon this issue the whigs will have a considerable majority. They will likewise have a majority of members of congress, 23 at least—probably 25 out of 40. Thus it there is to be seen that whiggery is triumphant throughout the empire state.

LATE ELECTIONS

The governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation, in which he announces the election of the members of congress lately chosen in that state, and states that we observe the name of CHARLES NAUDAIN in Philadelphia. We infer from this fact that the democrats have no more elected from the county of Philadelphia will be permitted to take their seats with the opposition, as the same act which seemed to annul the election of Mr Naylor, deprived those gentlemen of their seats. The majority of the legislature in that case will be decidedly democratic.

NEW JERSEY

The people of New Jersey are determined not to stand with patience to the fraud which has been attempted to be practised up in them. The whole affair was carried before the house of representatives of the United States, which is the proper tribunal for decision without appeal on the subject, and what their decision will be no man can doubt, who understands the temper of the house.

In New Jersey the officers presiding at the elections in different districts send their respective returns to the county county, which in turn transmits them to the governor and council at Trenton, and the clerks of the seven days to perform that part of his duty. The clerks of the counties of Cumberland and Middlesex, having received all the returns from the several districts, and having detained them long enough to give time to ascertain that the election throughout the state had eventuated in favour of the democratic ticket, withheld the returns of three districts which would defeat democratic majorities, thus giving the majority of the federal ticket, which in reality wasin a minority. In this manner the federal candidates for congress were actually but elected in this manner they will not be allowed to take their seats. Clerks of counties will be suffered to nullify the voice of a state. The federal lists have received the certificates of election from the federal governor and council, but it will be vain to make the fraud successful. The minority in the council have protested against the act of the majority in numerous meeting of the people was held at Trenton at which strong resolutions were adopted, evincing a determination to hang the usurpers in effigy and breathing a firm spirit of resistance to the usurpation. We have no doubt that the majority will be short-lived. Vanquished as we were, our gain since 1837 is considerable. This is what Post says—" Whether we compare the majorities in the several counties with what they then were, or compare the number of democrats elected to the legislature with the number returned at that time, we see gainers. If our expectations had been a little more moderate—rather such a warning as we received from an an, we had not expected to carry every thing, but we contented ourselves with looking for an increased vote in the state, and an increase of members in the house of assembly, we might have chronicled the result as a triumph instead of a defeat." We subjoin the returns so far as received. In the city, Scott gains over Marcy in 8341, and Tracy's (d. gains over Bradish, 342. The average majority for governor of corporation is 1390 votes. In 11 counties in all little Marcy 6,000 votes. The probable majority for governor will vary between 8,000 and 10,000. Upon this issue the whigs will have a considerable majority. They will likewise have a majority of members of congress, 23 at least—probably 25 out of 40. Thus it there is to be seen that whiggery is triumphant throughout the empire state.

MORMON WAR AT AN END

The St Louis Republican of the 5th states that the passengers on board the steamboat Pirate, declare that the Mormon war about which so much anxiety has been felt has been brought to a termination by the surrender of the whole Mormon force to the troops under the command of major general CLARK, near Far West. No resistance was offered by them. Smith, Rigdon, White and three or four leaders were detained to await judicial proceedings. Gen. Atchison of Clay, has, it is said, resigned his command because of some disinclination he felt towards obeying the governor's orders.

Aides—Lieut Colonel J. S. Nicholas, Lieut. J. J. Boyle, Passed Midshipmen J. B. Marchand, and W Gwathmey, Assistant Surgeon S. A. McCreery, and Acting Purser T. P. Bliss, with a draft of thirty-one seamen left Baltimore on the 9th, in the ship Herald, Captain Odson, for Pensacola, to join the U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury, which has been transferred to the Navy Department to be employed as a Government packet between New Orleans and the Mexican ports on the Gulf.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9

THE RIVER AND THE WEATHER

The Pittsburgh Daily Advocate of Tuesday morning last says—We have been sorely disappointed within the last six weeks with regard to a *fall* of rain and a *rise* of water, that we shall utter no more guesses, but confine ourselves strictly to matters of fact.

There is now about 25 inches in the channel, and the river is slowly rising. On Saturday night there fell about one inch of rain. The weather is warm, damp and cloudy, with what in ordinary times would be called uncertain indications of a heavy rain. Our citizens are watching the weather and rivers with deep anxiety.

A heavy snow fell at the head waters of the Allegheny last week, the melting of which, if were at liberty to predict any thing on the subject, we should say, will certainly cause a rise in the water. The Erie Gazette says—

"The Allegheny is on the rise, and with the aid of the unusually heavy snow which now covers the ground, and which cannot be expected to lie long, we may expect a rise. Two days the arrival of steamboats at the port of Franklin."

The same paper adds in a postscript

"Before our papers went to press, Wednesday, we learn that the snow was 18 inches deep at Waterford, Erie county, on Tuesday, and still falling."

Waterford is on French Creek, a tributary of the Allegheny.

Our neighbors of the Gazette, in their paper of yesterday afternoon, venture the prediction, that "by Wednesday afternoon, or Thursday, we expect to see the river in a good navigable condition."

P. S. Since the above was written, we have had a storm of wind and rain, accompanied with a few vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder.

THE CANADA WAR REVIVED.

It will be seen by the following extracts, that there has been an extensive outbreak of the rebels in Lower Canada, and that Sir John Colborne has again declared the district of Montreal under martial law. The volunteers have all been placed on full and permanent pay, with allowances the same as soldiers of the line, and the Lieut. Governor has sent to the lower provinces for additional troops.

From the Burlington Free Press of Tuesday.

We have to announce the important and thrilling intelligence that the Canadian population is again in arms, resolved to strike a blow for freedom. The news by last night's boat is, that a general and simultaneous rising of the French population on this side the St. Lawrence, has taken place, and that several small posts had fallen into their hands; they had made prisoners of the soldiers stationed at Napierville, and secured a considerable amount of arms and ammunition. St Johns, it was believed, would be attacked last night by a strong force, estimated at ten or eight thousand. The utmost consternation prevailed at St Johns yesterday, and every means was put in requisition for the emergency. Captain Price's sloop, the Daniel Webster, we understand, was not permitted to leave the port. Several of our citizens went down last evening. This movement is said to be headed by Robert Nelson, Cote, Gagnion, Hotchkiss, and several foreign military leaders. At the time, a few days will inform us, and this evening's boat will probably bring a pretty decisive indication. All accounts speak of arms, ammunition and men, in abundance. May God prosper the right. Martial law is again proclaimed within the district of Montreal, and we shall doubtless be called to chronicle scenes of bloody outrage.

The Montreal Courier gives the following statement of affairs up to Sunday evening—

It appears that at La Tortue, about seven or eight miles above Lapraire, a number of rebels attacked, on Saturday night last, the scattered loyalists in that quarter, and we regret to state that two farmers of the names of Walker and Pierce were murdered in cool blood. Several others who lived in the neighborhood made their escape with great difficulty, and conveyed intelligence of the attack to Lapraire, from which place a party of the Royal Scots set out on the instant, despatched to La Tortue, and were fortunate enough to come upon the rebels unaware, and dispersed them with a few shots—with what damage it could not be ascertained, as the cowardly scoundrels took immediately to the woods, leaving behind two loyalists they had made prisoners. The deceased Walker's widow and child, as well as many more families from Lapraire, came to town yesterday.

On the river Richelieu, we understand the rebels have risen from St Marys downwards, and by the last accounts they had mustered at St Charles, about 600 strong. It is stated that their intention was to attack Sorel, and we hope they may attempt it, for they will get a very warm reception from the 66th regiment stationed there.

Great credit is due to Colonel Taylor and the party he acted under for their orders on effecting the capture of the seven rebels we mentioned in our extra of Saturday, as in consequence of this *coup de main*, all attempts to procure a rising in L'Acadie proved entirely abortive.

The case had not proceeded far from St Johns yesterday morning, when it was discovered that about thirty feet of the railway had been torn up, which, however was repaired in the course of an hour.

The driver of the Quebec mail was detained by bout twenty armed rebels of Bout de L'Isle on Saturday night and yesterday morning, but was allowed to bring on the mail from below, having the oath of secrecy, they wished to impose themselves as, we imagined it might contain despatches for Sir John Colborne. It, however, had passed before they expected. They expressed a confident hope that their friends would stop it at Berthier.

In the course of yesterday the following persons were arrested—D B Viger, Charles Mondelet, I. I. Lafontaine,—Drolan, John Dougall, Francois Doucet, Francois Coulet, Labelle, M. Viger, Dexter Chapin, Francois Pigeon,—Lebeau, J J Simard, J. A. Lelandie, H B Wellbrenner, George Dillon, besides several others whose names we did not learn.

We have heard of some risings in the north, but have not been able to learn any particulars.

From the Morning Courier Extra of Saturday. It was accertained yesterday that there was to be a preliminary meeting lasting last of a few of the leading rebels who had escaped hanging last winter, and some refugees from the other side of the line 400 at the notorious Lafontaine's residence, *Point a la Mule*, about six miles from S. Johns. A party of the 15th Reg't by water, and a few of the Dragoon Gauds, from Chambly, were secretly dispatched with a necessary to capture the conclave, while in the act of plotting the destruction of the lives and property of loyal subjects in that neighborhood. We have just learned from Colonel Taylor that seven of them were taken and conveyed down to Montreal, and that other was not to be found. We also understand that a few arrests were made at St Johns, and that a few arrests were made at St Johns and that Dr Lachon, who had returned to St Johns 12 hours before we left the city, at public expence, was unceremoniously taken out of his bed, last night. The hypocrite was of course, very much astonished at this apparent want of courtesy at the hands of a Government from whom he had previously received such liberal treatment.

The assembly of traitors were armed, and we saw one of their muskets in Colonel Taylor's possession, with bayonet, sashband, cartouch box, complete, and full about twenty rounds of ball cartridge. It was a good American piece.

MONTREAL HERALD OFFICE, Monday, Nov 5—The events we have so often predicted are now matter of history—the Canadians have again risen in open rebellion, evidently under most efficient organization and Martial Law was yesterday proclaimed in this province for the second time in the short space of twelve months. Most alarming intelligence reached town yesterday afternoon, that the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and that many loyalists have been murdered in cold blood in the county of Acadia. Rather exaggerated but too painfully corroborated the previous rumor, and a considerable body of troops was despatched to the country. The steamer Princess Victoria, which took over a detachment of the Royal Artillery on Saturday afternoon to Laprairie, was twice set on fire by the rebels while at the wharf, but, fortunately escaped without much injury. The Loyalists in Laprairie had ten minutes notice to leave the village, and fled to the island of St Bernhard, and the crash they have arrived in town in safety. Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a party of about 400 hundred rebels attacked the house of Mr L. Brown at Beauharnois, with, after about twenty minutes fighting Mr. Brown, Mr Ellice, J. M P Mr Norval, Mr. Ross, and the other Constitution sts surrendered themselves prisoners, and nothing more is at present known of their fate. Mr. Ellice, Miss Bethune and other females in the house at the time, took refuge in the cellar during the engagement.

Yesterday forenoon, an Indian woman at the village of Caughnawaga, who was working for a stray cow, discovered a large fire in the woods, and on the spot, despatched to La Tortue, and were fortunate enough to come upon the rebels unaware, and dispersed them with a few shots—with what damage it could not be ascertained, as the cowardly scoundrels took immediately to the woods, leaving behind two loyalists they had made prisoners. The deceased Walker's widow and child, as well as many more families from Laprairie, came to town yesterday.

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