

THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY (MORNING) MARCH 17, 1831.

(The northern mail which was due yesterday has failed.)

We have received through the post-office a letter written in New-Orleans, and dated "Baton-Rouge, March 11th 1831." The author is requested to call at this office before leaving the city.

It seems, by an article which we published from a London newspaper, that Mr. John Randolph, Minister from the U. States to the Court of St. Petersburg, late in December was recruiting his feeble health, and repairing his constitution, so greatly impaired in public service, a *Lord Mayo's feast in London*. Who can doubt or deny that his salary is money well laid out for the use of the nation? Indeed, we would suggest the expediency of establishing a conclave of our Envoys Extraordinary to the different courts of Europe, in the city of London. It would be a very pleasant situation for them; they might carry on their correspondence through the agency of their secretaries, and act in concert. In this way they might club their expenses, and live cheaper, and probably save money to themselves, instead of being starved out, and obliged to return home every year or two. Besides, there is something original in the plan, and altogether unlike the practice of other nations, who seem to think it necessary for their foreign ministers to be stationed near the Courts and governments to which they are delegated, instead of which our plenipotentiaries will be off from their appropriate destinations.—V. F. D., Jr.

Extract of a letter, dated Harrington, Feb. 15. "The bill to annul the act authorizing clerks before churches, has passed the Senate. Mr. Boyd moved an amendment to compel the religious societies to remove the chains for the United States mail, sick, fire and loss companies, &c. It was voted that this was an admission of the impropriety of the law, and after some discussion, the amendment was defeated."

GOLD MINES.—The Washington News states that there is a mine in the fourth district of Dibberham county superior to any heretofore discovered, and promises to be inexhaustible. This mine was formerly known as Collin's mine, the half of which, at this time, is owned by Capt. Michael Brown; of Savannah, Maj. Jas. P. Heath, of Baltimore, and Doctor Reed, of Kentucky; the other half is owned by a company of gentlemen in Philadelphia, one of whom is at present in this state. The editor has seen a sample of the gold extracted from this mine, and also some of the rock taken from it, which from appearance and weight, justifies the opinion declared by those who have, experimentally, examined it.

Capt. CROWELL, of the ship *James Perkins*, arrived at New-York, from Gibraltar, reports that the Gloucester British 74 gun ship, sailed from Gibraltar for England, on the 21st Dec. got to the Pearl Rock, the same day, and returned very leaky—said to have lost a portion of her keel. She had 300 soldiers from the different regiments to keep her free; was landing her armament and preparing to heavy down.

IMPORTANT ECCLESIASTICAL MOVEMENTS.—Letters from Paris received by the last French packet, state the important fact, that a very extensive defection had taken place in the Catholic Church of France. It is said that a Gothic Church is to be established, independent of Rome, and renouncing the authority of the Pope; that the organization will take place immediately, and include some thousands of priests.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—*Sitting of January 15th.*

PRESIDENT M. CASIMIR PERIER.

Several observations were presented in answer to General Lamarque, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Casimir Perier, and M. Guizot. Then M. Mauguin ascended the tribune.

M. MAUGUIN.—France desired to resume her rank among nations; she needed strength; she longed to return to glory. Ministers! you who first have directed our affairs—what have you done to satisfy this craving of vengeance and outraged honor? I speak not of your first acts abroad! You recognized those treaties of 1814—15, of which the very name recalls the disgrace of France. You, Frenchmen, too—you have ratified the abandonment of Liancar, of Saint-Louis, of those frontiers given to us by Louis XIV. What do I say—you have even submitted to not reconstructing the fortress of Huyingen; so that the Helvetic aristocracy had the power over to prevent your re-building upon your own soil, the works of a town, of which the defence was enough to render one man illustrious.

What is the result of this system of timidity and weakness? It is that in these autograph letters of which they speak, the ministry have made the sovereign whom we have elected take an attitude which, I dare say, was not worthy of France. What, then, is yet the result of it? It is that, in his answer, a sovereign of the North has not feared to lavish his outrages upon us, to say us, for every injury which the King of France receives, strikes at the same time every Frenchman—[universal marks of ascent.] At the same instant a petty Italian Prince dares to send back unanswered the letter which had been addressed to him, to this day, the insult remains unpunished—[exclamations in the centre.] I understand these murmurs; agreeably to the system of the old ministry, it was wrong to exact reparation from the Duke of Modena, because he is too little; and doubtless it had not been expected from the Emperor because he could be big.—[Laugh at the left.]

You deny the principle of the political unity of Europe. What becomes of the monarchical principle, or the popular principle? Do you not recognize their redeemable effects? Do you believe that Kings will remain exposed to the contagion of example? Do you believe that they will not defend what they call their rights, and that they will consent to love their absolute Crown? It boots not to know whether we deserve peace or war, but to know that we are ready for what may happen. Do you wish me to remind you what are the first acts of those kings whose specific intentions you boast to-day? The Emperor of Russia hears of our revolution, and instantly his ports are shut to our flag, and his subjects receive orders to quit France. At a later hour he recognizes, in appearance, the elevation of the King of the French, but at the same time the order is given for his troops to advance up on, and munitions of war are collected from every quarter.

The warlike movement is so strong that at once upon the eastern frontier of the Empire, transportation by land is increased three hundred per cent. Ask of Poland, ask of Prussia, they will tell you that they have been preparative. The movement has stopped—who then is ignorant of the cause? Is it not because Poland has risen? She is our vanguard while we abandon her, and the brave Poles remain with their undivided courage, to battle with our enemies. You say that they will fail if so; they are used to do for us. And Prussia! Her arms, are not they advanced now? Our borders! Have they not been upon the point of entering Luxembourg, which the Belgians could not separate

from themselves, because they had undergone the same dangers and shared the same fortunes? Is not war then upon the point of breaking out? You speak now of England, and you represent her as a friend; yes, I recognize her as such. The English nation is not present the friend of France. There exists no longer between these powerful nations the motives of war, which have so long divided them.

It is not a question of the English nation; it is a question of the Cabinet. What has that minister done, who in July directed British affairs, and whom we have seen at Paris violate the capitulations which he had signed? He has recognized our revolution, but at the same time has provoked the warlike preparations of Spain and Piedmont; for Spain is in arms, and you doubt no longer about her. Soon after comes the king's speech; it announces war, and the people of London are not inclined about it; they rise, and the minister falls before them. Do you wish to know the secret thoughts of the generalissimo of the Holy Alliance? He has not ceased to unveil them entirely at one of the sittings of the British Parliament, in attributing the troubles of England to the pernicious example—so does he express it—of a neighboring people.

Another ministry has succeeded since. Its leaders are different, I wish to believe; but can one forget that England is governed by an aristocracy, and that aristocracies, ever constant to themselves, will never renounce their principles? It is the principle of the English aristocratical power which is claimed to us, and which will never cease to be so. In the midst of all the dangers which environ us, what, in the mean while, does the minister of the month of August? He receives the letter of the Emperor of Russia, and the orator to whom I reply says, in this journal, "Europe approves of our revolution."—The letter bears which depicts it. Nations on all sides are arming themselves; and we, who told insistently that we have nothing to fear, we repose under the laurels of July, without thinking that three months later Europe may come in arms to drown them in our blood.

M. CASIMIR PERIER, rising in his place—We did not think so—we did not believe it possible.

M. MAUGUIN.—I reproach not your intentions—the thing was to measure probabilities, and appreciate facts—it was impossible to be deceived. I have always believed and now believe in war—without at all wishing for it; and one of the motives of my frequent attacks upon ministers is, that they are not preparing for our defence. I ask how the principle of non-intervention is applied to the Belgians? What is the meaning of that Congress opened in London and what is it about? Why evince from the choice of Belgians a member of that family which has reigned with such glory over Europe? What do I say!—France herself is excluded—what France is it that rejects Belgium? Have you a right to repulse a people who were, who still and always are French? Yes, for me Belgium has been France; my first reflection found it French, I will never cease to consider it as a foreign state—the will of England thus—then we are still under the domination of foreigners. Oh, France! do they not know that there is for a people, a real want which agitates and torments them—that of having their frontier.

A frontier is for a people, what a wall of enclosure is for individuals; and I mention it, the empire of Europe must be uncertain, so long as France shall not possess her natural limits. They talk of elevating to the Belgian throne a Prince of Bavaria. Do they consider—do they not see, that this will give additional strength to England and Austria? During the wars of the Empire—we were powerful then—Bavaria always was, always was always invaded, and upon her soul the most bloody contests took place. Is it imagined, that in giving Religion to her she will become our ally? No, no—she will not expose herself to become anew the theatre of battles; she will adhere to Austria and England, and will furnish to our natural enemies the means of pouring themselves out from Mons and Namur upon Paris.

If there were a question of conquering Belgium, I would myself repel such an idea but she offers herself—she asks for a French Prince to refuse her, is to insult France.—And yet your diplomatic conduct is free from censure. We are blamed—why would you avoid it? Be bold, and sustain our just rights. War avoids those who defend it, and seeks those who fear it. Are you unapprised that France retains her frontiers—that Russia envies the Bosphorus—that England is alarmed for Ireland and her own domestic tranquility—let your diplomacy, then be able and vigorous; and we shall obtain our frontiers, and preserve peace too. (This speech produced the deepest impression upon the audience, and great agitation was manifested when the speaker came down from the tribune.)

M. DE RUYSSER.—The government has conformed to the spirit of the revolution of July; for what was then was indeed a governing truth, national and just. We are reproached with making a *battu* in the mud—it is not so.—On the contrary, it was because we were willing to walk in the mud; the example of the past was before our eyes, and it was our duty to preserve our new revolution from the errors, the excesses, and the crime, with which want of experience stained the former; and whom would they have us combat, when no one attacks us. Not to have recognized the treaties of 1814 and 1815, would have been to declare war at once; and can you tell what our means of making war were in August last? You talk of Belgium—what right have we to her?

M. MAUGUIN.—(from his place)—She offers herself to us.

M. DE RUYSSER.—Through the organ of a single paper! shew me any net that establishes such an offer; shew me especially, that such an offer, in truth, the wish of the country, not of some of its inhabitants. I, too, gentlemen, I form earliest views for the prosperity of Belgium, and for the cause of Poland; but these cannot authorize our exceeding our own rights, nor a sole us from the obligation of self-preservation.—(Bravos from the centre.)

GENERAL LAFAYETTE said that he was astonished while this principle of non-intervention was under discussion—that our government should have, in fact, intervened in the form of the Government of Belgium, and the choice of her sovereign. As to Poland, he could not be astonished at the sympathy which we ought to have for this brave nation; she has given us many proofs of attachment, under all circumstances, that ought to wish her a prosperous lot.

The orator vindicated the revolution and constituent assembly from the reprobates, which, it seemed to him, had been addressed to them.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—The committee has demanded the order of the day upon the petition of Mr. Laporte of Mons. There is no opposition. The Chamber passes the order of the day.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS A. Longer has applied to me praying the bond which he subscribed a security with T. F. Bargas as a witness of contract for the city of New-Orleans, on the 14th day of July 1829, and the mortgage resulting therefrom be raised and unsealed. These are to give notice to all persons interested to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bond and mortgage reselling therefrom should not be raised and unsealed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, in New-Orleans, this 14th day of March, 1831 and of the independence of the U. S. the fifth year.

By the Governor. A. B. ROMAN.
G. A. WAGGAMAN, Secretary of State.
March 17

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Bark Henry Grattan; Hylton, Liverpool, 2 Booth & co.
Brig Elm, Mierchken, Philadelphia, J. W. Zacharie & co.
Brig Ajax, Banks, Baltimore, J. W. Zacharie & co.

CLEARED.

Steam-tow-boat Pilot, Stack, from S W pass'd to the bar ship Robert Edwards and brought up brig Attakapas and Orytha. A ground on the bar ship Alexander from Portsmouth; ships Ben Morgan & Delos at anchor outside; on the bar ship Merrimack & Hudson. The Pilot left the pass at 3 p.m. Monday 14th; nothing in sight in the offing; very low water on the bar, at most say 12 feet.

Brig Attakapas, Ramsdale, from Havana; cargo fruits and cod.

Brig Orytha, Peterson, Havana; cargo.

Steamer Huntress, Gay, in Louisville, with 2 lbs tobacco, 10 pieces bagging, 65 bales cotton, 92 coils rope, 802 kgs and 60 lbs bars, to J D Owens co; A Fish & co; S C Bell; Townsley, Prier & co; J Allen; Wm Read; Reynolds & co; and owners on board—28 cabin and 12 deck.

Steamer Courier, Streak, Lafourche Interior, with 22 bales cotton, 20 lbs sugar, w. B. Gart; 22 lbs 3 lbs molasses, Toledo and Galveston; 43 lbs 70 lbs molasses, Turner & Wood; 32 lbs 2 lbs cotton, J Hagan & co—12 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

Steamer St. Louis, Price, St Louis, with sorted cargo to S Blanchard; F P Wheeler; Tracy & Miller; Hayes & Durrell; W G Hewes; J Magr; F Price; J G Stevenson; D E Burea and N Cox; 10 passengers.

NOTICE.—For information of have formed a partnership under the firm of Hawley & Baspiller for the purpose of transacting ALLIGATION BUSINESS. Their friends and acquaintances, as well as those persons who will honor them with their patronage, may depend on their unremitting attention to foster their interests.—Their office is in St. Louis street next door to Hawley's office house.

JOHN HEWLET, CHARRELTON BASPILLER.

march 17

TO THE PLANTERS.

Ready made Skirts and Pantaloons.

A quantity of ready made skirts and Pantaloons for negroes, for a few days of the factory of Wm. Miller Esq; of Grafton, Apri

march 17

M. PORTER,

march 17

J. MAGR,

march 17

J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

march 17

BRINDLEY & GRAY,

march 17

STETSON & AVERY,

march 17

FOR SALE.

19—kegs buck Shot, for sale by

march 17

J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

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