

THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY (MORNING) MARCH 24, 1831.

The last mail came in fourteen days from New-York! This unprecedented, expeditious carriage partially makes amends for the many and repeated failures, of which we lately have had to complain. Macte quo pede incepto!—

The Mobile mail brought yesterday New-York papers up to the 8th of March inclusive; those of the 24 and 4th contain the news received by the ship Britannia, as well as the intelligence brought by the Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, from London, via Portsmouth. The Corinthian has brought from the Capital, evening papers of the 1st February, and Portsmouth dates up to the 3d; that is to say that the London news are twelve hours later than those received by the former vessel which brought intelligence up to the morning of the 1st February. From those papers we have extracted the most important items.

At an adjourned meeting of the tobacco dealers, held on Tuesday evening the 22d inst., the committee appointed at the previous meeting to take into consideration the expediency of applying to the Legislature to revise the present inspection laws and to erect public warehouses, reported that they had ascertained that the subject could not be brought before the Legislature at its present session, and therefore recommended that a memorial be drawn up and circulated in this city, and the western country, for signatures, praying the Legislature of this State to establish public warehouses, and to revise the existing laws relating to the inspection of tobacco, in such manner as may in their wisdom and judgement seem proper; and that a committee be appointed to report a bill at the next session of the Legislature, and respectfully suggest the adoption of the annexed.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened.—The memorial of the undersigned tobacco planters, sellers and buyers, Sheweth:

That your petitioners, having for many years dealt in tobacco, and sustained serious losses by the numerous frauds which of late years, more than ever, have been committed in the packing, and sale of this valuable export, are aware that, as long as the present inspection laws are in force, no proper remedy can be found to guard against these evil practices, which not only are an injury to the interest and reputation of New-Orleans, but a more serious one to the honest tobacco grower and dealer in the western country; who suffers already, excessive actual losses by the large quantity of loose tobacco, thrown off the Hhd., under the present mode of inspecting and cooperating; they beg therefore, that your honorable body will take their complaints and the propriety of establishing public warehouses, into consideration, and amend, or alter the existing inspection laws, in such a manner as will be most conducive to the desired end;—and your petitioners will ever pray.

On motion, Resolved: That the report be adopted, and that the said committee be continued for the purpose of presenting the said petition for signatures and doing all other business; to further the views of the meeting in time for the next session of the Legislature.

On motion, Resolved: That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the public prints. (Signed) Wm. G. HEWES, Chm. J. W. ZACHARIE, Secy.

NEW-YORK, March 4. ONE DAY LATER.

Since our last publication, the packet ship Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, has arrived from London. He left Portsmouth on the 23d ultimo, and brings London papers of the evening of the 1st—being in fact, on the score of news, one day later than the advice by the Britannia.

The parliamentary recess would close on the 24, and that body would assemble on the 3d. A very important and stormy session was anticipated. Very lively apprehensions are entertained, that the recess will not have as long, or as pleasant, a time in office, as the exigencies of the country demand. During the recess it is said, the Tories have been actively organizing an opposition, and it is feared that such combinations have been formed as will greatly embarrass, if they do not overthrow the administration. The following article upon this subject, is from the Times of the 29th January:—

There has been hatched, according to the best intelligence—and in fact we have already denounced it—a plan for thwarting the measure of reform at every stage of its progress, through the House of Commons. Almost incredible as such an enterprise might appear, in the present state of public feeling and opinion throughout England, we are told that the thing is undecidable. The parties to this plot have agreed among themselves in a convulse, held lately at a certain country seat (it matters not where), to oppose Parliamentary reform to the utmost, and to make their systematic stand on this opinion.—The parties express themselves (so profound is their knowledge of the state of Parliament and of the national temper and feeling) with a perfect assurance of success, reckoning on a new administrative Cabinet must be dissolved—that a new administration will be formed by Sir R. Peel himself—(how must the Right Hon. Baronet have been amazed at this intelligence!)—and that, to reinforce still further the vast power of the conspiring potentates, some members of the existing Government will be solicited and persuaded to serve under Sir Robert Peel! We understand that the main reliance of the contracting parties is on those marsh and sturdy veterans, the members of the national representation for Scotland—the description of allies which must tend, no doubt, to enhance the popularity of the whole proceeding, and to facilitate a return to office of those Englishmen who avail themselves of such creditable agents for prolonging, in this part of the Island, a system of representation, than which none but that of Scotland herself can be more execrably vicious!—

The Courier of the same date (evening) admits that an opposition has thus been organized, but doubts whether either the Duke of Wellington, or Sir Robert Peel, would carry their opposition to the point of Federalism for Scotland. The latter is the real Federalist, in the Times, subject, in tone of evasive alarm, it pursues the same old Reform in Parliament is the only security against a revolutionary overthrow of the Church and State of England. Beyond all question, (in all the eyes of the Whig Ministers) he is not suspected of any Government—or rather

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people, who display in defence of the empire of the laws, the same energy which is elsewhere excited by popular fanaticism, is unable alone to secure the political interests which may threaten to be invaded. He will wait them with composure. With respect to Belgium, the King sets too high a value on the patriotism of the nation, to permit himself to be carried away by the passions, which have remained faithful to him, to avail himself of it, in a case which, though indirectly connected with that of Europe and Holland, might be considered as merely his own. He will abstain from measures of aggression leading to bring back under his authority a misled people, whose ingratitude presents so unappreciated a contrast with the attachment, and the independent and wise conduct, of the northern part of the kingdom. Nevertheless, the obligations of the King towards the sovereigns, towards the dynasty, and towards the great number of those who in the revolted provinces deplore the evils which overwhelm them, make it his duty to reserve, as he does by these presents, his rights, and those of his house, over Belgium, and to declare in the face of the world, that, after the example of his forefathers, he will never adopt in defence of his liberty, he will never adopt for the principle of his government a policy subversive of social order, nor doctrines which, under the false appearance of liberality, tend only to despotism.

With respect to the provinces formerly known by the name of the united provinces of the Netherlands, the obligations of Belgium towards them are undoubtedly comprehended in the mention made by the congress of the share which Belgium had in the duties of Europe towards the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the obligations which it had contracted by treaties with the other powers. The King would wish that this subject, embracing the condition of the separation between Holland and Belgium, concerning especially the line of the boundaries, the indemnities, the National debt, commerce, and the relation of Belgium with the Colonies, may be regulated as soon as possible in an equitable manner, and on the basis which the plenipotentiaries are ready to communicate to the Congress.

The King is the more willing to depend on the happy result of the co-operation of the congress towards this object, as he would much regret being obliged to use against the Belgians, in order to obtain an equitable separation, the means of coercion which are in his power, and which, in consequence of the total change of circumstances, he cannot renounce till the principles of the separation are agreed upon. A powerful reason to accelerate this object is the diversity of opinion which seems to exist between the court of the Netherlands and the congress with respect to the armistice, his majesty not being able to consider as a formal assent of the said government of Belgium to the armistice its conditional assent, nor consider himself bound in a state of things so different. [His Excellency here read the Protocol of the 9th Jan., which announces, that if the free navigation of the Scheldt is not restored by the 20th, the five powers will oblige the King by arms.]

His Majesty has consented to the opening of the Scheldt, in order to save Holland from greater evils, being convinced that the blame ought rather to fall upon the strong who employ his strength to oppress the weak, than on the weak who obey. His Excellency then declared that the separation between Belgium and Holland, on equitable conditions, would be the result of the conferences, and that meantime there would be a suspension of arms, which would not in any manner affect the rights and honor of the Dutch. With respect to internal affairs, the Minister said that the moment was come, to make, in the fundamental law, the changes rendered necessary by the separation from Belgium. His Majesty, he said, will shortly cause a project of law for this subject to be laid before you. You will then be able to decide whether the institution of a responsible minister may be of a service to the country, and if experience has shown other modifications in our fundamental law to be necessary. M. Donker Curtius made a very long speech, in which he shewed the injustice of the five powers, who appeared in favour, to our detriment, a people who, after having been loaded with benefits by his Majesty, repay him with the blackest ingratitude. M. Van Styntzen proposed to refer the minister's speech to the sections, because a mention is made in it of a unanimity to which the capitulation of vessels will be liable who navigate the Scheldt under foreign colours. A long debate arose, in which many members spoke. M. Beecher's speech against England for favouring the Belgians.

FRANCE. Debates in the Chambers.—In the preceding columns of this paper, the reader will find ample reports of the important debates in the French Chambers, on the 27th and 28th of January, to which we briefly referred last evening. We cannot omit in this place, an expression of our unfeigned surprise, and very deep regret, at the language held by Gen. Lafayette, in the course of that debate. It is far from being the language of wisdom and discretion which we should have expected from such a source; and we can now very clearly perceive why he was driven from his post of command—in-chief, by a ministry so determined to preserve the peace of Europe. The counsels of Lafayette, would be a violation of the propagandism of the former revolution. Had they been pursued, the sky of Europe would ere this have been reddened by conflagration, and the soil drenched with blood.

HOLLAND. THE HAGUE, Jan. 21. Second Chamber of the States General.—Sitting of the 20th January.

After some preliminary proceedings his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs said:—“The King commanded me to communicate to your High Mightinesses the history of the conferences of the Plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers on the affairs of Belgium. Sixteen years ago, when the kingdom of the Netherlands was formed, it was hoped that the union of Belgium and Holland would be a source of happiness and prosperity to both countries; and though there was a very marked difference in the manners and religion of the two people, a happy result might have been anticipated from the union. For thirteen years the hope that had been conceived was not disappointed. The constitutional institutions were daily more developed and extended; the two nations fraternised more and more; the Government did not experience, during that period, any other resistance than what is inseparable from a representative Government. During the last two years and a half, however, the opposition became stronger. Prosperity and history will have to decide on the means which it employed to attain its object, and on that fact which deceiving the nation, has brought down upon it so many calamities. The troubles which have broken out in other kingdoms will also have their influence when the time shall come to decide whether what has passed in Belgium is to be ascribed to faults committed by the Government, or to an agitation which manifested itself in society in general. And the preference given by the leaders of the faction to a civil war over a separation of the two parts of the Kingdom legally proposed in the States General, will mark the place which these events ought to hold in history. When his Majesty saw that neither mildness nor force had succeeded in restoring order among his revolted subjects, he thought it his duty to apply to his allies to attain that object. (His Excellency here entered into all the details of the relations with the Congress at London, read the Protocol of the Plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers of Dec. 20, and his Majesty's protest against that Protocol.)

The King of the Netherlands has learned with profound affliction the determination taken with respect to Belgium by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, assembled in Congress at London on the 20th of Dec. 1830, and expressed in the Protocol of that day communicated to his Ambassador. As a King, whose duty it is to watch over the welfare of a portion of the European population, his majesty has been much affected at remarking that events in Europe had appeared so serious, that it had been judged necessary, as a theoretical remedy, to sanction the results of a revolt which was not caused by any legitimate motive, and thus to endanger the stability of all thrones, the social order of all states—the happiness, tranquillity, and prosperity of all nations. Independence of the European system, the several members of the European system, his majesty as sovereign of the kingdom of the Netherlands, finds in it a violation of his rights. If the treaty of Paris of 1814, which Belgium at the disposal of the Allies, the latter, from the moment that they had determined the fate of the Belgic provinces, renounced, according to the law of nations, the power of destroying their own work; and they were no longer competent and Belgium under the sovereignty of the House of Orange Nassau. The increase of territory assigned to the United Provinces of the Netherlands, was, besides, acquired by the means of several of their colonies; by the expense and sacrifices of the kingdom, and other pecuniary charges. The congress, it is true, met at London at the desire of the King, but the circumstances did not give it the right to give its protocols a direction opposed to the object for which its assistance had been required, and instead of co-operating in the re-establishment of order in the Netherlands, to make them tend to the dismemberment of the Kingdom. His Majesty, however, though surrounded by a devoted and loyal

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His Majesty has consented to the opening of the Scheldt, in order to save Holland from greater evils, being convinced that the blame ought rather to fall upon the strong who employ his strength to oppress the weak, than on the weak who obey. His Excellency then declared that the separation between Belgium and Holland, on equitable conditions, would be the result of the conferences, and that meantime there would be a suspension of arms, which would not in any manner affect the rights and honor of the Dutch. With respect to internal affairs, the Minister said that the moment was come, to make, in the fundamental law, the changes rendered necessary by the separation from Belgium. His Majesty, he said, will shortly cause a project of law for this subject to be laid before you. You will then be able to decide whether the institution of a responsible minister may be of a service to the country, and if experience has shown other modifications in our fundamental law to be necessary. M. Donker Curtius made a very long speech, in which he shewed the injustice of the five powers, who appeared in favour, to our detriment, a people who, after having been loaded with benefits by his Majesty, repay him with the blackest ingratitude. M. Van Styntzen proposed to refer the minister's speech to the sections, because a mention is made in it of a unanimity to which the capitulation of vessels will be liable who navigate the Scheldt under foreign colours. A long debate arose, in which many members spoke. M. Beecher's speech against England for favouring the Belgians.

FRANCE. Debates in the Chambers.—In the preceding columns of this paper, the reader will find ample reports of the important debates in the French Chambers, on the 27th and 28th of January, to which we briefly referred last evening. We cannot omit in this place, an expression of our unfeigned surprise, and very deep regret, at the language held by Gen. Lafayette, in the course of that debate. It is far from being the language of wisdom and discretion which we should have expected from such a source; and we can now very clearly perceive why he was driven from his post of command—in-chief, by a ministry so determined to preserve the peace of Europe. The counsels of Lafayette, would be a violation of the propagandism of the former revolution. Had they been pursued, the sky of Europe would ere this have been reddened by conflagration, and the soil drenched with blood.

HOLLAND. THE HAGUE, Jan. 21. Second Chamber of the States General.—Sitting of the 20th January.

After some preliminary proceedings his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs said:—“The King commanded me to communicate to your High Mightinesses the history of the conferences of the Plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers on the affairs of Belgium. Sixteen years ago, when the kingdom of the Netherlands was formed, it was hoped that the union of Belgium and Holland would be a source of happiness and prosperity to both countries; and though there was a very marked difference in the manners and religion of the two people, a happy result might have been anticipated from the union. For thirteen years the hope that had been conceived was not disappointed. The constitutional institutions were daily more developed and extended; the two nations fraternised more and more; the Government did not experience, during that period, any other resistance than what is inseparable from a representative Government. During the last two years and a half, however, the opposition became stronger. Prosperity and history will have to decide on the means which it employed to attain its object, and on that fact which deceiving the nation, has brought down upon it so many calamities. The troubles which have broken out in other kingdoms will also have their influence when the time shall come to decide whether what has passed in Belgium is to be ascribed to faults committed by the Government, or to an agitation which manifested itself in society in general. And the preference given by the leaders of the faction to a civil war over a separation of the two parts of the Kingdom legally proposed in the States General, will mark the place which these events ought to hold in history. When his Majesty saw that neither mildness nor force had succeeded in restoring order among his revolted subjects, he thought it his duty to apply to his allies to attain that object. (His Excellency here entered into all the details of the relations with the Congress at London, read the Protocol of the Plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers of Dec. 20, and his Majesty's protest against that Protocol.)

The King of the Netherlands has learned with profound affliction the determination taken with respect to Belgium by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, assembled in Congress at London on the 20th of Dec. 1830, and expressed in the Protocol of that day communicated to his Ambassador. As a King, whose duty it is to watch over the welfare of a portion of the European population, his majesty has been much affected at remarking that events in Europe had appeared so serious, that it had been judged necessary, as a theoretical remedy, to sanction the results of a revolt which was not caused by any legitimate motive, and thus to endanger the stability of all thrones, the social order of all states—the happiness, tranquillity, and prosperity of all nations. Independence of the European system, the several members of the European system, his majesty as sovereign of the kingdom of the Netherlands, finds in it a violation of his rights. If the treaty of Paris of 1814, which Belgium at the disposal of the Allies, the latter, from the moment that they had determined the fate of the Belgic provinces, renounced, according to the law of nations, the power of destroying their own work; and they were no longer competent and Belgium under the sovereignty of the House of Orange Nassau. The increase of territory assigned to the United Provinces of the Netherlands, was, besides, acquired by the means of several of their colonies; by the expense and sacrifices of the kingdom, and other pecuniary charges. The congress, it is true, met at London at the desire of the King, but the circumstances did not give it the right to give its protocols a direction opposed to the object for which its assistance had been required, and instead of co-operating in the re-establishment of order in the Netherlands, to make them tend to the dismemberment of the Kingdom. His Majesty, however, though surrounded by a devoted and loyal

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people, who display in defence of the empire of the laws, the same energy which is elsewhere excited by popular fanaticism, is unable alone to secure the political interests which may threaten to be invaded. He will wait them with composure. With respect to Belgium, the King sets too high a value on the patriotism of the nation, to permit himself to be carried away by the passions, which have remained faithful to him, to avail himself of it, in a case which, though indirectly connected with that of Europe and Holland, might be considered as merely his own. He will abstain from measures of aggression leading to bring back under his authority a misled people, whose ingratitude presents so unappreciated a contrast with the attachment, and the independent and wise conduct, of the northern part of the kingdom. Nevertheless, the obligations of the King towards the sovereigns, towards the dynasty, and towards the great number of those who in the revolted provinces deplore the evils which overwhelm them, make it his duty to reserve, as he does by these presents, his rights, and those of his house, over Belgium, and to declare in the face of the world, that, after the example of his forefathers, he will never adopt in defence of his liberty, he will never adopt for the principle of his government a policy subversive of social order, nor doctrines which, under the false appearance of liberality, tend only to despotism.

With respect to the provinces formerly known by the name of the united provinces of the Netherlands, the obligations of Belgium towards them are undoubtedly comprehended in the mention made by the congress of the share which Belgium had in the duties of Europe towards the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the obligations which it had contracted by treaties with the other powers. The King would wish that this subject, embracing the condition of the separation between Holland and Belgium, concerning especially the line of the boundaries, the indemnities, the National debt, commerce, and the relation of Belgium with the Colonies, may be regulated as soon as possible in an equitable manner, and on the basis which the plenipotentiaries are ready to communicate to the Congress.

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