

THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS,
SUNDAY (MORNING) DECEMBER 4, 1830.

The morning *ALBION-SAM.*, arrived last evening from Washington, with the largest cargo of cotton that has been received this season; it will bring two thousand two hundred and forty-five bales / on which A. Fleck & Co. have received 1432.

The first side of our paper will be devoted to an advertisement of a sale by J. Delaup of several lots of ground and houses advantageously situated. The sale takes place to-day, and it is worthy the attention of speculators.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have received by the schooner *Wasp* our files from *Waste-Cruz* up to the 20th November; their contents are by no means interesting; a very respectable gentleman, however, who is in a situation which gives him an opportunity of ascertaining the real condition of Mexico, has written to us from the city of Mexico, under date of the 10th of November, as follows:

"Affairs in the South are going on, by no means to the taste of the government; the *factions* (*Guerre's partisans*) are gathering ground, and it is possible that next month we shall see another political revolution."

The news of Guerrero being at the gates of the capital, circulated here since the arrival of the *Wasp*, is therefore premature, but we see by the preceding that we may expect very soon, to hear that Bustamante and his government have been ousted. We have foreseen this event for some time; a government crusted and maintained by the force of the bayonet, is not in many days more, destined in Mexico than elsewhere; these enthusiastic people are not enlightened, which is a misfortune of which some cautious men will still, for some years, suffer; but they justly value their present institutions, they wish to be free and their will must render them so."

NORFOLK, Nov. 15.
COURIER.—The brig *Zamor*, Jenkins, of Liverpool, (Miss.) from Ghent bound up James River, (reported in our last) went on shore on the beach near Currinck Inlet, on Sunday night last and was lost. The Z. was in bidding, and had a passage of 40 days.

LIBERIA.—We learn that the U. S. ship *John Adams* having undergone a thorough repair, will be launched to-morrow, the 16th inst. about 10 o'clock A. M.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.—We do not recall ever to have had occasion in so short a period, to record so many disasters at sea, as within a few weeks past; almost every arrival and every day's mail furnishes us with accounts of loss of life or property. We have now to announce the loss of the brig *Goliath*, Captain Fay, which sailed hence for Antwort, about the 6th of September last, with a cargo of pot and pearl ashes, cotton, &c. We have no particulars of the disaster, and derive our information only from the intelligence brought by Capt. McKown, of the ship *Vesta*, who has arrived at Baltimore from Liverpool. He states that on the 8th October, when off Cape Clear, he spoke a Br. brig, and learned that she had on board Captain Fay and his crew. The *Goliath* had a large and valuable cargo on which there was an insurance of about 20,000 dollars and a considerable amount in Europe.

[V. V. Standard.]

Correspondence of the New-York Journal of Commerce.

NORFOLK, 14th Inst. 1830.

The near approach of the session of Parliament gives rise to much speculations as to the plans of the Duke of Wellington for the assumption of his cabinet, and in regard to the domestic and foreign relations of the country. It is said Sir George Murray is on the eve of quitting the colonial department; that Mr. Goulburn is to resign the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Speakership of the Commons, and that Lord Palmerston, the Grants, &c. are to form an alliance with the administration.

The feelings of this government are very strongly averse to the separation of the colonies from France. To satisfy and quiet speculations, it has been found requisite on the part of France to give the most positive assurances of its determination to refrain from entering the territory, and still it is evident that even the actual acts of French subjects on the point of peace the Frontiers has firmly removed the apprehension excited by the entry of the 100,000 French soldiers. Preparations for hostilities, however, have taken place in this country. What will happen when Parliament meets will depend on the events of the day. At present the settlement of the disturbance is the object nearest the heart of every European sovereign; and the next is to adjust them without trouble, because they have lately been in the habit of excluding the principle of non-interference, and also because they more than ever suspect that the party in favor of the Prussian *Freiheit* is growing ground in several parts of Europe.

ENGLAND.

Charles X. is preparing to leave Lubwark Castle, for the purpose of occupying his former residence, Royalton House, near Edinburgh.

The Kent's Chronicle states that among the agricultural population in that vicinity, there is a general distress. Many excesses have been committed.

The Belfast papers describe the cotton-wavers of that town as in a state of great distress.

According to the Belfast Newsletter, there are at this moment upwards of 700 heads of families, whose earnings do not, on an average, exceed for per week, and nearly 8000 persons dependent on them for subsistence.

FRANCE.

From the *Moniteur des Chambres de Monday*.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The elections which are preparing, and which will complete the Chamber, and perhaps modify its majority, it is not in our opinion at least in the activity of its movements, with reference to young men, if we are well informed, as much as we could have desired. Perchance the effervescence of youth may be mitigated by the progress of education, and the improvements which it assures to us, not to be content to develop it in peace. They will assume their part in the representation of public opinion when fears shall be calmed and interests settled. Those young persons who shall enter the chamber at the ensuing elections will contribute, we doubt not, to the acquisition of the confidence of the electors. Two candidates, especially, are evidently fitted to fill this character by the elevation of character and talent, and the practical acquaintance with high views in politics and legislation—an ardent and disinterested patriotism sufficiently recommends to the electors of Var and La Haute Garonne, Masses, Thiers and Charles Remusat. We should see, with great

suspicion of design, any intention of either England or France, has resolved on lighting out the question with the Belgians, and on not submitting to the separation of Belgium from its throne.

NETHERLANDS.

The London Courier of the 14th, in speaking of the affairs of Belgium, observes:

"The Provisional Government have already summoned the National Congress. It is to consist of two hundred members, whose election to property will be the same as under the previous law. It is, therefore, less difficult to than might have been expected. There appears still to be a strong feeling in favor of the Prince of Orange, and as more than one paper expresses opinions favorable to him, it is probable that the chief of the rebellion will dispense at present to leave the question fairly open for discussion; for the Prince must now be entirely under their control, they would not permit the expression of such sentiments, if they had the will, and felt that they possessed the power, of silencing opinions unfavorable to a republican form of Government. We believe that the Prince of Orange is popular with the Belgians, and the report which prevails among them of a mutual understanding between him and the King on political subjects generally, must tend to maintain his popularity, for although few persons, even in Belgium, hold their Sovereign in disrespect, there is a strong feeling against him on account of measures which he has adopted, and which are evidently directed."

BROOKLYN, Oct. 11.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the High Court of Justice and the Tribunals of First Instance, were installed at the Palace of Justice. Conformably to the invitation which had been issued, the greater part of the members of the Bar were present at the solemn

ceremony.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10.—Two important questions

will probably be submitted to the National Congress

namely, that of the form of government which is to prevail in Belgium, and that of the

power which the people will choose to exercise.

These questions will be decided by the

National Congress, which is to assemble

on the 1st of December.

Yesterdays afternoon 20 wagons, with military effects, and 100 prisoners, were brought into Brussels, said to have been captured between Antwerp and Termonde.

LOGO, Oct. 8.—The troops that left the station have not slept at Maestricht; until with the corps of Cort-Hallier, they have proceeded towards Holland. The occupation of Bois le Duc is spoken of.

The Liege standard was hoisted yesterday at Tongres, with general enthusiasm. All the officers have put on our colors.

We are assured that the greater part of the troops in garrison at Maestricht, departed the day before yesterday for Holland, taking the road to Bois le Duc; only 1500 men remain at Maestricht.

London paper, October 12.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon Gazette up to the 26th ult. have been received, this morning, but play contain nothing of any importance. Private letters, however, received by the same post, mention that Lisbon is far from being in a tranquil state, and that the police is rigidly kept up day and night; that the public feeling has shown itself Cobras and troops have been sent towards that quarter.

London paper, October 12.

TURKEY.

By the Turkey mail this morning, we have letters from Constantinople of the 16th ult. On the 8th the tri-colored flag was hoisted on the house of the French Embassy, and on the shipping belonging to the French in that harbor. The plague has appeared in several of the Turkish provinces, and about 2500 persons have died of it at Trebisonda.—*Ibid.*

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

From Turkey and Greece.—By the brig *Coraline Augustus*, arrived here on Tuesday, we have received our file of the *Courrier de Smyrne* to Sept. 19, containing information from Constantinople to the 11th. Mr. Charles Rhind, Plenipotentiary of the U. S. States to Constantinople, on Sept. 3, for Smyrna, where it was said he was to embark for the U. States. It is ascertained that the Grand Segnor having learned that he was enquiring for horses of the Arabian breed, ordered four very beautiful ones to be sent to him. Mr. Rhind subsequently to Smyrna, (on the arrival of the French brig of war *Pallene*, bearing the tri-colored flag, it being the first vessel on which a flag had been displayed in Turkey,) waited on the captain, accompanied by the American residents, to pay his respects, and was received with military honors.

Should we be independent of Holland? This is decided on. Of many other? The acknowledged principle of non-interference is our pledge. Shall we place ourselves, by an act of the nation, and by a formal compact, under the scepter of the Prince of Orange? We hope so. This seems to be the wish of the majority of our fellow-citizens of all parties. This was all that was at first decided, and even more.

The National Congress assembles at Brussels will consist of 200 delegates. The qualifications required to be an elector are to be born or naturalized in Belgium; to be full 25 years of age, and to pay the amount of taxes fixed by the regulation (already existing) for admission to the Political College.

Every citizen aged at least 25 years, born at Belgium, and who is naturalized, may be a Deputy to the National Congress, if he resides in Belgium.

All foreigners are considered as national citizens, who resided in Belgium before the formation of the re-organized Kingdom of the Netherlands, and who have continued to reside there. The Deputy does not reside in the province for which he is elected.

HOGH, Oct. 10.—We do not take ill of the Belgians that they persevere in their views, we passed from us, as the Dutch desire nothing more evidently.

The Commission appointed to propose legal measures for changes to be made in the fundamental law, is now divided into two sections.

One has declared for a total separation from the rest of the Greek garrison, who had held possession of it for the last three years. It had been the channel through which all the assistance which had been furnished to the Greek insurgents of Candia had been conveyed. It was anticipated by removing this garrison and putting the place in possession of the Turks, the prediction of Candia might be effected.

A Russian brig had arrived at Samos, the commander of which signified to the inhabitants that the allied powers disapproved of the resistance which was made to the placing of this island in the power of the Turks, and that the prediction of Feb. 3 must be repeated. He carried a letter from the President of Greece to Logothetis the Greek chief, in which he blamed him for the resistance which he had made to the Turkish commissioners who had been sent to take charge of the government of the island.

A letter from Syria of Sept. 1, give an account of some dissensions which had shown itself in the Morea, and particularly in Mytilene, in consequence of the renewal of the tax on oil, which in consequence of the almost entire destruction of the traffic during the war, had been abolished by a national decree. To suppress the disorders which were threatened, the President had ordered two battalions of Roumeliote garrisons to the Morea, who were to be placed under the command of Colozani.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.

A Russian vessel from the Black Sea, arrived

last week, bearing on board seventy beautiful *Chlorophyllines*, who were bought immediately by the Turkish *Lefter* at the rate of seven thousand piastres each. The *Lefter* were greatly surprised because they had feared that after the loss of Antalya it would longer be possible for them to fill their harem with Circassian slaves.

It appears that the party in favor of the Prussian *Freiheit* is growing ground in several parts of Europe.

LOGO, Oct. 12.—M. Berlin de Yver, the new French Ambassador to this Court, has arrived here, also Prince Troubatoff, Adjutant-General to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

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