THE BEE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1832.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR,
Col. PEIRE.

FOR RECORDER,
FELIX DE ARMAS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Steamer *Fleetwood* brought up last night the letter bag of Br. Barque *London*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th of January. A gentleman of our city, a passenger on board of the London, has had the kindness to favor us with the loss of the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 20th instead of London papers up to the 18th of January. Even in the Paris papers, we meet, in the London the, still nothing of any moment. The same dark, impenetrable veil hangs over the diplomacy of the different cabinets; the same uncertainty exists on questions, which involve the future prospects of Europe. Turkey alone seems to have been roused from this general apathy; Egypt has shaken off her allegiance—and preparations are vigorously carried on, by both parties, for the impending contest.

The Riots at Bristol.—We learn from the *Times* of the 16th that five of the ringleaders in the late riotous excesses, in Bristol, have been sentenced to death. Twelve of sixteen others, who were also found guilty, have had the capital penalty commuted into the punishment of transportation. A petition, recommending them to the king's mercy, was immediately put in circulation.

Colonel BERRETON, who had been placed before a court-martial, for mal-conduct in the riots, has put an end to his existence. The annexed account of the suicide, we copy from the columns of the *Times*.

The tragical event took place at Ratcliffe-lodge, Lawrence-field, an exceedingly neat and pretty cottage, the residence of the deceased, and situate about a mile and a half from Bristol. Col. B., it appears, returned home there last night about 11 o'clock from Reece's hotel, where he had been stopping during the progress of the court martial. He came home in his gig, accompanied by his gardener. There was nothing unusual observed by the domestics in his manner or deportment on that occasion. He retired to his bedchamber soon after 12 o'clock, but he must have remained up a considerable time in committing to writing the reasons which had induced him to perpetrate the fatal deed, for he left after him, on the table, a statement on the subject that occupied nearly half a quire of paper. His pistols had been, as usual, deposited on the table in the bed-room. He did not undress himself, but merely took off his coat and threw himself on the bed. About a quarter before three o'clock the housekeeper, hearing the report of a pistol in C. Berreton's room, gave the alarm, the colonel's footman immediately proceeded thither. He there found his unfortunate master stretched on his bed, and his complexion pale. The ball had entered the left side, directly in the region of the heart, which it must have penetrated, for instantaneous death was the result. The pistol was lying on the floor, which showed as the bed was inundated with blood, in consequence of the profuse hemorrhage from the wound. It was observed yesterday that the uniforms of deceased appeared to be that usually affected by the evidence which was given towards the conclusion of the court-martial. In the written statement which he is reported to have left behind him, he is said to have attributed to some particular quarter the immediate cause of his untimely end. He was a widower, and has left two daughters of very tender years to mourn the fate of a good and kind hearted parent. It is said Colonel Berreton appeared dull yesterday evening, and that he remarked to some friend with whom he dined at Reece's, that it would be impossible for him to overcome the legal evidence that was adduced against him.—*Times*.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 20.

Belgium and Holland.—We can state with confidence that no official account has been received of the determination of the Russian and Austrian cabinets not to ratify the treaty of the separation of Holland and Belgium: nor has the statement of the *Courier* on the subject (which, by the way, is supposed to have arrived from Paris via Holland, and to have been written originally in High Dutch) obtained any credit amongst those who have the best information. So far from their not being "the slightest hope of an exchange of ratifications," there are the best grounds for the expectation expressed by the conference that *all* the powers will have ratified the treaty by the time specified, and we can confidently assert that in no respect, as regards this question, has the emperor of Russia shewn any disposition to dissent from the general understanding of the conference. The postponement has been produced by friendship and family feeling sim. ly.—*Globe of Wednesday.*

A courier arrived in Paris on Sunday afternoon, bringing intelligence that the cabinet of St. Petersburgh had, after several discussions, come to a determination not to ratify the treaty of the conference in its present state, and that the Austrian cabinet had come to a similar decision without requiring any further time for consideration. It would appear, therefore, that not the slightest hope can be entertained of an exchange of ratifications even on the 31st inst., and that if the treaty is to be adopted at all it will be after having undergone very material modifications.—*Mercury.*

Latest from France.—To the polite attention of Captain BUTLER, of the fast-sailing brig *Latona*, 47 days from Marseilles; we are indebted for a file of the *Semaphore* up to the 22d, and one of *Galignani's Messenger*, furnishing Paris dates of the 17th of January.

The texture of the political news is not of a general or paramount interest. The affairs of Holland and Belgium, a subject which peculiarly attracts the attention of Europe, had not been adjusted at the latest dates. There is no longer a doubt, but that Russia, Austria, and Prussia have unequivocally refused to admit the articles of the last protocol. The former power, after many cabinet meetings, decided that it was not expedient to ratify the award of the conference. What this refusal may lead to is not difficult to be foreseen; a continental war, according to the opinions of the ablest politicians, is next to an impossibility. England and France are the only two nations that can defend the fabric of freedom in Europe—and England and France assailed with domestic troubles, which will not allow them to take a part, beyond the influence of protocols, in the affairs of the dissenting nations. We extract the most interesting items for the perusal of our readers.

PARIS, JAN. 17, 1 O'CLOCK P. M.—A letter from Toulon of the 10th inst., contains the following:—"A vessel with the Russian flag yesterday arrived in our road-stead. Soon after her captain had an interview with the Russian consul, and transmitted to him despatches, with injunctions to send them to the Russian ambassador at Paris. They are no doubt of great importance, as orders were given to forward them to M. Pozzo de Borgo by a confidential messenger. The ships belonging to this vessel state that the Russian squadron had just left the Levant to proceed towards the Tagus, for the purpose of opposing the expedition of the expe ror Don Pedro."

Another letter from Toulon of the same date says:—"Pressing orders have been given to the 8th military division to increase the armament of the coast, and to supply the maritime ports with provisions. Several vessels, laden with corn, have already arrived in our port, and many others are expected. If the government should form a camp on the frontiers, ammunition and provisions will not be wanting for our soldiers."

Le Temps says—"A report was current on Saturday night that the emperor Nicholas had been upset and dangerously hurt during a pleasure excursion on a sledge. It is added, that the person who accompanied his majesty was killed on the spot."

The Berlin State Gazette of the 9th instant contains intelligence from Warsaw to the 4th, stating that the Polish soldiers who are on their return from Prussia to Poland, are daily arriving by detachments in that city, where they met with a good reception on the part of the Russians. No new cases of cholera had occurred for some days past at Berlin.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 11th inst. communicates a letter from Frankfort of the 7th, with some details of an affray which took place in the evening of the 6th at Mainkur, where the frontier custom house of Hesse is established. The place in question is situated between Frankfort and Hanau. About 150 individuals had collected from the neighboring villages, armed with bludgeons, pickaxes, or muskets. Their intention was to destroy the custom house. They expected some assistance from Hanau, but in this they were disappointed. When they approached the military force, which was collected near the custom house, the commanding officer summoned them repeatedly to retire. But his admonition was not attended to. Several inquiries were fired from the midst of the rioters upon the soldiers, who were then ordered to fire likewise. The result was, that the former, after having left three or four men dead upon the spot, [illegible]

[illegible] 2 o'clock p. m.

[illegible] Jan. 17.—Beef [illegible] Jan. 16, [illegible] 6 a 6½ ch.—The market has been very dull during the day, and nothing of any importance has occurred. Owing to some heavy demands the 3 per cents. for cash rose 1 fr. 25c.; but the other stocks sustained but little alteration. The 5 per cts. advanced 30c. for cash, but did not keep for the end of the month; the 4½ per cents. rose 25c. for cash, and 50c. for the end of the month; and the 4 per cts. 1 fr. for cash only. Rentes, which sustained there price for cash, fell 10c. for the end of the month. The papal loan rose 1 fr. for cash, and the Belgian closed at its yesterday's price for cash.

On Sunday evening the king transacted Business with the minister of the marine and the minister of the finances. To-day Count Molé had an audience of his majesty, who afterwards transacted business with the president of the council and the minister of finance. M. Persil, the ex-minister of justice, has just set out from Paris for London on an important mission. Some other Polish military officers of rank have likewise set out for the same cantonment deputed their countrymen, in order to designate the officers who are to form part of the expedition now pending against Don Pedro.

The *Courier* says:—"We learn that an ordonnance of Lodge has lately appeared in order to the Ports of Egypt for 6,000 soldiers."

The Revolution says:—"Gen. Saldanha who was to have commanded the expedition against Don Miguel, has just been dismissed, on a further refusal to high honor on his patriotism. It appears that Don Pedro lately communicated to him that Messrs. Cuvier, Perier and Calmarde and Lord Palmerston objected to the command of the expedition being given to a man who from his popularity in his native country, might carry the revolution further than would be agreeable to the views of the diplomatists."

Letters from Frankfort state that on the 5th instant, the Germanic Diet was occupied with the question of Luxemburg; but came to no decision, because Count de Grunne, the Dutch minister, required time to receive further instructions from his court. The Congress in Belgium, and one of those diplomatists whom the States General of Holland have demanded of the king to dismiss, because they are not native Dutchmen, so that in the end, it may happen that the prompt answer will be given by another.

PARIS, January 20.

Letters from Napoli of the 23d ult. bring additional details of the opening of the Congress at Argos, and the sub-sequent events. On the 20th, when the Provisional Committee of Government had resigned their powers, the Congress conferred on Augustin Capo d'Istria the title and functions of Provisional President of Greece, subject to the restrictions to be established by the Constitution, the settlement of which is to be the first labor of the Congress. On the 21st, the Congress, concerning itself in safety at Argos, on account of the numerous armed bands attached to the different parties—resolved to adjourn to Napoli. The same afternoon, however, and before all the deputies had left Argos, the opposition party, headed by a chief named Grivas, attacked the Government troops under the windows of the house inhabited by the new President; an obstinate engagement took place, in which the Government troops lost five officers and about twenty men killed and wounded, and the insurgents about fifty. The latter with their chief, Grivas, then surrendered, and obtained permission to retire to Romelie. When the letters left Napoli, tranquility reigned both there and in Argos, and the Congress was resuming its labors.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, dated the 11th inst.:—"Troops are assembling on the frontiers of the Electorate of Hesse, in order to protect the Prussian officers of the customs. Three squadrons of hussars have arrived at Hanau from Hesse. Last night a squadron of light horse passed through this place on its march from Darmstadt to Withel, where there is a Hesse-Prussian custom-house station. This squadron was preceded by a detachment of infantry. An extraordinary irritation had been excited in Hesse against the customs, and the Prussian officers and custom-house officers are alarmed for their lives, that they dare not make their reappearance there."

Extract of a letter from Liege, dated the 3d inst.—"A repetition of the scenes which took place at Ghent on the 27th and 28th December, has occurred lately at Elven. The provincial militia, whose insolence is in proportion to their numbers, having ill treated some soldiers of the line, the latter flew to their arms, and blood had been shed before the authorities interfered and ordered the militia to retire. The animosity that exists between the regulars and the different corps of militia is encouraged by the authorities, who commence that it is only by the union of these bodies that the present government can hope to maintain it self. The preference given to the militia has excited great discontent, and is unquestionable that the party of Donna Maria will, ere long, succeed in accomplishing, by all who would be capable of offering an effective resistance."

Extract of a letter from Lauta (Haute Garonne):—"A few days since a thief had entered the house of M. Lafitte, and even forced the doors of his apartments, when, waked by the noise, M. Lafitte called for assistance. His house was soon filled by his neighbors. Every body went in search of the robber, but in vain, for some time; he had fled to the roof of the house, whence he was making his escape, when, on being stopped by the distance which separated two houses, he was fired at, and killed. The Procureur du Roi of Villefranche immediately proceeded to the spot, to investigate the case. By his order, the individual who had fired the gun was arrested and conducted to Villefranche."

Le Garde National, a paper published at Marseilles, says: "It will be sufficient to cast a glance upon the list of the arrivals of vessels in the harbor of Marseilles on the 9th and 10th of January to form an idea of the commercial activity of our port. It is in vain for the Gazette du Midi and its partisans to complain of the public misery; the people of Marseilles know better. They will soon benefit by the revival of trade, which the abundance of merchandize that has entered our port, and which on the above two days amounted to six millions cannot fail to produce. The cargoes of coffee alone are worth 1,200,000 fr. In the above approximative estimation are not included articles of small value."

The Augsburg Gazette of the 12th inst. contains the following, dated Vienna, Jan. 7: "Yesterday an English courier set out from this capital for London. His mission is said to be relative to Don Pedro's intended expedition against Portugal, and to have for its object the preventing of a reaction in the Peninsula on the other side of the Pyrenees, in case Don Pedro should succeed in establishing himself in Portugal. A French courier has also been despatched to Paris. His mission is said to relate to negotiations respecting a general disarmament, and the affairs of Italy. We hear nothing new about Poland. It appears that our Cabinet has left it entirely to the wisdom of the Emperor of Russia to adjust the affairs of that country as its known urgent wants may require. What advantage would it be for Poland to be perfectly independent, if this independence must be purchased by the destruction of trade and industry; for if Russia excludes the produce of Poland, the commerce of the latter country is ruined.

Extract of a letter from Bologna, dated Jan. 1.—"On the 31st of December at noon, at a small village called Argola, 7 miles from Bologna, on the road to Modena, the Curate organised a band of brigands for the purpose of marching with the troops of the Papal Colonel Bentivoglio against the Civic Guards. Part of these men marched towards a guardhouse occupied by the Civic Guard, took it by surprise, and destroyed every thing they found in it. When the news of this occurrence got wind, the Civic Guard assembled, marched against the assailants, and succeeded in arresting eleven of their number, whom they were about to send to Bologna for trial, when a large number of brigands suddenly arrived and obliged the Civic Guard to release the prisoners after an obstinate struggle, in which two brigands were wounded and taken. Three Civic Guards were likewise wounded slightly. A mail to arms was general in the adjoining country as far as Bologna. All the citizens immediately proceeded to Argola, in order to enforce the law and arrest the ringleaders. Five were imprisoned, but the Curate, and an agent of the Duke of Modena, who had organised the riot, took to flight, and sought refuge with the Duke, who, in conjunction with Cardinal Albani, is considered the instigator of the disorderly scenes. In the direction of Rimini, we are threatened with an attack by the troops of Colonel Bertolini, who has prepared his soldiers by making them confess and receive the sacrament with the usual benediction. He has, moreover, been at the expense of a columnity which has lasted three days in honor of St. Ives, the patroness of peasants in despair, to invoke her protection in his arms, and insure victory. The Civic Guards will have proceeded in that direction, [illegible] already to 2,000 men; but their numbers daily increase."

[illegible] being given for her. Another American arbr. the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]