THE BEE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1832.

J. B. DAWSON.

[illegible] arrived at a late hour last night, [illegible] space is barren of interest, it is not our fault. We cannot make news.

Mr. Maelzel is making arrangements to exhibit his automaton chess-player, together with several other ingenious mechanical contrivances. When his arrangements are complete, we shall [illegible] more at large of the merits of what he proposes to exhibit.

Mr. Speaker Stevenson arrived in Washington on the 27th ult.

Among the various importations into this city during the fall of the year, at the usual season of the commencement of business, we have to notice particularly, an extraordinary supply of *thieves*, and *vagabonds*, from every quarter of the union. A permanent resident in this city has the opportunity of noticing the tranquillity and safety which so long here, during the summer, at the time of a cessation of business, that is to say, the safety of personal property, for it is well known that we have a little amusement occasioned throughout the summer, by way of pastime, which to return to the subject. At the season of receiving our supplies of merchantable articles from the northern cities, we also are supplied, *gratis* with quantities of *summer-chantable things*, except in supplying the *Calabooses*, or hangman. Such, as is the case at the present time, we hear of continual Robberies, but can hear nothing of the depredators being brought to justice, except so far as justice was dealt, by a load of buck shot, fired by one of our respectable citizens, on Tuesday night, at three of those scoundrels, within the act of entering his chamber window. But where were the guardians of the city, all this while? Why, they always are at night—snoozing on cotton bales, as follows,—the Lord knows where!

It is necessary that some measures should be adopted to insure safety to our citizens, and respect for their property, other than those already in operation for our present "*watch guardians of the night*" are only to be found when they are not required, and where their services are unnecessary.

By dozens they go—too and fro.
To find a drowsy sailor;
But should they meet—a despirate thief,
They 'll flee without a failure!

Such are they on whom we are forced to depend for security against these nightly marauders; and if no better protection be not shortly afforded, we may as well resign what we have, and say "its not our own."

But if Mr. Hayes, or other active constables employed in the northern cities, would only prevent in future the embarkation of such merchandise, by transforming it over to the keepers of Penitentiaries, we should not require the services any longer, of our "very *active* police."

We refrain from placing this importation under the commercial head, in consequence of its being somewhat *outre*. We hope our citizens will understand that great precaution is necessary, for these fellows are well acquainted with the mode of wrenching off iron bars, so do not depend on them alone for security, but a brace of good percussion pistols. Let those we are speaking of beware—suspicion has lifted her finger already.

A large and delighted audience honored Mrs Hilson's benefit, last evening. The new Tragedy, by Miss Fanny Kemble, was well received; the language is poetical, and it has much scenic effect. As we have not read it, we cannot speak of it as a literary production.

The "Rent Day," was played on Tuesday evening. It is a popular piece. It has neither refinement of sentiment nor felicity of language, but its startling incidents, its fine situation, and its natural pictures of distress, are enough to enlist the feelings, without eloquence.

"Much ado about nothing," which was also acted on Tuesday evening, requires no comment. Who praises Caldwell? Who holds Mrs. Hilson?

The Natchez journal states that the steam boat A-n sunk at the landing of that place on the 4th instant,—She had on board about 900 bales of cotton, the principal part of which it is said will be saved.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10, 1832.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the General Charity fund, held by public invitation, at the Merchants Insurance office this evening, at 5 o'clock, upon exhibition of the receipts and expenditures, it was unanimously resolved, that, as the city has been again restored to its usual health, that the balance of funds amounting to $683 93, on hand, be paid over to the Treasurer of the Boy's Orphan Asylum; and also that the thanks of the community generally, shall be, and is hereby tendered to the General Charity Committee, for their prompt and efficacious services, in distributing the monies placed at their disposal.

GILBERT VANCE, Chairman.
BARON, Jr. Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1832.

To Beverly Chew, Esq. Treasurer of the Asylum for destitute Orphan Boys.

Dear Sir—In conformity to a resolution passed at a meeting of the subscribers to the General Charity Fund, held last evening, I have the pleasure to hand you herewith a check for $683 93, being the unexpended balance remaining in the hands of the Committee; which you will please apply to the service of that valuable and truly charitable institution over which you preside.

With much regard I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD C. RITCHARD.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors of the society for the relief of destitute orphan boys, has been requested by the president of the board to acknowledge the receipt of $683 93 cents from Mr. RITCHARD, and the further sum of $200 12 cents from Major GALLY, being the amount of a collection made at the cathedral on Sunday last, on the occasion of a celebration by the artillerists of this city; and further to state that these contributions have been more opportune, inasmuch as the recent ravages on the society have been more numerous than was apprehended when the republic was apprized, a few days since, that the number of children at the asylum was 97, and the funds then in the Treasury, but little exceeding $200.

The number of children recently admitted (many of them scarcely infants) has induced charges under this head far beyond the ordinary rate of the hospital, and were such expenditures not have been alleviated by the liberality of the public, in contributing promptly, and in sums in the highest degree commendable, and creditable to the donors, to the exhausted funds on hand.

The number of children now under care of the board is 105, and the treasurer has not another dollar at command, disappointed.

The unexpected addition to their numbers has called for the erection of a new building to serve as a school house, and yellow fever, rending from the liberality of their fellow citizens, they have determined to erect, though on their own responsibility.

E. C. DUNC[illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 8, 1832.

The sugar Crops in this neighborhood are generally estimated at about half the quantity of an favorable seasons. The unsettled state of the weather, the change from hot to cold and cold to hot, has prevented the yield much from what was expected a month ago. This cannot be a bad year for sugar planters.—*Ibid.*

On Wednesday the people of this republic were assembled by their electors in the various states, to elect a successor to President Jackson. Two questions have been agitated the public mind, during the canvass, of an exciting character never before felt in our country. Shall we preserve the constitution unaltered, as it is written, or shall we give it a liberal construction, and admit it to be a code of law, to be moulded to the political empire of the [illegible]

A year ago, the Bank was assaulted, and the parties were unshulled. On one side, long the powerful institution, on which depended the prosperity of the Free Trader, and the Free Man of Untrammelled Commerce. On the other, the combination of [illegible] which was named Bank, Monopoly, [illegible] Aristocracy, Antimonarchy, and [illegible]

Again, and recently, the [illegible] and the philanthropic, joined in [illegible] The cause of the contending parties was [illegible] by the banners, on which were painted [illegible] of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, [illegible] Mississippi, and Louisiana. The [illegible] and [illegible] the light and shade of the picture, opening to the astonished vision all the beautiful folds, shadows, and varieties. Every seeking the light of morning, eagerly to open page and the results [illegible]

As if fearful of emerging from the darkness of a dense fog, necessarily could be seen filling along, like the car of aristocracy. He hailed the light, and it was obvious that the glasses which supported it were half full of favorable prospects. The struggle was animating, but it is over. The banner of the constitution now floats triumphant, the eagle flying every where over the prostrate.

Yes! the banner of the constitution now floats triumphant, over a happy people, protecting thirteen millions of people. Principal triumphant, the republic is safe.

"Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Phoenix.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 9th Oct. contains several decrees by the King, appointing the new ministers, whose names have already been made known, and a further decree, by which the Queen is appointed Regent during the entire re-establishment of King Ferdinand. The same journal has also two decrees of the Queen Regent, dated the 7th. By the first, a general amnesty is granted to all the prisoners confined in the prisons, castles, and other places of the Kingdom, with the exception of those convicted of the crimes excepted by the decree of the 20th October, 1830. The second, after recalling to the observance of the law of Ferdinand, the 6th, 7th, and 8th, of the Ordinances, which are to be opened on the 18th inst. Several changes in the new ministry are also stated. M. Moscoso, Minister of war, and M. Cheyne, Pieiro, minister of the Finances, have been superseded, the former by General Vives, late governor of Cuba, and the latter by M. Imaz. Two of the late Ministers are now imprisoned, M. Alcedo in the Citadel of Pampeluna, and M. Calomarde in the Fort of Saint Sebastian, at Cadiz, where the indictment against him is being prepared.

FRANCE.

A letter dated Paris, October 19, says: "It would appear, from the last accounts received here from Algiers, that the French are not likely to hold out, for the 4th instant, that the French are not likely to hold out, that a formidable attack has been attempted on the city by 12,000 Arabs and Bedouins; but the enemy's approach, was fortunately heard of in time, and what troops could be spared, 1600 men, were conducted against them by the Duke de Rovigo himself. The Mahometans made a vigorous charge of cavalry, and were received by the French formed in a square, whose fronts fire artillery very soon checked their impetuosity, by committing great ravages among them.

ALGIERS.

Algiers, Oct.—We learn by the Marengo, which left Algiers on the 6th, arrived here yesterday, that the Bey of Algiers has not for some time been so well supplied as formerly, the neighboring tribes having been prevented by the advance of other tribes in arms, in the number of about 12,000 men, with the intention of attacking us in our strong hold. The Duke of Rovigo having received intelligence of their movements, went on the 30th ult. at the head of 1500 men, which he divided into two columns, one under his own command, and the other under that of Major Gen. Fodoras, his brother-in-law. The first column advanced towards Metijiah, and fell in with the Arabs on the 6th, about five leagues from Algiers. A charge was made immediately, and in a very few minutes the bodies of five hundred Bedouins covered the plain, and the rest took to flight, although ten times the number of our troops. The second column moved to the right, but fell in with no enemy, and did not hear of the rout of the Arabs till it was joined by the Duke of Rovigo with his column, and one of the chiefs as his prisoner. On his return to Algiers the Duke found 600 national guards under arms, who had assembled spontaneously to guard the posts which were left vacant by the departure of the troops, which was the only force, as there are 2,300 sick, and 3,200 who are in a convalescent state. Two chiefs were taken and brought over by the Marengo; they are of green silk, and the lance terminates in a knob similar to that which ornaments the staff of a drum major.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11

(Private letter.)—At a very late hour last night, a superior officer of the French army of the north, arrived with despatches from Marshal Gerard for General Evain, our minister of War, General Despirez, and M. de Langermann, the king's ambassador to France. This morning General Despirez ordered all the officers of his cantonment to be ready to set out for Louvain on Tuesday. The King's, military and household, his aides de camp, and suite, have received a similar order.

The King will proceed to Louvain on Wednesday, on which day he will review the troops stationed at Berst. Immediately after the review the camp will be broken up, and the troops marched towards Maestricht. It is said that the French army will not enter Belgium unless we should receive a check; however our government has resolved to make attacks upon every point.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.

Many well informed persons state that hostilities are on the point of commencing; that the French army will presently enter Belgium, and that the citadel of Antwerp will be at once invested. The head quarters of the army set out to-day for Louvain. General Despirez will not take his departure till to-morrow. An inspector of the post office was sent off yesterday to make arrangements for the correspondence of the army. A large supply of artillery stores and provisions has been sent to Boom.

It is proposed to give a benefit at the Park Theatre, N. York, on Thursday Evening, 29th inst. to John Howard Payne, and the price of tickets is fixed at five dollars each. Distinguished performers from every part of the United States with the most creditable alacrity, have volunteered, regardless of every other engagement, to participate in rendering the testimonial as complete as possible; and express a pride in uniting in this public welcome. An unequalled galaxy of histrionic talent will unite with the regular company of the Park Theatre, to produce an entertainment brilliant beyond example in the annals of the American Drama. A large number of the seats had been already engaged several days ago.

It is remarked by the Albany Daily Advertiser that "although actors are prone to bickerings, among themselves, have a great deal of *esprit du corps*, when any thing comes up connected with the reputation of the profession at large—and it may be added that no class of men are more ready to answer to the call of charity, and the promptings of benevolence." The Boston Atlas states that the greatest willingness has been exhibited by the republican of the Drama to participate in the tribute to the dramatic genius of John Howard Payne; and that Mr. Forrest, in answer to a letter from the committee of arrangements, stated that he would give up any engagement anywhere at any distance, in order to be present; he also authorized the committee to put the re-say play, and cast him for any character except that of a female in which he was confident he could not feel at home.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An interesting letter from LAFAYETTE, the veteran Apostle of Liberty, was received by an American citizen residing at Paris, the day before he sailed, and is copied into the New York Observer.

LA GRANGE, Sept. 27, 1832.

"Upon you, my dear sir, I much depend to give our friends in the United States a prompt explanation of the state of things in Europe. You have been very sensitive to what the enemies of the revolution of 1830." Much has been obtained here, and in other parts of Europe, in this whirlwind of six weeks. Further consequences here, and in other countries, Great Britain and Ireland included, will be the certain result, although they have been mulled and otherwise disfigured. You ought to have received encouragement. But it will not be so, since and I cheap as we had hitherto anticipated. I cannot be useful on both sides of the water, to direct the minds which have so long been my study. Over the Alps, the cause of European and French liberty.

In the meantime, I believe it is the duty of every American citizen, at home, to let his fellow citizens know what ill-natured hobbies are made of—the violent, collisions, arrests of a separation, and recommendations, to insure the character and question of joining to Republican Institutions. I have to [illegible] the wisdom and sense of the great majority in the United States, to be afraid those disorderly proceedings, tending to a total dissolution of the Union, [illegible] the revolution [illegible] the cause of liberty, [illegible] the revolution [illegible] and [illegible] the cause of liberty, [illegible] the revolution [illegible] and [illegible] the cause of liberty, [illegible] the revolution [illegible] and