THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1834.

The 24th of July, being the day appointed by the decree of Isabella the Second, for the convocation of the general Cortes of Spain, was celebrated yesterday by the patriotic Spaniards residing in this city. Both companies of the Cazadores,—volunteer corps attached to the Legion,—turned out on the occasion. The banners of America, France and Spain, borne by Messrs Holland, Cuvolier & Petri, waved in amity during the delivery of a suitable address, and were afterwards honored by a salute from the artillery. We like to notice those evidences of patriotic feeling—those hallowed remembrances of the father land.

The Mail Arrangement.—A meeting of the citizens of New Orleans is spoken of for the purpose of remonstrating on the late instructions of the Post Master General, concerning the city of New Orleans—the second of the Union in the scale of commercial importance, to a tri-weekly mail. It is a question which interests all the citizens of this great mart without distinction of party, and one which demands immediate and decided improvement. We have as much right as any other city to federal favors; and on an equal distribution of those favors we all unanimously insist. If the proceeds which accrue to the Department from the postage of New Orleans be inferior to those of other cities, the moneys which are poured into the public coffers from the customs of this city are in the aggregate of many of the ports of the Union. Hence there is an equitable system of compensation. How much of those moneys, immediately deriving from New Orleans, accrue for its benefits? Besides while *one* city of the Confederation is entitled to a daily mail, New Orleans will urge her claims to the same privilege. It is no fault of ours if the whimsies of nature or the sport of chance have marked our geographical position at the fag-end of the nation—the seat of government is the heart of the body politic, and the extremities must receive their share of nutriment. This we expect most especially our merchants: let them remember Mr. Barry's "very satisfactory" letter, what time the mail boats had turned chemists and become "laboratories of salt." The same means will produce the same results.

We publish this day a list of premiums awarded at the late commencement of Spring Hill College, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Portier, together with an address delivered on the 4th of July, by G. Lanaux, a student of the institution. Though the address bear some marks of imperfection, naturally incident to youthful compositions; yet the spirit of the discourse is truly and especially American—breathing aspirations which would not disgrace a more cultivated talent, and mature judgment. We are heartily glad to notice the progress of this institution. From its very infancy we had been bold enough to augurate favorably of its success: the sequel has fully realized our best expectations.

We learn from the latest New York papers, that the mutilator of the figure-head of the Constitution had been detected; and that he proves to be the very man, who piloted the British squadron into our waters, during the late war. It so evident a traitor was a fit agent for any flagitious deed.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The New-York Mercantile says:—It will be recollected that several runaway slaves, the property of individuals at the south, were arrested in this city some days ago, and committed to jail by the civil authorities, until their owners should be advised of their capture. Their condition has lately excited a deal of sympathy among the abolitionists, which they have testified by the circulation of inflammatory handbills, containing the most unpalliated abuse of the officers of the law who were concerned in arresting them. The slaves are eleven in number, and were on yesterday confined in separate cells. Yesterday morning however, the keeper of the prison, wishing to have the air of the yard, permitted them to occupy a large hall of the second story, taking the precaution to secure the windows, and lock the door. Having occasion in the course of the afternoon to pass through their apartment, he entered and locked the door from the inside, and put the key in his pocket. At that instant they seized him, knocked him down, but did not seriously injure him; they then made their escape, after having locked the keeper in the apartment—they were soon after taken in the vicinity of prison. Arms were found in each of them, one hand a hatchet, another a dirk, another a pistol, &c.

From the Charleston Courier

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Ann, Lawrence, Capt. Pratt, arrived at this port on Saturday last, having sailed from Liverpool on the 8th June.

By this arrival, we have received files of London papers to the 6th May, Liverpool to the 7th, and Shipping Lists to the 9th, inclusive. These we understand, are the latest received by this vessel.

The papers contain very little intelligence of interest. We have now, however, made some extracts which will be found in the following column.

The second reading of the Bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities has been carried in the House of Commons, by a vote of 172 to 52.

Dublin papers contain a report, received from Constantinople by way of Odessa, that the Viceroy of Egypt has abandoned that Capital. There, it was constructed very October.

The defeat of the Bedouins of the 21st instant, has the effect of the 19th of May, from Cairo, as "A letter from Jaffa, of the 19th of May, has received the Cross Consul, Don Carlos, and he has very kindly placed them at the disposal of Don Pedro. Several cases of arms and ammunition for Don Carlos have been seized at Nova del

A few days ago, says a Copenhagen date of May 12, a circumstance took place in the pretty town of Dalier, situated in a most fertile country, near the Palace of Frederickberg. Twenty houses were burnt, and one hundred families were left without a house to cover them, and most of them have lost their effects.

Spain is fast progressing in giving stability and order to the new political system. The decree for the convocation of the Cortes had not yet appeared. The Capital was tranquil.

The most important article is the sale of a portion of the late Mr. Hope's property has been brought to London to be sold by auction. The gold cup presented by the Duke of Wellington, the snuff box given by the Czar, Lord Byron's library, and other objects belonging to the late Mr. Hope, are to be sold.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Trades Turn Out.—No change has taken place this week in the state of the trades turn-out. The men continue to adhere to the Trades' Union, and the masters are firm in refusing to comply with all they remand. The financial embarrassment of the Union, however, is in a serious condition as it is no doubt well understood by the deputies in the country, who have given to the turn outs on Saturday, and on Monday the sum paid to each of their week's wages, viz. the sum paid to each of their week's wages, viz. two shillings and a quarter each. As several of the largest manufacturers have engaged to stop their works on the 1st of June, for the purpose of inducing the men to sign the anti-union pledge, which all hands very cheerfully refuse to sign. The workmen had occasional meetings on Woodhouse Moor; but it must be said to their credit of the men, that there has not been even a symptom of disorder,—no meetings in the streets or about the mills, no processions, nor any thing to create the least apprehension as to the public peace.—*Leeds Mercury.*

May 28.

PARLIAMENT.—The question of the removal of the Jewish disabilities is again under the consideration of the legislature, the second reading of the bill for that purpose having been moved in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, and carried by 12 to 32. The line of argument differed in nothing material from that which we taken last session, and the opposition seems to have been given without any anticipation that it would weigh much upon the fate of the motion.

DOMESTIC.—Should the Whigs, as is far from improbable, be defeated in the elections for the Scottish metropolis, the Wing government will shut remain in the awkward predicament of having some of its most important officers unprovided with seats in Parliament. This is one of the benefits of the reform act. Before this was passed, there was always some boat in place in which members could secure themselves against the contingency of a defeat on accepting office, so as to prevent any derangement in the machinery of government. So far there can be no denying that the evil, as we suppose we must call it, of the rotten borough system, had its concomitant advantage; the business of the state could proceed without interruption, and ministers were at perfect liberty to select the ablest and most suitable men to fill a vacant office. Now, however, instead of regulating their choice by ability and fitness, they must regulate it by the chance a member may have of regaining his seat if he should accept the post. Hence, places must either be sometimes filled up with incompetent characters, or there must be a constant recurrence of the inconvenience and agitation resulting from the state of things at the present moment; and hence also a temptation to ministerial intrigue. The acceptance of office does not always involve a case of principle, yet the representative may nevertheless be deprived of his seat through some private umbrage on the part of his constituents, as was the case with Sir John Campbell at Dudley, where he had given offence to the magistracy, by bringing forward, as far as we understand the matter, some very proper reforms.

LONDON, May 25.

The French papers of Saturday contain no particular news. It was expected that the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies would be announced in the Moniteur of yesterday, and that the new elections would commence on the 21st of June. The ministers are confident that the result will be favorable to them, as the electoral law will always ensure a majority to the men in power.

The accounts from Sydney, New South Wales, received yesterday morning to the 18th January, represent the colonies to be in a flourishing condition, as regards trade and agriculture.

Mr. O'Connel and the Ministry.—The Cork Recorder states, that, on Wednesday last, Lord Ebrington and Sir Francis Burdett waited on Lord Grey, to invite his attention to what was considered the auspicious opportunity which the conciliatory debate of the preceding night had made to adjust the Irish tithe subject. A person fully authorised, waited on Mr. O'Connell, and the result of the communication was, that the learned gentleman expressed his willingness and anxiety to contribute, by every means in his power, to the pacification of Ireland; and—specially objecting and refusing in the first instance, to entertain the subject of office or station for himself—stated in writing the terms upon which he could give his support to the administration. These were the settlement of the tithe question, according to the plan he had submitted the other night, including the appropriation of the church revenues to other than church purposes; the municipal reform bill, and a general assimilation of the laws relating to the administration of justice in both countries. In noticing the above, the Dublin Mail says, "Our provincial contemporary has omitted the name of an individual who took a very prominent part in the negociations, and who was the official go-between on behalf of the Government, and the bearer of the propositions between Lord Grey and Mr. O'Connell—that person is Sir Henry Parnell."

LONDON, May 27.

The avowals made in Parliament some weeks ago by more than one of His Majesty's Ministers, as to the existence of dissensions in the Cabinet, and upon a question of the highest importance to the State, must have prepared the public mind for that result which is now apparently on the eve of completion. Had the subject of dissension been merely an unimportant one, it might with management have been suffered to sleep during the session, and the Government have staggered on for a while without altogether losing its equilibrium: but on the Church question was one of extreme urgency, as well as magnitude. The country would not sacrifice or postpone its adjustment for the convenience of persons who had shewn themselves but half disposed, and not half qualified to encounter it. The great mass of the community called aloud for a decision indispensable to the peace of the United Kingdom, and insisted that such decision should be not only final, but immediate. This call but unanimity of the nation, has brought on the crisis in which we now are placed. The issue of it, if all positions of the Ministry be honest, will be, as indeed it ought to be, a breaking up—either partial, so as to admit of repair,—or total, demanding an absolute reconstruction of the Cabinet. These are reasons, perhaps, which would make the latter alternative the most to be desired.

The point in dispute with regard to the Irish Church shall, in a new form of a land tax, be appropriated in perpetuum to the Protestant established clergy, administering to the spiritual wants of about one sixth of the gross population of Ireland; or, whether Parliament shall assert the right of determining the revenue to be bestowed upon the clergy, according to the amount of duty performed by them—that is according, to the portion of the people who appertain to the communion of the established Church.

There is every reason why the liberal Ministers and their friends should desire a total breaking up of the Cabinet. It is a matter of doubt, we think, than suspicion, that much of the feebleness, apparently frequently to a paralysis of the existing Ministry, has arisen from engagements forced upon it at the outset of its existence, and from the effects of which it at the outset of its existence, and from the effects of which it at the outset of its existence, and from the effects of which