

THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1856.

THE LAKE NAVIGATION COMPANY AGAIN.—The universal voice of this company has already been exposed in both houses of our legislature, for their neglect in complying with the terms of the contract specified in their charter. But as the state in which they have left the Canals, has undeniably tended to prove highly prejudicial to the health of our citizens, in consequence of the pitiful condition of the stagnant waters there, the attention of our authorities should be directed to that part of the city; and the company and their works be indicted accordingly.

"Tidy or not Tidy"—that is the question.

Whether the letter is one healthy to bear.

The fifth and final states of our canals;

Or by a noble effort right ourselves,

Such may be proposed during the day for Mr. Howard Payne's benefit that evening. Among the ladies who will perform, we announced Madeline Knight and Howe, and the Misses Plaide, Nelson, and Peter, and among the gentlemen, Powers, Finn, Hodges, Keene, Thornton, Reynolds, Holland, Pearson, Farren, Scott and Williamson.

The gentlemen who compose the committee of arrangements for the anniversary of the 16th play which they have selected, "Wives" and "Charles the Second" and for the aggregate of superior talent which they have enlisted on the occasion. Such attractions deserve a crowded audience—particularly when for the benefit of the favored half of the popular "Hungarian women."—May the charms from our purest melody honor them!

THE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday—Tuesday, 17th instant.

Motion was made to resume the consideration of the bill to incorporate the N. Orleans Exchange hotel and banking company. The first 7 sections had been previously read and adopted; but in consequence of amendments proposed and adopted in subsequent sections of the bill—particularly that authorizing another branch bank in the country—some of them were renumbered, to augment the banking capital of the company. Several other amendments touching the management of the company, relative to the stockholders being allowed to borrow only half the amount of their stock, to dealings in exchange, etc., were proposed, and variously modified and adopted.

The bill was endorsed for its third reading next day.

The bill to change the time of holding the sessions of the district courts in the 3d and 8th judicial districts, which has been often bandied from house to house and was last amended in the house of representatives, by omitting the 2d district—was on motion of Mr. Reed called up for consideration.

Mr. Reed wished that the omission made it not allowable, and moved to reinsert the 2d district in the bill as left the senate.

Mr. Josselyn could not consent to this amendment, which he believed had been frequently adopted by a rule de guerre or a kind of strategic skill—as there was no representative of the Pelham district in either house. It is proposed to change the time of holding the sessions of that district to October, which is known to be the most kindly month there and when most of those usually appointed jurors, are compelled to remain at home to attend the trials in their districts. He believed it would be oppressive to his constituents to alter the time of holding the sessions of the court in his district, he had reason to argue or desire in favor of a change, and believes that the clause in the bill was inserted exclusively for the accommodation of the senators from Baton Rouge.

Mr. Reed said the senator from Pelham did him injustice in attributing unfair motives in proposing the change. He had made the amendment when the bill was first brought to the senate, as he knew it would be beneficial to Baton Rouge. He was not in want of the convenience of any absent senator. Nor can he believe that the change would be prejudicial to Pelham, where the court house is about 25 miles from the river and swamps, on high ground in a dry station, where they are blessed with the advantages of good water. The parish of Pelham is favored with good health and may not be more healthy next year, when the change may be accepted.

Mr. Bissell believed the change was chiefly made to prevent the lawyers of the 3d district from practicing in the 3d, and he would therefore oppose it.

The bill was passed as it came from the house.

The bill to incorporate the New Orleans savings banking company, was read a third time, by sections serially, after attempts to procure its being read by title only.

Mr. Peacock—We had hoped that the reckless opposition against the clergymen had long since ceased; yet we find only repeated articles in a morning journal—whose attacks on him originated, and were originally and boldly repudiated—preserving alive the embers of discord; but that those articles are copied into a weekly periodical that had been established for an avowedly charitable purpose—now more, than the original articles in this periodical have ever more acuteness in their animosities.

The Louisiana Register has lately degenerated into a vehicle of calumniating Mr. Parker. Is this one of the chivalrous purposes for which it was instituted? Can any of our citizens who are disposed to favor clarity, profess religion, encourage liberality, and determinedly support liberty—can any of them countenance such a course which

loses, disreputability and like folly shows?

Can any of them bear that the frauds secured in American currency, by the struggles of our ancestors during the eventful epoch of their revolution, shall thus be assailed or violated, not only with impunity, but with the patronage of those who themselves demand forbearance?

Who would not blush at such a man—there he is?

Who would not weep if Alcibiades were?

Mr. Parker was accused of having asserted that some of the citizens of New Orleans were atheists or irreligious, in a discourse delivered in New England for the collection of funds to build a church here. An epiphany of the discourse was published by a novice in reporting, who avowed that the report was written more from the impressions left on his own fancy by the discourses, that it contained the words or sentiments uttered—that it was in short a free statement. This was corroborated by other witnesses; and the respectable gentlemen of Parker's congregation after a patient and impartial investigation of the matter—fairly and fairly concluded that Mr. Parker had not uttered any expression designed to scandalize or offend the community of this city. Mr. Parker himself strenuously denied that he had meant to stigmaize the morality or religion of our citizens; and that he had unconsciously offended any, but kindly and earnestly begged pardon. Could a man of probity expect more?

Our conversation with the philosophy of human nature know that the imbeciles who are adduced to any particular crime, always assume similar in others; and can never forgive their own suspicion, or pardon the object of them. Suspected guilt is never pardoned, by base minds, who measure others by their own standard.

They who are guilty think the world goes round. What was an innocence apologetic to the suspicious? Of what was an innocence in soliciting for all our citizens' freedom of opinion and expression, liberty of pursuit in object, of crime and place—if a citizen is to continue his persecutor, after calamity has befallen him, and condemnation following strangers are related and repeated? Shall our enlightened idea of liberty—accused to interpreted liberality—which the maddest wheel of bronze fury has raged?

Can the continued persecution of any who may have falsely condemned us, prove our innocence? Can this repeated assault on one whose claims to be considered not guilty, be excepted by judges of integrity? Away with this inviolate and contemptible persecution I and—

Let our week end bring hand!

Presently heav's bolt to throw;

Nir deal damnation round the land;

On each we judge our foe.

The Independent—a French newspaper, published tri-weekly—is now edited by Mr. THIBAUT, Junr, who had formerly edited the French side of this paper. The second number edited by him has been published, and displays a great improvement in the contents of that paper.

But we regret his being obliged to inform the public of the dangerous effects of the incendiary articles against French and foreigners, which lately appeared in a morning paper of this city. Such articles are usually fatal to the trees and good order of a social life; and certainly exhibit one of the worst positions of diabolical villainy. Yet the incendiary when he finds he has succeeded beyond his wishes, exclaims like the poet of Spontini, "was I not in spirit?"

When men in the aggregate are slandered as a nation, people, community or caste, every individual of that aggregate must feel that he is personally insulted, and when the individual is accused of men of dissimilar habits or different divisions are applied to, in order to engender discord, so that their result may not fully or recklessly be hurt? "Wrath is cruel, strife is outrageous, but who is liable to without envy?"—particularly that malignant envy which dwells in little minds. What must our good citizens think of that man or mankind who fights the field of discord, and sounds the tocsin of destruction? *Procul este profundis!*

The Washington Guards of the 2d militia, continues an order of the despatch from Mr. Livingston, which the President had communicated the previous day to the Senate.

In his letter of the 11th of January, Mr. Livingston says that the message created "the greatest sensation rather unfavorable to our claim; but he believes that its energetic language would produce an effect afterwards beneficial to America, in the estimation of other powers; and in the councils of France. In his second despatch of the 14th, he demands a conference he had with the French minister (De Rigby) for foreign affairs, in which he proved, that the message was not a hostile declaration, but only a communication from one branch of our government to another. Yet the commanding general resists from the minister concerning his report; and informs him of the result of his interview, that his ministry had considered it due to his dignity, no longer to leave his minister exposed to heat and disgrace in offensive to France."

Livingston replied that he was resolved to avail himself of his own government, and he (says) to throw the whole responsibility of a rupture when it ought to last. But in his despatch of January 16, he notifies Secretary Forsyth that the message created "the greatest sensation rather unfavorable to our claim; but he believes that its energetic language would produce an effect afterwards beneficial to America, in the estimation of other powers; and in the councils of France. In his second despatch of the 14th, he demands a conference he had with the French minister (De Rigby) for foreign affairs, in which he proved, that the message was not a hostile declaration, but only a communication from one branch of our government to another. Yet the commanding general resists from the minister concerning his report; and informs him of the result of his interview, that his ministry had considered it due to his dignity, no longer to leave his minister exposed to heat and disgrace in offensive to France."

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