

arrêté et traduit au bureau de police de Bow-Street, par son imprudence, trouvant à l'insu d'un quartier de la capitale et exposé plusieurs habitans à périr, si l'animal avait dirigé ses portemens plus favorablement.

Le directeur de la ménagerie, M. Cros, a déclaré que, n'ayant éprouvé aucun préjudice, il ne portait aucune plainte. Le magistrat a renvoyé en conséquence l'ouvrier, esquisse déclarant qu'il s'agit d'un autre fois de ne pas tirer la queue des éléphants. Cette sentence, prononcée avec gravité, a fait surs l'auditoire sur ces entrefaites.



Nouvelles Maritimes.

PORT DE LA NIVE-ORLEANS.

Expéditions.
Navire Outberland, Mathew, Gibralt. J W Zacharie & co.
Brick Mexico, Patten, Gibralt. Colby, Brock & co.
Brick Ohio, Stevenson, Campêche et Leguano. J W Zacharie & co.
Goell Amel, Lariche, Rio Grande, A. Besson.
Doell Virginia, Miller, Mobile, capitaine.
Arrivés.
Bateau à vapeur Beaver, 1 Ball, d'Alexandria, (Nive Rouge) 70 balles coton à S Herman et Pils, 152 à do Wilkins et Linton, 51 à Tolédano et Gaillard, 23 à N. Cox, 23 à Fisk Booker et co. 56 à Reynolds, Byras et co. 1 do S M. White, 9 à P Dubouffant. 5 do à ordre S M. de la Mairie et O'Duhigo. 5 do pour de chevrons à M Léon et Compagnie. 177 balles coton à ordre, 5 de paille, 3 do à S boites à ordre; Gov. H. Johnson, 2 passagers.
Brick Mountains, Dodd, Liverpool—rap.
Navire Commander, Smith, en 17 jours de New-York à la Havane, avec un chargement assorti à Wilkins et Linton; J C Feedyke; Thompson et Gmet; Bridge et Vase; Morgan et frères; M. Morgan; Gottschalk et Bénéra, et à ordre.
Brick Levé, Spatling, en 23 jours de New-York à la Havane, avec un chargement assorti à S E Ruzerlot Barrow; D Wadsworth; M Fisher; P ster et Hutton; John Atwell; et à ordre—10 passagers à la chambre et 19 à Pentrepoint.
Brick Grana, Dennis, Havane; avec un chargement assorti à S Patton et co, et à ordre.
Navire Ad-Lina, Bied, New York, rap leat; rap.
Départ, 7 Déc.
Arrivés—Les bricks Dolly, de Warren, James et la Providence, Charlotte, de Boston, Assapa, la Havana, Virginia de Portland, Dryad, Havane.
Arrivés au Bassin.
Goell paquebot Elizabeth, Janelot, de la Havane, à John P Payton.

Cour de District, jeudi 6 Décembre 1827. — Marie Adélaïde Groux f. de a. l. contre ses avoués.

SU motion de D. Seghers, avocat d'Assapa. Abat syndic des créanciers de l'insolvent Marie Adélaïde Groux, et sur l'assignation d'un tableau de distribution dans cette cause il est ordonné par la cour que les créanciers de ladite insolvable ainsi que tous autres que cela peut concerner, aient à déposer samedi le 23 du présent mois, de Décembre, ou avant, les raisons pour lesquelles ledit tableau de distribution ne serait pas homologué et confirmé conformément à la loi, et ledit syndic déchargé. — Extrait des minutes. (Signé) J. L. LEWIS, greffier. 8 déc.

Cercle du Commerce.

Le sousigné a l'honneur de prévenir le public que depuis le 1^{er} Décembre courant, le table d'hôte qu'il avait annoncé en même temps que le Cercle du Commerce, est ouverte chez lui, rue de Chartres, No. 148.
Il ose espérer que par ses soins et la manière dont sa table sera servie, il méritera les encouragemens il prend aussi des pensionnaires aux prix les plus modérés
7 déc. P. F. LAFONT.

Salle St-Philippe.

SAMEDI, 8 DECEMBRE 1827, GRAND BAL.
Prix d'entrée.—Une piastre pour les cavaliers.
Des commissaires sont nommés pour maintenir le bon ordre dans la salle. 5 Dec.

Salle Condo.

Samedi 8 Déc. 1827, IL Y AURA BAL PARI.
Le Bal sera sur à l'avenue, les mercredis et samedis. Prix d'Entrée, 51. 5 Dec.

SALLE DE JACKSON,

Encoignure de la Nive-Lévé et la rue Girod. Aujourd'hui Samedi 8 Décembre, GRAND BAL.
Prix d'entrée.—Une piastre. 8 Dec.

EN débarquement du sloop Juliet, venant de St. Yago, 200 Surons TABAC, de première qualité, à vendre par JEAN GOULE.
No. 5, Rue Toulouse. 6 Dec.

600 BOUCAUTS de sucre prêts à être livrés sur diverses habitations, à vendre par A. & Z. Cavalier. 4 dec.

THE BELL.

PRINTED BY F. BROWN. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1827.

CRIMINAL COURT—Dec. 6.
William Milburn, indicted for the murder of William Morgan, and found by the jury, guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labour, to a fine of fifty dollars and costs.
John Reynolds, indicted for the robbery of M. Peckham, was found guilty by the jury. Sentence was not pronounced.

We received, last night, the Mobile Gazette of the 5th inst: it contains no later news from Europe than what we have already received. The following local news are the extracts:
Mobile, December 5.

There is a bill before the House, to alter the annual Sessions of the Legislature, to Biennial Sessions. Also a bill to locate a Branch of the State Bank in the Tennessee Valley.

Proceedings of the Corporation.—At a meeting of the Board on Monday evening, a resolution was passed, directing the Mayor to draw on the treasurer of the city of New-Orleans, for One Thousand Dollars, the amount appropriated by the City Council of that city, for the relief of indigent soldiers by the late Gen. M'Intosh.

Major Gen. Gaines arrived in this city on the 8th Nov. and has taken lodgings at the city hotel. We understand the General commands the Eastern Department of the army for the ensuing two years.—N. Y. Gazette.

Fire.—We learn with regret, that the Post Office and that splendid establishment Niblo's Hotel, at Petersburg, Va. were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Much of the furniture of the Hotel, and the letters, papers, &c. belonging to the Post Office were saved. The fire is attributed to accident. The building was insured at 64,400 dollars.—Richm. Sta. November 15.

Editorial.

"THE MILITARY CHIEF" is triumphant! is the cry of victory of the Jacksonists! but they are astonished to see a republic acknowledge any other chief than that the constitution gives us. For ourselves we lament the vertigo which takes possession of some heads when they see the melancholy consequences that may result from it to our liberties. The giving to Jackson the title of *Military Chief*, is in our opinion an attack upon our institutions. It is, we also think, unmasking itself but for the purpose of insulting opinion, and it is, we feel letting us see too soon their inmost thoughts.

We know very well that it is a *Military Chief* that they would give us, and it is on that account as the friends of established order that we would avoid, by all legitimate means, the burthen they would impose upon us. Notwithstanding the New-Yorkers may have elected Jacksonists to their legislature, we are far from believing the victory complete; for the election of representatives, by no means decides that of the President. We may for several reasons give our votes to a candidate who we do not coincide in his opinions, particularly when it has no bearing on the presidential election. In that state, they vote by districts, and in every probability the example of Pennsylvania will not be lost sight of by them; and we think that the votes of that enlightened state will not be given to the *Military Chief* as soon as the designs of his party shall be as completely exposed to them as they are to us. But what we know, too well, is that with such an example, the united republic will be making rapid strides towards its decline. Is then fifty years of happiness an era of too long duration for the American family, and are we already tired of those institutions which are a subject of envy to all enlightened people?

Some faults, undoubtedly, may exist in our constitution and our laws, but they are so outweighed by the immense advantages that we enjoy, that they appear but as specks in the sun: how are we

to console ourselves for the loss of so many blessings if we suffer a rash hand to smash their foundation? but we know at this time the design of the ambitious. We have seen things less probably realized which have been at first introduced to us in the shape of a joke, and we cannot forget that during the consulate in France an outrageous caricature suggested the first idea of the empire of the Gauls; an idea which was produced in jest, but which was soon seriously realized by the overthrow of the French republic.

The *Military Chief* is the title at this day given to Jackson. Some laugh at it, and others care little about it. But those who are situated, by the study of history, feel indignant at it. We think that it is sad, that idea in opposition to our principles should spread themselves, and we cannot let them pass on without observation, when we consider them as a state highly offensive and injurious.

Let us suppose, for an instant, that the popular favor that Jackson enjoys in some of the states is founded upon a knowledge of some one of his personal qualities. And if by that inconceivable caprice the *Military Chief* should become constitutional chief, then a real injury to our institutions would be the result, if even the violent character of Jackson and his great inclination to arbitrary command, should leave us nothing to dread from him on the score of despotism.

In fact in that supposition, the example of the people of the United States would have given of an excessive enthusiasm, for one man, because he had some military merit, would become a precedent so much the more dangerous as it would expose the weak point of the opinion of the people which some ambitious man might sooner or later take advantage of. It would in fact demonstrate that the American people, deemed so wise, are not exempt from that vanity and that love of glory which has been so often thrown in the teeth of the French, and that they may sacrifice to them as well their principles as their liberty. This then would be an evil resulting from Jackson's election, tho' even he entirely put off the old man.

But that which ought to claim our attention and consideration, is that while the party are accusing J. Q. Adams of an inclination towards aristocracy, the State, the most inclined to federalism, has made the elective fortune of General Jackson. And that all the tory papers of England are publishing the most exaggerated eulogies of him. What is to be inferred from it? it certainly is not that Jackson can be the enemy of his country. But that the enemies of the country, as well as of the existing system, have found out in him some elements of the arbitrary ruler, and they hope to derive from it advantages which cannot fail to injure our external power as well as our internal happiness. One cannot dissemble that our organization may become a very bad example to Europe. We have given it for half a century a spectacle standing alone in the annals of the world, of a people free without anarchy, of an increase of our force owing solely to our positive wealth and not from sacrifices like those upon which the British power is founded. But if we have already a respectable navy, can we believe, in good faith, that England views its inevitable increase without alarm. Let us deceive ourselves, during twelve years of peace she has been meditating upon the consequences of a rivalry of maritime power; and certainly according to that policy which she has professed, for so long a time, she will fix in advance the point at which she seeks to clip our wings. Who knows if she does not count upon our external troubles, upon divisions, and upon anarchy? Who knows, in fact, if the moment of an election carried on with so much warmth as the presidential one, may not be that at which she, in her presumption, may say to our maritime power as the creator says to the ocean, thus far shall you go and no further! This reflection is impious, but it begets the aspect of a sort of frenzy which seems to have taken possession of a part of the population; a frenzy the consequences of which threaten our sound edifice. Yes,

if we once lose sight of the public good for the offering up incense to an individual, then it is up with the republic; the insatiation once carried so far as to name Jackson President under the existing circumstances, will leave like for us but the choice of, the rods of the dictator or the diadems of Kings!!! Thenceforward, Jackson will have an opinion of his own strength as well as of the weakness of the people; and we know well-enough what a *Military Chief* would do in such circumstances.

Commercial.

By a statement published in the New-York Shipping and Commercial List, it appears that the total crop of cotton in the United States, amounted, for the last season, to 927,281 bales; same period 1826, 720,027; being an increase of 207,254 bales the present year.

Price Current of Foreign Goods, Nov. 6.
Cocoa, 25 quintals; Hides, 11 quintals; Tobacco, bid. 15; Flour, M. 12; Pork, prime, 15; do. mess, 22, none; do. cargo mess; Beef, mess, 11; Codfish, 6 quintals; Mackerel, 8 40; Rice, 8 25; Northern Soap, 2 75 box; Candles, 20 quintal.

Conde Ball Room.

On Saturday, December 8th, will be given A GRAND BALL.
Admission 1 and 2 dollars. The ball will take place, on Saturday, every Wednesday and Saturday. December 5.

PARISH COURT, for the Parish and City of New-Orleans—December 30, 1827. Present the honorable JAMES PITOT, —Honorarie Diez, L. w. of c. vs. François Diez, L. m. of c. her husband. This case being called for trial by consent, on Saturday the 26th instant, and it being proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the petitioner is justly entitled to the property described and claimed in her petition, viz: to her lot of ground with the edifices thereon, fronting Bourgogne, Orleans, and St. Anne streets, as marked in the plan of the City surveyor to two slaves, Mary and Rosalie, with her three children, Sylvestre, Mary Rose and Adélaïde; and furthermore, to a lot of ground with the edifices thereon, situated in Suburba Marigny, and to a sum of nine hundred and eighty dollars and fifty one cents: It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court that a separation of property do take place between the parties, plaintiff and defendant in this cause, and that the defendant shall first pay to the plaintiff the sum of nine hundred and eighty dollars and fifty one cents, and put her in possession of the property herein above described, and that the defendant shall pay the costs of suit.
(Signed) J. S. PITOT, Judge.
I do hereby certify the above, Dec. 4 J. OLLIV', Dept. Clerk.

THE Subscriber has the honor of informing the Public, that since the 1st of December, instant, his *Table d'Hôte*, (ordinary) which he advertised at the same time with the *Commercial Club*, has been opened at his House, No. 148 Chartres street.

He hopes by his attention, and the manner in which his table shall be served, he will deserve a share of public patronage. He also takes boarders on the most moderate terms.
Dec. 7. F. F. LAFONT.

DISTRICT COURT, Thursday, 6th December, 1827.—Marie Adélaïde Groux, f. w. c. vs. her Creditors—No. 7434.—On motion of E. Seghers, Esquire, of counsel for Antoine Groux, syndic, of the creditors of the insolvent Marie Adélaïde Groux, on filing a tableau of distribution, in this case.—It is ordered by the Court that the creditors of the said insolvent, as well as all others interested herein show cause on or before Saturday the 23d day of the present month of December, why the said tableau of distribution should not be homologated and confirmed according to law and the said syndic discharged. Extract from the minutes.
Dec 8 (Signed) J. L. LEWIS, Clerk.



Benes Publiques.

Samedi 8 décembre, à midi, à la Bourse, il sera vendu une esclave nommée Janney, âgée d'environ 45 ans, excellente cuisinière et repasseuse; parlant anglais et français.—Conditions: à 6 mois.

BOUR MARSEILLE,
Le navire *WILSON*, capt. Hay, est engagé pour le transport ou pour passage, s'adresser à A. Hodge Jr. 3 dec.