

prendre l'arme fatale; mais, après le premier coup qu'il m'eut donné, loin d'imiter sa constance obstinée, je me bécotai de m'écrier que c'était assez, et que je me tenais pour suffisamment éclairé sur cette grave question. Ce fut ainsi que se termina cette folle scène. Nous nous embrassâmes en nous séparant, et, quelque envie que j'eusse de raconter le fait, je lui gardai le secret aussi long-temps qu'il le voulut.

Ce jeune homme alors si léger, se distingua depuis à la tribune, dans les camps, et mourut depuis glorieusement en Amérique, à l'instant où il venait de prendre à l'abordage un bâtiment Anglais. (C'était le Vicomte de Noaille.)

Une demoiselle traversait la rue de Tournai, à Lille. Pendant une forte averse; un individu de bonne mine l'aborde; et feignant de la reconnaître lui demande asile sous son parapluie. Bientôt, en galant cavalier, il offre de porter lui-même ce modeste couvert dont le tissu de coton, déjà imbibé d'eau commençait à paraître trop pesant pour un poignet délicat. Bon gré mal gré il s'en empare et l'on chemine ainsi quel que temps; mais tout-à-coup, au détour d'une rue, le traître abandonne sa compagne et s'enfuit à pas précipités. Hors d'état de le suivre, elle crie au voleur!... la pluie avait redoublé; personne ne répondit à sa voix, et force lui fut de se réfugier dans une maison voisine où elle conta sa mésaventure.

En 1808, les environs de Limerick furent désolés par des troupes, auxquels leurs courses nocturnes faisaient donner le nom de midnight-insurgents, et qui portaient de toutes parts le meurtre, l'incendie et le pillage. Un nommé Patrick Mac-Namara s'était mêlé à cette bande par inimitié personnelle contre une fille, nommée Brigitte Molony, avec qui il avait eu des relations. La maison habitée par cette malheureuse fut réduite en cendres par la troupe que commandait Michel Mac-Namara, frère de Patrick; mais la fille Molony échappa aux assassins. Peu de temps après, le 23 janvier 1808, Patrick ayant rencontré cette infortunée dans un lieu solitaire, la tua de sang-froid d'un coup de pistolet, prit la fuite, s'engagea dans l'armée anglaise, et fit plusieurs campagnes, notamment celle de Portugal. Après avoir servi avec distinction dans le 66e. régiment d'infanterie, il obtint une pension de retraite; mais, égaré par le désir de revoir le pays qui l'avait vu naître, il se rendit à Tullary, dans le lieu même où il avait commis tous ses crimes, et où son frère avait subi le dernier supplice. Reconnu par plusieurs personnes, il a été traduit devant les assises de Limerick.

A l'ouverture des débats, il a déclaré qu'il se reconnaissait coupable; mais le juge lui ayant dit que cet aveu était sans doute l'effet d'une méprise, et qu'il l'engageait à le rétracter, Patrick se déclara non coupable; accablé par la force des preuves, il n'en a pas moins été déclaré coupable d'un crime pour lequel la prescription ne lui était pas acquise. S'il eût été acquitté, on l'eût mis en jugement le lendemain pour incendie d'une ferme et meurtre d'un enfant en bas âge. Il a dû être exécuté le lundi 17 août.

Salle St.-Philippe.

SAMEDI, 1er DECEMBRE 1827,

GRAND BAL.

Prix d'entrée:—Une piastre pour les cavaliers.
Des commissaires sont nommés pour maintenir le bon ordre dans la salle. 27 Nov

Salle Conde.

Samedi prochain, 1er. Déc. 1827.

IL Y AURA

BAL PARI.

Le Bal aura lieu mauvais temps ou non. Prix d'entrée, \$1. 27 nov.

Salle de Condé.

Dimanche, 2 Décembre,

IL Y AURA

Bal d'Enfants,

Qui commencera à 4 heures, et finira à 8 heures précises.

Prix d'Entrée—2 escalins indistinctement.—Le sousigné, jaloux de conserver l'estime publique, n'a rien épargné pour l'embellissement de la Salle, et à tirer partie du local, afin de pouvoir mettre à l'aise la société descente.

C. ST. MARTIN.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 27 Nov. 1827.



Nouvelles Maritimes.

PORT DE LA NLE.-ORLEANS.

Expédiés.

Nav. Frances, Rider, N-York, Russell & Barstow
Navire Java, Purrington, Havre, L. Millaudon.
Arrivés.

Bateau à vapeur Commerce, Findren, Louis-ville, avec 256 bis bœuf 50 do whiskey 2 do eau de vie à Griffith, à bord; 9 bts tabac à Wallace et Pope, 7 do à J. Hagan & co. 19 rouleaux corde 9 balles ficelle à Gottschalk et Reimers, 21 rouleaux corde 8 bles ficelle à Reynolds, Byrne & co.

Bateau à vapeur Criterion, Beckwith, de Louis-ville, avec 24 bts tabac à Wallace et Pope, 257 demis bbs bœuf, 7 do. courus, 16 do. langues, 239 fréquences graine, 206 do. do, 13 bts. jambons à S. Paxton & C., 8 caes pork, 4 bts. jambons, 5 bts. graine, à C. Clark, 130 bts. whiskey, 358 fr. na passager; 302 do. 103 balles coton, à J. G. Bank 15 do. à Dicks, Booker & co. 4 do. à M. White, 5 do. à White, Jardon & co. 256 bts. whiskey, à C. Burne, 300 moutons, 390 diandes et volailles, 74 do. et du cidre, aux passagers à bord.

Bateau à vapeur Columbia, Crane, du Bayou de l'Inde, avec 713 balles coton, avoird; 164 do. à Reynolds, Byrne & co. 40 do. à Lee et Williams, 178 à W. J. 11 à Maurin et O'Dubig, &c.

Bateau à vapeur Cherokoe, Wilson, de Wash-bata, par la voie d'Alexandrie, avec 45 balles coton à H. M. Shiff, 16 à M. Avoiron, à Wilkins et Linton, 2 à J. P. Fran, 3 à C. Marguet Brothers, 3 à Tolédano et Gaillard, 3 à A. Dejonge, 41 à Sobel, Goodman & co. 22 bts. I lot pelotry, à Reynolds, Byrne & co.

Un bateau de pêche, avec 9 balles coton à ordre.

Un charbon, de Mayville, avec 200 bts farine à M. F. Maher, 60 bts whiskey à Wallace et Pope, 7 bts bœuf, 27 rouleaux de cordes, et 10 pièces toiles d'emballage à ordre.

Entrés.

Brick Three Sons, J. Walson, de la Havane, avec 60 tonneaux de cuirre—un passager.

Navire Princess Charlotte, J. M'Kean, de Liverpool, avec une cargaison assortie, à B. Booth & co. Reynolds, Byrne & co. G. Vance, Gordon Forstall & co. J. Mager, Taylor, Grimshaw et Sloane, M. White, Curcell, Lesanier & co. E. Marinou, et au capitaine.

Goel. Sally & Polly, D. Rich, de Charleston, par Key West, avec des meubles et des marchandises à J. Ramsey, A. Belloc & co. B. Levy, John Hagan et co. Wilkins et Linton, au capitaine et à ordre.

Brick Charles Joseph, N. Bishop, Providence (R. I.) avec un chargement assorti de marchandises et de produits à C. I. Hitcham; John Waterman, C. Brown; C. Mintura, et au capitaine.

Brick anglais Sportsman, Paton, de Clyde, à Gordon, Forstall & co. avec 70 tonneaux charbon et 40 tonneaux pierres aux consignataires.

Bateau Express, Spicer, de Cuba, avec des irais.

THE BEE.

PRINTED DAILY, BY F. DELAUF.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1827.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nov. 29.

Francisco del Castillo, indicted for the murder of Antonio Carboné—not guilty.

30th Nov.—William Milburn, indicted for the murder of William Morgan, a pilot at the Belize—guilty of man slaughter.

We observe that the Philadelphia Mercury states that "Governor Schultze will be the candidate for Vice President, on the administration ticket, at the next election," from which we may fairly infer that the vote of Pennsylvania will be generally favorable to the re-election of Mr. Adams.

EDITORIAL.

The more we contemplate the march of the Jacksonists, the more we perceive the danger and the folly of their maxims and the ruin to which they would conduct us. The friends of the administration are reproached with treating their adversaries as factious, without reflecting on the conduct of those who really merit that appellation. Vainly would the opposition make the reasonable part of the Jacksonists believe that we confound under that distinction all those who have embraced the general's cause; yet they know that we designate as such, but the favorers of violent measures and those who led away by their ensatuation leave their country out of the question.

We are well aware that those who disavow the plan of dividing the east from the west, and the north, from the south, are uniform in their system of representing these several parts of the republic as being opposed in politics. "True policy, say they, prescribes to Louisiana to bind still firmer the ties which attach her to the west and south." But do there exist in those states any ties which are not in common with those of the east? and can there be or

ought there to be two systems of politics in the different states of the same republic. We are not so blind as not to see some attempts at dissolving the grand body of which the several states are but members! and the affectation they assume in giving the particular title of republic to the respective states of the union, leaves us in no doubt as to the intentions of the party.

Each state is doubtless, a sovereignty within its own limits as respects its state laws and as respects its government. But the republic, in our opinion, exists in the union and in the entirety of the confederated states of the union; nor do we believe it would be profitable to separate the different parts of our federation, and above all to be forgetful of the bond which by linking them together, forms the great republic of the United States.

The inconvenience resulting from these distinctions, begets the great evil of weakening, in superficial minds, the sentiment which binds them to their country and of restraining them to the limits of their own particular state. Unfortunately Louisiana is more susceptible in this respect of letting itself be led astray; and if its inhabitants have not that love of the general institutions, which ought to be firmly planted in their hearts, it is much to be feared that the false idea of forming a separate people, might sap in them those fundamental principles which form the strength and power of the highly envied and formidable American nation.

The Jacksonists have a singular method of repelling the accusation of being factious, by bringing forward the conflicting interests of the party which they affect to call the western states, and those of the eastern states which they decry as the pretended friends of American industry and the partisans of the American system. But the American system is nothing but the support given to the industrious of every state, whether south or west, north or east; the citizens of each particular state has a right to the protection of all; and the general congress being the assembly of the representatives of the people and not the plenipotentiaries of particular states owes its protection to the whole nation and not to any fractions of the population. For which reason it ought to weigh every interest and protect the artists and manufacturers as well as the planters. Thus has the general congress kept constantly in view the encouragement of the manufactures of some states, the coasting and carrying trade of others and the agriculture of all the rest. Because good sense & general policy show that it ought not to sacrifice the industry and happiness of several states to the advantage and growing riches of some others; and the growing prosperity of Louisiana sufficiently proves that the equilibrium has been observed by every branch of the administration with reference to ourselves. What then could a new administration do more, and can the jealousy of one state towards another so far blind us as to prevent us from taking advantage of all the benefits arising from our admission to the American union! Yet the idea with which the Jacksonists seek to inspire the people by incessantly preaching up the opposition of interests, and which tends to make us forget those benefits are founded but upon chimeras. They pretend that our cotton will be less sought after by Europeans as their manufactures will be more oppressed by duties. But if they suppose that the progress of our manufactures will be so rapid as to diminish our exports, does it not strike them that our cottons must then find a market in the eastern states, and if our manufactures augment to that extent, what disadvantage shall we be under in selling to our own citizens instead of to foreigners? If they consider further that the union furnishes at this time its manufactured cottons to the republics of South America, and they already form a considerable branch of our exports; and if they keep in mind that the European manufacturers are not capable of competing with us in the manufacturing of those articles; ought they not to wish to see that kind of industry encouraged which opens new outlets for the exportation of our first

materials, and which assures to us the means of taking part in the advantages which the commerce with South America offers to other nations. We cannot deceive ourselves so far as to believe that Egypt, Greece and Brazil will not one day diminish our chances of a foreign market. And if the peculiar properties of our cottons obtain for them a preference for particular fabrics, we shall not the less feel the effects more or less injurious from the indefinite extension of the culture of cotton in several parts of the world. It is then as much our interest as Louisianians to wish to see our manufactures flourish in all parts of the union where the population is sufficiently numerous to give activity to them; as it is the interest of the nation to withdraw, by degrees, our republic from the monopolies of England and France in the articles of their own manufacture, and it is the duty of the administration to exert themselves incessantly for the obtaining of that object.

But this question has been so often debated in Congress, and it has been so learnedly discussed, that it would be useless to recur to it, were it not that the writers of the party, charge as a capital offence on the part of the administration the favoring a tariff adopted by General Jackson himself in congress. Never could that general, if he was President of the United States, be so inconsequent as to act against the favored opinions, nor so stupid as to give his country of the benefits which the industry it displays gives it the promise of.

Let us not then separate in Jackson the Tennesseean from the American; it would be doing him too grievous an injury; and his partisans little dream of the prejudice they are subjecting him to by proclaiming him to be the man of the West and South and the bountiful enemy of the East. They forget that Pennsylvania and New-York form no part of the South or the West. And that unless the party blow hot and cold, at the same time, the puffers of Jackson attribute to him sentiments which are opposed directly to the interests of every state in every part of the union. But if they reflect, well on the consequences of their very culpable assertions they will find out that the public and private interest is combined in our excellent system, and that as well from locality, as well as from their productions, the particular states of the republic may render services to each other without risking an injury to any one of them, and that this pretended division of interests is but a pretext, seized upon by certain people, to give to their favored candidate an importance which he has no title to. He is not sufficiently versed in political economy and the rules of good government, to bring about the least improvement in our system; he is too great a stranger to the combinations of diplomacy and the policy of nations to be enabled to calculate the advantages which their industry and power may give them over us; and though from the number of years that have passed over his head he may have some experience as a man, yet as regards the system to be pursued to his own nation and foreign countries he is still but a child, he is above all of too passionate a disposition not to be drawn into wars which would second his favorite inclinations; and he has too great an interest in displaying before the eyes of the American people the only talent, he and his friends can reasonably boast of as belonging to him, not to create the means of making it the basis of his political fortune.

Let us then distrust the extravagant eulogies they are bestowing upon him, and let us moreover distrust those who dare advance that Jackson is the only man in the union who can reform our constitution; and without wishing to give umbrage to their opinions, let us view them as they are, as a party bent upon sowing the seeds of discord among us and disorganizing social order.

Conde Ball Room.

On Saturday December 1st, will be given

A GRAND BALL.

Admittance: one dollar. The ball will take place, weather permitting on

December 23