à travers la plaine. Des gardes à cheval le poursuivirent, l'arrêtèrent et le conduisirent à la prison, d'où l'Esprit-Bleu s'échappa le lendemain matin, après avoir percé le toit, et escaladé les maisons voisines.

Tandis que cet événement agitait la ville de Piqua, les Indiens tinrent conseil, sous la présidence d'un des plus anciens chefs appelé *Iskatappe* ou l'homme riche, on donne ce nom à ceux des Indiens qui possèdent un grand nombre de Pelleteries. Les membres de ce grave sénat prirent d'un commun accord la résolution de ne plus acheter ni boire de cette *eau de feu*, qui expose si fréquemment les *hommes rouges* à de sanglantes querelles avec leur frères blancs, et ils envoyèrent aux aldermen de Piqua une députation chargée de leur porter cette détermination scellée sous la foi du serment. Le chef de l'ambassade, nommé *Wee-wil-e-pec*, ou le *Tonnerre des Montagnes*, prononça ainsi sa harangue:

"Nous sommes ici députés par notre nation pour apporter des paroles de paix à nos frères de Piqua, et leur dire combien nous sommes chagrins des désordres auxquels s'est livré ce chef que vous appelez John Perry, et que nous appelons l'Esprit Bleu.

"Nous renonçons formmellement à boire jamais de cette *eau de feu*, qui allume dans nos esprits le brandon de la guerre. Nous voulons vivre dans une amitié éternelle avec tous nos frères blancs, et particulièrement avec ceux de Piqua, qui nous achètent nos pelleteries, et qui nous vendent de si bons fruits et de si bons légumes.

"Telle est la résolution sincère et irrévocable qui a été prise dans notre village de *Wapaughkonnetta* à l'assemblée solennelle que présidait Iskatappe ou l'Homme riche."

Les aldermen ont donné acte à l'ambassade de cette *irrevocable* détermination que l'on renouvelle sans succès à peu près tous les six mois. En attendant, et vu le désistement donné par le journaliste, il a été dit que les procédures étaient annulées, et que l'Esprit Bleu, dit John Perry, pourrait se présenter à Piqua sans être inquiété en aucune manière.

C'est ce même John Perry, qui ayant assisté l'année dernière à une revue et à un exercice à feu de la milice de l'Ohio, crut que tout ce fracs militaire avait lieu pour lui faire honneur. "Vous avez, dit-il, à l'officier supérieur qui commandait les évolutions, brûlé inutilement beaucoup de la poudre; il aurait mieux valu me la donner."

Un gueux qui se tenait à la porte de l'église de Saint-Charles, à Milan, a légué aux chanoines, pour faire faire quatre tableaux de chapelle par quatre grands maîtres italiens, le chapeau qu'il portait d'habitude. Lexecuteur testamentaire bavait à aller présenter ce legs, quand un ami du défunt, armé d'une paire de ciseaux, dédoubla le vieux castor et laissa tomber sur la table huit cents belles d'or florentines. Cet homme, avant d'être gueux, avait été homme de loi du tems de la république cisalpine.

Un homme fort robuste, voulant molester un jeune adolescent d'une petite taille, finit par lui dire: "Si vous continuez, je vous mettrai dans ma poche.—En ce cas, lui répondit l'autre, vous auriez la poche plus *grande* que le cœur."

## Ventes Publiques.

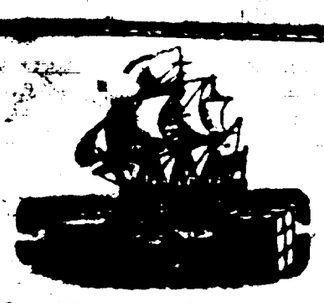
Mardi 4 décembre, à l'encan de G. W. Boyd, par ordre des exécuteurs testamentaires de feu S. Eadon, les effets mobiliers et autres, du défunt.—Le même jour, 63 doz. chapeaux de laine.

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

Mercredi 5 décembre, à midi, au café de la Bourse, l'esclave nommée Jenny, de 34 ans environ, avec ses deux enfans.—Le même jour, une négresse nommée Lucy, de 17 ans, servante, cuisinière et repasseuse; garantie. Conditions à la vente.


Reçu par le Voltaire du Havre—Saucissons de Lyon; Frommages pâte-grasse; graines de jardinage; sardine à l'huile; panier à provison assortis; véritable eau de Lavande.

8 dec. F. BERTOULIN.

## Nouvelles Maritimes.

### PORT DE LA NLLE.-ORLEANS.

*Expédiés.*

Brick Dryme, Neef, Boston, Cockayne & Watts. Goel. North Carolina, Melvin, Appalachicola, Capitaine.

*Arrivés.*

Brick George, Thaxter, de Brême—cargaison: consignée à L Millaudon, Gottschalk et Reimers, F Frey et co, J A Merle et co, F et H Schröder, H Carstens, et S Thaxter jr.—Passagers, Messrs. Carstens, Schroder, P Miller, Madame Nagel.

Brick Motion, Wales, New-York—chargement consigné à Russell Ball, G Ashbridge, J H Leverich, Palfrey & Worthington, [illegible] et W Alderson—Passagers, Mrs. Beardsly, Asbridge et sa famille, Diss, Dobbs et 6 à l'entrepont.

Goëlette Henry, Nicols, Bath—avec des briques pour le Port Jackson, du foin et des patates au capitaine.

Brick Sarah Louisa, Sing, Port-au-Prince—sel et café, à J Clark—un passager.

Navire Corvo, Rich, Boston—avec des boucauts vides, à J Touro, 5 paires balances.

Brick Caroline, Finney, de Gardinel—cargaison: foin, planches et patates au capitaine.

Brick Julia, Baily, Bath, cargaison, foin et produits, au capitaine.

Brick Burton, Davenport, Bath, foin et planche au capitaine.

Brick Elizabeth, Whitmore, St. Marks. bois et cuirs. au capitaine—9 passagers.

Goëlette Hetta, Patterson, Matanzas, fruits et café, à Bouney—3 passagers.

Bar[illegible] N Gladding, (Rhode Island,) [illegible] Vera Cruz, [illegible] Shackford, Portsmouth, Cargaison, foin et Maquereaux, au capitaine.

Navire Constitution, J Davis, St. Thomas, sur lest.

Navire Gen. Pike, Town, Portland, cargaison, foin, planches, et produits, au capitaine.

Navire Courier, Kenrick, Boston, à J D Vose, Palfrey et Worthington, W G Hews, L A Merle et co; T Touro, S Paxton et co; Bridge et Vose, A Davis, Williams et Avery, W A Gasquet et co; Lincoln et Green.

Goëlette Three Brothers.

Bateau à vapeur, Natchez, Buckner, Natchez, 799 balles de coton: mv. 941 à A Fin[illegible] co; 9 à Reynolds, Byrne et co; 20 à J Hagan, 118 [illegible] et Linton, 62 à M White, 23 à Duchamp et Kennedy, 33 à W Walker, 693 à L Millaudon—[illegible] passagers.

[illegible] vapeur Dolphin, W Waters, Alexandria—[illegible] balles coton, mv: 49 à W Cox, 12 [illegible] et co; 25 à Toledano et Gaillard et Linton, 7 à Lane, Lovell [illegible] et co; 4 à J Armstrong, 31 à J F [illegible] Reynolds, Byrne [illegible] et 3 chevaux aux propriétaires.

Bateau [illegible] Crusader, Gillet, Vicksburg—cargaison: 173 balles coton à A Fin[illegible] et co, 37 à Townsley et Prieur, 16 à H. G Sulnett, 7 à M White. 6 à N Franklin, 14[illegible] à Williams et Linton, 11 à J Hagan et co, 5 à [illegible] Byrne et co, 30 à J Fowler, 23 à [illegible] Greaves, 15 à Toledano et Gaillard, 21 à Pinché et Courcelle, 24 côtés de cuir à N Franklin—Passagers: Mrs. Eagens, Doherty, Gillet, Teffany et Smith.

Bateau à vapeur Courtland, D. Edgerton, Bayou Sarah, avec 80 balles de coton, à Reynolds et Byrne, 51 à M. White, 12 à Lee et Wi[illegible], 2 à Dicks, Booker et co; 2 à N. Cox; 16 à [illegible]roux et Rivarde; 67 balles, 14 barils de [illegible] 35 fréquins de graisse au propriétaires a bord 1 baril à W [illegible], une enseigne à M C[illegible]ron—Passagers: [illegible] Andry, P Hebert, [illegible] Blanchard, L A Verneuil, Md. Lucas, et six sur le pont.

Bateau à vapeur Columbus, Tyson, de Louisville, [illegible] 135 fréquins graisse à J Heath, 15 cs savon [illegible] do whiskey 11 cs chandelle 122 bls et 16 b[illegible] &c. à S Paxton & co. 54 bls bœuf à C Byrne, 168 [illegible] 70 fréquins graisse à Townsley et Prieur, 198 do à C D Jordan, 219 rouleaux corde à Reynolds, Byrne & co. 16 bls pacanes et cire à Gordon, Forstall & co. 22 bles. coton à J C Banks, 4 à Dicks, Booker & co. 1332 bls farine 40 do pommes à J Newton, 26 cs [illegible] à A Jardie, des volailles aux propriétaires à bord—34 passagers.

*En Rivière:*

Brick Peruvian. Churchill, en 20 jours de N. York, avec des marchandises à C Holmes, S T Cei, J Hagan & co. Hotchkiss, Grinnan et Clark, G H Proffit, Lincoln et Green, J N Hyde, Wilkins et Linton, W et J Montgomery, A Whiting, I et L Brewster, Thompson et Grant—6 passagers à la chambre et 6 à l'entrepont.—Il a rencontré, le 16 Nov. le brick Columbus, parti de Baltimore pour la Nlle.-Orléans; le 20, le brick Dolly, parti de Warren, R I pour do.

Navire Margaret, M'Intosh, de New-York, échoué sur la barre.


POUR TAMPICO,

La goëlette *HOUND*, capt. Bateman, a besoin de 100 barils pour compléter son chargement; mais on préférerait un frêt pesant. Le reste étant déjà engagé, ce batiment sera expédié sous peu. Pour frêt ou passage, s'adresser à

3 dec *Gordon, Forstall & co.*

POUR LA HAVANE,

Le brick fin voilier *CASTILLO*, capitaine Frink, partira d'ici au 15 de décembre, et a de bons aménagemens pour les passagers. Pour frêt ou passage, s'adresser au capitaine à bord ou à

3 déc *A. R. Taylor*, rue Magasins



# The Bee.

PRINTED DAILY, BY F. DELAUP.

*NEW-ORLEANS:*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1827.


CRIMINAL COURT—December 1.

Charles Peters, convicted of gouging George Fulmer, was sentenced to a fine of one dollar, & to hard labour seven years.

*Mobile, November 28.*

The Corporation have made a contract with Mr. Grant, of Baltimore, to furnish a dredging machine, to be delivered in Mobile by the first of February next. The object of the machine, it will be recollected, is to clear out and deepen Choctaw, or as it is sometimes called, Inner Pass, so that vessels which can pass Dog River Bar, will be enabled to come directly up to town, and thereby avoid the circuitous and generally tedious route of Spanish River.—The corporation by request of the general government, undertake the superintendance of the work, which is to be executed agreeably to the report of the Engineers made to the Department last year. When the object contemplated in the appropriation shall be accomplished; and the three buoys anchored as directed by an act of the last session of congress and which have been lying here some time for the purpose, the only difficulties of consequence in the navigation of our harbour will have been removed, and this port will be rendered as easy of access for vessels of a large class as any on the coast. To these improvements another could however be added to much advantage, by erecting a Light-House on Choctaw Point.

*Remarks of the Editor of the Bee.*

☞The importance of a measure of which we have above given the detail, cannot fail in having a powerful effect on the destinies of Mobile; the growth of cotton has greatly encreased in the [illegible] of Alabama already, and that stapple the [illegible]ce of its wealth and of Mobile itself will [illegible] so high as soon as the difficulties of the bar shall be surmounted.

The conduct of the corporation of Mobile, we consider, is in this respect highly laudable, and the system it adopts is completely at variance with a parsimonious economy, which is always injurious to the county in which it is exercised. So far from the public objecting to similar disbursements they are at all times ready to subscribe to them; as they are aware that such undertakings tend generally to the accumulation of wealth and industry. This is a principle which we recommend to our Aldermen and which they should never lose sight of; but when we hear of their cavilling about disbursements the most essentially necessary to the health and advancement of our city, such as laying on of water for the cleansing and cooling of our streets; the planting of trees and the draining of marshes in its immediate neighbourhood, we are forced to deplore throughout their debates and decisions a total want or forgetfulness of every sound principle of political economy.

It ought certainly to be considered as the first duty of our Aldermen to encourage, as much as possible, the fine increasing prosperity of our town and the aggrandizement of our city; yet they do not reflect that the defects in our police, the want of security, and the unhealthiness of our city are the great causes which are daily operating against its prosperity, and many years will not pass over our heads without the rivalship of Mobile being sensibly felt, unless timely measures are taken to counteract or anticipate its effects.

The police should be the point on which all our improvements should form themselves. And those just and extensive views which have already produced such happy effects ought to be incessantly pursued. The most obstinate blindness cannot fail to perceive the vast difference of the condition of our city at this day, and that which disgraced it ten years ago. Nevertheless a kind of listlessness seems to have prevailed and almost paralized our city administration, up to the moment the making of our side walks was undertaken; and our necessary ameliorations are in fact at a stand-still; the city council contenting themselves with a false popularity founded upon equally false principles of economy which deceive the people but for a moment, and which supported, generally, but by puerile calculations, denote an absolute want of inventive powers and their just application.

It is now thought, that a happy election which has brought together men of sound and discerning principles, will have the effect of producing more liberal measures. The police is about to take another turn and we shall see a fixed and well digested plan of improvements of every description unfold itself, the execution of which will no longer be arrested by the miserable narrowness which is in vain honored by the appellation of economy. Order is in fact the economy of public bodies; whilst parsimony is the ruin of them.

The rivers continue very low, and our larger steam boats cannot ascend any considerable distance with freight.

*Mobile Register.*

The New-York Albion, of the 7th ult. gives the following information:

"*Treaty of Ghent.*—The Commissioners for setting the boundary, under the seventh article of the above Treaty, have, after much labour, and patient investigation; this day closed their labours, and made their final reports to their respective Governments. It is gratifying to state, that the aforesaid Commissioners have amicably determined by far the largest portion of the line; two points only have been referred to the Governments, viz: one affecting St. Georges' Island, below the Sault de Marie, in the water communication between the Lakes Huron and Superior, northwest of that Lake and Lac la Pluie. The Commissioners, it will be recollected, are Anthony Beaslay, Esq. and Gen. P. B. Porter."

nah, Charleston, and New Orleans, as well as those in the west India Island, have been remarkably sickly during the summer, and that the mortality has been unusually great. Several vessels that arrived on Wednesday from the southern ports of the United States are under quarantine.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains an order of Council that vessels of the United provinces of Rio de la Plata, of the State of Colombia, and of the United States of Mexico repectively, entering the ports of the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatever than or shall be levied on British vessels.

The Commissioners who were appointed to treat with the Cherokees & procure from them the cession of so much land as might be necessary for the Hiwasee canal, have not been able to accomplish the object for which they were appointed. The Indians are unwilling to part with their land, although the cession, if the canal could have been completed would have been advantageous to them as well as us, would have facilitated trade and brought money into the country.

It is cheering to the republicans of New England to find that the integrity, talents and experience of the most distinguished Statesmen; now at the head of our government, are properly estimated by their brethren in Virginia, as it was gratifying to Virginia in by-past time to know that these same republicans held in proper estimation her Jefferson, her Madison and her Monroe. New England moved in concert with Virginia in the struggle for independence; their republican sons again co-operated in the war of 1812; and now that a crisis has arisen which threatens the subversion of our free and happy institutions, let the bond of amity be again renewed, and again will they unitedly triumph in the cause of principle. The records of the meetings in Virginia, friendly to the administration, bear evidence being the promptings of pure patriotism; & as such they must and will produce a powerful effect throughout the country.—*Boston Patriot.*

A line of Packets to Gibraltar has recently been established in N.-York to sail monthly from each port.