

tient pour les chapeaux de paille. C'est le plus d'originalité que de bon goût dans cet assortiment de huit ou neuf genres de couleurs différentes, qui forment les nœuds. Pour varier encore plus leurs nuances, on voit souvent ensemble trois rubans large de deux doigts, dont l'un est vert l'autre cerise, l'autre noir, qui forment une coque, encrede laquelle on en pose une autre, au-dessus de laquelle on en pose une autre, encore de trois couleurs opposées à celle-ci. Quelques chapeaux en grus de Naples oiseau de paradis sont aussi garnis de cette manière.



Nouvelles Maritimes.
PORT DE LA Nlle-ORLEANS.

Expéditions.

Goël. Venus, Woods, Rio Grande, N P Couget, Goël. Hope Succas, Holmes, New York, J P Payson, J P Payson.

Goël. Decatur, Kellog, Wilmington, J P Payson, Goël Hound, Mateman, Tampa, J P Payson, Gibson, Forstall et co.

Arrivés.

Brick Dolphin, Prescott, 47 jours de Liverpool—cargaison: du sel à Russell et Burrow, et au capitaine. Parti en même temps que le brick Thomas Parsons et le navire Homestead, tous deux pour ce port.

Goël Athos, Dashiell, de Vera Cruz, commandé par M Nott, J W Zacharie, S Cuculla, 4 jours. —L'escadre du commodore Porter était dans le port.

Goël Spark, Pool, de New-London par la voie de Pensacola, cargaison de productions du pays, au capitaine et à Loomis.

Goël Virginia, Prince, 17 jours de Portland, avec des barriques vide, au capitaine—Passagers: Messrs Scott, Mitchell, Bousquet, brick Architecture, 38 du mois dernier. A hold in the Wall, venant ici.

Brick Robert Read, Murea, de Gottenbourg, cargaison à Peuch, Bén et co.
Brick James, Paine, de Providence, J Armstrong, G Burrough, H Tison, J Temple, et au capitaine.—4 Passagers.

Bateau à vapeur le Pocahontas, Burnett, de Nashville, cargaison, 274 balles de coton à J Hagau et co; 56 do à Dicka, Boulier et co; 42 do à Thompson et Grant; 33 à Loebhart et Arrott; 5 do à J B Banks; 6 boucauts tabac à B F West; 8 barils whiskey à F W Bredcliffe; 1 caisse et 1 bûche de cire jaune à J Hagau et co.—31 passagers. Les eaux étaient en baisse.

Bateau à vapeur Car Commerce, T A Coeka, de St Louis, cargaison de 33 barils et 14 demi bis de café et poivre à M F Maher; 4 barils de marchandises à A A Bush; 1 caisse do à M Rosebluff; 673 barres de plomb, et 1 boucaud tabac à J Mayer; 373 barres de plomb et demi barils marchandises, 18 barils do et 10 do; 14 fréquins et 1 bis marchandises au même; 136 balles coton à Reynolds, Byrne et co; 18 à H Higgenbottom; 37 balles marchandises à Phillip Weddy; 25 balles coton à J K Ferguson; 10 à J Hagau et co.

Bateau à vapeur le Curtlan, Edgerton, de Bayonne, cargaison, 338 balles coton, savoir: 17 à J Hagau et co; 61 à Reynolds, Byrne et co; 67 à Lee et W Williams; 16 à Willys et Linton; 15 à K Ferguson et co; 8 à Lovell et co; 17 à Mann et co; 35 à N Cox; 103 au propriétaire à bord.—15 Passagers.

Bateau à vapeur le Louisiane, de Louisville, cargaison, 89 balles de boucauts et co; 56 barils poivre, à M F Maher; 87 roulaux coignées; 1 caisse ficelle, 2 bis fromage à Wallace et co; 10 bis porc à Paxton et co; 35 bis do. 2 barils do. 5 do. fruits secs et 270 fréquins graisse à J Hagau et co; 64 fréquins beurre au propriétaire; 13 balles coton à Millaudon; 137 do. à J Hagau et Linton, 165 à Fick et co.

Bateau à vapeur le Lathrop, avec 30 balles de coton à J Hagau et co; 15 do à J Fowler, J J Hagau et co; Toledano et Gaillard; 5 do do à Lemoine; 40 peaux à N Franklin.

Bateau à vapeur le Cincinnati, avec 340 bis farine, 1 de beurre, 1 de graisse.

Bateau à vapeur le Wheeling, avec 400 bis farine, 1 de beurre, 1 de graisse.

Bateau à vapeur le Fladina, avec 350 bis poisson.

Entrés.

Brick Amazon, Martin, en 18 jours de New-York, avec une cargaison assortie, à S T Coit; W G Hews; Falley et Worthington.

Brick Mountaineer, Dodd, Liverpool—rap.
Brick Aspasie, Mascot, en 21 jours de la Havane à la Balize, à S P Morgan et co; avec un chargement assorti, à J Hagau et co; M Fraxiny; P Webster; S P Morgan et co; J Jason.—Il rapporte que le brick Williams, parti de ce port, est arrivé à la Havane le 1er du courant.

Brick Isis, Higgins, de Portsmouth, à G E Russell et Burrow, avec du foin au capitaine.

Navire Jack Coat, Grisdale, Liverpool—rap.
Brick Bello, Springer, Bath, do.

DETOUR DES ANGLAIS, 8 Dec.

Arrivés, brick Sapho, de Boston, brick Naiad, Cushing, de la Havane; navire United States, de Baltimore, avec 150 esclaves; brick Planter, Nesbit, de Belfast; brick Roored, de Gottenbourg; brick Isabella, Deroty de Port-au-Prince.

Chapeaux de Castor.



Les Soussignés ont reçu par le navire Tennessee, de New-York, quelques caisses de Chapeaux de Castor, élégants, de la dernière mode.

NICHOLS & KEELER,

10 déc. 18 rue Canal.

SUPERBES SOPHAS—Le soussigné vient de recevoir du Nord, huit superbes Sophas, faits dans les derniers goûts de New-York, et d'un ouvrage admirable, qu'il offre à vendre, dans son atelier rue de Chartres n° 146. *J. Rousseau, ébéniste.*
10 déc.—6f

DEMANDE—On désire trouver à louer une négresse; il faudrait qu'elle fut bonne cuisinière. On donnerait la préférence à une qui parlât les deux langues.
10 décembre—6f

POUR MARSEILLE,

Le navire **SUSAN**, capt. Haynes, a les deux tiers de sa cargaison engagés pour le sa plus ou pour passage, s'adresser à
3 déc *A. Hodge Jr.*

POUR TAMPICO,

Le goëlette **HOUND**, capt. Baiteman, a besoin de 100 barils pour compléter son chargement; mais on préférerait un fret pesant. Le reste étant déjà engagé, ce bâtiment s'exprimerait peu. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser à
3 déc *Gordon, Forstall & co.*

POUR LA HAVANE,

Le brick fin voilier **CASTILLO**, capitaine Frink, partira d'ici au 15 de décembre, et a de bons aménagements pour les passagers. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser au capitaine à bord ou à
3 déc *A. R. Taylor, rue Magasin*

Reçu par le Voltaire du Havre—Saussons de Lyon; Frommages pat-graisse; graines de jardinage; sardine à l'huile; panier à provision assortis; véritable eau de Lavande.
3 déc. *F. BERTOULIN,*

Cour de District, jeudi le 6 Décembre 1827.—*Marie Adélaïde Groux f. de c. l. contre ses créanciers.*

SUMMATION de D. Seghers, avocat d'Antoine Abat syndic des créanciers de l'insolvable Marie Adélaïde Groux, et sur l'enregistrement d'un tableau de distribution dans cette cause; il est ordonné par la cour que les créanciers de ladite Marie Adélaïde Groux, qui n'ont pas encore déclaré, soient tenus de le faire avant le 22 du présent mois de Décembre ou avant, les maisons pour lesquelles ledit tableau de distribution ne serait pas homologué et confirmé conformément à la loi, et ledit tableau déchargé.—Extrait des minutes.
8 déc. *J. L. LEWIS, greffier.*

Cercle du Commerce.
Le sousigné a l'honneur de prévenir le public que depuis le 1er 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 ne se propose que par ses soins et la manière dont on lui a servi, il méritera les encouragements et le présent ainsi des pensionnaires aux prix les plus modérés.
P. F. LEPOINT.

BEAVER HATS.
THE Subscribers have received by the ship Tennessee, from New-York, a few cases of elegant Beaver Hats, of the latest fashions.
NICHOLS & KEELER,
Dec. 10. 18 Canal street.

WANTED to hire a vessel that is a good Cook. Reference will be given to one that speaks the both languages.
Dec. 10.

DISTRICT COURT, Thursday, 6th Decem-ber, 1827.—*Marie Adélaïde Groux, f. w. v. her Creditors*—No. 7456.—On motion of D. Seghers, Esquire, of counsel for Antoine Abat, 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 22d 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.*

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

600 BOUCAUTS de sucre pris à être livrés sur diverses habitations, à vendre par
4 dec. *A. & Z. Cavelier.*

500 BOUCAUTS de sucre pris à être livrés sur différentes habitations, à vendre par
4 dec. *G. Legendre.*

THE BEE.

PRINTED BAILY, BY F. DELANEY.

NEW-ORLEANS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1827.

Editorial.

In remarking in our paper of the 6th instant, on the title of "Military Chief" given to Gen. Jackson by his partisans; we had no idea of blaming the use of the title or rank of General, and it is putting a wrong interpretation upon what we have said to suppose that we had any intention of refusing to that warrior, a title which is due to him as the reward of his services.

Errors may sometimes escape us, and we have not the presumption to believe that we are so deeply read in the books relative to the American Revolution as to be able to contend with many of those to whom our reflections are addressed. But as the case is less a subject of history, than a sketch adapted to present circumstances, and as it is rather an affair of simple reasoning we think we can expose the bottom of our thoughts, and develop them in such a way as to render them unequivocal.

The expression of *Military Chief* which corresponds with that of *General* notwithstanding susceptible of another interpretation, and it must be confessed that it has received it from one party or the other; and whatever may have been the origin of the application of the expression to Gen. Jackson; and although Mr. Clay should not have made use of it in that sense; it is nevertheless clear that when added to the name of Jackson the *Military Chief* of the Republic is intended.

The sensible objection made, by arguing that the name of "Yankee" at first ill-received, became glorious when illustrated by the devotion of those to whom it was at first given as a nickname, appears rather to be a misapprehension of our proposition; for we have said precisely what we mean to demonstrate.

We have advanced that a name, whatever sense it may have originally imported, might by deviating, take one giving an opposite idea, and that therefore the employment of it might bring about very grave consequences, by accustoming the imagination, to identify the individual with the new meaning, of which they have made use. Thus Jackson as a *Military Chief*, presents to the mind the idea of a warrior who an allusion to the sense in which it was made of it by Mr. Clay; but others whom we suppose prefer Jackson to the laws confound the idea of *Military Chief* with that of *Emperor*, which in certain cases is the same. This has been precisely what we have had the intention of attacking, and we do not think we can be charged for having denounced the name of a denomination, which none will now have attempted to substitute in the place of *American General*.

The confusion of words and the forced construction given to them, influences opinions more than is generally thought. And if the title of general has nothing terrible about it, as merely recalling ideas of glory and legitimate defence; it is not so with that of *Military Chief* which recalls to us the remembrance of Marius, Sylla, Caesar and Napoleon; and which banishes, in our opinion, the moderation which the simple title of general inspires when joined to the ever dear and illustrious names of Washington and La Fayette. Whatever may be besides, the difference in the manner of viewing things with respect to politics; all well intentioned people are agreed upon one point, which embraces the fundamental principles of social organization, and the number of those who make of their elective opinions an exclusive worship. We are, on the contrary, pleased to acknowledge among our adversaries the existence of generous and patriotic sentiments; and if we have blamed now and then with some severity the delirium which intoxicates them, it is because it appears to us to endanger that which we are both emulous of cherishing and preserving; namely, our institutions and general principles. May this sincere profession of our true sentiments cause the purity of our views to be pro-

perly appreciated, in the same manner as we appreciate the merit of certain writers.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Letters have been received this morning, from Rio, dated the 25th August, which are more favorable than the last advices. The negotiation for peace had recommenced. A ship of war had left Rio for the River Plata, with a flag of truce.—The exchange had recovered to 31. It appears that the internal differences between the Buenos Ayreans were settled, and that the emperor of Brazil had so far moderated his views, with regard to the Banda Oriental, he had consented to make that territory an independent state, under the protection of Great Britain, with a guarantee from her. A treaty founded upon these conditions, it is said, has been transmitted to Buenos Ayres, and Lord Ponsonby was occupied, at the request of the emperor, in negotiating between the hostile states.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.—Letters from Berlin say, that in case of war breaking out in the East, a Prussian Corps of Observation will be assembled on the extreme frontiers of the Grand Duchy of Posen, and that it will be composed of the 5th Corps of the Army, the division of which are stationed in that province and in Silesia, and of a division of the 3d Corps, which would come from Frankfort of the Oder.

A Spanish Cabinet Messenger from Madrid has lately brought despatches from King Ferdinand to the Court of Dresden, which are said to be important. We received also letters from Queen Josephine to her uncle, the King of Saxony.

The merchants have received letters from the Levant, according to which a degree of fermentation had shewed itself at Smyrna, that the Turks had insulted the Greeks, and still more, the Greeks insulted the Turks. The Pacha had advanced several measures to tranquillize the country.

We learn from Vienna, that new despatches have been sent from the Office for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Ottenfels, the Imperial Intendant at Constantinople. It is said that the Emperor carries the despatches has orders to proceed with all speed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sep. 5.—The Porte persists as was expected, in rejecting any interdiction in favour of the Greeks. It is said that the supply of arms to be sent to Asia Minor, and also engagements made in foreign countries of officers, of engineers, of artillery, of ship-builders, of physicians, surgeons, &c. The Turkish Government pretends that Mehemit Ali's fleet has arrived in the Morea with 5,000 troops, and that the Seraskier has received orders to attack Hydra. Six thousand men are to march from Adrianople, and 4,000 from Larissa, to join the army of Ibrahim Pacha. The Ottoman fleet will be stationed at Mytilene. 100 Egyptian transports may supply the Turkish troops in the Peloponnesus, and the masked expeditions are calculated and organized in such a manner as to baffie all attempts. Such are the observations that we hear at Pera, and such is the true state of the Turkish policy, which will not change unless a different attitude be assumed.

Commercial.

London, Oct. 14.

We are sorry to notice the failure of some importance connected with the woollen trade in Yorkshire, reports says for upwards of 300,000l. This is only the commencement, we fear, of other evils arising from the state of affairs in Great Britain, particularly the Brazils and River Plata.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

There is a better feeling in our cotton market. Several dealers shew a disposition to do business at late prices to some extent; we hope next week to see more doing.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Oct. 5.
"The sales of cotton at present, average at 12 a 1500 bags per day, without any marked change; the advantage, however, if any, has been in favor of the buyer; although yesterday, there was more appearance of demand."