

hommes, pour les délits, était de vingt à cent, et plus de la moitié des accusés n'avoient pas atteint leur trentième année. La population de la France est évaluée en nombre rond au delà de 31 millions, et celle du royaume d'Angleterre ne s'élève qu'à 14 millions; le nombre des accusés de délits criminels s'y est élevé en 1827 à 16,147; de ce nombre, 1,200 ont été condamnés à mort, 133 à l'expiration pour la vie, 185 pour quatorze ans, 1,446 pour sept ans, 7,322 à un emprisonnement pour différents temps, 316 à des amendes et à être libérés; ensemble 11,095, à quoi il faut ajouter 5,052 qui ont été acquittés, ou contre lesquels il n'a pas été prononcé de jugement. Ce qui forme en totalité 16,147, parmi lesquels 1,700 étaient des délits commis contre les lois de la chasse.

— On trouve dans un vieux manuscrit la note suivante des frais d'un grand festin, donné dans le mois d'Avril, 1826, par la ville d'Harfleur, à François Ier. Roi de France :

Pour 15 douzaines de pains à deux sous la douzaine	1 liv. 10 s.
Pour perdrix, canards, rognons de coqs, pivoiers, chapons et autres ANIMAUX	7 15
Deux moutons à 16 sous pièce	1 12
Quatre gigots de moutons à 2 sous 6 deniers pièce	" 10
Six tartes à 3 sous	" 18
Huit livres de lard à 2 sous	" 16
Une douzaine de verres à pied	" 9
Quarante-sept gallons de vin à 2 sous 6 deniers le pot	14 5
Un pouchoin de vin clair et d'Orléans	8 5
Pour avoir l'honneur de régaler un Roi de France et sa suite	35 liv. 16 s.
De plus, au fourrier	8 "
Aux laquais du Seigneur-Roi	6 "
Total de la dépense.	49 liv. 16 s.



Nouvelles Maritimes.
PORT DE LA N.-ORLÉANS.

Navire Catherine, Baker, Havre, A Belloc et co. capitaine. Brick Hazard, Bott, Charleston, W Nott et co. Brick Hercules, Chase, Havre, J P Payson. Goff. Frances, Ellison, Vera-Cruz, J P Payson.

Arrivés hier,

Le bateau de remorque le Favorite, Hairson, de la Balise. Il rapporte qu'il y avait en vue, le navire Manchester, de Hambourg, d'ux bricks dont on ne connaît pas les noms, brick Fair American de Portland.

Arrivé hier soir, le bateau de remorque Post-Bey, de la Balise, ayant mis en mer le navire Ohio, le brick Castille. Ancré dans le port, le navire Pallas, en 56 jours de Marseille et 34 de Gibraltar; et le brick Basse, en 25 jours du Port de France.

Le brick à la P... en ...

Le brick Ann-Maria, le navire Comet, ...

Le brick Pallas, Brown, de Marseille ayant touché à Gibraltar—cargaison vin, savon, eau-de-vie, huile et vermicelle, consignés à And. Hodige et la cargaison à E. J. Bernard, Théodore Segond, Camille Fik. Il est en 54 jours de Marseille et 34 de Gibraltar; et doit prendre du chargement pour le Havre. Les consignataires sont invités de recevoir leurs marchandises, au débarquement en face de la rue St-Philippe.

Il a rencontré, le 13 Décembre, un brick de la Nouvelle-Orléans pour New-York.

Brick Bruce, Peterson, 28 jours du Port-au-Prince—cargaison 30 sacs café consignés à J W Zacharie & Co.—Il a perdu tout son équipage, dans la traversée, à l'exception du cuisinier et d'un marin. Le navire Belvoir, capt. Crosly, de Belfast, se rendant ici, a eu la bonté de lui fournir deux hommes, à l'ouest de la Passe Sud-Est; le capitaine Peterson et les deux passagers de son bord, prient le capt. Crosly d'agréer leur sincères remerciements, pour l'empressement qu'il a mis à les secourir; après avoir vainement demandé de l'assistance à trois bâtiments qu'ils ont rencontrés, savoir: un brick anglais, allant de Cambrêche à Liverpool, le brick Porto-Bello de Boston pour Point Laffour, et la goélette Maria, de Portland pour New-Ibérie.

Brick Waldo, (nous n'avons pu nous rendre à bord, pour savoir d'où il venait.)

Brick Rapid, Stephens, de Liverpool.

Brick Mexico, Patterson, de Liverpool.

Navire Hope, Prince, de Greenwich, cargaison déjà annoncée.

Brick Blossom, Wardwill, de Warren, sur lest, consignés à L. H. Gale.

Navire Edward Downes, Purdy, de Belfast, cargaison déjà annoncée.

Goélette United States, Craghead, de la Vera Cruz, à T W Zacharie et co; 21 Passagers, avec beaucoup d'espèces.

Bateau à vapeur Natchez, Buckner, de Natchez, avec 532 balles coton à Messrs. Reynolds, Byrne et co; Wilkins et Linton, A Fisk et co; L Millaudon; et un cheval.

Une barge de la Fourche, avec 25 balles coton à Hagan et co; à A N Benoist.

Goël. Harriet, Ashley, de la Mobile, sur lest, à T P Payson.—2 Passagers.

Bateau à vapeur le Planter, Blanchard, d'Alexandria, avec 384 balles coton à Messrs. Peyroux & Rivard, N Cox, J Hagan et co; Toledano et Gailard, N Benoist, M White; Reynolds, Byrne et co; Maurin et O'Dubigg, Wilkins et Linton, Plauche et Courcelle.

ARRIVÉS A LA BALISE.

13, brick Concordia, Low, de St. Thomas, 12 jr.
do. brick Amelia, Arnon, de la Havane, 7 jours,
do. brick Meridian, Springer, Bath, 15 jours,
do. brick Bruce, Peterson, Porto-Prince, 20 do
Navire King George, Richardson, Liverpool, 43.
14, brick Comet, Kineman, de Bath, 30 jours,
do. brick Blossom, Hardevell, Warren, (R. I.) 17
do. brick George Lord, de New-York, 14 jours,
do. brick Francis Watson, Blair, St. Thomas, 17,
do. Navire Govr. Fenner, Martin, Warren, 18,
15, Navire Hilton, Hutton, de Liverpool, 30,
do. brick Ann Maria, —, de St. Thomas, 18,
do. brick South Carolina, Easton, Marseille, 64,
Devant partir, bricks Sussex, Dido, et Peru, bateau La Rose.

MEMORANDUM.
Batiments américains à Marseille, le 23 Oct.—
navire Cadmus, de Boston, pour la N. Orléans, partant dans 20 jours; navire Messenger, Buffington, de Salem, en déchargement; navire Endeavor, de Salem, do.; brick Mary, Oliver, pour Vera-Cruz; brick Frances, Doughty, pour la Havane; brick Roque, pour la Havane.



Ventes Publiques.
Par F. Dotillet, il sera vendu le 31 du courant, à une heure de l'après midi à la bourse d'Hewlett, pour dissoudre la société qui existe entre Mrs. P. Baron Boisfontaine & co. le fond de boulangerie située rue de Chartres, No. 120, maison de Mr. S. Cucullu, consistant en trente-deux têtes d'esclaves des deux sexes, et les ustensils qui y sont attachés. Conditions.—Au moment de la vente:

Mairie de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Le prix de la farine fraîche étant aujourd'hui de \$5 00 le baril, d'après le tarif des boulangers, devront donner, pendant la semaine prochaine, quarante-sept onces de pain pour un sou. —Nouvelle-Orléans, 14 Déc. 1827.
J. Hoffgnac, maire

LOTÉRIE
De l'Eglise Catholique de L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
CLASSE.
Autorisée par l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Au profit de l'Eglise Catholique de Saint-Martinville.
Devant être tirée positivement
Le 5 de Mars à 4 heures de l'après-midi à la Bourse Hewlett.

1 Lot de \$10,000 est...	\$10,000
1 Lot de 8,000 est.....	8,000
1 Lot de 6,000 est.....	6,000
1 Lot de 6,000 est.....	6,000
1 Lot de 5,000 est.....	5,000
1 Lot de 4,000 est.....	4,000
6 Lots de 1,000 est.....	6,000
12 Lots de 500 est.....	6,000
156 Lots de 100 est.....	15,600
780 Lots de 10 est.....	7,800
7800 Lots de 6 est.....	46,800

8,760 Lots { 24,360 billets } 121,800
15,600 Blancs { à 6 piastres }

S'adresser, pour avoir des billets, au Bureau du Directeur,
J. F. RIBETTI,
N° 120, rue de Chartres, près le Café de Swanson, ou chez
M. POTTIER, administrateur
rue de Chartres

M. R. G. nouvellement arrivé de Paris, connaissant la Cuisine et la Pâtisserie à perfection, et les ayant pratiquées dans les premières maisons de France; à l'honneur de prévenir les habitants de cette ville, qu'il se chargera de préparer des banquets et repas de tout genre chez les personnes qui voudront bien l'honorer de leur confiance.—S'adresser à Mr. Gircaudeau à l'Hôtel de la Marine. 17 déc.—4f.

EN débarquement du brick Comodore Preble, et de la goélette Haïtienne Isabelle venant du Port-au-Prince.—36 barils de GINGEMBRE, 26 sacs de CASSE à vendre par
LEGRIEL & HENRY,
13 déc. Rue Dauphine N° 472.

GOLD.
THIRTY Sovereigns, English; twenty-five Guineas, French; Spanish and Mexico Doubloons; New-York Bank Notes, for sale at **MALCOLM'S Lottery and Exchange Office,** No. 86, Chartres Street.
Wanted—North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama Notes; all other kinds of Money out of course, will be purchased at the above office.
N. B.—Schemes and drawings of all Foreign Lotteries can be examined gratis as above. Foreign Prizes will be taken for Tickets in the Catholic Church or Dublin School Lotteries, to be drawn on the FIFTH and NINTH of next month.
Dec. 17.

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.

THE BEE.
PRINTED DAILY, BY P. DELAUNY.
NEW ORLEANS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1827.

By the schooner United States, we have received interesting news from Vera-Cruz. We have not been able to obtain the papers; but we learn from a passenger, that a decree of Congress has been passed against the Spaniards resident in that State.—Every unmarried Spaniard under 50 years of age is to leave the country within 30 days, and every such person exercising any office, is to relinquish it from the day of the publication of the said decree; those leaving the country in obedience to the said decree, are permitted to take all their property with them or to leave it in the hands of their friends. Those Spaniards who carried arms in the House of Independence, previous to the year 1826, are not included in the above decree. No Spaniard is permitted to reside in the state so long as Spain persists in not acknowledging the independence of Mexico.

We understand that nearly a million of dollars has arrived yesterday, in the schooner United States, from Veracruz.

We have received from Washington Mr. Brent's address to his constituents; this paper as discreet as it is intelligent, goes to justify that gentleman against accusations insinuated against him, and the clear and frank explanations which he gives therein, will have the effect of opening the eyes of all men of good faith, unwilling to be deceived by unfounded assertions. The march of reason though sometimes slow, is not on that account, the less sure and always triumphs over passion and intrigue, it is then a precious subject of meditation for the friends of their country; for those, in the struggle which is going on between the friends of the administration and those of General Jackson, seeing and unwilling to see, but the true interests of the country. In this address is to be found a statement of facts supported by indisputable proofs; it will be seen that the false ideas sought to be inculcated are corrected, and the friends of this state will perceive with astonishment, results the very contrary to those produced by the Jacksonists with respect to Louisiana. We are told that Jackson has been favorable to us, while he has been found voting in favor of the heavy duty imposed on cotton bagging; the Jacksonists have told us that the administration were inclined to repeal or at least considerably diminish the duties on foreign sugars; but here is a little mistake, the friends of the administration voted in support of the duty whilst the friends and supporters of Jackson voted for its suppression.

But we can only recommend this paper to the attention of reflecting men, as one formed for confirming the opinions of the sound minded part of society, and for converting those, whose are not afflicted with a determined and incurable disease.

St. Martinsville, Dec. 8.
We have been informed, that General Walter H. Overtun, of Alexandria, will probably be a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States. He has high claims on the confidence of his fellow citizens, and we are certain, would hold a very honorable pool.

Boucharost, (Wallachia,) 31st Sept.
We have news from Constantinople up to the 21st. The ministers of the three allied powers were still in correspondence with the sublime Porte; and they seem not to have lost the hope of their mediation being accepted, in spite of the resistance hitherto opposed to it. The Porte is tranquil, and the armaments prepared at Constantinople is sufficient to defend the capitol, but by no means equal to the carrying on war with one of the continental powers. A courier has arrived at Constantinople, from Paris, in eleven days.
[Augsburg Gazette.

Messrs. G. & C. Carvill, of N.-York, have published a neat American edition, in octavo, of the English translation of Mignet's *History of the French Revolution*. The first version of this valuable work was not well executed. The present one is a revised and amended copy, which has been minutely compared with the French original, by a gentleman competent in every respect to do it jus-

lice. Mignet's work is altogether the best sketch of the French Revolution with which we are acquainted, and bears that character of the estimation of the French press and literati. We know that General Lafayette has pronounced it to be the most correct and impartial.

Legislature of New-Jersey.—Three applications for a canal presenting themselves before the legislature in the short space of two weeks; and two applications for rail roads, with the promise of a third, furnish ample evidence of the progressive march of public spirit, and bespeak a more interesting state of things than has heretofore existed. The subject of the Delaware and Raritan canal, engrosses much attention, as its interests, legislatively, are committed to able hands. A rail road from Trenton to New Brunswick, is also competing for public favor, and is advocated by several gentlemen of the first standing, for fortune, and influence, and respectability; there is a prospect of its eventual success. This improvement, if made in connexion with the canal, would materially benefit the public, as well as those who make the application. The bill to extend the Morris Canal to the Hudson, has passed to a third reading. A bill has been introduced, for the safety of passengers travelling in Steam-boats and stages, containing some very wholesome regulations. It is probable, a bill will pass for electing members of congress, by district; and presidential electors by general ticket.

Cherokees.—It is now ascertained, says the Knoxville (Tenn.) Enquirer, that the Cherokees absolutely refuse to sell any of their land. Our much talked of *Hivawee* Canal must therefore remain in doubtful prospect only. The commissioners, it is said, have lately adjourned, without being able to do any thing. The Cherokees would not be responsible for the purpose.

Letters from Guayaquil.—Letters have been received in Salem, Massachusetts, from an American gentleman at Guayaquil, of as late a date as the 20th August last. They mention that the department of Guayaquil had been proclaimed a sovereign state, through the influence of some restless and ambitious persons—that new regulations had been adopted, &c. It was expected, however, that the former order of things would be restored, peacefully or forcibly, and a general Federal system be adopted. The U. S. ship of War Vincennes was at Guayaquil. The Brandywine frigate had been there, and sailed for Callao—all well on board both ships.
M. de Pradt has just published another pamphlet, called *Garanties à demander à l'Espagne*, in which he undertakes to show, that no peace for Portugal can be expected from the Spaniards, until proper securities are given by Ferdinand, and that these are impossible as long as the present system of Monachism and Camarillas exists. In support of his argument, he takes a view of the springs by which the government of Spain has been moved up to the present time. M. de Pradt has copied nearly the whole of the Archbishop of Toledo's Exposition, which, it will be remembered we some time ago inserted in our paper, and from it draws many interesting conclusions to show that, with such counsellors as the Archbishop, and such an abuse of church power, the Monarch of Spain can never be at peace with his neighbours.—*National Gazette.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.
We have been politely favoured with the annexed extract of a letter, dated Tampeco, Sept. 17, 1827, to a respectable house in this city, received via New-Orleans.

"The continued alarm of the Spaniards has completely paralyzed all commercial operations in the country, particularly in Mexico; in consequence of which exchange has risen to 84d. in the dollar, and drafts on Vera-Cruz are stated to be at 12 per cent premium. Private letters from Guadalajara, state that the legislature of Jalisco has ordered all unmarried Spaniards to leave the state at the expiration of 20 days. Whether the General Government will take a more decisive step is doubtful, but all appear apprehensive: should such be the case, the dreadful sacrifice they may have to make of every description of property, will we fear, destroy the trade for some time hence, even if nothing more serious be the consequence. In such a state of apprehension we cannot without risk sell on credit to any one, particularly the Spaniards.