

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JÉRÔME BAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY (MORNING), DECEMBER 7, 1830.

POST-OFFICE.—As there is yet several persons who are not informed of the removal of the post-office, we think proper to announce that it is now established at the corner of Royal and Canal streets.

It is proposed to construct a lateral rail road from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the city of Washington. The cost is estimated at about \$750,000.

The Wheeling Company of the 10th ult. states that the waters of the Ohio river continued at a low stage. The Compiler suggests that the sum of \$20,000 expended in clearing out the channel of the Ohio at the bars and shallows, would afford a good steamboat navigation between Wheeling and Louisville, through the whole summer season.

It was predicted some short time ago, that the improvements in the application of steam power would in all probability soon enable persons to travel upon Rail Ways at the rate of a mile per minute, and the prediction has been nearly verified much earlier than we anticipated. In the *London Globe and Traveller* of the 14th of October, we find the following article taken from the *London Courier*.

Unparalleled Steam Engine Trip.—Mr. Stephenson, the proprietor of the Rocket Engine, on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Way, had this week decided in his favor a wager of one thousand guineas upon the speed of his Engine by traversing the distance between the towns, (thirty two miles,) in thirty three minutes [or, in other words, at more than 53 miles per hour.]

New-York, Nov. 17.
The weather cleared off yesterday morning, with the wind very light from W. to S. W. and the weather as mild and as pleasant as we usually have in the middle of September. The thermometer stood yesterday at 60, and people complained that the heat was oppressive.

New-York, Nov. 17.
The following account of arrivals from foreign ports at the New-York Quarantine, from the 1st of April to 31st of October 1830, has been publicly furnished by Capt. B. Wood.

Whole number of arrivals 713, viz. 102 ships, 17 barges, 338 brigs, 1 sloop, 161 schooners. Of these 654 were American, 41 British, 4 Dutch, 1 Bremen, 1 Brazilian, 3 Spanish, 6 Danish, 2 Swedish, and 1 French. The number of passengers which they brought, was 22,703.

Arrivals in same period of 1829, 405.

Arrivals in same period of 1820, 541.

From the Floridian and Advocate.

SUGAR.—The partial failures of our planters in former years, has occasioned them to employ experienced hands in the manufacturing process, this season. A sample from the plantation of Mr. Washington, under the superintendence of a gentleman, who acquired his knowledge of the business in the West Indies, will compare with the best qualities of Louisiana Sugar, as to grain, flavour and colour. Most of our planters have had their establishments in readiness for tardy, but partial experiments only have been made in consequence of the continued fine weather, and the entire absence of frost. We may calculate however, that the business will be commenced next week, and prosecuted with vigor. At present it is impossible to calculate the quantity that will be made in Middle Florida this season but we trust it will be sufficient to remunerate those engaged in the business, and to induce others to embark capital in the production of a staple so well suited to our soil, and which at present promises to add so much to the population and wealth of the country.

COTTON.—The expectations of an abundant crop of this staple will be fully realized. Though every description of cotton will yield an average, Sea Islands will be the most profitable to the cultivator. It is now generally admitted that this description of cotton should constitute the greater proportion of the crop. Besides, its more valuable staple, it stands the daintier better, and continues to bear until frost, which are circumstances of much importance in seasons like the present. The quantity that will be shipped from Magnolia and St. Marks is variously estimated, 12 to 15,000 bales. On a former occasion we stated our belief that Florida cotton would rank high, as soon as its quality should be known. We have just seen a gentleman from Magnolia, who states that a few bales were shipped last season to Boston and were worked up in the manufacturing establishment in the vicinity, and they were so well pleased with the sample that an agent has been employed to purchase all that can be obtained, and at prices too, not warranted by the present state of Liverpool Market.

Arabian Horses.—It is reported that Mr. Rhind has brought from Constantinople four beautiful Arabian horses. If they are of the real, unmix'd breed so much prized by the Arabs and the eastern nations generally, we hope our citizens may enjoy the satisfaction of looking at them before they are removed from the city. A first rate Arabian horse will prove no small curiosity in New-York.

N. Y. paper.

A Hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and, on being weighed was found to be the texture of 1,500 hanks in the lb. A single pound of this silk would reach 716 miles. The worm was only seven days in spinning the hank, consequently it produced at the rate of 62 yards per diem.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

A letter from Paris, dated 7th ult., states that a large party of American gentlemen, with their ladies, had been invited to the palace of Louis Philippe, who with his Queen gave them a very flattering reception. Gen. Lafayette prepared the list of invited guests, at the express desire of the King. The same letter states that Dr. Niles, late of this city, had thrown by his lance and pistol boxes to accept an office under Mr. Rives, as Secretary of Legation. The Doctor was a friend of the last administration, and is, we believe, a great admirer of Mr. Clay.

New-York, Nov. 16.

Tercera.—Terceda papers are so great a rarity with us, that we have had the curiosity to examine a file of the *Chronique de la Tercera* somewhat in detail, although they come down only to the 30th of August. It is evident from these papers, that there exists among the inhabitants of that island a strong determination never to submit to the government of Don Miguel. The protracted blockade necessarily puts them to some inconvenience, but according to recent appearances it will as soon starve Don Miguel into submission as the Terceros. An order has recently been issued by the Regency, prohibiting the importation of wheat from the island, and, in consequence of the abundance of present crops, the blockading squadron has been reduced to a small force, the remainder no doubt being sent to Gibralter to support the English in their blockade of Algiers. Looking at the present state of things, it is to be expected that the Terceros will be compelled to submit to the blockade, notwithstanding the difficulties which sometimes interfere with their supplies. From the 1st of April there arrived in the port of Cadiz three

ons Americanos. "We know not," says the Chronicle, "whether it is the intention of Don Miguel to renew this year, the attempt to subjugate our Island; but for the satisfaction of our readers abroad, we can state that the royal governors are anxious waiting for a new opportunity to augment the glory acquired on the 11th Aug. 1829, and to punish the arrogance of their enemies."

A Military Academy has been established at Angras, by a decree of the Regency, for instruction in the mathematical sciences and their application to the art of war,—particularly the elements of Engineering and Artillery. It is under the inspection and control of the Minister and Secretary of State, Luiz de Silva Mourinho de Albuquerque.

Among the military works recently erected on the Island, is a heavy battery which defends the bay of Funchal, West of Mount-Brazil.

All criminal processes commenced on the Island for political causes are ordered to be quashed and never again revived. A perfect contrast to the conduct of Don Miguel.

The principles of the Constitutional Charter given under the Monarchy, are faithfully adhered to, although, from a change of circumstances, there are several of its provisions which cannot be literally fulfilled. "It would be more easy," says the Chronicle, "to amalgamate incombining substances, than to make constitutional government and absolutism coexist in the same nation."

All goods and merchandized imported into the Island in foreign vessels, are at present entitled to the privileges of the most favored nations, both in respect to the duties of consumption and importation.

By a decree of the Regency, all criminal cases are required to be tried in public. The first session of the Junta of Justice under this decree, was held on the 9th of August.

We received from a source on which we entirely rely, the following information on the diplomatic relations between Austria and France.

The letter which instructs the Ambassador of that power to form some political communication with the Government of Lewis Philip, is not, as reported, an autograph of the Emperor, but originated with M. de Metternich, and is asserted to conclude nearly as follows:

In acknowledging the Government de facto exclusively of every other base H. M. has kept particularly and almost exclusively in view, to waive any opposition to the establishment on the throne of France of a Prince, distinguished by his mind and experience; capable of opposing with a firm hand, and an invincible determination, in the frugal progress of a revolutionary spirit, through his kingdom.

With regard to his Serene Highness the Duke of Reichstadt, the intention of H. M. has never been to cause him to take a part in the present events; had he been even in the mind of France, the Emperor had not permitted that he should step out of his situation, as a minor, nor that he should become a king by usurpation. His father was no usurper.

When his H. H. the Duke of Reichstadt shall have become of age, circumstances may confer legitimacy on him, and futurity is as well his portion as that of any other.

(*Courrier des E. U.*)

ORLEANS THEATRE.
On Tuesday Decr. 7, 1830.
OP. CRAZY FIVE LOVE.
An Opera in one act, music by Delyenne, in which Madame Bradford will perform the part of Nini.—To be preceded by *CHRISTINE AND MITCHEL*. A Vaudeville in one act; the performance to commence with *THE TWO PRECEPTORS*, *W. Vandevil* in one act.

ORLEANS CLOTHING STORE.

He subscriber has taken the store at No. 1, Chartres street, where he is now opening

and has for sale, a very fine assortment of Philadelphia ready made CLOTHING, consisting of every article that can be called for in his line of business; also a general assortment of gentle men's fancy traveling CLOTHES.

PHINEAS CLARKE.

N. B. Just landed from Long Canons eighty

eight reams of imperial printing PAPER, of very superior quality, and for sale as above.

Naval Expedition.—A naval expedition, under Capt. Fitzjernside, is in preparation in England. Its object is to examine completely the whole of the Eastern Archipelago, where many openings are expected to be found for commerce. It first goes to New South Wales. It will be ready about January.

The Jews in Canada.—It was mentioned in this paper a few days since, that Mr. Samuel B. Hart, of the District of the Three Rivers, had been refused a place in the Commission of the peace, in consequence of his professing the Jewish faith. It appears that subsequently to the refusal, the Governor inquired into the matter, and directed the Secretary of the province to write to Mr. Hart, informing him that if he could take the oath of office as required by law, a commission should be issued to him. Mr. Hart replied that he could take the oaths, and had no objections to act as a magistrate. The Governor, General, thereupon submitted the matter to his Council, which body decided that he could not be allowed to take the oath of qualification. Mr. Hart was then informed that his name must be omitted in the commission of the Peace.

Commercial Advertiser.

Imprisonment for Debt.—On the 10th of Nov. Mr. Pollett, of Vermont, Legislator, entered a resolution, instructing the Committee of insolventees to report a bill for the *liquidation of imprisonment for debt*, and that the same be the order of the day for Saturday 23d inst. He said that the people where he resided were opposed to the practice so destructive to moral principles; destroying liberty, and encouraging vice in prison; he really hoped the resolution would pass.

There was but small opposition and the question was put on the resolution, and passed.

M. S. ISRAEL & Co.

No. 10. Toulouse street, between Royal and Chartres.

J. ANDING from the Brig. Franklin from Philadelphia and for sale by the Subscribers.

500 Reams low priced Cap & Post Paper put up in assort'd cases, expressly for country dealers.

THOMSON & GRANT.

Nov. 29 33 Love Street.

CHEESE, APPLES, CRANBERRIES, &c.

46 boxes chosen of excellent quality.

30 barrels Russet apples.

15 do. cranberries.

80 do. onions.

21 do. potatoes, and

18 dozen painted pails. For sale on board brig William, or by

STETSON & AVERY.

Nov. 8 67 Royal street.

FINE LIECHES.

A FRESH supply of the lieches, just received from Bordeaux, and for sale at the apothecary shop of the subscriber.

F. DU CONGE.

Nov. 17 corner of Chartres and Conti streets

500 barrels de MANTECA, qualidad suave, porcion de veinte por.

YORK MACALESTER & Co.

18 de noviembre calle de Camp

HARP STRINGS.—Just received

fresh strings of Harp, Violin, Guitar and Violoncello Strings, for sale at

JOHN G. KLEMmA, piano-forte and music store.

Nov. 3 49 Canal street

RICE.—100 cwt. fresh Carolina Rice, very landing from big Caroline, for

gouges and another gentleman in one about an

hour, and a quarter, Mr. KlemmA in one about a recruit; Stern's India in one about an

hour, and another gentleman in one about an