

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JEROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO

NEW-ORLEANS.

THURSDAY (MORNING), JANUARY 6, 1831.

Arrivals and departures of the Northern Mail.

The Northern Mail (via Mobile) will hereafter sail every Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. and will be closed every Saturday, Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock P. M. WM. H. KER, P. M. Post Office, New-Orleans, 5th Jan. 1831.

MISS CARROL'S READING ROOM.

We copy from a morning paper of yesterday, a card from the proprietor of this establishment, setting forth her disappointment in regard to expected patronage, and making an appeal to this community in favor of a further and last experiment. This appeal ought not, and we sincerely hope will not, prove unsuccessful. For ourselves, we will be more than merely well wishers to the enterprise: we will be active and persevering supporters of it.

WHERE NEXT, NEIGHBOUR?

The Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday, has the following remarks in allusion to Mr. Rush's letter addressed to the masters and owners of a line of packets between Providence, Rhode Island, and Philadelphia: an extract from which, it will be recollected, was published in this paper last week:

"Mr. Rush replied at great length to this letter; to that reply we will give another occasion to advert, and in the meantime we will remark that there is a dangerous fallacy in reasoning from isolated facts to measures of general and comprehensive policy. There can be no doubt that Rhode Island has benefited in all her interests by the American system, as it is called; but have New York, Virginia, the Carolinas, benefited by it? have not the millions of consumers in all the states been assailed, in the shape of protecting duties, for this partial benefit to Rhode Island? If so, and these positions can hardly be denied, it would seem to follow, that in relation to a system embracing a wide empire, we are not hastily to conclude in favor of its equity, wisdom, or expediency because it can be proved to have advanced the interests of a fraction of that empire."

Now if any inference can be drawn from the foregoing paragraph, it must be, that the writer is opposed to the system of protection extended to domestic manufactures by the several tariff laws now in force; or at least, that he doubts the policy of sustaining the tariff in a national point of view. He talks about the fallacy of reasoning from isolated facts; suggests that the benefits derived from the tariff result to the advantage of Rhode Island alone; and that millions have been assessed upon consumers in all the states for his partial benefit &c. All these positions he takes for granted, or rather, presumes they can hardly be denied; and therefore concludes we must not too hastily determine in favor of the equity, wisdom, or expediency of the system referred to. Our neighbor is too fast by half; his positions are denied in toto; and we had supposed, from no invidious personal, that the letter in question not only furnished a refutation of the absurd clamors about the partial and oppressive operation of the tariff, but completely demonstrated the soundness of its policy upon national principles.

We will not undertake to say that the paragraph in question was written by the editor of the Mercantile; we have good reason to think otherwise; but if he will give up his columns to be used by others, on either side of a question, or voluntarily adopt the sentiments and language of other writers, without citing them by name, we think it perfectly fair to treat the article as his own productions and reply to them accordingly. The more so, in the present instance, as that journal has sometimes professed to be in favor of the American System, and its father and advocate Henry Clay. A weathercock naturally goes round as the wind shifts from one point to another; but should the day be cloudy, and no letters accompany the vane, to indicate the point of the compass, we might often be puzzled to determine which way the wind was blowing. We would therefore recommend to our neighbor to adopt some sort of indices, by which it may be known from day to day whereabouts in the political horizon he may be found.

PROPOSED CITY ORDINANCE.

The following project of an ordinance will be presented at the next session of the city council. The committee to whom was referred the petition of the tavern keepers for the persons keeping coffee houses and vendors of spirituous liquors in this city, having maturely considered the subject, report the following regulations for the year 1831, as proper to be adopted by the Council.

Art. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of New-Orleans, that for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums shall be paid into the city treasury for the use of the corporation, for the privilege of exercising the undermentioned professions:

Every person exercising the profession of tavern keeper or causing a tavern or saloon to be kept in his name, shall pay at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum.

Every person keeping or causing to be kept a coffee-house or "caldie" in his name, shall pay at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum.

Every person keeping an inn or public boarding-house of any kind, shall pay at the rate of fifty dollars per annum.

Every person keeping or causing to be kept one or more billiard tables, shall pay at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, for each billiard table so kept and for public use.

Every vendor of wines or other spirituous liquors, shall pay for the privilege of selling a above a pint and less than a gallon at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum.

For the privilege of selling wine or other spirituous liquors in quantities above one and not exceeding fifteen gallons, sixty dollars per annum.

Art. 2. All ordinances or resolutions of the council contrary to the present are hereby repealed.

J. H. HOLLAND, chairman.
F. MAINVILLE, clerk.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of a Select Committee of the Senate to make enquiry into the manner in which the business of the Post Office Department is at present conducted, would be satisfactory to all parties. It is therefore nothing to discover which exhibits signs of ignorance of favoritism; nothing which proves that the public interests have been held in secondary objects in the general policy of the Department under its new administration; nothing which indicates that improper men have been placed in the room of proper men removed; nothing which shows that waste has taken place which more than counter balances all the boasted economy which is said to have been introduced.

In short, nothing in contravention of the policy and very few declarations which have been made by the Senate of the Administration.

as to the integrity and fitness of the present Head of the Department, than the men in power, and the mass which always adheres to the power, have no reasonable cause for discontent that an able and honorable Committee has been appointed, whose exclusive duty it is to investigate all these matters.

On the other hand, if evils exist and abuses have been committed, either through ignorance or design—if there has been waste made, or imposition practised, the people must be gratified that the facts are likely to be elicited by the measure which has been adopted by the Senate.

If these views are correct, it may excite some surprise that the friends of the Administration should have opposed the appointment of this Select Committee. This opposition would incline many to believe that there is something to be concealed; and whether there is or not, the opposition to the motion seems to us to be one of those unfortunate steps which madmen sometimes take in their course to destruction.

The appointment of the Committee also has given rise to objections. It is the parliamentery course to put on a Committee a majority of those who are friendly to the measure, for which it was raised. We have Mr. Clayton and Mr. Holmes on one side, and Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Grundy certainly on the other, and probably a third, Mr. Hendricks. The last named gentleman voted against the appointment of the Select Committee—and may, therefore, be supposed to be hostile to its objects. Here then is a breach of parliamentary courtesy. But this breach will appear still more evident, when we reflect on the course of Mr. Hendricks at this respect of both parties, and may perhaps operate to his injury at home. Let us have open and full enquiry, and nothing like confusion and mystification on the part of a Cabinet which exultingly talks of its freedom from all corrupt and disingenuous purposes.

Three thousand of the citizens of New-York have signified their desire that HENRY CLAY should be elevated to the Presidential Chair at the next election; and as many hundreds of thousands are ready to respond to the wish, from the further East, and from the middle states, and all that people, which lies beyond the mountains. The crusade which has been commenced by this administration against the Domestic Industry of the country, and against Internal Improvement, has roused the people far and wide; and their voice will be heard in thunder. What all preceding Presidents deemed essential to our well being, and to our successful progress in the path of Independence, the present Executive has, by one daring stroke, arrested. To throw the people into astonishment and perplexity was the first effect of this rashness. Recovering from the effect, they are now rousing themselves to concert an activity for the purpose of correcting the mischief which has already been perpetrated, and preventing its extension. They have been deceived; and when the Organs of the Administration again tell us of their vaunting style, that Gen. Jackson was elected by the people, we may reply them, that if so, he has repaid the people for their confidence by ingratitude and treachery, to which the history of our country affords no parallel. There is but one mode of remedying the evil. He who has first deceived the people into a mistaken confidence in his fidelity and candor, and has since despised the plainest manifestations of their will must be expelled from the seat of power and responsibility, and a successor must be elected, whose course will replace the country in that happy condition in which it stood before the present Administration came into office; and will build up again, in their former strength and beauty, our institutions, which are already defaced and penetrated by the hand of violation. New-York has stepped forward to raise the standard of the next election. The question is, shall the policy of the American System, which has formed the sanction and support of all the former Administrations, be overthrown or perpetuated? The issue of the next contest determines this question. Our colors are flying, and the motto which beams from them is—"The protective System and Internal Improvement."

(National Journal.)

CHEROKEE DELEGATION.

The National Intelligencer contains the following communication from the Cherokee Delegation at Washington, contradicting the report that the Cherokees were willing to dispose of their lands under certain conditions.

gentlemen; we have seen since our arrival in Washington, two erroneous statements, as it regards the Cherokees, copied into your paper from Southern prints, which we beg permission to correct.

It is first stated that "the Cherokees are willing to enter into a treaty, provided reservations in fee are given to certain characters." &c.

Secondly, it is said that "President Jackson informed Governor Gilmer that a treaty could be made with the Cherokees, suitable reservations being made to certain chiefs, who wish to remain." &c.

Not long since a special agent was dispatched by the President to the Cherokees to make certain propositions, among which was the offer of large reservations, and to ascertain whether they would treat. He attended the general Council of the Nation, made known his business in a written communication, and persuaded the Chiefs and people of the liberality of the propositions submitted, by a speech before the Council, and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, in which the selfish interests and cupidity of all were addressed, and the terror of force on the part of Georgia surveyed and set forth in bold relief. The reply of the Council affords abundant evidence of the determination of the Cherokees not to treat, even upon the proviso alluded to, and a resolution to hazard all their rights to the danger threatened rather than to suffer personal interest to predominate over their better reason; and at the same time reject the unjust justice of the constituted authorities of the United States for protection. They have repeatedly solemnly determined, and their agent their solemn determination never again to cede another foot of land, and, withal, to be satisfied to the contrary, they are firmly and unalterably resolved never again to expose their interests, their happiness and their country in market.

Respectfully your obedient servants,
R. TAYLOR,
J. RIDGE,
W. S. GOONY.

Washington, Dec. 11. Cherokee Delegation.

Convention.—This question it will be seen by a reference to our correspondence, has been fully disposed of, and may be supposed for the present session, at least, to have received its quietus. Some confusion prevails among our correspondents as to the particular form in which it was submitted; but it is sufficient that it has gone to the "tomb of all the Capulets." It was a crude and undigested endeavour—a half-way measure, calculated to wind up the clamor which its originators had been keeping up for years, and as a sometimes to avoid the responsibility which it was thought possible to result from its adoption. We shall now be willing, along with the greater body of our fellow-citizens, to adopt any plan by which the South may be relieved in a way constitutional and expedient from all or any of the burdens which it is thought she bears. We are not more disposed towards undue submission than our neighbors, though we make less noise of our patriotism, but we will not be driven through ex-compulse, and embark upon unknown seas, under the command of the Turnbull's and the Cooper's, and the Miller's.

Claims on France.—A memorial has been circulated among our merchants praying that an additional Minister to France may be appointed, to press the liquidation of our French claims.

This step by some it is said, would have the effect of creating a giving, something of a belligerent coloring to the mission, and would be deemed a favorable change of circumstances, may be deemed distrustful and ungracious. In the recipient states a negotiation such a step might bear that construction, but what years of reticence and negotiation have heretofore in fruitless efforts—when our merchants are suffering under their privations, a more formal and serious attempt at procuring justice cannot but be deemed advisable.

FROM OHILL.
Extract of a letter from Vespertino, dated Sept. 11th, received by the Matamoras, at this port:—"It is probable that an agreement will be made between the Chili and Peruvian governments—the latter prohibiting the introduction of American flour, & the former of all sugars except Peruvian. This however, is as yet uncertain and cannot be speculated on. The Decree in Peru prohibiting flour, coarse white cotton goods, furniture, lace, ready made clothing, &c. was to have taken place on the 31st inst. and will perhaps be enforced, at least for a short time; but we think it doubtful whether it will be continued on any of the articles except flour."

COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MARKET.
December 15 1830.

COTTON.—The sales from 11th to 14th inclusive, amount to about 900 bales—consisting of 600 Uplands at 93 to 114 cents, about one half Georgia at the former price, and a small portion only of the latter at 124 and 125 cents. The market for the inferior Tennessee at 84 cents. The demand has been chiefly for ordinary qualities, and the sales mostly for export. The manufacturers appear to have obtained the bulk of their supplies for the present, and the finer descriptions have consequently been less sought for.

The import has been—
New-Orleans..... 376 bales.
South Carolina..... 793
North Carolina..... 435
Virginia..... 25
Total..... 1629 bales.
Total import, since 1st inst..... 6,568 bales.
Export, from 1st to 9th inst..... 497 bales.

SUGARS.—The weather has been unfavourable for our door business. We have to notice sales of about 100 boxes brown Cuba at 7 7/8 and 7 1/2 cents; 100 boxes inferior white at 7 1/2 cents; and by auction, 240 boxes Cuba brown, inferior at \$6.75 a \$6.01 per 100 lbs., and 24 very inferior inferior 5 1/2 to 7 cents per lb. cash. The supply of Havana Sugars is large, and prices have reached a high point.

TORACCO.—We have no sales to report.—The import has been—
New-Orleans 692 bbls.; Virginia 65; Maryland 2. Total, since last inst, 974 bbls.

THE YOUNG PRIDE.
The fine steam boat CRISTOPHER, Levi Lawson master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will positively depart on Wednesday the 5th inst. For freight or passage, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to
M. TOURNE,
No. 15, New Levee.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine brig ELIZA, captain Perry, will carry about 200 hhds. sugar. Apply to
Wm. G. HEWES.

FOR BOSTON (a packet).
The fine fast sailing brig MARGARET, captain Scudder, master, will be ready to receive cargo in two or three days, for freight or passage having good accommodations, apply on board or to
J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR ST. YAGO DE CUBA.
(Passage only).
The fine schooner UNITED STATES, S. Creaghed master, will sail for the above place in a few days. Apply on board opposite the Blue Stores.

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FOR NEW-YORK.
100 bales cotton are wanted to complete the loading of the (A. L.) brig SARAH DILL, capt. Daggett. Apply to
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FOR HAVRE.
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On Saturday, 8th of January, A Grand Dress an MASQUERADE BALL.

No lady will be admitted who shall not have received a ticket of invitation; nor will any tickets be delivered on the day of the ball. The price of gentlemen's tickets is \$1.
jan 6

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NOTICE.—The subscribers having taken Mr. P. Hebrard into partnership, their business will, as heretofore, be conducted under the firm of (Jan 4) F. GILLET & CO.

LANDING.
From ship Alabama, from New-York, and for sale by its subscribers,
50 Stripes Goshaw Butter,
200 boxes Goshaw Cheese,
250 cases manufactured Tobacco, 8's, 17 1/2 & 10's to the pound.
THOMSON & GRANT,
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dec 18 Wm. G. HEWES.

TWO SUGAR PLANTERS.—Advances will be made on consignment to the State. Apply to
nov 27 J. MAGER.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JANUARY 6 1830.
Will be Presented
THE YOUNG PRIDE,
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The schr. DART, Adams master, is ready to receive cargo, and is in every respect a good vessel. The Attakapas and Appalachicola trade would be preferred. Sails well deck 500 barrels or the bulk thereof; sails well and is of easy draft of water. For further particulars apply to the captain on board, or to
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SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.
Will be sold positively without reserve to the highest bidder, at the Exchange coffee house, at 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY the 20th inst. 455 The Brig VULCAN, with sails, rigging and materials. The Brig now lies on the other side of the pier, at the yard of Messrs. Brunet & Ashton, where she may be in the mean time inspected. The terms will be cash, but an indulgence of 6 a 12 months will be granted, if required, on adding bank interest, and giving approved endorsed notes.—The vessel has not an American register, but an application has been made to Congress for one, and it is expected to be obtained—if received the purchaser will be entitled to it on paying the expense of the application, and other attendant expenses, but no warranty will be given on the subject.
jan 6

BY T. MOSSY.
William Gouville vs. his creditors.
By virtue of a subordination from the Hon. the Parish Court for the Parish and City of New-Orleans, will be sold on Monday morning, January 10th 1831, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Thomas streets, the following Property surrendered by William Touville to his creditors:
An establishment for the manufacture of soap and candles, consisting of two boilers, three receivers, four ash tubs, sixteen soap frames, two tall pans, 350 candle moulds, three balances &c. Also, a quantity of salt, rosin, fat, ashes, lime &c. The whole to be removed from the premises within ten days after the adjudication. TERMS.—Three months credit for approved notes, endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic.
december 7

BATON ROUGE CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
2d class for 1831.
To be drawn positively on Wednesday January 19th 1831.