

AVIS—Daniel Grégoire Borduzat, à l'honneur de prévenir ses amis et le public, qu'il a contracté une raison de commerce avec M^r. Auguste Mathieu Borduzat, son père, à Bordeaux; que lui seul sera le gérant de la société à la Nouvelle-Orléans, et qu'à dater du 1^{er} Juillet 1828 la signature sociale de la maison à la Nlle. Orléans, sera, D. G. Borduzat & Co.

BUILD DE LAUREN.
A vendre par FORESTIER & Co. pharmaciens. 19 juil.

COUR des Preuves—Vente par le registre des testaments—Jeudi 7 Aout 1828, à midi, en vente au café de la Nlle Bourne, à midi, pour le compte de la succession de feu Frédéric Zerbis, les esclaves suivants, savoir: Hannah, négresse âgée de 60 ans. Auguste, âgé d'environ 25 ans, créole, un peu goulonier.

COUR des Preuves—Jeudi 7 Aout prochain, à midi, en vente au café de la boutique, à midi, pour le compte de la succession de feu Frédéric Dwyer, 10 ans des services de l'escadre Obey, âgé d'environ 30 ans.

AVIS—Attendu que Stephen Van Wickle, Sheriff et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupée, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothèques provenant des diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal: le 26 de Février 1822, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Antoine Beaurvais, ses cautions—le 27 de Décembre 1822, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Antoine Beaurvais, ses cautions—le 7 Février 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et François V. Boni, ses cautions—le 17 Décembre 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Antoine Beaurvais, ses cautions—le 26 Février 1824, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Vincent Sainere, ses cautions—le 30 Janvier 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Auguste Leblanc, ses cautions—et le 31 de Décembre 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Antoine Beaurvais, ses cautions, soient levées et annulées.

AVIS—Attendu que Charles Morgan, autrefois Sheriff et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupée, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothèques résultantes de diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal: le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Despan et Louis Chenevert, comme cautions—le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Despan et Louis Chenevert, comme cautions—le 21 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Antoine Beaurvais et Pierre Despan, comme cautions—le 17 Décembre 1821, conjointement avec Antoine Beaurvais et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Sotheine Allain et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—et le 3 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Pierre Louis L'Hermite et Pierre Despan, comme cautions, soient levées et annulées.

AVIS—Attendu que Charles Morgan, autrefois Sheriff et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupée, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothèques résultantes de diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal: le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Despan et Louis Chenevert, comme cautions—le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Despan et Louis Chenevert, comme cautions—le 21 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Antoine Beaurvais et Pierre Despan, comme cautions—le 17 Décembre 1821, conjointement avec Antoine Beaurvais et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Sotheine Allain et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—et le 3 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Pierre Louis L'Hermite et Pierre Despan, comme cautions, soient levées et annulées.

MERRAINS A PIPE—16000 merrains à pipe à vendre par A. BORDUZAT & Co. 14 juil et Rue Royale n^o. 108.

SALT—700 Bags salt received by ship Orwell and for sale by GORDON, FORSTALL and CO. 20

BEURRE—En débarquement du bateau à vapeur Jubilee, 37 fréquin beurre du mois de Mai, à vendre par 4 juin S. PAXTON & Co

FORTY-FIVE Pieces Scotch Bagging, Landing from ship Bussell, and for sale by 20 GOTTSCHALK and REIMERS.

COURT OF PROBATES, Thursday, 31st July 1828, I will expose for sale in the faubourg Annunciation, at the corner of Celestie and New Levee streets, at 11 o'clock, a.m. the moveable property of the succession of the late Cha. Bertrand. Conditions as above. By order of the court. July 21 GAB BLACHE.

LAUREL OIL, For sale by FORESTIER & Co. Apothecary and Druggists. New-Orleans, July 19.

PIPE STAVES. 16000 Pipe Staves for sale on application to D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. July 14. 108 Royal street

THE BELL.
PRINTED DAILY, BY F. DEBERRY.
St. Peter Street, between Bourbon & Royal.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1828.

AMMUNITION TICKET.
Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvements.
ADAMS ELECTORS.
JAMES VILLERIE, of St. Bernard,
ANDRE DE BLANC, of Assumption,
C. BUSHNELL, of St. Baton Rouge,
N. DECLOITRE, of St. Martin,
B. MORRIS, of Natchitoches.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN ENGLAND.

According to the Morning Herald—England has already made every necessary preparation for the war that threatens all Europe. It is certain that 30 ships of the line would be ready for sea in 8 or 15 days. If these statements are true the French Government must certainly be acquainted with it; it is nowise astonishing that we should hear mention made of an armament of 25 ships of the line in the ports of France.

The different Courts of Law in France have unanimously decided that Priests may marry without any infraction of the laws—in consequence many Priests have already taken to their bosoms the sweetest of all comforts, a blooming wife.

The Court of Assises at Angiers, has just condemned to death par contumace, a Priest convicted of voluntary homicide on his own child. His accomplice the mother of the child had been condemned to the same punishment some time before.

The Court of Assises at Melun will at its next session, judge the cause of a Priest accused of a crime of the same nature as that of Contrefatto, who, it is remembered was convicted of violating a child only five years old.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:
THE MEMORIAL
Of the Subscribers, Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of the State of Louisiana.

That of all the evils with which the American Merchants, Traders, and other citizens have to contend in their competition with foreign capital, still and enterprise, there is none perhaps of equal magnitude, or fraught with consequences so ruinous and demoralizing, as those which flow from the present pernicious system of selling Goods at Auction—Its paralyzing influence is felt in almost every branch of business, and by every class of the community.

To that portion of the American people who have invested their capital in manufacturing establishments, as well as those who are engaged in a course of fair and regular trade and commerce, the auction system has been pregnant with numerous and fatal consequences.

It has been deemed strange, that a system so partial and unjust in its operations: so calculated to injure the many for the benefit of the few; to nurture the enterprise, and sustain the industry of foreign nations at the expense of the best interests of our own citizens, should so long have been permitted to take root, and spread its baleful influence on the vital interests of so great a portion of the community.

So forcibly has this view of the subject presented itself to the minds of some of our most learned jurists, and enlightened citizens, that they do not hesitate to express their doubts of the legality, and even question the constitutionality of the principle. The federal compact, say they, which bound together a number of separate and independent states, by a community of interests and reciprocity of advantages, never did intend to give to a small portion of the community, an exclusive monopoly of any one mode of business to the manifest injury of a large portion of their fellow-citizens.

Of all the galling and oppressive burthens imposed on their people, by the despotic governments of Europe, there was none perhaps that excited a deeper murmur of complaint, or that produced a more general spirit of resistance, than the odious system of exclusive monopolies, by which the parasites of court favour were enabled to enrich themselves at the expense of the wretchedness and misery of their fellow-subjects. The natural and direct tendency of this governmental patronage, was to create, uphold, and perpetuate, a proud aristocracy; who grew rich in proportion as the rest of the community became impoverished; who were rendered callous and indifferent to the misery which their cupidity had created; and who appeared to act as if utterly regardless of the general distress; while that distress only tended to enhance the profits and emoluments of their iniquitous monopolies.

Amongst the numerous evils of our Auction System, it is none of the least, that it partakes largely of some of the worst features of a mischievous and unjust monopoly. It is directly calculated,

and actually does concentrate in the hands of a few individuals, an immense proportion of the business of our principal cities; it lays the foundation, and affords facilities for the practicing of numerous frauds and impositions on both government and people.

From official and documentary evidence it appears, that of all the foreign merchandize imported into the United States, and which may be estimated at \$5,000,000 of dollars annually; from one-half to three fourths are disposed of by sales at auction; and from the same source it further appears, that of this enormous amount of the products of foreign industry, the greater part is owned by foreign manufacturers, and traders.

It is a singular and rather extraordinary circumstance connected with the auction system, that in its vast and various operations, it is made the instrument of wresting from the American merchant and trader, all those advantages originally intended by our government for the encouragement of her own citizens; and of converting them to the benefit of the merchants and manufacturers of foreign nations. To illustrate this position, it may be observed, that immediately after the organization of the present government of the United States, one of the first objects that engaged the attention of our legislators, was the regulation and establishment of a Tariff.

Bearing in mind that the country was but just emerging from the impoverishing effects of a protracted warfare; that the limited capital of our merchants and traders required from a fostering and paternal government; a liberal credit on the duties imposed on foreign merchandize—they, with a promptitude characteristic of their enlightened views and sound policy, granted a credit of eight, ten, and twelve months, on all importations from Europe, and a still longer credit on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

So long as the streams of trade and commerce continued to flow through the ordinary and regular channels of business, diffusing their healthful and salutary influence among all classes of the community, this liberal policy of the government was attended with very beneficial effects to our citizens, and resulted in but little loss or inconvenience to the finances of the country. But the system pursued of late by alien merchants and traders, of selling nearly the whole amount of their immense importations at auction, has driven from the field of competition a large portion of the American merchants: hence, the advantages of an extended credit on duties, held out by our government for the protection and patronage of her own citizens, is now almost exclusively enjoyed by foreigners; and the liberal credits which were extended as a benefit and blessing to our people, are by the ruinous operations of the auction system, actually converted into a formidable and wide-spreading curse.

From the facilities afforded of effecting speedy sales of all kinds of goods at auction; and the short period in which voyages to and from Europe are of late performed; the most powerful inducements are constantly offered to foreign merchants and manufacturers to pour the whole of their refuse and surplus productions into our market, to the serious injury of the American trader, and the ruin of our manufacturing establishments. The long credit on the duties comes in to their aid; it operates as a bounty; and in the course of a short time it furnishes the foreigner with United States' funds equal to the whole of his capital originally invested.

From this view of the subject, does it not evidently result, that the auction system is attended with incalculable mischiefs to almost every class of American citizens? It remains, then, for our government to interpose its authority; and by the salutary operation of an efficient duty on sales at auction, to protect our citizens against that intolerable evil, which preases upon all the energies and enterprise of the country. Unless this is done, and done speedily, our laws, avowedly passed for the protection of American commerce and manufactures, will as effectually be made subservient to the exclusive interest of foreigners, and the injury of our own citizens, as if those laws were expressly passed for the sole benefit of the former, and the discouragement and ruin of the latter.

Your Memorialists persuade themselves that your Honourable Bodies will interfere to correct the evils resulting from the system, to which they again solicit the attention of the government; a system which, in its more immediate effects, encourages frauds on the revenue, depresses domestic manufactures, facilitates impositions on the public, destroys the mercantile character, and is ruinous to that class of citizens to which your memorialists belong; and the injurious results of which ultimately fall upon the agricultural and labouring part of the population.

They, therefore, respectfully pray your Honourable Bodies to impose a duty of ten per centum on sales by auction, excepting the effects of bankrupts

and of deceased persons, goods sold for the benefit of underwriters, shipping, and real estate.

AUCTION SALES.

BY F. DUTILLET.
Will be sold on Friday, 15th of August next, at 12 o'clock precisely:
A LOT of GROUND, together with all the buildings thereon, situated in Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse No. 140, measuring 26 feet front, by 120 in depth.
CONDITIONS—Payable at 10, 20 and 30 months credit, in approved endorsed notes, with mortgages until final payment.
The costs of deeds of sale and mortgage, to be paid by the purchasers. July 31.

FOR SALE—A negro man, creole of this country, aged about 20 years, warranted of vices and maladies prescribed by law. He is only sold on account of his having abandoned himself, and not being satisfied with his present master—he is a good cook, drayman, &c. For more particular information, apply at this office.
If the said slave is not sold before Thursday the 14th inst. he will be sold at auction at the Exchange-coffee-house on the above mentioned day. aug. 7.

Par J. Le Carpentier.
Will be sold on Saturday, 30th of August, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee-house.
Four Lots of Ground situated in the faubourg Lacour, of this city, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house and out buildings, to wit:
A LOT designated by No. 3, in square No. 11, measuring 60 feet front on an Association-street by 120 feet in depth; founded on one side by the property of Madame Bell, and on the other by that of Mr. J. H. Bogard.
A LOT, No. 2, in square No. 41, measuring 60 feet front on Association street, by 120 ft in depth.
Another LOT, No. 3, in square No. 41, measuring 60 feet front on Basin street, by 150 ft in depth.
Another LOT, No. 4, in square No. 41, measuring 60 feet front on Association street, by 120 ft in depth. [aug 29] Terms: cash.

COCKLE SHELLS FOR SALE.
ONE Hundred Barrels of the above will be sold on the Canal, one square from the Basin. Apply on the premises. aug. 9

NOTICE—Whereas Charles Morgan, formerly Sheriff and Collector of Taxes for the Parish of Pointe Coupée, has applied to me praying that the mortgages resulting from the several bonds, which he subscribed as principal on the 15th day of April, 1819, jointly with Pierre Despan, and Louis Chenevert, as securities—on the 15th day of April, 1819, jointly with Pierre Despan and Louis Chenevert, as securities—on the 20th day of June, 1820, jointly with Arnaud Beaurvais and Pierre Despan, as securities—on the 17th day of December, 1821, jointly with Arnaud Beaurvais and Etienne Simon, as securities—on the 7th day of March, 1822, jointly with Sotheine Allain and Etienne Simon, as securities—and on the 3rd day of February, 1823, jointly with Pierre Louis L'Hermite and Pierre Despan, as securities, be raised and annulled.
These are to give notice to all persons interested, to show cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, within sixty days after the last publication, why the said bonds and mortgages should not be raised and annulled.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the City of New-Orleans, on the 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and in the thirty third year of the Independence of the United States of America.
By the Governor: H. JOHNSON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
P. DERBIGNY, Secretary of State. July 17

NOTICE
WHEREAS STEPHEN VAN WECKLE, Sheriff and collector of taxes for the Parish of Pointe Coupée, has applied to me praying that the mortgages resulting from the several bonds which he subscribed as principal on the 26th day of February, 1823, jointly with Charles Morgan and Sotheine Allain, as securities—on the 27th day of December, 1823, jointly with Charles Morgan and Antoine Beaurvais, as securities—on the 7th day of February, 1825, jointly with Charles Morgan and François V. Boni, as securities—on the 17th day of December, 1825, jointly with Charles Morgan and Antoine Beaurvais, as securities—on the 30th day of February, 1826, jointly with Charles Morgan and Vincent Sainere, as securities—on the 30th day of January, 1827, jointly with Charles Morgan and Augustin Le Blanc as securities—and on the 31st day of December, 1827, jointly with Charles Morgan and Arnaud Beaurvais, as securities, be raised and annulled.
These are to give notice to all persons interested, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within sixty days after the last publication, why the said bonds and mortgages should not be raised and annulled.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State at the City of New-Orleans, on the 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and in the thirty third year of the Independence of the United States of America.
H. JOHNSON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
By the Governor, H. JOHNSON,
P. DERBIGNY, Secretary of State. July 14.

E DEBERGUE, HAS just received by the Packet Ship FRANCES, from New-York, a fine assortment of HATS, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store in St. Peter street, near the Levee. August 6.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, New Orleans, Aug. 2 1828.
THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that a Dividend of the profits for the last six months of four and a half per cent on the capital paid in, has been this day declared and made payable on or after Monday, the 11th inst.
By order of the Board. RICHARD BELF, Cash. aug. 4

BORDEAUX WINE. Excellent Bordeaux Wine, for sale cheap, to close a concern. P. E. SORBE, No. 118, Royal street. June 17.

REGULAR PACKETS TO TAMPAICO.
The fine, first class, sailing schooner CORREO, Captain Tucker, and the schooner Capt. Bannan, will henceforth sail as regular packets between this port and Tampico, and leave each port twice a month. The Hood will sail from hence on the first of August, and from Tampico on the 15th of the same month; and the Corro from hence on the 15th of August, and from Tampico on the 1st September.
Passengers and shippers may depend upon the above arrangements being punctually observed. For freight or passage, apply to Gordon, Puyot and Co. in Tampico, and in New Orleans, to GORDON, FORSTALL & Co. No 22, Toulouse street New Orleans, August 4, 1828.

FOR HAVANA.
THE brig WILLIAM and EMELINE, Thos. Bask, master, is loading for the above named port—for the bulk of 250 barrels of passage, apply on board opposite Conti st. or to JOSE PRATS, St. Ann st. July 30

FOR RIO BRASSO—TEXAS
THE schr MULLIPSE, Charles Goddard, master, will sail on Wednesday August 6th. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite St. Louis street. a 1st

FOR HAVANA.
The French brig SOPHIE, burthen 134 tons, charred A. No. 1, and a very full sailing vessel, is about taking on a cargo for the above port. She will meet with quick dispatch. For freight of three hundred barrels only, or passage, presenting first rate accommodations, apply to D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. 29 Juillet. No. 108, Royal street.

FOR LAUBIRA AND CAMPACHY.
THE fast sailing brig ANNA, Est. d'Orléans, wants three hundred bbls to complete her load; for which or passage, apply on board, or to GOTTSCHALK & REIMERS. July 23

FOR FREIGHT ON CHARTER.
THE fast sailing American brig FREE OCEAN, Capt. Grubb, burthen 295 tons. Apply to GOTTSCHALK & REIMERS. July 24

FOR CHARTER.
THE fast sailing schooner SOPHIE, burthen 134 tons, and now ready to take in a cargo. For the terms apply to D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. Royal street, No. 108. July 22

FOR MALDENVILLE.
The fast running and substantial S. B. ST. JOHN, master, Featherston, will leave the Light House every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. A. M. for the above port, and return to the Light House every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. Their arrangements offers a certain and expeditious mode of conveyance to those travelling in that direction, or parties on pleasure; as they may depend on the strict punctuality of leaving both places at the hours stated. Carriages will always be in readiness for the accommodation of passengers at the Planters and Merchants Hotel, Canal street, and at the National Hotel, Chartre street; and at 109. King, at the Basin, at Malheur Island.

Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans, August 24, 1828.
PRESENT THE Hon. JAMES TROT.
In the matter of Francis Almond vs. Et. Chenevert.
UPON motion of Dominick Segher, Esq., of counsel for the Syndics of Francois Merand's creditors, and upon filing a tableau of distribution of the monies belonging to the said insolvent's estate. It is ordered by the Court that the said Creditors and all others concerned herein do show cause on Saturday the 16th day of August, instant, why the said tableau should not be confirmed and homologated.
I do hereby certify the above.
THO. S. KENNEDY, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
Williams C. Doss, vs. his creditors.—[No. 8004.]
IT is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the petitioners' creditors, take place at the office of William Christy, Notary Public, on Saturday the 16th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against the person and estate of said petitioner are stayed; and it is further ordered that Hilary B. Cenas, Esq. be appointed to represent the interest of the absent creditors, by order of the Hon. Joshua Lewis, Judge of said Court, this 10th day of July, 1828.
JMO. L. LEWIS, Clerk.
Copy.

NOTICE—The Subscriber appointed by the Court of Probates, testamentary executor to the estate of the late P. V. Barber, requests all the creditors of that estate, to present their accounts duly authenticated, to be settled, and those indebted to the said estate are earnestly invited to pay their accounts in the shortest delay, to avoid judicial pursuits. He may be found at any time, in his Law Office, in the house of Mr. N. Chapel, opposite Hewlett's Coffee-house.
July 24. JEAN DUFOUR.

COFFEE—100 prime bags Havana Coffee for sale by G. E. RUSSEL & FARSTOW. July 13

DANIEL GREGORY BORDUZAT, informs his friends and the public, that he has entered into co partnership with his father, M. Anthony Mathew Borduzat of Bordeaux; that he alone will conduct the firm in New-Orleans, and that on and from the first of July, 1828, the signature of the firm in New Orleans, will be D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. Furthermore—He has the honour of communicating to the merchants of this city and in the state of Louisiana, who might have insurances effected in Bordeaux, that he has just received from the syndic of the underwriters of the last mentioned city, of full power of attorney to act in his behalf in all cases of insurances and in cases of partial or general averages on vessels of merchandize. The merchants interested are invited to have their claims certified by the general agent, D. BORDUZAT, otherwise they would not be admitted and the payment thereof refused. June 30.