

**AVIS.**—Avis à la ville de Charles Morgan, autrement nommée, et au porteur de taxes pour la propriété de la Pointe Coupee, s'est adressé à moi, pour demander que les hypothèques résultantes des hypothèques qu'il a souscrites, dénommées le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec George Desplan et Louis Chauvet, comme cautionneur le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec George Desplan et Louis Chauvet, comme cautionneur le 20 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Georges Desplan et Pierre Desplan, comme cautionneur le 17 Decembre 1821, conjointement avec Georges Desplan et Pierre Desplan, comme cautionneur le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Georges Desplan et Etienne Lhermitte, comme cautionneur le 3 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Pierre Lhermitte et Pierre Desplan, comme cautionneur, soient levées et annulées.

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela concerne de l'avoir à déduire par écrit, un bateau de Bérette d'état, dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours qui suivront le dernier jour de la présente publication, les raisons pour lesquelles lesdites obligations et hypothèques ne seraient point levées et annulées.

Demandez ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquième jour de Juillet, mil-huit-cent-vingt-trois [1823] huit, et la cinquante-troisième [anno de] République des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

M. JOHNSON,  
Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.  
Par le Gouvernement,  
P. Desnoye, Secrétaire d'Etat. 16 juil.

**AVIS.**—Attendu qu'il s'est adressé à moi et qu'il m'a déclaré 1° qu'une obligation de quatre mille piastres, émanée le 22 de Février 1827 par Mathieu Tabor et Joseph Robichaud, comme cautionneurs de Louis Talbot, alouette de la paroisse de Lafourche Intérieure—2° que l'émission de quatre mille piastres concrète une dette des dévoués du shérif de la dite paroisse—3° et que l'hypothèque spéciale, pour garantir le paiement desdites sommes par Mathieu Tabor, mise sur une habitation ou partie de la partie de trois arpents de face, plus en moins, au quartier des prud'hommes sur le Bayou Folliard, soient levées et annulées.

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela concerne d'avoir à déduire par écrit, un bateau de Bérette d'état, dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours qui suivront le dernier jour de la présente publication, les raisons pour lesquelles lesdites obligations et hypothèques ne seraient point levées et annulées.

Demandez ma signature et sous le sceau de l'Etat, la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le 24 d'Avril, mil-huit-cent-vingt-huit, et la cinquante-troisième [anno de] République des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

M. JOHNSON,  
Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.  
Par le Gouvernement,  
P. Desnoye, Secrétaire d'Etat. 22 avr.

**AVIS.**—Les souvenirs préviennent le public, qu'ils viennent de construire une société sous la raison de Mathieu & M. P. Leur magasin est sis rue des Chênes, No. 46, entre les rues Bienville et Côte, où ils tiendront constamment un assortiment complet de Chapeaux, Bouillons et Habillemens faits. Ayant pris des arrangements avec les meilleures manufactures de New-York et de Philadelphia, ils auront à leur disposition les meilleures marchandises toujours fraîches, et de les vendre à des prix modérés.

B. MATHIEU.  
E. V. MATHIEU.  
29 aout—6

**BURRÉ.**—100 francs de Bourré, par W. D. JORDAN.  
A LOUER.  
UN appartement près du bureau de l'Algérie. S'adresser à l'imprimeur. 29 aout.

L'établissement connu sous la raison de Mathieu & M. P. Leur magasin est sis rue des Chênes, No. 46, entre les rues Bienville et Côte, où ils tiendront constamment un assortiment complet de Chapeaux, Bouillons et Habillemens faits. Ayant pris des arrangements avec les meilleures manufactures de New-York et de Philadelphia, ils auront à leur disposition les meilleures marchandises toujours fraîches, et de les vendre à des prix modérés.

B. MATHIEU.  
E. V. MATHIEU.  
29 aout—6

Le plus moderne. M. Aimé Couture, coiffeur de Paris, adjoint au même établissement, mettra tout son zèle pour assurer les demandes qui seront faites, soit en coiffures qu'en toute espèce d'ouvrage de cheveux.

EN MAGAZIN.—Perruques, Tampons, Toiles en cheveux en tous genres—Fausse-marie fraîche, telle que crème de coton, de rose, de Ferme, eau de Cologne, de lavande, d'odeur assortie, savon à la rose, double ambré, spiat, poudre à dent, de toutes qualités, brosse à dents, à habot, à tête, peignot de toute espèce, gants &c. — P. L. BOYANT & fils.

**AVIS.**—AVIS est par le présent donné par Louis Daunoy, syndic de la banlieue intérieure, de la ville de la N. Orléans, que le s. jeudi d'Octobre 1828, il procédera à l'adjudication au plus haut montant à l'ordenaunce intitulée "ordonnance concernant les biens et faubourgs non incorporés hors de la ville de la N. Orléans, approuvée le 15 Decembre 1817," les réparations à faire aux levées, situées en face de la rue Montgut, au faubourg Montgut, et en face de la rue Louis, au faubourg Clément. Cette adjudication aura lieu à midi, sur les lieux, au jour ci-dessus indiqué. [22 aout] L. DAUNOY.

**AVIS AU PUBLIC.**—  
A l'avis N°. 93, rue St. Esprit, on trouvera un CHAR FOUETTE à 4 roues, soit en noir ou en blanc, attelé de deux chevaux, ainsi qu'un carrosse pour conduire Mme. les ecclésiastiques au cimetière.—Le loyer pour 5 piastres es-s 13 aout—2m.

**ECOLE DE DANSE.**

Le maître à l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il fera l'ouverture de son Ecole de Danse le 1er Octobre prochain; ses classes auront lieu chaque matin et le soir.

Toutes personnes qui désireront des leçons particulières à domicile, pourront bien le faire prévenir et compter sur ses soins et son exactitude.

18 sept. E. RERTUS.

**TO LET.**—From the 1st of October 1828; the fine two story Brick Store, now occupied by Messrs. Lincoln & Green, Royal Street, near to St. Charles.

Apply to D. Seghers.

## THE BEE.

Published daily, at P. Desnoye,  
St. Peter-street, between Bourbon & Royal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1828.

**English Tariff.**—The effect of the English Tariff on most of the productions of this country, I hope, we believe, generally understood, and its operation upon some of our leading staples will probably excite some surprise. With the exception of cotton, scarcely a single article escapes duty in England, the most amounting to an entire prohibition. Even slaves have not escaped the vigilance of the British Tariffites. The duty, in England, on Red Oak Hides-Staves is 20/- sterling per thousand, whereas they cost in N. Carolina about 10/- to 15 dollars per thousand. Here is an English protective duty of ten times the original cost of an article, which if subject only to a reasonable duty would give employment to a large amount of tonnage. However injurious our Tariff may be to British interests—it is evidently so to our own—we do not think they have any cause of complaint.—[N. Y. Gaz.

"Pillage of Money"—Mr. Huskisson stated, in the House of Commons, that in London there were perfect plottings of money, such as had never been known. Many of our readers, will agree, with astonishment, at this news! It is satisfactory to know, however, that a rebellion has taken place in this country, and that the banks in cities and in the country are now engaged to discount all the good business paper that is offered. It is not improbable that money will become more plentiful, and possibly at a lower rate of interest. merchants are too apt to borrow it, and then kept stored up for investments. They offend their business injuriously, and when the loans are to be recalled, scarcity, distress, and bankruptcy overtake them. Let no one extend his business beyond his means, or try to amass a fortune as a general wins a battle, by a single blow. Moderate gains ensure more happiness and safety than a rapid accumulation of property; and money, thus acquired, is generally more wisely expended.

N. Y. Mar. Com.  
From the London Weekly Times.  
**The Catholic Question.**—We have heard from an authority that has never yet misled us, some hints as to the probable course that is to be taken with that question; and, as they have not yet appeared, in any print that we have seen, we may well give the substance of them.

1. There never will be another formal debate on the Catholic Question in either House of Parliament.—2. The Duke of Wellington will before long open a communication with the Pope, for the mutual adjustment and reconciliation. The Pope is more anxious for such an adjustment as shall satisfy all parties.

3. Stipends will be allowed to the priests. 4. The matter will be arranged without any very great difficulty or loss of time. 6. The Duke will apply to Parliament for a Bill of Indemnity, and give it the master of course.

In one of our late South American papers (says the Boston Chronicle) we find the following article.—"After the French state, and the troops in Chuquibambas, invaded on the morning of the 18th of April. Such (the President) suspended, to quell them, was severely wounded and made prisoner. On the 22d the Governor of Potosi, at the head of some troops, attacked them, succeeded in driving them out of the town, and rescued those, about 80 persons, who were killed on both sides. The volunteers retired to a place called Lagunas; a great many persons had joined them."

A law has been recently passed by the British Parliament by which no vessel is permitted to carry passengers from any port of the United Kingdom to any of the British North American possessions, with more persons on board than three for every four tons of the ship's burthen, crew included; two children under 17, three under 7, or one under 12 months, with the mother, to be considered as one person. Vessels are required to be five feet and a half between deck, or if of one deck only to have a platform beneath the deck with at least five feet and a half between. They are further required to have wholesome provisions, 50 gallons of pure water, and 50 pounds of bread or bread stuff for each passenger. Other regulations, with penalties, are contained in the law for the safety and health of the passengers.

From New Brunswick.—Our latest files from this Province contain but little to extract.

Much is said concerning the grants which by almost every

come out in such numbers. In 1827, there arrived in 56 vessels 3080, averaging 120 in each vessel. The present season, there have arrived, 1821, in 16 vessels, averaging 120 to each vessel.

A great portion of these are represented as in a very poor, and wretched condition.

Such, however, it is said, is the case to the United States, which they

denominate the Land of Promises.

Rather a novel case has recently occurred at St. Johns, and excited no little astonishment among the citizens. A dispute arose between the Corporation and certain individuals about the land on one of the streets; and on the refusal of the Corporation to grant a sufficient lot whereon to erect a building, some spirited persons forthwith put up a house on either side of the street, in front of the lots, and opposed site to each other, which completely blocked up the street! The affair is to be a subject of judicial investigation.

Charleston Mercury.

## THE GREEK FIRE SHIPS.

From Doctor Hay's Works.

A squadron of thirty small vessels had been thus fitted out in 1821, from the three islands Hydra, Spetsa, and Ispara, under the command of Tombazis, cruising towards the Dardanelles.

On the 5th of June, they discovered a Turkish fleet, consisting of one 74, one 50 gun ship, three frigates, three corvettes, and two brigs, coming from Constantinople, and directing their course for Scio. On discovering the Greeks the Turks ran for Sigri in Mytilene; but though they were to windward, and the port under their lee, the 50 gun ship was cut off, and ran for Egripo. She was pursued by the Greeks, and by bad management got on shore; she then lay at their mercy; but she was like a wounded beast, whose teeth and claws make him still formidable to the hunter. The light brig, with their small cannon, could not approach her with impunity; and as for boarding, the wretches have ascertained that the sailors impatiently demanded it, they never thought of it, or only with fear and trembling, convinced as they were, that the Turks, in their desperation, would blow themselves up.

In their dilemma, Captain Athanase, a Hydriot, proposed a fire ship; and after spending the day in trials, in which one vessel was burnt ineffectually; a second was attached to the enemy; the torch was applied, and in an instant, hull, rigging, and masts were in one sheet of fire, and the crew of five hundred and fifty souls all perished in the flames, except about twenty. This was the first of the brutes, or fire ships, by the Greeks; and as all the victories and naval battles which they have gained, have been by means of them, a few lines may be devoted to explain the way in which they are prepared and used.

An old vessel, but one which will not well, is selected: every thing valuable is taken out of her; her inside is daubed with a composition of pitch and asphaltum, and filled with suze or light combustibles; several new batches are cut along the deck on each side, under each is placed a small cast of powder; the rigging is well dressed with tar, and the ends of the yards armed with hooks, that they may catch and entangle in the enemy's rigging. When every thing is ready, a train of powder is laid from the combustibles, communicating with each sack of powder, and leading to the stern of the brute; then with all sail set, she is run directly for an enemy's ship; the sailors (generally 20 in number) crouch behind the bulwarks, to hide themselves from the shot; and at the moment she strikes against the ship meant to be burned, every man leaps into the boat, which is kept ready, dragging astern; the captain fires the train, and follows them, and leaving the brute, of which every spar, rope and sail, is in an instant in one broad blaze, to grasp in its very embrace the enemy's vessel, they pull rapidly away, with from twenty to thirty oars, and try to gain the vessel appointed to pick them up.

BOSTON, September 6.—  
A case of an attempt at suicide occurred in this city yesterday morning, which illustrates the great uncertainty of all human calculations, and the versatility of the human mind. A man who had determined, that he would not undergo the whips and stings of torture, and relieved himself fatigued with bearing floggings, undertook to make his quietus, not with a bare bodkin, but with a penknife. Not happening to make the incision deep enough, and perhaps also, by a sort of prudential instinct, avoiding the jugular, he succeeded only in producing an ugly gash, which though it alarmed his friends at first, was quickly sewed up by the doctor, to the great relief of the penitent plotter of self-murder. He asserts "that he had no idea that it would smart so," or he should have let fortune do his work, for he had adopted a remedy so exceeding simple, he is likely to do well now, that is to say, as relates to bodily integrity, and this to be hoped that he will be able to thank the doctor and his assistants for his trouble, and even

a woman, near Ballinasmallard, in this county, not forty years of age, and not twenty married, was put to bed last week of last a giddy child.

—[Continued in Reporter.]

Arrived.

Steam tourist steamer, Herriman, from S. W. Pass, which she left half past 8 o'clock on Thursday evening; there was nothing in sight at the S. E. Pass.

The brig Lion, Welch, for Havre, rode out the storm in company at the S. E. Pass with three steam launch and the brig Ann-Maria, Joseph Desnoye, from Boston, at the S. W. Pass—both vessels went to anchor Thursday morning.

Departed.

The towboat Hercules, with Spanish brig Trejo Amigo, Preve, and Spanish ship Tres Amigos, Grana, both for Havre.

Steam tourist Purpose, Wood, from the S. W. Pass and Bal. 100-ton, going to a ship De Witte Barker, from Tahiti, and Mauritius, from Campobay.

Entered.

Brig Sally Barker, Mantibull, from Tahiti with 100 tons logwood to Wm. Scott and on.

Brig Louisiana, Martignac, from Camperby with 964 quintals logwood 118 hives to 8 per cullo, 2 pigs to F. W. Schaefer & Co., 3 boxes tobacco 12 pds 8 lbs sugar to Minton, 12 quintals old copper to the master.—5 passengers.

FOR VERA-CRUZ

The fine fast sailing armed Brig VERA-CRUZ, Capt. K. Zo, will sail positively on Friday next. For freight or passage apply to us.

VERA-CRUZ  
Capt. K. Zo.

Oct. 4.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers inform the public, that they have formed a partnership under the name of Mathieu & Pinto; their Store is situated at

No. 46, levee street, between Bleenville and Constance streets, where will constantly be kept a general assortment of

HATS, SHOES, and Ready Made CLOTHING.

Having made arrangements with the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New-York, they will at all times have on hand, fresh goods on the most moderate terms.

B. BING.  
P. V. MATHEU.

NOTICE.—  
AT THE STABLE N°. 93, ST. LOUIS ST.

CAN BE HAD, A FOUR-WHEELED

FUMBARA CARRIAGE, dressed in black

or white, drawn by two horses,

also a carriage for pleasure of the Priests

—the whole for five dollars.

The business mentioned is English, and the property is sold free from debts and mortgages.

NOTICE.

WERRAS application has been made to

the Legislature praying that an bond of five thousand dollars be subscribed on the 1st day of February, 1827, by Hudson Tabor and Joseph Robichaud, as security of Louis Talbot, Sheriff of the Parish of L'Assomption, Interior; and also that the bond of four Thousand dollars entered into by

Hudson Tabor on the 6th day of June, 1827,

for the faithful performance of the duties of

sheriff of said Parish, and the special mortgage to ensure the payment of said sum, executed by

said Hudson Tabor, and affecting a tract of

land or plantation of three arpents front, not

or less by forty in depth, situated in said Parish

on the left bank of the Bayou Lafourche, be raised and annulled.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned

to file by writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days from the last publication hereof, the reasons why they have, why the said bonds and mortgages should not be raised and annulled.

Given under my hand and the Seal