

## VENTES à L'ENCAN.

BELLE PROPRIETE A VENDRE.

(Pour liquider un partage.)

Par Isaac L. M'Coy.

Il sera vendu le 21 Aout courant, à midi, à la bourse Hewlett.

**UNE BELLE PROPRIETE** située à l'angle des rues Philippa et de la Commune, mesurant 53 pieds de face à la rue de la Commune, et 60 pieds 2 pouces à la ligne limitrophe est de 67 pieds 2 pouces vers la profondeur, et du côté de la Commune par une propriété dont la ligne limitrophe est de 86 pieds 11 pouces de profondeur jusqu'à la réunion de la susdite ligne; (la tout mesure française.)

Il existe sur ledit lot de Terre une belle propriété presque neuve avec toutes ses dépendances, telle qu'une cuisine en bois, composée de trois pièces dont deux à feu, des latrines, un puits &c. La maison principale est très élevée, briquée entre poteaux, couverte en bardeaux, ayant une lucarne; ladite propriété est composée de quatre appartements, galerie, office, chambre haute, cave, le tout entouré sur le briquetage d'un entourage en planches à clair; les quatre appartements sont tous vitrés et à feu, dont trois à cheminée sont élégamment boisées, et tous quatre ainsi que la chambre haute, ont plinthe et ameublement.

Les barrières sont toutes bonnes ayant une autre grande donnée sur celle de la Commune.

Les conditions sont: —Mortier comptant, et la balance à 6, 12 et 18 mois de termes, en billets autorisés, par coupons et à satisfaction.

Les actes de vente seront passés chez Félix de Armas, not. pub. aux frais de l'acquéreur.

8 aout—6

PAR F. ALPUENTE.

Il sera vendu à la bourse de Hewlett, Vendredi le 14 d'Aout courant, à midi.

La golette ESCAMBIA, de cinquante-trois pieds de long, sur vingt de large, et quatre pieds 10 pouces de profondeur, du port de quarante trois tonneaux, avec tous ses agrès, apparaux, ancre &c. et un canon neuf; la golette a été construite depuis 10 ans.

Elle est maintenant mouillée en face du canal Marigny.

Ceux qui désiraient traiter à l'amiable pourront s'adresser au soussigné, propriétaire.

8 aout—3



PRINTED BY F. DELAUP.  
St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.

NEW-ORLEANS:  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1829.

### HENRY CLAY.

We learn privately from Kentucky, that Mr. Clay will in all probability, be formally announced as a candidate for the Presidency, at the next session of the Kentucky Legislature. The country is rapidly ripening to receive such an event with wide spread and lively satisfaction. In Western Virginia, we believe it may confidently be said at this moment, that he stands without a rival in the affections of the people. He acknowledged chief of the late great party that supported Mr. Adams and almost divided the nation: possessing then numerous partisans in the Jackson ranks who were ready to support him, but would not support Mr. Adams; the ranks of the Jackson party split into factions, or mouldering away under the suicidal policy of their chief; Mr. Clay has not only a better chance than any other for the Presidency, but a chance approaching to certainty.—*Constitutional Whig.*

This bloody sentence was effectually executed upon 1253 Spaniards and Indians, prisoners of war, merchants, and others, who had never taken arms against the dictator, and who were established at Caracas and Laguaira. Of these, 823 were shot at Caracas, and 430 at Laguaira. These executions lasted the three appointed days without any other trial or judgment. The dictator would hear no representation, no intreaty. Nothing could save them. Amongst the victims, were men unable to walk by reason of infirmity, or age, many of them being 80 years old, and upwards. They were put into an armchair, strongly tied, drawn to the place of execution, and shot!—[Page 60]

Scarcely had we arrived at the island of San Beata, when the whole squadron was detained by a woman; it was no other than Miss Pepa M., (the Spanish name of Josephine,) the dear mistress of general Bolivar. She alone, by her secret virtues, had the power to detain the whole squadron and about a thousand men, during more than 48 hours, at anchor!

The following particulars will explain his curious and notorious tact. General Bolivar is, like all his countrymen, the Caraguins, greatly attached to the fair sex, and has usually with him, one, two, and more mistresses in his retinue, besides those whom he takes a fancy to in passing from one place to another. These amours last ordinarily 24 hours or a week; but Miss Pepa made a rare exception to the general's customary habits.

He had known her since 1810, during his dictatorship, at which time she had much influence over him, as I have already mentioned. When Bolivar arrived from Aux Cayes at Port au Prince, he found, unexpectedly, the two sisters Heléna and Isabella Soublette, which our readers know already; and in Aux Cayes he met mistress Valders and her two daughters, where Bolivar regularly passed the greatest part of his time.—[Page 140.]

Stories.—We take the liberty to caution people, residing at a distance, against giving credit to more than one tenth part of the reports in circulation relative to the situation of the Manufacturers and others in this village and vicinity. But three factories have stopped in this place, and we are authorized to state that they will all be in operation again in a few days.—We do not believe that the creditors of either of the Manufactures who have assigned their property, will suffer much if any loss, further than a delay of payment for a few months. On this point we speak advisedly.—*Pawtucket pa.*

Of Bolivar, in an especial manner, Doudouy, appears extremely jealous. For the honour of human nature, as well as for the credit of that sacred cause in which our Southern brethren have engaged, we cannot but hope that our author has thrown too many dark tints into his portrait of the Liberator—whom he represents as a libertine, a coward, and a despot—full of duplicity, hypocrisy and cruelty.—Nor do we feel entirely willing to forego our dreams of the ultimate independence and happiness of South America, notwithstanding the facts and conclusions which the author arrays before us, and which, we must confess, are so well calculated to shake our faith. The obstacles to the establishment of civil freedom and domestic prosperity among the nations of the South, as delineated by this writer, are indeed formidable; but we should hope not utterly insurmountable. The seeds of liberty, when once sown, cannot be totally annihilated, though their growth may be retarded for a season by the influence of personal ambition, and by the prevalence of popular ignorance.

Par ordre de la Cour, 1er aout. M. BLACHE, reg. des test.

Les actes de vente seront passés par devant M. l'heureux Seghers, notaire public, aux frais des acquéreurs.

F. CASTELNAU. Exécuteur Testamentaire.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Mr. A. M. Borduzat of Bordeaux and D. G. Borduzat of this city, under the firm of D. G. Borduzat & Co. is dissolved from the 1st August.

A LOUER. Une Maison de campagne agréablement située à environ trois quart de lieu au-dessous de la ville et du même bord. S'adressez au bureau de cette feuille.

PERDU. La éte perdu dans la journée de Dimanche dernier, trois bagues, dont une à diamant, une autre à cheveux et la troisième avec une coquille. Une récompense de dix piastres sera donnée à celui qui rapportera les objets susdits sur Bourbon, chez Mine. Lacouture, ou les laissera au bureau de l'Abbeille.

4 aout. GILLIY, Jr.

of 19, in the city of Madrid. In 1809 he returned to Caracas; shortly after which, his wife died, leaving no offspring. He commenced his military career, as a patriot, in 1812 or 13. The numerous anecdotes related by Ducoudray, tending to illustrate various traits in the character of Bolivar, place him in a light by no means enviable. Among are the following.

The dictator Bolivar, having been informed that the Spanish chieftains, particularly Boves and Morales, had committed great cruelties wherever they passed, and had put to death prisoners, peaceable inhabitants, nay even women and children, and all who appeared to them not attached to their cause, ordered the arrest of the Spaniards and Isleños settled at Caracas and Laguaira, and published the 8th of February 1814, a manifesto, in which he announced their arrest and his intention to put all these individuals, together with the Spanish prisoners of war, to death as a retaliation for the victims who had fallen by the cruelty of the Spaniards. He announced the execution of this sentence to heat Caracas and Laguaira, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of February.

This bloody sentence was effectually executed upon 1253 Spaniards and Indians, prisoners of war, merchants, and others, who had never taken arms against the dictator, and who were established at Caracas and Laguaira. Of these, 823 were shot at Caracas, and 430 at Laguaira. These executions lasted the three appointed days without any other trial or judgment. The dictator would hear no representation, no intreaty. Nothing could save them.

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In the mean time, however, a worthy man, named Samuel Fullen, who keeps a house of entertainments within a few miles of Indianapolis, had found the bank bills in question in a bed, which had been occupied by our traveller and a gentleman in company with him.—But they had been gone some time before the discovery was made, and he was wholly ignorant of their names. Having an indistinct recollection, however, that they had informed that they were citizens of Ohio, and resided not far from Columbus; and being desirous that the money, which he believed must have belonged to one of the other of them, should be promptly restored to its owner, he give notice of the discovery in the Indianapolis Gazette, from which it was agreeably to his request, copied into the State Journal of the 7th ult. where it caught the eye of the traveller almost at the same moment that his loss had come to his knowledge.

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