

AVIS.—Attendu que Charles Morgan, autrefois Bâtarde, et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupee, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothétiques résultantes des diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal, le 10 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Despan et Louis Chenevert, comme caution—le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Despan et Louis Chenevert, comme caution—le 2 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Auguste Beauvais et Pierre Despan, comme caution—le 17 Decembre 1821, conjointement avec Auguste Beauvais et Etienne Simon, domine caution—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Baptiste Allain et Etienne Simon, comme caution—et le 3 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Philippe Louis L'Hermite et Pierre Despan, comme caution, soient levées et annulées.

Avisez par le présent, dans le cas où cela concerne d'autres adéquats par écrit au bout de deux mois, dans les quatre-vingt jours qui suivront le dernier jour de la présente publication, les raisons pour lesquelles ledites obligations et hypothèques ne seraient point levées et annulées.

Demandé une signature et scellé à l'Etat, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquième jour d'août, mil-huit-cent-vingt-trois (83) huit, et, enwomme, à la demande d'indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.
P. Despan, Secrétaire d'Etat. 16 juil.

AVIS.—Attendu que Stephen Van Wickle, autrefois Bâtarde et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupee, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothétiques résultantes des diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal, le 20 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Southam Allain, ses caution—le 27 de Décembre 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Auguste Beauvais, ses caution—le 28 Février 1824, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Yves Beauvais, ses caution—le 30 Janvier 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Auguste Beauvais, ses caution—le 31 de Décembre 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Auguste Beauvais, ses caution, soient levées et annulées.

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Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.
P. Despan, Secrétaire d'Etat. 14 juil.

CHAPEAUX DE CASTOR. DU CANAL N° 18.

NICHOIS & KEELEY vendent de la fourrure par la nature France, venant de New-York, un assortiment de chapeaux de Castor à la mode pour hommes, de la première qualité, qu'ils offrent à vendre à des prix modérés. 12 aout.

AVIS.—Les vassigues viennent le public, qu'ils viennent de contracter une société sous la raison de Mathieu & Pista. Leur magasin est situé rue de la Lévee, No. 46, entre les rues Bienville et Conti, où ils tiendront constamment un assortiment complet de chapeaux, gants et habillemens sois. Ayez pris des arrangements avec les meilleurs manufacturiers de New-York, de Philadelphie, ils seront à même débouler les marchandises fraîches, et de les vendre à des prix modérés.

E. V. MATHIEU. 22 aout—6.

BOUTIQUE—100 fringues de Beurre, par 15 sept. W. M. De SOLLY.

DANDE D'EMPLOI.—Un jeune homme résident dans ce pays depuis 14 ans, partant avec facilité le Français & l'Anglais, désire trouver un emploi comme commis, dans un magasin de quincaillerie & d'habillemens, attendu qu'il en tient un ancienneté pour son compte en cette ville. Il fait partie de famille, et indument, il accepterait, à défaut d'un emplois de ce genre, tout autre qu'il seit offert, en échange de sa compagnie, et se contenterait d'un salaire modeste. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser au No. 83, à l'épicerie détruite Jefferson et Lydia, ou bien chez M. Mauve, négociant, ou M. Souza Juc, rue Royale. 18 sept.

A LOUER.
Un appartement près du bureau de l'Abeille. S'adresser à l'imprimerie. 20 sept.

E: DEBERGUE.
Prévoient un pratique et le public, en général, qu'il vient de se procurer par le paquebot Devitt Clinton, un assortiment de LAPEUX superbis provenant de l'usine manufacture de Wyers & Kruken. 10 sept.

L'Habilleur de la reine, une robe de la reine, Valence Pista, & Co. est constituée dans le magasin local. P. L. ROMAIN, élève et successeur de M. Valentini, offre ses services aux dames pour toutes sortes de robes dans le genre.

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

EN MAGASIN—Perruques, Toupetts, Tours en cheveux en tous genres—Parfumerie fraîche, telle que crème de concombre, de rose, de Perse, eau de Cologne, de Lavande, d'odor assortis, savon à la rose, amande amère, opiat, posidore à ventre, de toutes qualités, brossettes à dent, à bout, à tête, poignes de toute espèce, gants &c.; 26 sept. P. L. ROMAIN & père.

THE BEE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY F. DILLIET,
St. Peter-Street, between Bienville and Chartres.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1828.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

ADMIRATION TICKET.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00.

JAMES VILLEBRE, of St. Bernard.

ANDRE J. E. DIAJAC, of Assumption.

C. BUSHNELL, of New Baton Rouge.

N. DEQUETTE, of St. Martin.

B. MORRIS, of Natchitoches.

From the Boston Gazette of the 27th Aug.

The French company commenced their performances on Monday evening. The boxes, especially the lower row, were well filled; but the pit, owing to the extravagant price of admission to that part of the house, contained comparatively but few persons. The performances were frequently interrupted during the evening, individuals in the third row and gallery, who insulted the singing and other who annoyed the actors, as well as the more respectable part of the audience. At what hour in the evening, as we understand, a disgraceful scene occurred in the third row, in which forty fifteen to twenty persons were at one time engaged—“Murder” was several times cried, and such was the rush from the pit and boxes, that the thighs were soon became bruised.

A second dramatic battle was carried on for twenty-five or thirty minutes, and the claret flowed in copious streams from the nasal organs of some of our young and promising citizens. An Irish gentleman, stranger to the city, is said to have displayed uncommon skill in the art of Tonic Cellist, and annoyed the singer and players of several instruments. Another evening, a sort of “pig-pen” god half-giant, half-harlequin, was introduced to the stage, who, with his abundance of wealth at each man’s door, the very name of property is a thing unknown. The ambition of renewing the prosperity and glory of Egypt, was the most laudable feature in the character of Bonaparte; and it would be a truly wise and sound policy in any European Prince, be he Russian, French, or English, to attach this most fertile and promising country to the European family by means of civilization, and to emancipate it from the brutalizing bondage of centuries of barbarism and misrule.

The Russian government was making a considerable increase to their armament in the Mediterranean. Three frigates and three frigates, sailed from Cronstadt on the 27th of June; 3 more sail of the line and two frigates, were to sail in the course of July.

An article under the head of Bucharest June 21, states that the brave Turkish garrison of Brailow was to proceed to Silistria, which a Russian corps, commanded by Gen. Roth, and consisting of 20,000 men, was marching to invest, according to the last official report from the Russian head quarters.

Admiral De Rigny arrived at Corfu on the 13th of June, when the lord high commissioner, Comte Guilleminot, and Major Gen. Woolford, had a long conference with him, but its objects and results were unknown. He was to await the arrival of Mr. Canning and M. de Ribeauville.

Judgments.—The grant passed, by so large a majority, for the erection of military works in the Canadas, will, we are persuaded, give satisfaction to all who think boundly on the importance of those colonies, and who can estimate the claims which they have to our protection. That the United States are ambitious, is saying no more than may be affirmed, in different degrees, of all countries, which have any vigor of public spirit, any enterprise of feeling. Forms of government make little difference between them in this respect. It is among the silly common places of the radicals that “war is the sport of kings,” the most warlike states have, in almost all ages, been republican; and the war which the Americans last waged with us is sufficiently in proof that republics do not always engage in hostilities on better principles, or with less corrupt motives, than monarchies. It is much to be questioned whether the territorial aggrandizement of the U. States, within the last dozen years, would bear the scrutiny of a very rigid honor or honesty; but at all events, they show that the pretence of “rounding a territory,” and the availing themselves of the plea of “natural boundaries,” are quite of as much weight with them as they were formerly with Bonaparte, and other royal and meurers.—That the Canadians are to whom objects of ambition, is notorious enough.

It is only, however, by conquest that they can ever hope to succeed there. The population is generally, and even enthusiastically attached to the Brit-

[From the Boston Patriot.]

Some administration was probably sent an account of a dinner in Dexter, No. 10 of the Statesman office, which was published on the 2d Aug. Twelve hundred persons celebrated the 4th of July, said the account, 1,000 were for Adams, and all the rest for Jackson. The Northern Journal says there are not more than six hundred Jacksonites in the whole county. Postscript and that no celebration took place in Dexter on the 4th July, except a turning out of a company of boys with wooden guns.

The New England Society have discovered that two or three slight cases of infringement of their rules have been made in some of their first sales, by buying in goods. Any owner or agent who may be found attempting the same again will never be permitted again to offer goods at the Society’s sale.—Boston Da-

ily. Another French frigate has been launched at Cherbourg, called La Belle Gabrielle.

FOREIGN ELECTIONS.

In looking, however, to the probable events of the Russian conquest, we cannot conclude these observations without one remark. We sincerely wish to see Egypt, the great and most important member of the Ottoman Power, not only completely emancipated from the Turkish yoke. For that it nearly is already, but rescued from the oppressive, though able grasp, of its present ruler, a man undoubtedly fitted to civilise and bring it into the pale of the European community, if his sanguinary disposition, and base love of gain, did not deform and almost brutalise his character.

Egypt, as well as all the East, only wants a MAN; and he must be rather a legislator than a conqueror; for that country has been an object conquered, and devastated, that holds conquerors in detestation, and compares them to the plague. But a Sovereign who could break to pieces the overwhelming yoke of the Ottomans, emancipate these rapacious plunderers altogether, would be the proudest suited for an unhappy nation, in which, with another abundance of wealth at each man’s door, the very name of property is a thing unknown. The ambition of renewing the prosperity and glory of Egypt, was the most laudable feature in the character of Bonaparte; and it would be a truly wise and sound policy in any European Prince, be he Russian, French, or English, to attach this most fertile and promising country to the European family by means of civilization, and to emancipate it from the brutalizing bondage of centuries of barbarism and misrule.

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It is only, however, by conquest that they can ever hope to succeed there. The population is generally, and even enthusiastically attached to the Brit-

ish crown, and as such inimical to the Americans. This is especially the case in the Lower Province, and whatever difference exists in the Upper Province, it has arisen from the influx of settlers from the states. These, however, will gradually form local attachments, and, provided, the Canadians are well and wisely governed, will improve in their feeling as British subjects.

A people thus circumstanced, had we a smaller interest in those colonies than we have, merit full protection against sudden invasion; and provided the fortifications projected be under the direction, and no job is made of them, a case which ought to be particularly guarded against, they will render our fellow subjects there, in conjunction with their own master, impervious to any invasion of the Americans. The speech of Mr. Huiskiss on this subject, was full of sound and enlightened views.—*Ideas Courier.*

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