

A VENDRE—Dans le terrain à Pécougnère des rues St. Louis et du Bassin, six très-jolis orangers, des citronniers, citronniers et mandorles, plants de vigne, muscats blancs, seize bûches de charbon de bois, seize bûches de charbon de terre, tout ce qui voudrait en faire l'acquisition de tout ou partie, peuvent profiter de la sève d'automne ou du printemps prochain. S'adresser au propriétaire. 5 juillet—3

Le sous-sol offre à vendre tout le fonds de son établissement au bas du Bayou, connu sous le nom de "Hôtel Pont Chartrain," consistant en meubles, buvette, batterie de cuisine, seines, pirogues, ferrure, enfil toute l'installation telle qu'elle est. Pour louer de la maison s'adresser à M. Bernard Génois, et pour le fonds au 7 juillet—6 J. B. COQUET.

ROULE DE LAURIER. A vendre par FORESTIER & Co. pharmaciens. 19 juillet.

COUR des Prouves—Vente par le régisseur des testaments—Jeudi 7 Aout 1823, j'esposai en vente au café de la Nive Bourne, à midi, pour le compte de la succession de feu Frédéric Zerbun, les esclaves suivants, savoir: Hannah, âgée de 40 ans, crôle, un peu cordonnier. Conditions—Six et neuf mois de crédit, en billets endossés à satisfaction, avec hypothèque spéciale juisu'au parfait paiement.—Par ordre de la Cour CHS. BLACHE, Dep. reg. des testaments. 17 juillet.

COUR des Prouves—Jeudi 7 Aout prochain, j'esposai en vente, au café de la Nive Bourne, à midi pour le compte de la succession de feu la de Dwyer, 18 ans des services de l'esclave Oba, âgé d'environ 20 ans. Conditions, tant et l'habileté s'obligeant d'affranchir à ses frais, le dit nègre quand il aura atteint l'âge de 30 ans. Par ordre de la Cour, CHS. BLACHE, Dep. reg. 17 juillet.

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 résultant de diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal, le 20 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Sothène Allain, ses cautions—le 27 de Décembre 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Arnaud Beauvais, ses cautions—le 7 Février 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et François V. Boni, ses cautions—le 17 Décembre 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Arnaud Beauvais, ses cautions—le 26 Février 1826, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Vincent Sainere, ses cautions—le 30 Janvier 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Augustin Leblanc, ses cautions—et le 31 de Décembre 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Arnaud Beauvais, 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 résultant 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 20 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Pierre Despan, comme cautions—le 17 Décembre 1821, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Sothène 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.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquième jour de Juillet, mil-huit-cent-vingt-trois, et la cinquante-troisième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. H. JOHNSON, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane. Par le Gouverneur, P. DERRIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 14 juillet.

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 résultant 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 20 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Pierre Despan, comme cautions—le 17 Décembre 1821, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Sothène 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.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquième jour de Juillet, mil-huit-cent-vingt-trois, et la cinquante-troisième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. H. JOHNSON, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane. Par le Gouverneur, P. DERRIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 16 juillet.

MERRAINS A PIPE—16000 merains à pipe à vendre par A. BORDUZAT & Co. 14 juillet et. Rue Royale n. 108.

SALT—700 Bags salt received by ship Orwell and for sale by GORDON, FORSTALL and CO. 50

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

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

COURT OF PROBATES, Thursday, 3rd July, 1823, I will expose for sale in the Parish of Iberville, at the corner of Celestis and New Levee streets, at 11 o'clock, a. m. the movable property of the succession of the late Ch. Bertrand. Conditions cash. By order of the court. CHS. BLACHE, 21

FOR MADISONVILLE. The fast running and substantial S. B. ST. JOHN, cap. 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. This arrangement 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 on leaving both places at the hours stated. Carriages will always be ready for the accommodation of passengers at the Planters and Merchants Hotel, Canal street, and at the National Hotel, Chartres street, and at Mr. Hunt's, at the Light House, at half past 5 a. m. July 24.

THE BELL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY Y. DESAUVRE. St. Peter Street, between Bourbon & Royal. FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1823.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET. Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvements. SPEAKERS ELECTORS. JAMES VILLERE, of St. Bernard. ANDRE LE BLANC, of Assumption. C. BUBINELLE, of East Baton Rouge. N. DELOUET, of St. Martin. B. MORIS, of Natchitoches.

From Niles' Register. The Georgia Journal says: "A writer in the Charleston Courier asserts, that application had been made to the governor of South Carolina to convene the legislature of that state; and it is pretty plainly intimated, that the purpose of the meeting is to take measures preparatory to a secession of the state from the union, in consequence of the passage of the tariff bill."

"A Native" in the Charleston Courier, resisting these proceedings, observes: "I will appeal to the veracity of hundreds who have heard it, whether even now it is not familiarly said in our streets, 'fear nothing foreign nations will protect us. We have a commerce and products to tempt them, and they have men and ships to defend us. Congress can do nothing but blockade us, and that may soon be obviated.'" But the Georgia Statesman, in commenting upon the proposition to call a congress, &c. says: "The 8th section of the first article of the constitution of the U. S., says, 'the congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, &c.'"

"The same section of the same article, likewise empowers that body, 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, &c.' "And, in the last section of the same article, it is specifically and emphatically declared, that 'no state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and that 'no state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any engagement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power.' &c."

"With these provisions of the great charter of our rights staring them in the face, how dare the editors of the South now audaciously exclaim, that the south, in order to divert them, (the congress of the U. S.), from their nefarious projects, has exhausted every CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS consistent with an association with them in regard to commercial intercourse, or OTHERWISE!"

What constitutional means have they exercised, in opposition to this 'nefarious measure'? If they dignify personal abuse and mobocratic violence with the epithet of constitutional means, I will willingly concede them all the patriotism for which they so boisterously contend. If they call it constitutional to vest in the minority the ruling power—if they call it constitutional to oppose an act of congress which has been duly canvassed in all its ramifications, which, after long and profound deliberation, has passed the ordeal of both houses, and received the assent of the chief magistrate of the union, then, indeed, some credit may be due them for a disorganizing candor; but their reward will assuredly be, the execrations of an insulted community."

"We shall here close our extracts for the present. They are sufficient to shew to the people, favorable to the American system, what they have to expect, if such politicians obtain power."

From the Philad. National Gazette. "We are indebted to a friend for a file of the Caracas paper—Gaceta del Gobierno, down to the 24th May inclusive. It contains various decrees of the political and military chiefs of Venezuela, and of Bolivar as President of the Republic, which shew that the government was, so far, executive altogether, or arbitrary in fact. In the paper of the 17th there is an official prohibition, by the President, of the use in the Universities of Colombia, of Jeremy Bentham's treatises on civil and penal legislation, which are affirmed to be unsuitable for the Colombian youth. The most important document in the Gaceta is Bolivar's message to the National Convention. It is dated Bogota, the 29th February, and it fills four columns. His language is bold and unequivocal. He calls the members of the assembly the representatives of the legitimacy of Colombia, delegates from the people, 'that sovereign authority of which he is the subject and soldier,' and resigns into their hands 'the mace of the President and the sword of the general.'" He draws a most appalling picture of the disorders and dangers of the Republic. The main suggestions of the message are—that rights and selfish interests were alone heeded, but duties forgotten—that the public credit was threatened with utter ruin, and the gov-

ernment essentially ill constituted, all power being concentrated in the legislative body;—that the right of suffrage was too cheap and diffusive; that the jurisdiction of the civil courts in military cases ought to be no longer tolerated;—that the want of a general system of police produced great confusion and inconvenience—that the spirit of the army was sensibly deteriorated, owing partially to its subjection to the civil tribunals "whose doctrines and positions are fatal to the severe discipline, the passive submission, the blind obedience, which form the basis of military power," the support of the "whole society"—that subordination and discipline had been much relaxed, too, by the obloquy which was cast on the heads of party in the writings of sabbatarians, and by the political principles which were applied to military law or police, &c.—that the army did not receive the half of its pay, and the utmost penalty was experienced by all the public functionaries except those of the Treasury;—that Colombia could not expect to be regarded or valued by foreign states unless her internal affairs were well managed—in short, that a new distribution of power, inexorable laws, were imperatively demanded, a stronger executive indispensable, a firm vigorous, and just government the cry of the country. In the concluding paragraphs, the Liberator represents himself as a simple citizen no longer distinct from the multitude, and imploring from the Convention a system under which the laws shall be obeyed, the magistrates respected, and the people free.

From a Gibraltar paper of 10th May, received at Boston. A narrative is given from the Courier de Smyrne, of the abandonment of the siege of the castle of Scio by the Greeks. A Turkish fleet, consisting of one frigate of 50 guns, two corvettes, four brigs, sailed from the Dardanelles March 5, but it was obliged to put back. It sailed again, and appeared before Scio on the 12th, and three Greek frigates were blockading the channel bed. Hassan Pacha of Smyrna; and the Seliectar of the Grand Vizir, who had prepared a body of 3500 troops on the Asiatic coast, as soon as they perceived the arrival of the fleet, embarked the troops in boats, and in the space of twenty hours, principally in the night between the 12th and 13th, the whole 3500 men joined the garrison in the castle. The first companies which disembarked to the north of the castle, were borne down by the Greek batteries, who kept up their fire until the moment the Turks entered the castle. A landing was then made to the south, where the ground was protected by the guns from the castle. On the morning of the 14th the Turks made a sortie. The Greeks on the night previous had abandoned their positions, leaving their guns behind, and set fire to four magazines containing provisions and ammunition. They took a position on the western part of the island. The inhabitants also fled to the western part of the island, and on the 15th many of them were taken off by the French ship of war Trident, and frigate Fleur de Lys. Those who remained were in a wretched condition, the infirm, women and children dying of hunger on the shore. The Turks made no pursuit. The Turkish fleet on the night of the 13th withdrew from Scio, and afterwards anchored safely at the Dardanelles. Admiral Miaulis, in the frigate Hellas, with three brigs, one fitted up as a fire ship, with Canaris on board, arrived in the waters of Scio, on the morning of the 14th, and went immediately in pursuit of the Turkish fleet, forcing all sail, but not coming in sight he returned to Scio, and on the 16th resumed the blockade of the strait between Scio and the continent. The Turks on the island, 6000 in number, were without provisions. Fabvier and the Greek troops, at the date of this account, remained on the island.

St. PETERSBURG, May 3. Order of the day of his Majesty the Emperor. The glorious and advantageous peace with Persia has not yet set bounds to the brilliant deeds of the Russian armies. We terminate a just war, but on another side an equal struggle awaits us for the defence of our honour, and of the rights purchased with Russian blood. The hostile proceedings of the Turkish Government had already exhausted the generous forbearance of the Emperor Alexander, of glorious memory; that government has now filled up the measure: scarcely had it confirmed the peace by the most solemn oaths, when it openly threw off the mask of friendship which it had assumed.

We march in order to put an end to the trouble and massacres in the countries bordering on our empire, and to establish the violated peace on solid foundations. Soldiers! In combating civilized nations, used to the art of war, you have gained imperishable glory, not only by the valour which insured the victory, but also by your magnanimity. Blind obedience to his superiors, strict discipline, and mercy to the vanquished, have always distinguished the Russian soldier. You have seen the peaceable inhabitants receive you with joy on your arrival, and those whom you have conquered salute you with the name of deliverers. You maintain this glorious character while you hold out the hand of friendship to your fellow citizens; subdue those who will not submit, but spare the weak and the maimed—spare the property, the houses, and even the temples of our enemies, though they are of a different religion.

Thus the Holy Religion of our Redeemer commands—he who, by mildness and humanity, shall have conciliated the bitterest enemies—he, who shall have defended the widows and orphans, shall be as dear to my heart as the bravest in the field. Russian soldiers, you will not deceive my expectation. We have God for us, who crowns justice and intrepidity with victory!

NICHOLAS. St. Peterburgh, 14 (25) April, 1823.

PORTSMOUTH (Eng.) May 18. We learn from Malta, that on board the Russian flag-ship, (Azoff) lying at that place, a considerable degree of discontent prevailed, arising from the mode in which the Admiral had distributed the Emperor's medals for the good conduct of the sailors in the battle of Navarino. The discontent amounted to a mutiny of such a desperate character, that it was the intention of the disaffected to have blown up the ship—the plot was detected a short time only, previous to its execution, by the information of one of the ring-leaders. A court-martial had condemned nine of the mutineers to suffer death; to put which into execution, the Azoff was about proceeding a short distance to sea. One of the Russian line and a large frigate had been condemned as unseaworthy, in consequence of the great injury sustained in the battle with the Turks.

BY F. DUTILLET, Will be sold on Monday, 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. 149, measuring 20 feet front, by 120 in depth. CONDITIONS—Payable at 10, 50 and 50 months credit, in approved endorsed notes, with mortgages until final payment. The costs of deeds of sale and mortgage, is 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 laws. He is only sold on account of his having absented himself, and not being satisfied with his present master—he is a good cook, draymen, &c. For more particular information, apply at this office. August 1

NOTICE. WHEREAS STEPHEN VAN WICKLE, 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 Sothène Allain, as securities—on the 27th day of December, 1823, jointly with Charles Morgan and Arnaud Beauvais, 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 Arnaud Beauvais, as securities—on the 26th 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 Beauvais, as securities, be raised and annulled.

These are to give notice to all persons interested to shew cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety 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, (L.S.) this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America. H. JOHNSON, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor, P. DERRIGNY, Secretary of State. July 14. 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 19th day of April, 1819, jointly with Pierre Despan, and Louis Chenevert, as securities—on the 19th day of April, 1819, jointly with Pierre Despan and Louis Chenevert, as securities—on the 20th day of June, 1820, jointly with Arnaud Beauvais and Pierre Despan, as securities—on the 17th day of December, 1821, jointly with Arnaud Beauvais and Etienne Simon, as securities—on the 7th day of March, 1822, jointly with Sothène 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 shew cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety 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 fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America. (L.S.) By the Governor: H. JOHNSON, Governor of the State of Louisiana. P. DERRIGNY, Secretary of State. July 17

PORK, LARD, &c.—100 Bbls superior quality Mess Pork. 100 do do prime pork, 500 Kegs lard in good shipping order, 50 Bbls Boston No. 1 Beef, 50 do Boston Mess do, 20 Half bbls. Family do, 50 Kegs excellent butter, for sale by M. LARD.

FOR HAYANA. The French brig ANNE, burden 124 tons, chartered by J. B. St. Louis, and a very light sailing vessel, is about taking in a cargo for the above port. She will meet with quick dispatch. For freight of three hundred barrels only, apply to D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. 29 July.

FOR TAGUIERA AND CAMPBACHY. The fast sailing brig ANNA, Estabrook, burden 134 tons, and now ready to take in a cargo. For the terms, apply to D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. 29 July.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The fine fast sailing American brig FREE OCEAN, Capt. Cruise, burthen 290 tons. Apply to GOTTSCHALK & REIMERS. 29 July.

FOR CHARTER. The fine rate fast sailing, coppered French brig SOPHIE, Capt. Bichon, of burthen of 134 tons, and now ready to take in a cargo. For the terms, apply to D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. 29 July.

FOR PROVIDENCE, R. I. The fast sailing brig PORT BONTAN, Capt. Brown, now loading and will have dispatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply the master of board opposite Front street, or to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO. 29 July.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. The new and elegant Philadelphia built ship NORTH STAR, Thayer, master, will be despatched for the above port the 1st August. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, opposite the Barracks, or to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO. 29 July.

FOR NEW YORK. The ship NEPTUN, master, having been unavoidably prevented from sailing, will sail on Wednesday 29th July, and will please call and pay their bills early, and have their baggage on board early on Monday morning. Apply to JOHN P. PASTOR. 29 July.

FOR BOSTON. The fast sailing brig MUTTON, Capt. Mutton, will sail early the ensuing week. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board, or to LINCOLN & GREEN. 29 July.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The brig BLUCHER, Capt. Jacques, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight of 2000 barrels, or passage, apply on board, opposite the Government house or to TATELIER, GRIMMAY & SLOAN. 29 July.

FOR NEW YORK. The new fast sailing brig SYMPHONIE, Nielsch, master, is in want of the bulk of about 600 barrels, to complete her loading. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the barracks, or to BOWMAN, OSBORN & BOWMAN. 29 July.

LAUREL OIL, FOR sale by FORESTIER & Co. Apothecary and Druggists. New-Orleans, July 10.

NOTICE. The Subscriber offers at public sale, at the stock in trade of his Cabinet, situated on Levee street, No. 111, in the house of the late Felix Armand. All persons who have accounts against the subscriber, are requested to present them for payment, and all persons indebted to him will please make immediate payment. RAMON FLANAS. New-Orleans, July 12.

NOTICE—The Subscriber appointed by the Court of Probates, testamentary executor to the estate of the late P. V. Barbet, 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 Lottery Office, in the house of Mr. N. Girod, opposite Hewlett's Coffee-house. July 24. JEAN DUFOUR.

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

NOTICE. DANIEL GREGORY BORDUZAT, informed his friends and the public, that he has entered into partnership with his father, M. Anchoy Mathew, Borduzat of Bordeaux; that he alone will conduct the firm in New-Orleans, and that on and from the first of July, 1823, the signature of the firm in New-Orleans, will be D. G. BORDUZAT & CO. Further more—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 merchandise. The merchants interested are invited to have their claims settled by the general agent, D. BORDUZAT, otherwise they would not be admitted and the payment thereof refused. June 30.

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

LANDING from ship Crocecut, fr. La Havre, Orleans Champagne Wine, and quality for sale by J. Le Blanc, 108 Royal street.