

**A VIS** — Digital Grégoire Borduzat, à l'honneur de prévenir ses amis et le public, qu'il a contracté une raison de commerce avec Mr. Antoine Mathieu Borduzat, son père, à Bordeaux ; que lui seul sera le gérant de la société à la Nouvelle Orléans, et qu'à date du 1er Juillet 1828 la signature sociale de la maison à la Nouvelle Orléans, sera, D. G. Borduzat & Co.

De plus, il a l'honneur d'annoncer aux négociants de cette-ville, et de la Louisiane qui pourraient avoir des assurances, commis sur la place de Bordeaux, qu'il vient de recevoir des syndics des assureurs de cette dernière ville, pleins pouvoir de le représenter dans toutes affaires d'assurance, grosses et communes, soit sur corps de bâtiment soit sur marchandises, mesme les intéressés sont invités de faire visiter leurs comptes de réclamations par l'agent général D. G. Borduzat, à défaut de quoi ils sergent de nul effet, et refusés au paiement.

28 juill.

**huile de Laurier.**  
A vendre par FORESTIER & C° phar-

maciens.

19 juill.

**COUR** les Preuves.—Vente par le registrer de testament—Jeudi 7 Aout 1828. L'exécution en vente au cas de la Mme Bourcier, à la suite de la succession de feu Frédéric Bourcier, les actives suivantes, savoir :

Bourses, égale d'environ 25 francs, moins un peu.

Conditions.—Six et neuf mois de crédit, en bateau endossée à satisfaction, avec hypothèque simple jusqu'à perfidie, pour ordre aux deux Cours.

CHS. BLACHE.

dep. reg. des testaments.

**COUR** des Preuves.—Jeudi 7 Aout prochain, j'espérerai en vente, au cas de la bourse, à neuf mois pour le compte de la succession de feu Dr. Duyer, 10 ans des services de l'assureur Obey, âgé d'environ 30 ans.

Conditions, comptant, et bâcheur à l'affranchir à pas fixe, le dit même quand il aura atteint l'âge de 30 ans. Par ordre de la cour, 17 juill., CHS. BLACHE, dep. reg.

**A VIS** — Attendez que Stephen Van Winkle, Sheriff et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupee, g'est admis à prétendre devant que les hypothèques provisoires des diverses obligations qu'il a suscitées contre plusieurs de 26 d'Edouard 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Sénéchal : Allais, ses cautions—le 27 de Décembre 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Armand Beauvais, ses cautions—le 20 Février 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et François V. Bon, ses cautions—le 27 Décembre 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Armand Beauvais, ses cautions—le 26 Février 1826, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Vincent Sénacore, 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 Armand Beauvais, ses cautions, soient levées et annulées.

Il est pris le présent destiné à toutes personnes co-interessées de déclarer par écrit au bureau du secrétaire d'état dans l'espace de quatre-vingt-dix jours après la dernière publication, les raisons pour lesquelles lesdites obligations et hypothèques ne sont pas levées et annulées.

Signé sous ma signature et le sien de J. P. [sic] et en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquante jour de Juillet mil-huit-cent-vingt-huit, et le cinquante-quatrième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

H. JOHNSON,

Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

De la gendarmerie.

P. DEBRUGUET, 14 juill.

Secteur de la gendarmerie.

**A VIS** — Attendez que Charles Morgan, autrefois Sénéchal et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupee, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothèques résultantes de diverses obligations qu'il a suscitées contre plusieurs de 26 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Desplan et Louis Chevret, comme cautions—le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Desplan et Louis Chevret, comme cautions—le 20 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Armand Beauvais et Pierre Desplan, comme cautions—le 17 Decembre 1821, conjointement avec Armand Beauvais et Sébastien Simon, comme cautions—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Sébastien Allais et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—et le 3 de Février 1822, conjointement avec Pierre Louis L'Allemain et Pierre Desplan, comme cautions, soient levées et annulées.

Il est pris par le présent destiné à tous ceux que cela concerne d'arrêter à déclarer par écrit un bureau du secrétaire d'état, dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours qui suivront le dernier jour de la dernière publication, les raisons pour lesquelles lesdites obligations et hypothèques ne seraient point levées et annulées.

Donné sous ma signature et le sien de J. P. [sic], et en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquante jour de Juillet mil-huit-cent-vingt-huit, et le cinquante-quatrième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

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**M ERAINS A PIPE** — 1000 m-

ètres à pipe à vendre par

A. BORDUZAT & C°.

14 juill. et Rue Royale n°. 108.

**S ALT** — 700 bags ont été reçus par le bateau à pipe by GORDON, FORSTALL and CO.

**B URRE** — En débarquement du bateau à pipe Jubilee, 37 fréquentes.

beurre du mois de Mai, à vendre par

4 juill. S. PAXTON & Co.

**FORTY-FIVE** Pièces Scotch Bagging, Landing from ship Russell, and for sale by June 20. GOTTSCHALK and REINHOLD.

**COURT OF PROBATES**, Thursday, 31st July, 1828, will expose for sale in the faubourg Annunciation, at the corner of Celeste and New Lever streets, at 11 o'clock, a.m. the movable property of the succession of the late Chs. Bertrand. Conditions cash. By order of the court.

July 21 CHS. 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 present order of things in Europe—that she availed herself of the present crisis, and of the difficulties in which she imagines us involved, to carry her intention into effect;—finally, that she had determined to adopt a course of policy different from that which she had bound herself to pursue."

### THE WAR IN THE EAST

The French papers of Thursday have brought direct information from Constantinople down to the 20th of May. The passage of the Frisia by the Russians had been known in the capital on the 13th. The Frisia had immediately an extraordinary meeting, which was renewed daily, till the 18th, when war was announced by proclamation in all the market places and mosques. Orders were issued for a general arming; the troops still in the capital were sent in the direction of the seat of war; and a communication was made to the European ministers, requesting them to inform their respective courts that the Porte "was going to try the fortune of war in defence of its incontestable rights, and that it would rather perish than submit to have law dictated to it, as long as it had arms in its hands."

Those who have anticipated a speedy submission and craving for peace on the part of the Porte, may now see how little confidence was to be placed in the assurances put forth by the German paper, that a symphony had been made by the Sultan, and that the treaty of July 1826 was adopted as the basis of a new and more complete arrangement. It appears, that far from desponding at the aspect of danger, the Turkish Government assumed a more determined spirit, and though we do not conceive that success will crown its efforts, however wild and desperate they may be, yet we have no doubt that it will keep its word.

An article from Vienna states that the bombardment of Braila (commonly called Brailow) had commenced on the 20th, under the Grand Duke Michael, and that the Russians intended carrying up the fortifications connecting with the briars Thomas and William, Amundsen, Macdonald, and the sloop Dove Audacieux burst her barrels with such violence as completely drove away the crew, and carried away the main and fore-top masts of the Thomas and Dove.

As the morning about noon, whilst the two boats Orpheus and Cyprianus, connecting with the briars Thomas and William, Amundsen, Macdonald, and the sloop Dove Audacieux burst their barrels with such violence as completely drove away the crew, and carried away the main and fore-top masts of the Thomas and Dove.

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A gentleman just returned from Turkey, represents the spirits of the troops, who are disciplined and clothed after the European regulations, to be excellent; they go through their evolutions with a precision quite astonishing for the time, and mount guard, with bayonet fixed, in true soldier like style. The men appear to glory in the adoption of the improvements. They are dressed in tunics, short coats, and cloth caps.

Various reports of battles between the Russian and Turkish forces, very destructive to the latter, had been promulgated in the German papers, which, however, proved to be without foundation.

Upon the expectation that the war would be a protracted one, the government securities both at Vienna and Frankfort were declining, in consequence of which, consols had been kept down.

The following new appointments in the Ministry have been officially announced :

In the Cabinet—The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Earl Dudley.

Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Mr. Huskisson.

In the Cabinet—Viscount Lowther, the First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests and Land Revenue, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen.

Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Franklin Lewis.

Mr. Courtenay will be sworn in a Privy Councillor.

Horace Twiss, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Lord F. L. Gower.

George Banks, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Control, in the room of Mr. Courtney.

Sir Henry Hardinge is appointed Secretary at War, and the Hon. Wm. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, President of the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

The House of Lords had thrown out the Catholic Question, by a majority of 65.

PARIS, June 6.

In a postscript, the *Messenger of Marseille* confirms this statement of orders having been given for the departure of the 32 transports communicated by the correspondent. That paper adds—"A report is generally spread that a camp of 50,000 men is going to be formed in the department of the Var."

The *Marseille Journal* contains the following news:—"On the 26th May, a telegraphic despatch brought orders to vessels freighted here for the government, to proceed in three days to Toulon. The expedition is decidedly going to sail, but its destination is unknown."

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending June 13th, amounted to 9900 bags, including 3150 uplands, at 6 to 7d with 2s 6d. 1050 Orleans, 6d to 8s 8d. 950 Mobiles, at 6 to 7s, and 20 Sea Islands. Of 2200 large S. Islands offered at auction on the 18th, 900 were sold at a reduction of 4 to 1 per cent., about 2000 bags Cotton were sold on the 15th at former prices.

The sales of Turpentine were only 400 bags. There was no foreign copper for sale.

NORFOLK, July 21.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, Lt. Com. Latrille, from Kingston, (Jama.) arrived at Havre on the 3d inst. Lieut. L. touched at St. Jago, where he received information from the Governor of his having in jail two of the crew of the Bordeaux and Vera Cruz French Packet, which vessel had been risen upon, and all the officers and passengers captured; the vessel run ashore to the windward of Cape Aracoto, and had sprung a leak.

The U. S. ship Vincennes, Capt. Finch, was at Callao 6th March, bound to windward.

Yester evening about noon,

whilst the tow boat Orpheus was connecting with the briars Thomas and William, Amundsen, Macdonald, and the sloop Dove Audacieux burst her barrels with such violence as completely drove away the crew, and carried away the main and fore-top masts of the Thomas and Dove.

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