AVIS—Attendu que Charles Morgan, autrefois shérif, et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupée, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothèques résultantes 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 coutions—le 20 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Pierre Despan, comme cautions—le 17 Decembre 1821, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Sosthène 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.

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela concerne d'avoir à déduire par écrit, au bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat, 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.

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-huit, et la cinquante-troisième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.
[L.S.]

H. JOHNSON,
Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Par le Gouverneur,
P. DERBIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 16 juil.

FARINE, GRAISSE ET BEURRE—500 barrils farine fraiche superfine, 50 fréquins graisse, bonne qualité, 20 fréquins Beurre frais, en débarquement, et à vendre par JOHN P. PAYSON,
20 Août Rue Conti. N°. 23.

A VENDRE A L'AMIABLE.

Un Terrain situé encoignure des rues Bienville et des Remparts, ayant 60 pds. pouces environ de face à cette première rue et 129 pieds environ de face sur la rue des Remparts, désigné par le No. 48, attenant au No. 47; la maison est briquetée entre poteaux; ainsi que tous les autres édifices de toute nature que ledit terrain comporte. Ce terrain paie une rente à la corporation de cette ville sur un capital de 1250 à raison de 6 pr. 0-0 par an.

On offre également à vendre, le fonds d'une boutique de ferblanterie et chaudronnerie, appartenant à Mr. Gléthais Labarre, avec toutes les marchandises qui s'y trouvent; et les outils, nécessaires pour ces deux états, situé rue Conti, entre Chartres et Levée.

Pour les conditions, qui seront avantageuses, s'adresser à Jean Dufour, rue de Chartres, en face de la bourse. 29 aout—6

COUVERTURES:

FRANÇAISES de 3 points, dernièrement importées, pesant 8 liv. la paire—a vendre par J. MAGER.
31 juillet—3m 2ps

EN débarquement des navires Illinois et Missouri et à vendre par le soussigné.

10 balles Indiennes françaises
3 " Mousselines "
1 " Schals " 7-8
8 cs. Coutil gris Fil coton,
2 " Schals pluche,
1 " Velours coton,
4 " Dentelles coton,
2 " Echarpes et Fichus gaze,
} ayant droit au drawback

De plus en Magasin.

10 balles Coton écru 38 pouces.
25 douz. Kirchenwasser 1ère. qualité.

P. E. SORBE.
28 aout. rue Royale N°. 118.

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 provenant des diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal: le 26 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Sosthène 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 Sainsere, 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 annullées.

Avis est par le présent donné à toutes personnes co-intéressées de déduire par écrit au bureau du secrétaire d'Etat dans l'espace de quatre-vingt-dix jours après la dernière publication, les raisons pour lesquelles lesdites obligations et hypothèques ne seraient pas levées et annullées.

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-huit, et la cinquante-troisième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.
[L.S.]

H. JOHNSON.
Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Par le gouverneur.
P. DERBIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat } 14 juillet.

AVIS—Attendu qu'on s'est adressé à moi et qu'on m'a demandé 1°. qu'une obligation de quatre mille piastres, souscrite le 22 de Février 1827 par Hudson Tabor et Joseph Robichaud, comme cautions de Louis Talbot, shériff de la paroisse de Lafourche Intérieure—2°. que l'obligation de quatre mille piastres souscrite par Hudson Tabor, le 6 Juin 1827, pour l'exercice fidèle des devoirs de shériff de la dite paroisse—3°. et que l'hypothèque spéciale, pour garantir le paiement desdites sommes par Hudson Tabor, mise sur une habitation ou portion de terre de trois arpens de face, plus ou moins, sur quarante de profondeur sur le Bayou Lafourche—soient levées et annullées.

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela concerne d'avoir à déduire, par écrit, au bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat, dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours qui suivront le dernier jour de la présente publication, les raisons pour lesquelles les susdites obligations et hypothèque ne seraient point levées et annullées.

Donné sous ma signature et sous le sceau de l'Etat, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le 31 Août, mil-huit-cent-vingt-huit, et la cinquante troisième année de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.
[L.S.]

H. JOHNSON,
Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Par le Gouverneur,
PIERRE DERBIGNY,—Secrétaire d'Etat.
22 aout—3m.

CHAPEAUX DE CASTOR.
RUE DU CANAL N°. 18.

NICHOLS & KEELER viennent de recevoir par le navire Frances, 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.

THE BEE.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6. 1828.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET.
Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvements.
ADAMS ELECTORS.
JAMES FILLERE, of St. Bernard,
ANDRE LE BLANC, of Assumption,
C. BUSHNELL, of East Baton Rouge,
N. DECLOUET, of St. Martin.
B. MORRIS, of Natchitoches.

American System.—The attention of intelligent men in Georgia is attracted to the establishment of factories in that State, for the manufacture of their own raw material (cotton.) It is now proposed to establish a factory in Richmond county for the manufacture of both wool and cotton, to the stock of which 8,000 dollars was subscribed in Augusta in an hour's time

A cotton factory is projected in Edgefield District, South Carolina, for which Col. Braithaupt is coming north to make arrangements. This looks well for the "American System!"

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

Tobacco Crops.—We do not recollect to have seen at any time the prospects for a crop of Tobacco more gloomy. It will not be possible that more than half or at least two thirds of the usual quantity can be raised in that State. For the want of plants much ground that was prepared for Tobacco, has been put in corn—and the scarcity of plants has been succeeded by drought in many places, and unfavorable seasons, that makes what is standing look very unpromising.

From the London Courier, June 17.

LATE FRENCH MINISTRY.

We mentioned yesterday that M. De Pompieres, a Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, had submitted to the Chamber an accusation or indictment against M. De Villele. It appears that it involves not only the Prince Minister, but all his Colleagues.

It must be acknowledged that M. De Pompieres has been tardy in exhibiting his hatred of treason, and his love for the Charter—for the late Ministers have been long out of office, and though M. De Pompieres gave notice of his intention on the 29th May last, he does not appear to have taken any steps towards carrying his intention into execution, till M. de Villele's determination to oppose the present Ministers had become known. The charge of treason is the gravest that can be brought against Ministers—but there are scarcely any Ministers, who, when they retire from office and are unpopular, are not accused of having violated the Constitution, committed arbitrary acts, and done things in the King's name calculated to injure the King in the opinion of his subjects.

M. De Pompieres' accusations are sweeping enough—for there is scarcely a crime, murder excepted, which is not laid to their charge.—Introduction of enemies of the state into all offices—hatred of existing institutions—suspension or non-execution of the laws—religious intolerance—(What! can Catholics be guilty of religious intolerance? We thought the offence was essentially a Protestant one!)—restriction of liberty—arbitrary and cruel imprisonments—contempt of the Chambers—waste of the public money—increase of the public debt.

As far as we are able at present to form an opinion, half the charges brought by M. De Pompieres, cannot, by the most strained interpretation, be deemed treasonable. To several of the accusations the Ministers may retort upon the Chamber, that if they *be* treasonable, the Chamber must share the guilt with them.

The Gazette de France considers the act of accusation against M. de Villele as one step further in revolution!! This is ridiculous enough!

PIRATES.

Fate of the Ship Topaz, of Boston.—From the following information, communicated by the captains of the Rolla and Fabius, from Cadiz, to the editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, there is little doubt that most of the Pirates who destroyed the ship *Topaz*, of Boston, on her voyage from Canton, and barbarously murdered all on board, have been discovered at Cadiz.

About the 1st of May a brig ran ashore on the south side of Cadiz, and immediately after, the chief officer and ten of the crew left the wreck, and had not since been heard of at Cadiz. The remainder loitered about the city for ten or twelve days, when something they said excited suspicions against them, and they were all, fourteen in number, arrested and committed to prison, where they remained when the Rolla sailed, awaiting their trial, which was shortly to take place. On a first examination their story was, that they sailed from Rio Janeiro for the coast of Africa, but put into the Canary Islands, and sailed thence for Corunna, from which port they were bound to Gibraltar when their vessel got ashore. This statement not being satisfactory, and the vessel having no papers whatever to prove her character, they were remanded to prison, and confined in irons.

About the last of June they confessed themselves to be *Pirates*, and gave a narration of their conduct, in substance thus:—They sailed from Rio Janeiro under Portuguese colours for Africa, and after being on the coast a few days, the captain, who was sick, went on shore, when they formed the design of taking possession of the vessel, in which they finally succeeded though opposed by twenty of the crew, who not being willing to join them, took the boat and embarked for the shore; but it was supposed were all upset and lost, there being a heavy sea at the time. They then weighed anchor for the purpose of commencing their horrid deeds, but had a quarrel, in deciding who should take command, and before this dispute was settled, four of their number were shot.—The first vessel they robbed, *was an American ship, belonging to Boston, homeward bound from the East Indies.* They murdered all hands on board—took out 80 cases of silks and what other valuable articles they could, and set the ship on fire.

The second robbery was that of the British ship *Morning Star*, which they described precisely in the manner related by the officers on her arrival in England. They stated also that they had subsequently robbed *eight other vessels*, mostly English brigs, and murdered all hands on board! They could not recollect the names of any of the vessels except the Morning Star. They afterwards touched at the Canary Islands, and thence proceeded to Corunna, where they landed the silks and other property, and then ran the vessel ashore at Cadiz, as the only way they could devise to get clear.

The authorities at Cadiz were adopting measures further to investigate these barbarities—a messenger had been despatched to Corunna to ascertain the property landed there—of which it was reported there was upwards of 100,000 dollars in specie.

The Pirates were composed of several nations, but it was said there were no Americans among them.

Pursuit was making for the officer and men who escaped in the boat. Capt. Barstow informs that two men had been arrested at Gibraltar, and were under examination when he left that place suspected of being a part of the gang.

[From an English Paper.]

Crim. Con. Extraordinary.—A sailor, who had been bred to the sea from his infancy, happening to come on shore to see his friends, met with a young woman to whom he paid his addresses, and in a short time afterwards they were married.—They lived together very happily till the time arrived when the tar was to sail for India. About three months after the sailor's departure, his wife attracted the notice of a young lawyer of the Temple, who, by presents, soon obtained her consent to live with him as a mistress. The sailor returned to England on Sunday last, and the first thing he learnt was the infidelity of his wife. He asked a friend how he was to act, who told him he ought to bring an action against the lawyer for *crim con.* The honest tar, who understood the meaning of no other action than an action at sea, promised to pursue his friend's advice, and to show his enemy warm work. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, he provided himself with a large oak stick, and sallied forth to the lawyer's chambers. As soon as he saw him, he told him who he was, and the purpose for which he had paid him a visit; and, without further ceremony, gave him such a severe discipline, that he will not be able to stir out of his bed for at least a month to come. The tar then carried his wife off in triumph and as soon as he got her into the square, he gave three cheers, to the no small entertainment of several spectators, to whom, and to our informant, he told the whole affair.

Trial by Water.—Water was one of the tests to which those persons were subjected, who, in the earlier history of this country, were so unfortunate as to be suspected of *witchcraft*; and by this test was to be determined the presence or absence of this terrible and fatal infection. This ordeal of water appears to have been of early origin, and was common in Europe as a means of detecting guilt, or more properly of satisfying the requisitions of justice as administered in those days. So late even as the thirteenth century, it made a part of the jurisprudence of several countries, but was entirely abolished about that period of time. From history we learn that their ordeal was of two kinds, by hot and by cold water. In the judgment by hot water, the accused, or he who personated the accused, was obliged to put his naked arm into a cauldron full of boiling water, and to draw out a stone thence, placed at a greater or less depth, according to the nature of the offence charged. This done, the arm was wrapped up, and the judge set his seal on the cloth, and at the end of three days it was examined, when, if it were found without any scald, the accused was declared innocent.—The nobles, or great personages purged themselves thus by hot water, and the populace by cold water; which latter was thus: after certain prayers and other ceremonies, the accused was swaddled, or tied up, all in a lump, and cast into a river, where if he sunk, he was held criminal, if he floated, innocent. We do not recollect having heard that judgment by the former (boiling water) was ever brought into practice in this country, the latter having been the process adopted towards persons accused of witchcraft, with we believe this improvement on the ancient ordeal, that if they drowned their innocence was fully admitted, but if they succeeded in reaching the shore they were confirmed witches, and liable to such other trial as the caprice of the court might suggest.—*Boston Patriot.*

"*Four and twenty Fiddlers,*" *in a Whale's Belly.*—An entertainment has been given by Mr. Kessels, the naturalist of Gand, for the purpose of exhibiting an enormous whale, which M. Cuvier and others think must have reached the age of 9 or 10 centuries. The orchestra was arranged in the interior of the stupendous animal, and there were 24 performers.—*London Weekly Review.*

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Cleared.

Brig Anastasia, Aspill, Cowes, Dicks, Booker & Co.

Arrived.

Two flat-boats from Mayesville, with 1300 bbls flour, 20 bbls onions, 2 casks bacon to Townsley and Prieur.

BEAVER HATS,
No. 18 CANAL STREET.

NICHOLS & KEELER have just received per *Ship Frances*, from New-York, an assortment of Gentlemens' Fashionable Beaver Hats, of the FIRST QUALITY, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

LAUREL OIL.

FOR sale by FORESTIER & Co. Apothecary and Druggists.
New-Orleans, July 19.

PIPE STAVES.

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

JUST landing from the ships Illinois and Missouri, and for sale by the subscriber:

10 Bales of French Callicoes,
3 do. do. Muslin,
1 do. do. Shawls,
8 Boxes of Grey Cotton Drilling,
2 do. Plush Shawls,
1 do. Cotton Velvet
4 do. Cotton Lace,
2 do. Scarfs and Gauze Capes.
} Entitled to drawback.

IN STORE.

10 Bales unbleashed Cotton, 38 inches,
25 Doz. Kirchenwasser, 1st quality.
aug. 29 P. E. SORBE.

NOTICE—Those who have any claims against the Estate of the late Antoine Martin, deceased in this city, are requested to present them to the undersigned.
V. ROUMAGE,
aug 28 Test. Ex.

At Private Sale,

A Lot of ground, situated at the corner of Bienville and Rampart streets, having about 60 feet and 7 inches front on the first street, and about 127 feet on the latter, designated by No. 48, adjoining to No. 47. The house is of brick between posts;—also, all the other buildings on said lot, this lot pays to the corporation of this city a rent of 6 per cent per annum, or a capital of $1250.

Also, the stock in trade of Mr. Gléthias Labarre, Tinman and Iron pot manufacturer, with all the implements necessary for those two trandes, situated in Conti street between Chartres and Levee streets.

For terms, which will be advantageous, apply to JOHN DUFOUR, Chartres street, opposite the Exchange.
august 29.

NOTICE—The Subscribers inform the public, that they have formed a partnership under the name of *Mathieu & Pinta*; their Store is situated at No. 46, Levee street, between Bienville and Conti 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. PINTA.
aug. 29 E. V. MATHIEU.

TO RENT—A room near the office of *The Bee*, suitable for an Office of Attorney.
aug. 30,

OCKLE SHELLS FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred Barrels of the above will be sold on the canal, one square from the Basin. Apply on the premises. aug.

AUCTION S[illegible]ALES.

By Jos. Le Carpenti[illegible]ber 12th
WILL be sold, on Friday, Septe[illegible] corner of at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the store Toulouse and Burgundy streets.
130 cases Bordeaux Claret, good quality.
aug 30.

REGULAR PACKETS TO TAMPICO.

The fine, first class, fast sailing schooners CORREO, Captain Tucker, and HOUND, Capt. Bateman, will henceforth sail as regular packets between this port and Tampico, and leave each port twice a month. The Hound will sail from hence on the first of August, and from Tampico on the 15th of the same month; and the Correo from hence on the 15th of August, and from Tampico on the 1st September.

Passengers and shippers may depend upon the above arrangements being punctually observed. For freight or passage, apply to Gordon, Fuyes and Co. in Tampico, and in New Orleans, to
GORDON, FORSTALL & Co.
No 22, Toulouse street.
New Orleans, August 4, 1828.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The fine fast sailing ship MISSOURI, Hedelmes, master, will positively leave port on Tuesday evening the 9th instant. For freight of the bulk of 15th bales cotton, or passage, apply on board, or to
WAITALL, JAUDON & CO.
sept 6 23 Magazine, street.

FOR NEW-YORK.
(One of the new Line of Packets)

The ship ILLINOIS, E S Dennis master, will sail on the 7th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board or to.
sept 1 FOSTER & HUTTON.

FOR VERA CRUZ.
(On Sunday the 7th September.)

The fast sailing Brig *GENERAL JACKSON*, Capt. Black, will sail on Sunday the 7th of Sept. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN P. PAYSON,
aug 30 23 Conti street.

FOR ST JAGO DE CUBA.

The fast sailing schooner SALLY & POLLY, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch. For freight of about 300 bbls of the bulk thereof, or passage, apply to.
aug 21 GOTTSCHALK & REIMERS.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application has been made to me praying that the bond of four thousand dollars subscribed on the 22d day of February, 1827, by Hudson Tabor and Joseph Robichaud, as securities of Louis Talbot, Sheriff of the Parish of Lafourche 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, more 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 in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days from the last publication hereof, the reasons, if any they have, why the said bonds and mortgages should not be raised and annulled.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at New-Orleans, the twenty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.
(L.S.)

(Signed) H. JOHNSON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
By the Governor.
(Signed) P. DERBIGNY,
Secretary of State. aug 22

E. DEBERGUE,

HAS just received by the Packet Ship FRANCES, from New-York, a fine assortment of HATS, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store in St. Peter street, near the Levee.
August 6.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Henry C. Conn vs. *Joseph Gaspard.* } BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 15th September, inst. at 4 o'clock, at the principal, a quantity of segars, a lot of tobaco, 3 jars of snuff, together with the contents of a segar manufacturing establishment, too tedious to mention, seized in the above suit.
sept 5 Ls. DAUNOY. *Marshal.*

MARSHAL'S SALE.

J. Bank vs. *Water Holiday & wife.* } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias directed to me by Hon. G. Preval, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale, on Tuesday the 16th September, inst. at 4 o'clock, at the principal, a quantity of plates, dishes, bowls, kettles, matrass, chests, and tables, and sundry articles too tedious to mention, seized in the above suit. Ls. DAUNOY,
sept 5. *Marshal*

Marshal's Sale.

Mayor and Aldermen *vs.* Holmes & Co. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the Hon. G. Preval, associate Judge, I shall expose on Friday next, the 12th September, at 4 o'clock, opposite the new market, St. Mary suburb, 3 pieces of Cannon, seized in the above suit. LOUIS DAUNOY,
sept 3 Marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Mayor and Aldermen. *vs.* A vacant Lot No. 10, in the Square No. 7. Suburb Lacourse. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias directed to me by the Hon. F. Grima, presiding Judge of the City Court. I shall expose to sale on the 2d December next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, a vacant Lot No. 10, in square No. 7, in Suburb Lacourse, seized in the above suit.
LOUIS DAUNOY,
Sept 2 Marshal.

DRY HIDES.

94 Dry Hides for sale by D. G. BORDUZAT & Co.
aug. 15 Royal street, No. 108.