

AVIS—Attendu que Charles Morgan, autrefois shérif 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 souscrites, comme principal, le 19 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 20 de Juin 1820, en conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Pierre Despan, comme caution—le 17 Decembre 1821, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Etienne Simon, comme caution—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Sosthène Allain et Etienne Simon, comme caution—et le 3 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Pierre Louis L'Hermite et Pierre Despan, comme caution, soient levées et annulées.

AVIS est par le présent donné à tous ceux qui 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.

H. JOHNSON,

Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Par le Gouverneur,

P. DERBIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 16 juil.

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

AVIS est par le présent donné à tous ceux qui 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 hypothèque ne seraient point levées et annulées.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le 21 Août, mil-huit-cent-vingt-huit, 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. DERBIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 22 aout—juil.

AVIS—Attendu que Stephen Van Wickle, Shérif et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupee, 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 annulées.

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 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.

H. JOHNSON,

Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Par le gouverneur,

P. DERBIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 14 juillet.

FARINE, GRAISSE ET BEURRE—500 barils farine fraîche superfine, 50 fréquins-grasse, 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 69 pds. 7 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 briquée 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 p. 00 par an.

On offre également à vendre, le fonds d'une boutique de ferranterie et chaudironnerie, 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 John Dufour, rue de Chartres, en face de la bourse. 29 aout—5.

260 onces Sulfate de quinine par flacons d'une, 2, 4 et 8 onces.

1000 livres quinquina jaune par caisses de 25, 50 et 100 livres.

Jus de Limon par barriels, gallons et bouteilles, à vendre par FORESTIER & Co.

On trouvera constamment chez eux un assortiment complet de peinture, huile de lin, do. de baïne, essence de térbenthine, le tout à des prix et conditions avantageux.

THE BEE.

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

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1828

ADMINISTRATION TICKET. Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvements

ABAMS ELECTORS.
JAMES VILLEIRE, of St. Bernard,
ANDRE LE BLANC, of Assumption,
C. BUSHNELL, of East Baton Rouge,
X. DECLOUET, of St. Martin.
B. MORRIS, of Natchitoches.

The Commander in Chief of the Department of Guayaquil, to the Commander in Chief of the army of the South.

General—It appears that the Peruvians are really determined to disturb the tranquility of Colombia. The news which I communicated to your Excellency on the 24th ult. has been corroborated. Four transports, with troops on board, have sailed from Callao, bound to Patia. General Lamar was about to embark in the schr. Liberty, to command the army in person, at the head of which, it is stated, he means to approach the Southern frontiers of this republic. In Lima foreigners have been ordered to take arms. The Congress has authorised the executive power to raise a loan of one million of dollars for the maintenance of the war, and that body has likewise directed the circulation of a paper currency. Preparations are going on, and the alarm has become general. The squadron was ready to set sail, having for its object the blockade of this port, which the Admiral thereof declares that he will penetrate even as far as the river that flows through this city. An English schooner, after eight days voyage, has anchored in our harbour. It is from Dr. Macerquicco, who has been expelled from Lima, and who came passenger in her, that we have these tidings. It is the belief of the Captain and the Doctor, that the Peruvian army is actually on the march, and the squadron already at sea; wherefore I despatch this information to your Excellency in order that you may adopt such measures as the urgency of the case may require. I omit notifying the government of these transactions, inasmuch as I suppose your Excellency will give it advice thereof.

God preserve your Excellency.
(Signed,) ARTURO SANDEZ.

The cause which have given rise to this declaration of war by Colombia, against the sister republic of Peru, are according to the Editor of the Cartagena Gazette, of a serious and manifold character. He enumerates them in the following order:

The atrocious attempt to induce a part of the Colombian army to turn their army against their mother country—the claim of Peru to dominion over three of the departments of Colombia, and her endeavouring to unite them to her territory—her prohibiting the Colombian ambassador from displaying over his residence the flag of his country, a banner which so often led the Peruvians to conquest. Having, without the least provocation, and without the previous declaration of war, invaded Bolivia, the friend and ally of Colombia. Having commenced hostilities against an infant commonwealth, which is indebted to the Liberator of both Colombia and Peru, for its wise institutions, its natural preponderance, and the honor of bearing his illustrious name. Insulting in their ministerial prints the republic of Colombia, and her President, her army and every thing connected with the nation; depriving the Colombian army of those indemnities which had been granted to the soldiery, in recompence for the blood which their country had shed for the liberties of Peru, and thereby violating the faith of the treaties.

Such a catalogue of infractions and atrocities, the editor adds, have rendered us alive to our sufferings, and nothing now remains for us but to march against Peru, and lead our warriors once more triumphant to her capital, Lima.

General Santander, on account of the precarious state of his health, has requested to be allowed to retire from the service of his country. The present situation of Colombia seems to be real cause of the General's anxiety to withdraw from public affairs. It does not appear that the Liberator has accepted his resignation.

Extract of a letter dated

Caracas, July 25.—“We had great doings here yesterday; Bolivar is declared Dictator of Colombia, and it is expected, before long, that we shall have a Simon the first.”

“They have gone so far as to create a number of Lords, Dukes, and Cavalaros. A short time since we experienced a dreadful shock of an earthquake, which did considerable damage.”

LONDON, June 18.

The Military Era.—Another era has commenced. The reign military—the iron age—has begun. Cédant armes tagae.—Statesmen and civilians give

place to captains and staff-surgeons. Thank God! while the army list is at hand to furnish them, we shall never more want Secretaries of State! A resignation or two need no longer overturn a ministry; their commission may be turned over to the next in command, without any detriment to the public service. Soldiers see the world, says Sir Somebody, in the House, and are therefore fit to govern it.

The utmost tranquillity prevails in the Camp, at Downing street. The First Lord of the Treasury reviewed 18 battalions of infantry on Tuesday morning in Hyde-Park, accompanied by the gallant Secretaries for the War and Colonial Departments. There is no press, and speedily to be published, a Treatise on Finance, by the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, dedicated by permission (of Mr. Pee) to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Righteousness exalteth a Nation, is the name of Mr. Calcraft's new work. It has been revised and corrected by the noble Premier, as well as by Sir G. Murray and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald.—Weekly Times.

The London New Times of June 20, says—“In case the American Tariff Bill should pass into a law, we understand that it is the intention of our government to propose an additional duty upon all cotton and manufactured tobacco which may be imported from the United States into this country after the first of October next. We believe that the amount of the new duty on cotton has not been decided upon, but that an addition of three pence per pound will be proposed on tobacco. The duty now paid on tobacco, whether manufactured or otherwise, is three shillings per pound. By manufactured tobacco is meant the leaf, divested of its stalk, or, as it is technically called, stemmed tobacco. The stalk or stem being, comparatively speaking, of little value, it is the interest of the Americans to avoid paying duty upon it—and, consequently, they prefer exporting their tobacco to England in a manufactured state. The plan of meeting the high duties imposed upon our goods by the Tariff, by increased duties on American produce imported into this country, is as just as it is politic.”

The American brig Owhyee passed up towards Canton on the 14th of November, thirty days from the Sandwich Islands, laden with sandal-wood, furs, and pearl shells. She experienced a gale off Laponia on the 3d of that month, in which she threw overboard her guns. Her captain informed our correspondent “that his majesty's ship Blossom has been heard of, having penetrated beyond Behring's Straits, within 180 miles of the spot reached by Captain Parry in the other direction.” The Russians, it appears, have a respectable garrison of 400 men at Shetikav, in Norfolk Sound; their frontier position to the southward on the American continent.

FRENCH NAVY.

PAPIS, June, 1828.—The following ships of the line, &c. are at sea, or in readiness for immediate equipment. Most of them are at the depots at Brest and Toulon: and the ordinary seamen for manning them amount to 22,000 men.

Names. Guns Names. Guns

L'Océan 118 Le Vétéran 84
Le Majestueux 111 Le Borée 74

L'Austerlitz 118 Le Courageux 74

Le Wagram 118 Le Breslaw 74

Le Royal Louis 118 Le Danube 74

Le Montebello 118 L'Ulm 74

Le Héros 118 Le Nestor 74

Le Souverain 118 Le Marengo 74

Le Trocadéro 110 Le Trident 74

Commerce de Paris 110 Le Trajan 74

Le Duc d'Angoulême 110 Le Calais 74

Le Foudroyant 84 La ville de Marseille 74

L'Eylau 84 Le Colosse 74

Le Jupiter 84 Le Scipion 74

L'Illustre 84 L'Orient 74

Le Diable 84 Le Duguay-Trouin 74

Le Conquérant 84 Le Superbe 74

Le Diqueuse 84 La Pravence 74

Le Magnifique 84 Le Due de Berri 74

Le Saint-Pétri 84 Le Jean-Bart 74

Le Neptune 84 Le Triton 74

L'Algérias 84 La Couronne 74

Le Tourville 84 45 ships—3920 guns.

Guns.

14 first rate, 66 each—Total guns, 894

23 second rates, 44 do. do. 1452

18 3 masted corvettes 24 & 26o. do. do. 450

15 large brigs, caravanes, 22

20 smaller do. 16 to 13

15 small brigs, do. 18

19 do. do. do. 10 to 14

19 do. do. smaller vessels.

IN STORE.

10 Bales unbleached Cotton, 38 inches,

25 Doz. Kirchenwasser, 1st quality.

aug. 29 P. E. SORBE.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Mayor and Aldermen vs. Holmes & Co.

B Y virtue of a writ of

vs. 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, 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 Ls. DAUNOY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

J. Bank vs. B

Y virtue of a writ of

vs. Water Holiday directed to me by Hon.

& wife. G. Preval, associate

Judge, I shall expose to sale, on Tues-

day 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, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Mayor and Aldermen vs. Holmes & Co.