

POUR BORDEAUX.
Le fin voilier trois mâts MILTON, capitaine Webb, doublé, cheville en cuivre et complètement armé, fera voile pour ledit port le 25 courant.
Pour passage seulement, possédant de très beaux emménagements.
S'adresser à D. G. BORDUZAT et Co. 13 Avril. Rue Royale No. 180.

POUR BORDEAUX.—Passage seulement.
Le brick neuf et fin voilier WAL-THAM, doublé et cheville en cuivre, sous le commandement du capitaine Webb, partira positivement le 25 du courant, ayant de bons emménagements. Pour passage s'adresser au capitaine à bord, ou à J. LEBLANC, 9 avril. Rue Royale No. 182.

POUR BORDEAUX.
Le beau navire HENRY ASTOR, doublé et cheville en cuivre, capitaine Hesteb cho Jue. partira pour le sudit port, le 30 du courant. Pour passage seulement, ce bâtiment ayant les emménagements les plus commodes, s'adresser au capitaine à bord, ou à J. B. ROUMAGE, 3 avril.

AVIS.—ATTENDU qu'Alexandre Williams, sheriff et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse d'Orléans, a été assigné à comparaître devant l'effet d'annuler les deux obligations qu'il a souscrites le onzième jour de Février mil huit cent vingt sept, comme principal, conjointement avec Victor Hébert, Ursin Landry et Onéziphort Bernard, ses sécurités; et d'une obligation qu'il a souscrite le vingt-cinquième jour de Février mil huit cent vingt huit, comme principal, conjointement avec J. B. Hébert et Onéziphort Bernard, ses cautions;
Avis est donné par le présent, à toutes personnes intéressées de déduire, par écrit, au secrétaire de l'état, dans le délai de quatre-vingt jours, à dater de la dernière publication du présent, les raisons pour lesquelles ledit s obligations et hypothèques ne seraient pas levées et annulées.
Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, dans la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le vingt-huitième jour de Février 1829.
P. DERBIGNY,
Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Par le Gouverneur, GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN, Secrétaire d'Etat.
21 avril

UN professeur de musique, déjà connu dans cette ville, désire trouver quelques écoliers pour la GUITARE. Il fait usage d'une méthode tellement simple et facile, qu'en peu de temps on peut se servir avec aisance de cet instrument. Les personnes qui voudront l'honneur de leur confiance pourront s'adresser au café de Dn. Ildefonso Garcia, encoignure Conde et Place d'Armes. 21 Avril.—2f.

MAISON A VENDRE.
CETTE maison est située sur le canal Carondelet au coin de la rue Trémé. Elle est bâtie en bois et composée de deux grandes chambres, deux cabinets et deux galeries, l'une sur le devant et l'autre sur le derrière, sur un terrain de la Corporation, ayant 240 pieds de face sur le dit canal, et 90 x 115 pieds de profondeur; il forme un îlot et est entouré en plusieurs endroits.—S'adresser à cette imprimerie pour les conditions. 21 Avril

DIX PIASTRES DE RECOMPENSE.
PARTI MARRON de chez le sousigné, depuis le 25 Mars dernier, le mulâtre nommé CHARLES, âgé d'environ 40 ans, se parlant qu'anglais, taille d'environ 5 pieds 3 pouces français, très gras, figure ronde et les cheveux frisés, ayant une forte cicatrice au haut du front; il a mal à un pied, ce qu'il fait haïr; il a le ton de quelquefois dans des crises, et l'habitude de travailler sur la levée ou à bord des bâtiments. La récompense ci-dessus sera donnée à celui qui le conduira à la geôle ou à son maître, rue Bourgogne, entre les rues du Vaine et St-Philippe.
Les capitaines de navires, bateaux à vapeur ou autres embarcations, sont priés de ne point recevoir ledit esclave à leur bord, sous peine d'être poursuivis selon la rigueur des lois.
22 avril.—3. J. R. SALLARD

**PAR ordre de la Cour des Preuves dans et pour la paroisse St. Charles, avis est par le présent donné aux créanciers de feu P. E. Foucher et à tous ceux que cela peut concerner, d'avoir à faire connaître, dans dix jours de date, les raisons (s'ils en ont) pour lesquelles le tableau de distribution établi par l'administrateur ne serait pas homologué et les administrateurs déchargés.
Paroisse St. Charles, 16 Avril 1829.
J. M. MOREL GUIBAMAND,
Juge de la Cour des Preuves.**

\$25 DE RECOMPENSE.
Parti marron de chez le sousigné, un nègre nommé DICK BROWN, âgé d'environ 35 ans, taille de 5 pieds 2 pouces, mesure française, fort ment et mûri, nez plat, figure très-noire; il a plusieurs marques sur la figure. Quand il s'est absenté de chez le sousigné, il avait des pantalons de cotonnade bleue avec des boutons aux genoux, une chemise de gingivés et un gilet de calin blanc. Il a emporté avec lui un paquet de hardes. Ledit esclave a été acheté de M. Stephen Peillon, il y a environ quatre mois et demi. La récompense ci-dessus sera donnée à toute personne qui le fera enfermer dans une des geôles de cet Etat, ou le ramènera au sousigné, faubourg Marigny, rue Marigny, No. 112.
Les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur et autres sont priés de ne pas recevoir ou cachier ledit nègre, sous peine d'être poursuivis conformément à la loi.
Mrs. les Sheriff's des diverses paroisses de cet Etat sont priés de porter leurs soins à l'arrestation de cet esclave.
31 av.—3, 115). FRANÇOIS ROBOUTAN.

FOR BORDEAUX.
The fast sailing coppered, copper fastened and armed Ship
MILTON,
Capt. Wagg, will sail for the said port on the 20th inst.
For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to
D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. Rue Royale No. 180.

THE BEE.
PRINTED WEEKLY, BY F. DELAUNY,
St. Peter Street, between Bourbon & Royal.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1829.

We have been informed that the two schooners Escambia and Cawhawba (employed in the trade between this city and Texas) were seized on the 14th instant, at Brassy de St. Yago, on suspicion of carrying on a contraband trade.

Extract of a letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, 12th February, 1829.
—Late accounts from the River Plate, represents a most discouraging state of things; markets were completely drugged, and the country involved in a civil war, the Government having declared hostilities against Santa Fe, one of its interior provinces. Such account will not warrant vessels proceeding on with their cargoes, and this market is made their depot.
—Our exports continue high and in demand. Coffee very scarce.
—Our currency still depreciated, and we do not know where the evil will stop.
(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

Shipwreck.—The sloop Regulator, Gird, of N. York, from N. Orleans for this port, struck on Cape Roman Shoal night of 22d march, but she at over at daylight, when it was found she had 16 inches of water in her hold.—She was then on an shore on the south side of Murphy's Island. The vessel and cargo, consisting of 63 hds. sugar 10hds. and 35 hds. molasses, and 30 bls. whiskey. Part of the sails, rigging, cables, anchors, will be saved. We understand the cargo, valued at about \$6000, was insured in Chraleston
Ev. Post.

[From the National Gazette.]
CESSION OF LOUISIANA.
(Continued from our last.)
The 6th article contained a stipulation in favour of the Indians, "which," said Mr. Monroe, "it becomes us to make, though this people will ever remain ignorant of the care we take of their interests." It runs thus: "The United States promise to execute the treaties and articles which may have been agreed upon between Spain and the indigenous nations."
The 7th article expressed a reservation which was then deemed important for the commerce of France and Spain from the ports of those two kingdoms, or from those of their colonies, into the ports of Louisiana, their merchandise and products during the space of twelve years, without being subjected to other or heavier duties, than those which are imposed on the inhabitants of the United States." It is believed that not a single French vessel has ever profited by the terms of this article, in consequence of the rupture of the peace of Amien, which occurred at the epoch when the treaty of cession was signed. The war lasted for nearly twelve years, during which time the commerce of Louisiana, which had hitherto been enjoyed exclusively by the French under the Spanish flag, passed into the hands of the English and the Americans, and the loss of St Domingo completed the separation. The 8th article, which secures for the French vessels the treatment usually extended to those of the most favoured nation, has engendered discussions, of which it would be useless to anticipate the issue.

Such are the principal stipulations of the treaty of cession.
Two important conventions which were signed the same day as the treaty, were thereto annexed, and recognised as possessing the same force and entitled to the same performance, as if they had been inserted in it. The first was relative to the payment of the price of the cession. This matter had formed the subject of an act, distinct from the treaty, because embarrassment had been experienced at the idea of announcing that the sovereignty of the domain was abandoned at the same time that the benefit derived from its possession was forfeited for an equivalent in money. For the rest, the necessity of the cession being acknowledged, it was easy to justify its conditions. The motives which occasioned it had been indicated by the First Consul himself, and are here assigned.

During the space of a century, the establishment and administration of Louisiana, exacted advances from the French and Spanish government, for which they never received any indemnity from its commerce. The churches, the fortifications, the forts constructed upon the banks of the Mississippi and of other rivers, and a considerable number of public edifices were erected at the expense of the two powers. Magazines and arsenals had been built, funds had been advanced for the promotion of commerce

and of agriculture; and a mass of other expenditures had been incurred for the advantage of the colony. The documents of the cession made to Spain in 1764, contained arrangements relative to the moveable property that was ceded.—What follows is extracted from a letter of Louis XV. to M. D'Abadie: "My wish is especially that an inventory doubly signed by you and the commissary of his Catholic Majesty, be made, of all the artillery, effects, magazines, hospitals, vessels &c. which belong to me in the aforesaid colony, in order that after having surrendered the possession of the vessels and edifices to the aforesaid commissary, a procès verbal may be made to estimate all the effects which will remain in these places, the price of which will be reimbursed by his Catholic Majesty on the footing of the aforesaid estimation." The same reimbursement is exacted in a letter written on the 15th of October, 1802 by the king of Spain to the Captain General, for the purpose of ordering him to deliver the province of Louisiana to the commissary of the French government. These reservations were inconsiderable, it must be confessed; besides they were nothing more than a stipulation of form. But the First Consul regarded the matter of reimbursement in a different point of view. This valuation in money of a sovereign right, which was formerly so familiar to the princes of Europe, being a necessary clause in the proceeding, he was anxious that the burden of complying with it should not be imposed on the country which was ceded. A price, whatever it might be, could not be stipulated for a blessing such as independence, and would have tarnished its lustre. A sum was paid by the United States, not simply as in the preceding cessions and retrocessions, for moveable property, but as the price of the vast territories that were about to acquire, and the great increase of power which would accrue in consequence to the general union. The cession occasioned no injury to France but was of immense advantage to the United States.

The First Consul thought that he had made a high valuation when he insisted on fifty millions of francs. But the French Plenipotentiary, without consulting him, judged this estimation too moderate, and as soon as the price became the object of a conference said that he had fixed it at eighty millions, and that it would be useless to propose a reduction.

The American Plenipotentiaries at first objected to this sum as they were not invested with special powers to consent to the payment of the price demanded.—"Our fellow citizens," said Mr. Livingston, "entertain a great aversion to public debt; how then shall we, without incurring their displeasure, impose upon them the enormous contribution of fifteen millions of dollars?" But Mr. de Marbois persisted in his demand, and supported it by various arguments tending to show that this sum was far from being an adequate compensation for the real value of which those immense regions would be to the United States. The two Plenipotentiaries finally acquiesced on condition that twenty millions of francs should be deducted from the eighty, and employed in paying what was due from France to the inhabitants of the United States for captures illegally made. The proposal meeting with no opposition, this matter was completely settled.

The mode of proceeding to payment at first presented some difficulties. It was, however, finally performed through the medium of banking houses established in London and Amsterdam, (The French bankers having refused to engage in a pecuniary affair of such importance) with the greatest punctuality and faith.

When it was announced to the first Consul, who had watched with lively interest the progress of the negotiation, that the eighty millions of francs, had been reduced to sixty by the deduction which had been made for the purpose of liquidating the debt of France towards the Americans, he said with sharpness to the French minister, forgetting, or feigning to forget that he himself had fixed upon only fifty millions.

"I desire that those twenty millions be restored to the treasury. Who has a right to dispose of the funds of the State? The rights of the claimant should follow ours." But this little ebullition was soon calmed by calling to his recollection that he had previously consented to treat for a smaller sum, even than the treasury had gained, without including the twenty millions reserved for indemnifying the Americans. "It is true," he cried, "the negotiation leaves me nothing to desire: sixty millions for a possession which perhaps would not last a day! It is my wish that France should enjoy this expected capital, and that she may so by means of works from which her navy shall derive benefit."

The following words convey a good idea of the sentiments which then actuated the first Consul. "This accession," said he, "has strengthened for ever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival, who sooner or later will humble her pride."

The original instruments were drawn up in French. They were afterwards translated into English, a labour which occupied three days, and this circumstance was the cause why the treaties concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and bearing that date, were not in fact signed until four days after. On the 22d of May, the day on which hostilities commenced between England and France, Bonaparte gave his ratification to the treaty of cession, without waiting for that of the United States, which however, was soon accorded. It was necessary for him to do so in order that accomplishment of every formality on the part of France might leave no room to consider the colony as appertaining still to that country, so that any attempt of the British upon Louisiana would be directed against an American province, and give occasion for just complaints on the part of the Union.

The object of Mr. Monroe's mission was only known at London by means of the tenor of the resolutions of Congress. His arrival at Paris had excited the attention of the English ambassador. But the secret of the conferences was well kept, that Lord Withworth had not the slightest suspicion that the result of them was the cession of Louisiana. When this affair was terminated, the French cabinet ceased to temporise.
R. M. W

CRIMINAL COURT.—April 25d.
—The State vs. Charles McGee f. m. c. Accused of receiving stolen goods from a slave. This trial took place to-day, and the Jury gave in a verdict of guilty.
April 24. The Court adjourned till Monday (to-day) the 27th inst.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.
New-Orleans, April 25d, 1829.
CONFORMABLY to the 13th section of the act entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Acts, relative to the Militia," approved March 17th, 1827, all commanders of regiments, battalions and companies and other officers of the militia, all persons having resigned their commissions as such, and finally all good citizens (except commanders and members of volunteer companies) who may have in their possession arms and accoutrements belonging to the State, are hereby requested to deliver up the same at the State's Arsenal No. 27 St. Peter street, in order to comply with the provisions of the section above recited.
A. PEYCHAUD.
April 25

PONCHARTRAIN HOTEL.
MR. GRAUDEAU Jr. has the honor to inform the public that he has taken the elegant establishment known by the name of "PONCHARTRAIN HOTEL," and formerly kept by Mr. Coquet. Having made many important improvements in the establishment and intending to give all possible attention to those persons who may honor him with their company, he hopes that his efforts will meet with the approbation of the public.
He announces that he will open his House on Sunday next the 26th inst. when may be procured every delicacy that may be desired.
April 25

NOTICE.
WHEREAS Alexander Williams, sheriff and collector of taxes for the parish of West-Baton Rouge, has applied to me, praying for the cancelling of two bonds which he subscribed on the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, as principal, jointly with Victor Hébert, Ursin Landry and Onéziphort Bernard, as securities; and of one bond which he subscribed on the twenty fifth day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as principal, jointly with J. B. Hébert and Onéziphort Bernard, as securities.
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 hereof, why the said bonds and mortgages resulting therefrom should not be raised and annulled.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the City of New-Orleans, on the [L.S.] twentieth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
P. DERBIGNY,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
By the Governor, Geo. A. WAGGAMAN, Secretary of State.
April 21

FOR BORDEAUX.
The superior first class ship HENRY ASTOR, coppered, and copper fastened, Capt. DERBIGNY, jr will sail for the above port between the 10th and 15th of April next.—For passage only, having very superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, between the two markets, or to
VICTOR ROUMAGE.
March 16

NOTICE.
WHEREAS Samuel S. Wheeler has applied to me, praying for the cancelling of the two bonds which he subscribed, one on the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as Sheriff of the Parish of Lafourche Interior, jointly with Henry F. Knoblock and Jean Louis Labadie & Co., as securities; and the other on the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as collector of taxes for the aforesaid Parish, jointly with John Maranges and Aubin B. Thibodeau as securities.
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 hereof, why the said bonds and mortgages resulting therefrom should not be raised and annulled.
Given under my hand and the seal of (L.S.) the State, at the city of New Orleans, on the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and in the fifty third year of the independence of the United States of America.
P. DERBIGNY,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
G. A. WAGGAMAN, Secretary of State.
March 31

SALES AT AUCTION.
BY FRANÇOIS DAUBILLÉ.
ON Monday, April 27th, at 4 o'clock P. M. will be sold in St. Ann street, near to Bourbon street, a quantity of furniture consisting in part, of very superior Historical Engravings of Napoleon, &c. Sophas, Armoires, Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Louvers, &c. &c.
The whole will be sold without reserve.
April 21

BY Jos. T. BAUDEC.
WILL be sold on Wednesday, April 29th, 1829, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's Exchange—a lot of Ground situated in Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, and on the right hand side on leaving the river—said lot measures 40 feet on Bienville street with 120 feet in depth (French measure) together with the right which said lot has or may have to an additional depth of 6 or 7 feet, with 30 feet in width, as it is at present enclosed.

There is on this lot a small building, and is bounded on the one side by the property of Juda Toussaint and on the other by that of Elizabeth Norwood.
CONDITIONS—1 & 2 years term, with notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the seller, and mortgage until final payment.
N. B.—The act of sale will be passed at the expense of the purchaser, at the office of Theodore Beghers, notary public.
April 10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE Subscriber makes known to the public that on Tuesday last, the 21st inst. he found the saddle, collar, and reins belonging to a gig harness. The person to whom belong these articles will please call and take them from the house of LOUIS ST-AMANT, subroge Saulet, in the house of Mr. CAVALIERO.
April 24

NOTICE.
THE partnership hitherto existing between me and A. FORTIN is dissolved from this date.
F. ESCOFFIE.
New-Orleans, April 21st, 1829.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
P. S. Newton & Co. vs. Mary Conolly, Hall and Adams vs. the same; T. Spencer vs. the same; Mayor, Aldermen & inhabitants vs. the same.
BY virtue of four writs of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. Gal. Preval, Associate Judge, I shall expose for sale in front of the City Marshal's Office in St. Ann street, between Conde and Royal streets, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, May 6th, 4 doz. chairs, 4 bedsteads, mattresses, sheets, and 1 sideboard, 1 set of mahogany dining tables, 1 tea table, 2 armchairs, 1 set of drawers, 4 looking glasses, 3 feather shovels and tongs, mantle piece furniture, servers and other household and kitchen furniture, seized in the above suit.
April 27
L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Hiram Haughton vs. John Grymes and wife, heirs of Thos. M. Demos.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. Gal. Preval, Associate Judge, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 23d of May next at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets—A Lot of Ground with the buildings, situated on the Batture in front of the suburb Saulet of this city, measuring 22 feet front on new Levee street, by 470 feet in depth be the same more or less, until it washes the river; designated No. 17, on the plot, seized in the above suit.
April 24
L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Ferrillat vs. A. M. Wood.
BY virtue of a writ of seizure directed to me by the hon. Gal. Preval, Associate Judge, I shall expose to sale at the Principal, on Monday the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock, a quantity of Household Furniture, seized in the above suit.
L. DAUNOY, Marshal.
April 16

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. Longpre vs. Jean Mouton.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. Gal. Preval, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 27th April, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, a quantity of Furniture, seized in the above suit.
L. DAUNOY, Marshal.
April 16

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Richardson vs. Wm. A. Summers, Phean vs. the same.
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. Gal. Preval, Associate Judge, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 27th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets—A Negro Girl by the name of MATILDY, seized in the above suit.
L. DAUNOY, Marshal.
March 26

FOR BORDEAUX.
BY order of the Court of Probates, and in pursuance of the provisions of an act, published by given to the creditors of the late P. E. Foucher, and all others concerned, to shew cause, if any they have, within ten days, why the tableau of distribution filed by the administrator should not be homologated, and the administrators discharged.
Parish of St. Charles, April 16, 1829.
J. M. MOREL GUIBAMAND,
Judge of Probates.
April 16

FOR BALE.
A MULATRESS aged between 23 and 24 years, together with her daughter aged about 5 years, the mother is an excellent washer, house-servant, child-nurse, somewhat of a cook, and understands baking. She is sinner 8 years in the country, speaks both French and English, she is of a very good disposition and without any faults, and is sold only because the owner is about quitting the country. Should she not be sold at private sale previous to the 5th of May next, she will on that day be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Coffee-House, April 21

NOTICE.—Whereas William C. Randall has applied to me praying that the bond which he subscribed on the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, as Register of Mortgages for the Parish of Ascension, jointly with David A. Mandall, as security, 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 hereof, why the said bond and the mortgages resulting therefrom, should not be raised and annulled.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the city of New-Orleans, on the second day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.
P. DERBIGNY, Governor of the State of Louisiana.
G. A. WAGGAMAN, Secretary of State.
By the Governor, GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN, Secy of State.
March 31