

que Charles Morgan, autrefois élève de Charles Léonard, et collectionneur de taxes pour la poste de la Pointe Coupee, n'est adressé à nous, demandant que les hypothétiques réunions soient obligatoires qu'il a souhaitées, comme presque le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Desplan et Louis Chenevert, comme aussi le 10 d'Avril 1820, conjointement avec Pierre Desplan et Louis Chenevert, comme aussi le 20 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Arnaud Beaurepaire et Pierre Desplan, comme aussi le 17 Decembre 1821, conjointement avec Arnaud Beaurepaire et Etienne Simon, domine cause le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Séraphin Adrien et Etienne Simon, comme aussi le 3 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Pierre Louis L'Hermite et Pierre Desplan, comme aussi, soient levées et annulées.

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux qui épliquent 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 hypothétiques ne soient point levées et annulées.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de PEAT, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquième jour de Juillet, mil-huit-cent-vingt-trois [1823] et la cinquante-troisième année de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

H. JOHNSON,

Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

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

VIS—Attendu qu'on s'est adressé à moi et qu'on m'a demandé l'obligation hypothétique, le 22 de Février 1827 par Judson Talbot et Joseph Robichaud, comme gendres de Louis Talbot, auteur des hypothétiques de Lafourche Intérieure—2^e, que l'indépendance de quatre mille pistoles soit rendue à Judson Talbot, le 6 Juin 1827, pour l'exercice de ses droits de dévouement du shérif de la date prescrite et que l'hypothétique spéciale, pour garantir le paiement demandé sonnent par Hudson Talbot, mis sur une habitation ou portes de vente de trois espèces de face, plus ou moins, au moment de prendre sur le Bayou Lafourche mes levées et annulées.

VIS—Attendu qu'il a été demandé à moi et qu'on m'a demandé l'obligation hypothétique, le 22 de Février 1827 par Judson Talbot et Joseph Robichaud, comme gendres de Louis Talbot, auteur des hypothétiques de Lafourche Intérieure—2^e, que l'indépendance de quatre mille pistoles soit rendue à Judson Talbot, le 6 Juin 1827, pour l'exercice de ses droits de dévouement du shérif de la date prescrite et que l'hypothétique spéciale, pour garantir le paiement demandé sonnent par Hudson Talbot, mis sur une habitation ou portes de vente de trois espèces de face, plus ou moins, au moment de prendre sur le Bayou Lafourche mes levées et annulées.

Donné sous ma signature et sous le sceau de PEAT, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le 21 Aout, 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.

P. DESPLAN, Secrétaire d'Etat. 22 juil.

VIS—Les souhaités prévoient que je publie, qu'ils viennent de contracter une alliance sous la raison de l'Amour & de l'amitié. Leur magnanimité est située rue de la Paix, No. 46, entre les rues Bienville et St. Louis, où ils tiennent constamment un appartement complet de Chambre, Bureau et Habilitements faits. Ayant pris des renseignements avec les meilleures manufactures de New-York, et de Philadelphie, ils se sont résolus d'avoir des marchandises toujours fraîches, et de les vendre à des prix modestes.

B. PINTA.
P. V. MATHIEU.

29 juil.—6.

DEUTRE—100 Dollars de Besoin, per.

13 sept. — Wm. D. JOLLEY.

A LOUIS

Un apprécier, près du Bureau de l'Abéole. Vendredi à l'imprimerie.

29 sept.

L'éditeur a consenti la raison. Palmeau Pintor & Co. ont consacré dans le mois de Septembre, 1823, à la fabrication, élégante et magnifique, d'un grand Palmeau, offre réservé aux personnes pour toutes sortes de fêtes dans le goût le plus moderne. M. Aimé Cottin, imprimeur de Paris, adjoint au même Palmeau, depuis, mettra tout son cœur pour satisfaire nos demandes qui servent également aux personnes qu'en toute espèce d'usage et cheveux.

EN MAGAZIN—Perruques, Toupet, Tapis en cheveux en tous genres—Parfums, morte-fraîche, telle que crème de coconcombre, de rose, de Persé, eau de Cologne, de Léopard, d'odeur assortie, savon à la rose, sucre d'ambre, opiat, poudre à dents de toutes qualités, brosse à dents, à habot, à l'apprêtage de toute espèce, gantage, etc.

Sept. P. L. ROMAIN & fils.

VIS est par le présent donné par Louis Masse, apothicaire de la banquette inférieure, de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, que le 4^e jour d'Octobre 1823, il procédera à l'adjudication arbitraire, conformément à l'ordonnance intitulée "l'ordonnance réglementant les bougys et feuillards non expirés de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, approuvée le 10 Décembre 1817," les réparations des feuillards situées en face de la rue Montebello, au Réservoir Montégut, à l'angle de la rue Lorraine, au feuillard Clément. Ces adjudications feront lieu à midi dans les lieux ci-dessous indiqués. [22 sept.] W. RADDOCK.

AVIS AU PUBLIC.

L'écurie N° 93, route de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ouvrira un

CHARMIERIE

à 4 roues, sur un mât en blanc.

École de deux chevaux, signé 100 francs.

pour conduire 1000. les ecclésiastiques au cimetière.—100 francs pour 5 pistoles.

13 sept.—2m.

ÉCOLE DE DANSE.

Il convient à l'heure d'informer le public que deux bouteilles de son Rêve de Bruxelles, bouteille pétillante, 100 francs au moins, doivent être conservées dans la maison de l'éditeur.

Le bouteille qui délivrera des leçons de danse, régulierement bien fait, sera mise à disposition sur ses soins et son existence.

29 sept. E. BEAUREPAIRE.

TO LET.

From the 1st of October 1823, will be let two story Brick Store, now occupied by Mewra, Draper, Royal Surgeon, Royal Barber.

Apple 100, Seghers.

THE BEE

PRINTED BAILEY, BY F. HALLÉ.

St. Peter-Kirk, between Bourbon & Royal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1823.

[From the Buffalo N. Y. Journal.]

Important Army Movements.—We understand that Fort Niagara is immediately to be garrisoned by four companies of the second regiment of United States' Infantry; and report says, that this fort will be made head-quarters of the frontier line of posts. By the Detroit papers, we are informed of several new arrangements, made in the west, by the War Department, among which are the re-occupancy of Fort Dearborn, (Chicago,) and Fort Gratiot. But the most important measure of the Department we conceive to be, that of establishing a new post, immediately upon the portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, in the country of the Winnebago Indians. Permission for this was obtained of the natives, at the treaty at Green Bay. The post will be called Fort Winnebago, and is to be garrisoned by two companies of the first regiment of United States' Infantry. This fort will occupy the only intervening land, (a portage of but six miles,) between the chain of western lakes and the Mississippi river. The position is central between Point du Chien, on the Mississippi, and Green Bay, and upon the extreme northern verge of the mining country. To obtain a cession of this district to the United States, was among the objects to be embraced in the late treaty of Green Bay. The purchase was not effected, but permission was obtained to occupy the mining district, until the Indians interested in the sale can be collected, at a council which will commence the ensuing doubt the arrangement will take place. In the mean time, the Indians propose to inspect themselves of the numbers of the whites, by aerial observation; for which purpose, fifteen of their principal men came to Detroit, in the Clay, on their way to Washington. They propose visiting, before they return, the sea-ports of New-England, and some of the large interior towns of the country. "This," says the Michigan Herald, "will doubtless have a powerful effect in those places, who have heretofore considered those slaves equal in number to the white, and more brave than warlike. They will soon be conscious of their error, by regard to the increased strength of the people of the United States, and, of course, less willing to put their bravery to a trial."

Should proposed treaty, the ensuing summer, result favourably, we trust no time will be lost in rendering perfect the navigation between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, and thus opening the way by the short route of the Erie Canal to the Lakes, for the portage, which is ready, though not yet changed, to moderate the loss of time.

[From the Buffalo N. Y. Journal.]

old gentleman called and desired to stay all night. The girls refused to entertain him, alleging their father's commands as the excuse. He insisted, and they finally agreed to let him stay. Some short time after, a young man called whom they also refused to entertain; but upon his insisting, backed by the request of the old gentleman, who pledged himself for his good behaviour, they consented that he should stay also.

Some time after they had retired to rest, the two travellers were awakened by a loud and unusual noise in the chamber, the two sisters, who slept above them. They instantly arose and went up stairs, the younger taking his pistol with them. At the door of the girls' room, they encountered a man passing out. He was hailed by the younger traveller, who demanded his name, and errand, and the cause of the noise which had awakened them, and who threatened to shoot him if he remained silent, or persisted in his attempt to escape. He made no answer, and on endeavoring to pass, the traveller shot him dead on the spot. They then went into the room, where a most bloody and appalling spectacle met their view—the two sisters were found dead with their throats cut, and weltering in their blood.

They now sallied forth for the purpose of alarming the neighbors. The first house they came to, and the one nearest this scene of blood, they informed the landlady what happened, who immediately exclaimed, "it is my husband that you have shot!" She proved to be correct; it was indeed their nearest neighbor who perpetrated the crime. It seems the murderer and the father of the ill-fated girls, were engaged in a law suit—they were the most material witnesses in the case, and the murderer, to get rid of this accusation, having made the absence of their father the principal circumstance, which he concealed his age well, of separating them from life.

[From the Buffalo N. Y. Journal.]

The following is a duplicate copy of a handbill lately published in Liverpool. The person who was anxious enough to present it during a passage across the Atlantic, declares he saw with his own eyes in those of the wonderful child, the human and figures mentioned in the handbill. What will the naturalists say to this?

Kidder Wonders.—Just arrived in this town, under the patronage of the nobility of Scotland, one of the greatest wonders of the World, in the detection of human guilt. The marvellous work of divine providence is strikingly displayed in this wonderful boy, which the nobility and gentry are respectfully invited to behold. A woman residing in the Spring Holme, in the parish of Urr, in the county of Kirkcudbright, became pregnant, and the father of the child, professed his innocence with the most solemn oaths, and said that he would not alienate his child unless God sent it in his womb with its father's name on its forehead. To the astonishment and wonder of all the Child was born with his father's name, John Wood, in his right eye, and the year of his birth (1817) in his left eye.

The boy has been visited by the nobility and Gentry, and also by the College of Physicians of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and also by a great number of Medical Men in other parts of the Kingdom, who allow him to be the Greatest Wonder ever beheld, and a warning to the guilty, to beware rash vows.

The undermentioned are the names of some of the Persons by whom the boy has been visited, and under their patronage.—Sir Grace the Duke of Buccleugh His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, Lord Montagu, Lord Montgomerie, Lord Cawdor, Sir David Smith, Dr. Macdowall, Kirkcudbright, Drs. Thompson and Smith, Newton Stewart, Dr. Wood, Thatchin, and Monroe, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Dr. Macpherson, Hulls Drs. Alderson and Mapple, York Drs. Medcalf and Murphy, Dr. Drury, Dr. Kenny, Halifax; Drs. Turner and Gordon, Manchester; Drs. Elleray and Kendrick, Washington. The above named noble men, and Gentlemen have all closely inspected the boy, and given permission to insert their names, to convince the Public there is no intention of fraud, but the work and power of an omnipotent God, to detect the guilty.

By the court-judge Woodworth, The proof of publication, was undoubtedly defective. The affidavit might be entirely true, and yet only thirty days notice be given. The statute requires to be published for six weeks successively, that is, during forty-two days. The fact should be distinctly shown in the requisition of the stamp duty, accompanied with.

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