VIS—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 des diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal, le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Desnan et Louis Chenevert, comme cautions—le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Desnan et Louis Chenevert, comme cautions—le 20 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Pierre Desnan, comme cautions—le 7 Décembre 1821, conjointement avec Arnaud Beauvais et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Barthème Allain et Etienne Simon, comme cautions—et le 26 Février 1823, conjointement avec Pierre Louis L'Hermite, et Pierre Despain, comme cautions, soient levées et annulées.

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que la chose concerne, de venir 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,

DERBIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 16 juil.

VIS.—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 Barthème Allain, ses cautions—le 17 de Décembre 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Arnaud Beauvais, ses cautions—le 26 Février 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Vincent Bainsere, ses cautions—le 30 Janvier 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Augustin Allaine, 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.

DERBIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 14 juillet.

CHAPEAUX DE CASTOR.

RUE DU CANAL N°. 18.

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

AVIS.—Les soussignés préviennent le public, qu'ils viennent de contracter société sous la raison de *Mathieu & Pinta*. Leur magasin est situé rue de la Levée, No. 46, entre les rues Bienville et Conti où ils tiendront constamment un assortiment complet de Chapeaux, Souliers et Habillements faits. Ayant pris des arrangemens avec les meilleures manufactures de New-York et de Philadelphie, ils seront à même de fournir les marchandises toujours fraiches, et de les vendre à des prix modérés.

B. PINTA,
E. V. MATHIEU.

29 aout—6

Mairie de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Le prix de la farine fraiche étant aujourd'hui de $5 00 le baril, d'après le tarif les boulangers devront donner, pendant la semaine prochaine, QUARANTE-SEPT onces de pain pour un escalin. Nlle.-Orléans, 12 sept. 1828.

D. Prieur, Maire.

sept

BEURRE—100 fréquins de Beurre, par
13 sept WM. D. JOLLEY.

DEMANDE D'EMPLOI—Un jeune homme résidant dans ce pays depuis 11 ans, parlant avec facilité le Français et l'Anglais, désire trouver un emploi comme commis, dans un magasin de souliers ou d'habillements, ou bien en a pour un ancien établissement pour son compte dans cette ville. Etant père de famille et intéressé, il préférerait, à défaut d'un emploi de ce genre, tout autre qui lui serait offert en ville ou en campagne, et se contenterait d'un faible traitement. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser au No. 83, à Pencoignure des rues Jefferson et Levée, ou bien chez M. Bullet, orfèvre, ou Souza Jne. rue Royale. 13 sept.

BEAVER HATS,

No. 18 CANAL STREET.

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

F. CADENAVILLE,

Master running and substitute B. B. ST. JOHN, cap. Featherston, will leave the Light House every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, 7 A. M. for the above port, and return to the Light House every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 A. M. This arrangement offers a certain and expeditious mode of conveyance to those travelling in that direction, or parties on pleasure; as they may depend on the strictest punctuality on leaving both places at the hours stated. Carriages will always be in readiness for the accommodation of passengers at the Planters and Merchants Hotel, Canal street, and at the National Hotel, Chartres street, and at Mr. Hunt's, at the Barin, at half past 5 a. m. July 24.

DRY HIDES.

94 Dry Hides for sale by
B. G. BORDUZAT & C.,
Aug. 15 Royal street, No. 108.

THE BEE.

PRINTED DAILY, BY F. DELAUP.

St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1828.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET.

Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvements.

ADAMS ELECTORS.

JAMES VILLERE, of St. Bernard,
ANDRE LE BLANC, of Assumption,
BUSHNELL, of East Baton Rouge,
DECLOUET, of St. Martin,
MORRIS, of Natchitoches.

Evil to him who evil thinks.

The French have the highest opinion of us and they give us sometimes the most unequivocal proofs of it. We read in a New-York paper, a letter addressed to the Editor by his Paris correspondent which commences with these lines:

"Sir—In the free country where you dwell religious intolerance is unknown and it is not even to be understood there: persons of faith of every description live in peace in one country which they enjoy in common. Your wise government has known so well how to separate itself from that which regards but conscience; that no religion can become dominant, and of course oppressive. I add that, thanks to that state of things which disentrals religion from all temporal views, you are necessarily more religious than we are, with presthood more honorable and more worthy of the Gospel they preach."

It is to be lamented and no persons regrets it more than we do, to say that that opinion is exagerated beyond measure; and that we are still far from that perfection at which Europeans believe us to be arrived. Certain it is that in America there are wise and *tolerant* men, but in that country as in others they form not the not the strongest party. In order not to be accused of prejudices let us be prompt to acknowledge that the first step is already taken by us for arriving at a better order of things, and that no government has hitherto shewn itself so enlightened on that subject as our first Legislators, they would not even talk of *tolerance*, because they have laid it down as a maxim that *the most unlimited liberty of conscience is a sacred right which no association can legally cause to be destroyed*. In Europe where our morals are but imperfectly known, Philosophers have admired that wise principal of our federal constitution, and have extolled to the skies the *religious tolerance of the American people*. This is the only opinion we wish to attack, an opinion, which our love of truth forces us to reject, and, which has led our Parisian correspondent astray.

No, we are forced to show that it is not here that we must seek for a tolerance such as Philosophers conceive, and such as is engraven in the hearts of the just.—Toletance consists not alone in permitting the exercise of every description of worship; if it goes but that length it does nothing for the truth: it must learn also to respect the opinion of every honest devotee, of every Philosopher and even of the Atheist himself.—To those accustomed boldly to proclaim useful truths this will present in it nothing extravagant. Every citizen who respects the laws and who obeys them; every man who knows how to appreciate and cherish virtue; who renders himself useful to society, who is a good son, a good father, or a good husband; and who extends a charitable hand to the unfortunate, ought besides to be allowed to say and do what he pleases. All our constitutions I believe concede to him that right; how comes it then that he is deprived of it almost every where? It seems at least that the greater number of those entrusted with the interpretation of our laws understand it thus. If every one has the same rights, why whilst some enjoy that of praying in a church are others deprived of playing on a flute or dancing in their own houses? Why whilst some are permitted to pass a whole day in moralizing, are others prevented from making themselves merry in a theatre? What injury do these innocent amusements do to society? We ask that that question be answered, because it must have a result favorable to our devotees in proving they are right. If it can be proved that Shakespear and Moliere are more injurious to good morals on a Sunday than on a Saturday, we will say then that we are tolerant, but if it cannot, and if we are forced to go in search of intelligence to conclude on the necessity of imprisonning those who go singing in the streets on a certain day, we will proclaim it scandal and tyranny. If any one speaks to us of the glory of God and the sanctity of the Gospel while he reminds us of a chain placed across the street to prevent the citizens from freely taking air, we again proclaim it extravagance and tyranny.—what harm can our carriage do (if we had one) to men shut up in a church before which it rolls but for a second. It would be but a trifling evil if the folly of some persons escaped from the mad-house had created similar customs, and that sound-minded had conformed to them but from civility we should be silent on that occasion, because the acquired right would leave it open to every one to do as he liked. But who amoagst us is ignorant of the dangers to which would be exposed in certain parts of the United States, that rash man who should dare to break the chain stretched across his ordinary route? Who among us is ignorant that the police would immediately arrest the good father of a family who, having witnessed the assiduous toilettes of his children during a whole week, wished for want of the power of carrying of them to the theatre on a Sunday evening, to recreate them by a little ball *within the walls of his own house?* It is not horible that in a Republic, with a Constitution like ours, such power should be acquired by a magistrate? Why force the theatres and the coffee-houses to be shut up on a Sunday? This would be right if they thought we had the intention of forcing into them those devout persons who might think themselves amidst a group escaped from Hell.—We speak of tolerance? but great God! we are as fanatical as the Turks!—It is permitted it is said to write against the abuse of authority; we think little of this, for he who would expose himself by printing in certain cities what we have said here, would get well pelted with stones. But whilst we may write and whilst the law guarantees the right of doing so to every citizen, would these same laws protect us against insult, if we refuse to submit to the degrading customs which they do not authorize? I have already said no, and every body knows it. Now European admirers of our tolerance, for god-sake pays us but a short visit, come and pass a few Sundays amongst us and you will no longer speak, with extacy of the mild tolerance of our clergy.

When I say "we" we beg our respectable fellow-citizens to believe that we mean not them. The Louisianians have had the inestimable good fortune to escape from the dreadful inquisition which the laws tolerate in some other States. Let us proclaim with pride, that there is not on earth a State more tolerant than ours; and that there is not a nation which has shewn itself more enlightened with respect to liberty of conscience, upon that imprescriptible right of which nature has graven the sentiment in the bottom of every generous heart than Louisiana. There is but one thing that Socrates himself could ask of us in that respect; it is the abolition of the form of the oath; for strictly no man can be obliged to swear upon a book that he does not believe in. But let us hope that this slight speck will be soon effaced, and that Legislators who comprehend the principle will not long delay to admit the consequence.

We must here speak of some accusations of which Louisianians have been the subject, and which prove that to us, as well as to rest of the world, the light does not come from the North. They have often considered us irreligious because we will not *affect* religion. We have read in some history of Louisiana that we were a dissolute set, and passed our Sundays in the most impious kinds of amusements! Indeed, if these accusations did not excite a smile of pity, there would be cause to be indignant at them. But we wish those who have the charity to believe us possessed of devils to employ themselves in scrupulously tracing out the line which seperates true religion from fanaticism; it must be admitted the task is difficult; but by doing so they would perhaps relieve themselves from the reproaches which in our turn we have a right to address to them; they say that we are irreligious because our theatres and our ball-rooms are open on Sundays; we think that there is much more reason to call them fanatical for preventing the same thing and for causing their watchmen to carry off with them the poor devils who are forgetful that it is Sunday, after they have offered up their prayers to God. We have the misfortune to believe that true religion does not consist of form, and above all that watchmen have little to do with it; if this is irreligion, well and good, but we pray the Sovereign disposer of events to continue it constantly to us. If after having committed the book of Genesis to memory they had passed a little time in reading Voltaire and Rousseau, they would have begun to learn that after having adored God with an affected piety in the morning, we may, conscientiously dance in the evening without offering any offence to religion. Perhaps it may be as well to state that we are totally disinterested in this affair, and that in offering ourselves a sacrifice to the ball-room, there is some generosity on our part, because we never dance. Fellow-citizens, let our detractors prate and let us move on in the path of prudence; our morals are in harmony with the age, and history will ably defend us against such calumnies.

Capt. McRea, of the ship Constitution, from Rio Janeiro, July 5, informs, that it was reported at Rio that peace had been concluded between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, but there had been no confirmation of the report.

The young Queen of Portugal, Maria Gloria, left Rio on the 5th July, in the Brazilian frigate Imperatrix, on a visit to her grandfather, the Emperor of Austria. The British ship Ganges, Admiral Otway sailed in co. with the Imperatrix, and would accompany her to the Equator.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Biddle, and sloop of war Boston, Capt. Hoffman, were at Rio Janeiro, 5th ult. discharging their crews whose terms of service had generally expired.

The schr. Express, Welch, of and from Baltimore in attempting to get into Buenos Ayres, was captured by the Brazilian squadron.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Cleared.

Brig Thos. Kelly, Pensacola, master.

Arrived.

Schooner Angenoria, Dakeman, from Mobile, with 20,009 feet lumber to Clapp & Co.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, by the Hon. F Grima, Presiding Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Friday the 26th of September, at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee-house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, *a gig and a grey horse*, seized at the suits of J. Bass, S. Reti and co. and others.

L. DAUNOY, *Marshal.*

Sept 17

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Shepherd vs. Simon, Court of c.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval associate-judge, I shall expose for sale on the 23d of September next, at four o'clock, at the Principal, 2 pairs of mahogany Tables.—Seized in the above suit.

Sep 17 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate-judge, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday 23d Sept. instant, at four o'clock P. M. at the Principal, a pipe of brandy, containing 135 gallons.

Seized in the above suit.

Sept 17 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.

R. Martin vs. John Allison.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday 16th of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee-House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres, a House and a Lot of Ground &c. &c. situated at the corner of Delor and St. Charles streets, suburb St. Mary. Seized in the above suit.

Sept 17 L. DAUNOY, 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, Marshal.

Sept 2

LOTTERY NOTICE.—Nos. 1, 17, 12, are the numbers drawn in the Baton-Rouge Catholic Church Lottery, 2d class. A prize of

$3000,

was sold in a whole ticket by Louis Chauveau, at his Truly Lucky Office, (late BARRET'S) St. Louis-street, opposite the New-Exchange, where customers are respectfully invited to call and try their luck, with the hope that he may continue, as heretofore, the very truly lucky office. Sept 16 L. CHAUVEAU.

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.

NOTICE.

AT THE STABLE No. 93, ST. LOUIS ST.

CAN BE HAD A FOUR WHEELED FUNERAL CAR, dressed in black or white, drawn by two horses, also a carriage for the use of the Priests—the whole for FIVE dollars.

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 first 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 fast sailing packet brig OREGON, Patterson, master, is now taking in freight, and having the greater part engaged, will sail on or about Wednesday next the 17th instant. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

WHITALL, JAUDON & CO.

sept 12 No 23 Magazine street

FOR MOBILE, (*Monday*)

Packet Schooner HANNAH & SARAH, Capt Elderkin, will sail on the 15th inst. For freight or passage, apply to

sept 12 JOHN P PAYSON.

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 150 bales Cotton, or passage, apply on board, or to

WAITALL, JAUDON & CO.

sept 6 23 Magazine, street.

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 sechrities of Louis Tabor, 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, this 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

BORDEAUX WINE.

Excellent Bordeaux Wine, for sale cheap, to close a concern.

P. E. SORBE',
June 17. No. 118, Royal street.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who have taken tickets in the lottery of Mr. Louis Pontis Petit, are informed that their notes will become due and payable in the course of the present month. Persons who wish to make arrangements with regard to their notes, will please apply to him at the Old Market, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock, or at his house in the fobourg Annonciation, near to the establishment of Mr. Barron, from 2 until 5 P. M. The 20th of the present month he will put the remaining notes in the Bank for collection.

sept 9.

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.

COCKLE 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.

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.

THEATRE ST. PHILIPPE.

SPECTACLE EXTRAORDINAIRE.

LE Directeur de ce spectacle, jaloux de témoigner sa reconnaissance au public pour toutes les marques d'encouragement dont il a été honoré, s'empresse d'augmenter son spectacle recréatif par une première représentation des

OMBRES IMPALPABLES,

Qui n'ont jamais paru en ce pays. Cette représentation sera composée de toutes les pièces les plus attrayantes du Repertoire de ce petit théâtre, dont le détail seroit trop long.

Incessamment—Une 1ère. représentation d'Arlequin dans le ventre de la Baleine, pièce féerie.

Prix des places—4 escalins, les enfans moitié prix, les secondes seront réservées aux personnes de couleur.

On commencera à 7 heures précises. 6 se

AU BON MARCHE'.

UN assortiment complet d'entre-deux. Schals très-jolis

Bretagnes N°. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 et 8 l'assortiment à $1-62 cts au magasin de

SOLANA & ARIZA.

Encoignure des rues S. Pierre et Bourbon. 15 sept.