

LOTÉRIE

De l'Eglise Catholique de Saint-Martinville.

PREMIERE CLASSE POUR 1829.
Le Tirage aura lieu le Samedi 24 Janvier, 1829.
Autorisée par la Législature de cet Etat.

1 lot de	8,000	8,000
1 " "	7,000	7,000
1 " "	6,000	6,000
1 " "	4,840	4,840
1 " "	3,000	3,000
1 " "	2,000	2,000
6 " "	1,000	6,000
12 " "	500	6,000
150 " "	50	7,800
780 " "	10	7,800
7800 " "	5	39,000

8,780 Lots 8,97,440
15,600 Billets blancs.

24,300 Billets.
Dans cette Loterie composée de 30 numéros par permutation, il y aura vingt-cinq prix avec trois des numéros tirés sur les 30. 196 Billets de 7,800 avec un seul numéro. Les billets restant au nombre de 15,600, n'auront aucun des numéros tirés, et seront par conséquent des billets blancs.

Pour déterminer les prix, les 30 numéros de la semaine jusqu'à 30 inclusivement, seront placés dans une roue le jour du tirage, et l'on en tirera 4 d'entre eux: et le billet qui aura les 1er, 2e, et 3e numéros tirés dans l'ordre dans lequel ils auront été tirés, aura droit à..... 8,000

Et les cinq autres billets qui auront les mêmes numéros, dans l'ordre suivant, auront droit à ce qui leur revient respectivement, comme suit:

No. 1, 3 et 2.....	7,000
2, 1 et 3.....	6,000
2, 3 et 1.....	4,840
3, 1 et 2.....	5,000
3, 2 et 1.....	2,000

Les 6 autres billets qui auront trois des numéros sortis, et les trois suivants, 2, 3 et 4, dans quelque ordre de permutation que ce soit, auront droit chacun à..... 1,000

Tous les autres billets au nombre de 12 ayant trois des numéros sortis, dans quelque ordre se soit, auront droit à..... 500

Les 156 billets qui auront deux des numéros sortis, savoir le 3 et le 4, auront chacun droit à..... 50

Tous les autres billets, au nombre de 780, ayant deux des numéros sortis, auront droit chacun à..... 10

Les 7800 billets, ayant un des numéros sortis, auront droit chacun à..... 5

Tout billet qui aura gagné un prix ne pourra avoir droit à un prix moindre que celui qui aura obtenu.

Les prix seront payables quarante jours après le tirage, et seront sujets à la déduction ordinaire de 15 pour cent.

Tous les ordres, franc de port, seront exécutés avec promptitude, en s'adressant à J. B. FAGET, rue de Chartres, N° 145.

Prix des Billets.

Entrez 50, depuis 50, quarts 1.25.
[18 déc.] J. B. FAGET—Directeur.

COUR DES PRUVERES.

Paroisse St. Charles.
ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

Le 24 de ce mois de Février prochain, eu vertu d'un ordre de la Cour des Prévues de cette paroisse, à l'effet de la vente de l'habitation ci-après décrite, il sera rendu par le juge de la dite paroisse à Penon et au plus haut enchérisseur, les objets suivants, dépendans de la succession de feu Dame Louise Fortier, épouse séparée de bien et de corps de Mr. Louis Habine, maintenant résident en France; à savoir:

Une habitation établie en sucrerie, sise en cette paroisse sur la rive droite du fleuve, à environ 8 lieues de la ville, ayant 32 arpens de face au dit fleuve sur 80 de profondeur, et ouvrant d'environ 13 degrés, avec tous les bâtimens qui sont dessus sans exception; la dite habitation bornée dans sa partie supérieure par celle connue sous le nom de A. Baron, maintenant la propriété de Mr. Joseph Giroil, et dans sa partie inférieure par une petite habitation appartenant à la succession de M. Jean Habine.

avec 40 paires de boeufs de tir, 50 vaches laitières, 80 bêtes à cornes, de un à quatre ans, 100 moutons, 35 chevaux anglais, toutes les fèves, le foin et le maïs qui se trouvent sur l'habitation; toutes les charrettes, les charriots, drays, tonneraux etc. qui s'y trouvent également; et 130 esclaves attachés, tant à l'habitation qu'à la maison, qu'il serait trop long de nommer et de décrire, parmi lesquels se trouvent des domestiques, des cochers, des charretiers, laboureurs, tonneliers, charpentiers, maçons, sucriers, cuisiniers, blanchisseuses, en nombre suffisant pour le service d'une grande habitation, et dont on pourra prendre connaissance sur les lieux avant la vente.—L'habitation, les nègres, les animaux, les autres objets ci-dessus énumérés et autres dépendans, de la dite habitation sucrerie seront vendus en un seul lot.

2° Une petite habitation d'un arpent et six toises de front au fleuve sur la paroisse de St. Martinville, actuellement nue, habitée maintenant par M. le Dr. Rigaud qui toutes les bestioles appartenant et à qui portion de la dite habitation (toute la face sur 4 arpens de profondeur) a été achetée pour un certain nombre d'années, dont l'acte est encore à couvrir.

3° Tous les meubles, l'argenterie, les ustensiles de cuisine, provisions, linge de table et de lit, appartenant à la succession et des bois équarris, deux chaudières à sucre etc. etc.

CONDITIONS:
L'habitation, les esclaves, animaux etc. en un mot tout ce qui est attaché à la dite habitation seront vendus en un seul lot, payable comme suit: savoir: un tiers du prix, au comptant, et le reste en cinq paiements égaux, à 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 ans, et qui échouent en tout avant des années 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, et 1834, avec hypothèque spéciale sur la terre et les esclaves jusqu'à parfait paiement.

Les acquéreurs fourniront leurs billets des dites sommes par coupons au gré des héritiers et endossés à leur satisfaction.

La petite habitation sera vendue payable en trois termes égaux sur billets échouant en tout avant des années 1830, 1831 et 1832, faits également par coupons, endossés d'une manière satisfaisante, et portant hypothèque jusqu'à parfait paiement.

Les objets de nature mobilière seront payés comptant jusqu'à 100 piastres et depuis 100 piastres et au dessus, dans un an, à dater du jour de la vente.

J. M. MOREL GUIMAND, Juge

THE

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

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1829.

[From the London Times.]
American Tariff.—In alluding on Thursday last to the official papers relative to the American tariff, with which are presented a number of documents originally published in the United States, we characterized the whole collection as one of extraordinary value and importance.

The most interesting feature of this publication is, that it contains a statement of the American case considered in opposition to that of England, on this subject of protecting and prohibiting duties.

Nothing can in itself be more unreasonable,—nothing, we really think, in the mouth of an Englishman, more immodest,—than the habitual use of an angry and vindictive language towards other countries, on occasion of their choosing to adopt a precedent which this country has been the first to establish, (and, so long as it suited her purpose, to persist in,) for securing her own manufacturing interests at the expense of those of all other nations.

Mr. Huskisson has been spoken of as the author of what is termed "a liberal system of commercial policy," in contrast with the old system of either literal or virtual prohibitions. Now it is necessary to distinguish between those acts of Mr. Huskisson which relax the navigation laws, or affect the colonies, and those which profess only to facilitate the introduction of foreign produce or manufactures to the home market of Great Britain. The papers before us concern themselves almost exclusively, as we shall do, with the latter branch of English liberality, and they can leave no shadow of doubt upon the minds of those who were not already aware of a fact quite obvious and unquestionable, that Mr. Huskisson, whether by removing a prohibition, or reducing an impost, gave no indulgence to the foreign manufacturer, of which that manufacturer could in any instance take any practical advantage.

Where a free competition has been offered by Mr. Huskisson to foreign manufactures in the staple objects of British manufacture had arrived at a pitch of excellence which set all real rivalry at defiance; and where ever such rivalry was still probable, why then there was no relaxation. We do not say this as any sort of reproach to Mr. Huskisson, further than for having applied to his own acts a term which better fitted his professions. He professed to be "liberal," while he was merely observant and shrewd. We believe that where Mr. Huskisson failed to offer a fair and substantial reciprocity to other nations, it was when he had no power to act as he desired.

But if Mr. Huskisson be not reproachable for this practical protection of the home industry, under a professed system of general relaxation; neither can, with the least pretence to justice, a foreign people be condemned for following Mr. Huskisson's example. The Right Hon. Gentleman did nothing towards allowing either foreign manufacturers or foreign producers any access to this market, by which native goods or native produce could ever so minutely suffer; and the United States, by the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, have only gone the length of such protection to their manufactures as it was not requisite for the matured manufactures of England to protect by any new legislation. We accuse France of illiberality towards England; and why?—because she effects by law those purposes which England likewise secured by law so long as the imperfect state of her native skill and capital require such a guardian.

We find—in an exceedingly curious and instructive, though in some instances a biased and partial document, the "procès-verba" of a convention of manufacturers at Harrisburg, United States—the following description of the modern British policy, concluding with a quotation from M. St. Cricq, Director of the French Customs, which is worth and just—"The British Free Trade System forbids the importation of every article, which the British soil or labor can produce, except in some such article as, from superior capital or other causes, she makes cheaper than other nations. To an application from the British Minister, for a reduction of duties *pari passu* with that of Great Britain, the French Director of the Customs, M. St. Cricq, sagaciously replied—"The system adopted by England is admirable, because it endangers none of her manufactures; and we, when we are as forward as England, will be as liberal. But until then we most stand by our prohibitory duties."

The meeting at Harrisburg was an assembly of delegates from all the States of the Union. These representatives of the manufacturing interest of America, sat for several days and framed memorial propositions for the Congress, which served in many instances as the basis of the tariff law which passed the great session. The great and almost exclusive ground on which the establishment of protecting duties in the United States was defended, both by manufacturers and by agriculturists, was the virtual prohibition of the corn and flour of America from the markets of Great Britain, and the impossibility of otherwise indemnifying the American grower for this rejection of his grain, than by the encouragement of domestic manufactures, for a more speedy increase and condensation of hands which might consume his corn. This is the true cause of the new protecting duties imposed in America on behalf of native industry—this is unquestionable justification—and this, is finally, a luminous hint to the landed loggerheads of the United Kingdom, who will not see that the best security for their rents is the prosperity of the British manufactures.

ITEMS.
Paganini, the first of violon players, owes his superiority to an imprisonment of six years at Genoa. In his cell he employed nearly all his time in perfecting himself on the instrument, and such sounds were heard without by the passers-by, that the amateurs of music at length accomplished her liberation.

A miser was lately found dead in Paris, on a filthy bed, still grasping the key of his coffers; he had hoarded about 600,000 francs, 100,000 of which were concealed in different kitchen utensils.

Turkeys.—We have been informed that a young gentleman, of Petersburg in this county, has collected, and is now on his way to Pittsburgh, with a drove consisting of one thousand turkeys. (Columbian Ohio Amer.)

Fire.—A grist mill, belonging to Mr. John Crill, in Springfield township, Mercer Co. Pa. was burned down on Tuesday evening last. Some three or four hundred bushels of grain were in the mill and consumed with it.

Female Politicians.—The question is discussed in some of the Western papers whether females "should meddle with politics." Ladies who go into the society of the other sex ought, doubtless to have some acquaintance with the topics which most interest the latter and form the public business of the times. But every friend would dissuade them from ever becoming political partizans, or vehemently profering any political opinions.

New Tactics.—At a late review in Rehoboth, a laughable mistake is said to have taken place in the manœuvres of a company of cavalry. The commander in ordering his men to mount, inadvertently bade them "place the right foot in the stirrup," and then the consequence was, that they all found themselves seated with their faces towards the tail of the horses they rode! And before the officer could correct the error, one sergeant had actually wheeled his men, telling them they were about to escort the reviewing officer, "left in front!"

Naval Execution.—A letter from Lima, dated the 18th of September, received in this city, states that a Court had been recently held on board the U. States' ship Vincennes, for the trial of a seaman charged with murdering one of the crew. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the man was executed from the foreyard of the Brandywine, on the 29th of Aug. This, says the writer, is the first instance of the kind which has happened in our service. Some years since a seaman, on board of one of our national vessels in the Mediterranean, was sentenced to be hung for a similar crime, but escaped his sentence by committing suicide before the time of execution.—N. Y. Gaz.

Table Linen.—The manufacture of Damask Table Linen has recently been commenced at Pittsburg, by M. Hamilton Stewart. The Statesman says, "The Table cloths which he manufactures, they are extremely neat, and what is of equal importance, are very cheap and of a texture that will insure service and durability. In weaving the cloth the threads are so arranged and managed that almost any figure, or name, or letters can be made to appear in full view upon the surface."

A leap in earnest.—A curious accident occurred in this town on Tuesday last. A commercial gentleman in a gig had just left the Angel-back gate, in minister-street, to proceed on his journey, when, from some unknown cause, the horse (which had previously been considered a very quiet one) started off at full speed, and made direct for the window of the Dolphin parlour, in Gun-street, into which he contrived completely to introduce himself, although he

was fifteen hands high, and the clear height of the sash only a yard! The horse was a little cut on the neck and scratched on the legs, but his knees were unharmed; and the traveller proceeded on his journey with the same horse next day.—Reading Mercury.

ARRIVED.
Steamer Dolphin, Wright, from Natchitoches, with cotton to consign.
Steamer Atlas, Hairson, from Vicksburg, with cotton to consign.
Steamer Beaver, Bell, from Natchitoches, with cotton to consign.
Steamboat Belvidere, Car, for Louisville, cargo cotton, pork, lard and flour to Stearns & Avery; N. J. Dick; C. Byrne and others.—64 pas.
Steamboat Atakapas, Curry, for Plaquemine, cargo, 50 bales cotton; 80 hds sugar, 29 bbls molasses to Bennett and Blanchard; 16 bales cotton to Phaubé and Cognac.—11 pas.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
For the Benefit of the Catholic Association of Ireland.
Mr. BOUTH, not leaving town for Natchez, till Sunday morning, has with a disposition highly honorable to his philanthropy and his genius, generously offered to play OCTAVIAN, on the above occasion.
This Evening, Saturday, January 24, 1829. Will be presented, Colman's admired play of the

Mountaineers,
After which, the farce of RAISING THE WIND.

FIRST NIGHT OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. HELENE, (Italian Troubadour)
Has the honor to inform the inhabitants of New Orleans and its vicinity, that on Monday evening, Jan. 27, 1829, he will give, at the Ball Room, corner of Orleans & Bourbon streets, an Extraordinary Concert, playing upon five different instruments at the same time, that is to say,
1st, A NEW VIOLON, with Keys.
2d, The ITALIAN FLUTE.
3d, The FRENCH CYMBALS.
4th, The CHINESE UMBRELLA.
5th, The BASS DRUM.

The whole forming an accompaniment which, by its variety, induces the belief that there are many more instruments.
PROSPECTUS.
PART FIRST.—1. Italian, Arietta, on Two Instruments. 2. Copenhagen Waltz, of Three do. 3. Away With Melancholy, on Two do. 4. New Country Dance, on Three do.
PART THIRD.—1. Hail Columbia, on Five Instruments. 2. Mexican Love Waltz, on Five do. 3. New March, on Five do. 4. A New Waltz by Mozart, on Five do.
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
To conclude with a variety of Imitations of the enchanting melody of several Bands, among which that of the Song Sing, or Making Bird of Mexico.—Mr. Helene will favor any gentleman or lady with the repetition of any of the tunes performed, or any other which may be called for, with which he is acquainted.
Priced of Admittance—One Dollar; ladies and children, half price.
Performance will begin at half past 6 precisely. Jan 24

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
On Monday next, January 26th 1829, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. E. BERTUS, A FULL DRESS BALL,
To be PRECEDED BY A CHILDREN'S BALL, To commence at 5 o'clock and quit at 8, the Grand Ball will commence immediately after.
Mr. E. BERTUS ever anxious of meriting the favor of the public, will use his every exertion to render the evening worthy of the presence of those who may do him the honor of visiting the Ball-room.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
On Saturday next, January 24, 1829; **FULL DRESS & MASQUERADE BALL.**
Admittance, 21.
Ladies are respectfully invited.
Children, 50 cts

NOTICE TO LOVERS OF WALTZES.
MR. E. BERTUS informs the gentlemen who may be at leisure in the afternoon, that he will open a class from 4 to 6 o'clock, for Waltzes only—persons who wish to attend, can apply to the subscriber in St. Louis street between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, January 15.

BALL ROOM,
Corner of Orleans & Bourbon sts.
On Saturday, January 24, 1829, **WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SAID ROOM, A FULL DRESS BALL.**
Admittance—One Dollar.
Ladies will not be admitted without a personal ticket.

St. PHILIP BALL-ROOM.
On Saturday, January 24, **WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SAID ROOM, A FULL DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.**
Admittance—One Dollar.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS I have on this sixth day of January, 1829, received an order of seizure from the honorable Felix Grima, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, at the suit of Louis M. Maclean, in the Steam boat Lady of the Lake, whose owners are unknown to the said Maclean, by which I am commanded to seize and take possession of said Steam-boat, I hereby give public notice to all persons interested in the said Boat, to appear within fifteen days from the date of this advertisement, before said judge Grima, to answer to the claim of the plaintiff in this case.

J. S. DANNON, March 1

THIS AFTER-NOON.

SPLENDID LOTTERY,
Catholic Church at St. Martinville,
HIGHEST Prizes, \$8000, 7000, 6000, 4,840, 3000, 2000, 6 of \$1000.
Grand Total, dollars 97,440.
Tickets only \$5; Packages \$38; which are warranted to draw not less than \$20—Shares of each in proportion.
Apply at MALCOLM'S Office of the Wheel of Fortune, No. 86 Chartres street, or at the Office of the Manager of the French Evangelical Church Lottery, No. 54 Chartres street, Class No. 4, E. C. Lottery, to be drawn next Saturday.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

The coppered and fast sailing schooner, or LAFAYETTE, 33 tons burthen.
Apply on board, opposite Conti street, or to Jan 24 P. E. SORBE.

COURT OF PROBATES.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ON MONDAY the 16th of the month of February next, at 9 o'clock A. M., by virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, in and for the Parish of St. Charles, county of German Coast, will be sold at public auction by the Judge of this parish, ex-officio auctioneer of the same, on the Plantation here below described, the following objects belonging to the succession of the late Louise Fortier the wife separate of goods and body of Louis Habine, now residing in France.

1st—A Sugar Plantation of 32 arpents front to the river Mississippi, on 80 arpents in depth, opening about 13 degrees, with all the buildings and constructions whatever erected on the same. The said Sugar Plantation being bound upward by the plantation known by the name of A. Baron, now the property of Joseph Giroil, and downward by a small plantation belonging to the said succession Habine, with 40 pairs of draught Oxen, 50 mitch Cows, 80 head of horned cattle, from one to 4 years old, 100 Sheep, 35 English Horses; all the Ploughs, Drays, Carriage, &c. necessary for the service of a large plantation; all the Hay, Beans and Indian Corn contained in the barns, and 130 Slaves of both sexes, attached to the said Plantation, whose names and qualifications it would be too long to minutely describe, among whom are found house servants, coach-men, carters, plough-men, cooper, carpenters, masons, cooks, washers and sugar makers, in a number sufficient for the use of the Plantation, and whom any body may take cognizance of before the sale.

2d—A small plantation adjoining the one here above described, having one arpent and 26 French feet in front; on 40 arpents in depth, without any buildings belonging to it, those existing on the said Plantation being the property of Dr. Rigaud who lives on the said land, and has rented a part of it (the whole front on 4 arpents in depth) for the space of seven years.

3d—All the moveables belonging to the estate of the deceased, such as beds, chairs, looking glasses, silver plates, presses, bed and table cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.; some pieces of timber, two brass sugar kettles, &c.

CONDITIONS:
The Sugar Plantation with all the Negroes, Cattle, Horses, in a word all that is attached to the said Plantation, will be sold in a single lot, and be payable, viz. the 6th part of the price, in ready money, and the remainder in five annual and equal payments, coming due in all the month of April of the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, with the reservation of a special mortgage on the Plantation and Slaves, until final payment.

2d. The small Plantation is to be paid in three equal instalments, in all April of the years 1830, 1831 and 1832.

The moveables are to be paid in ready money for sums under \$100, and for sums of \$100 and upward, in one year from the day of the sale.

The purchasers shall furnish their notes mutually endorsed, and divided into shares (coupons) at the convenience of the heirs.

J. M. MOREL GUIMAND, Judge.
Jan 14

BEAVERS HATS.

NICHOLS & KEELER have received from their Manufactory per ship Agella, several cases of First Quality Beavers Hats, also a large stock of Castors, Imitation and Rurum, which are offered at wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms.
January 13.

J. GAULHAC, coiffeur, just arrived from Paris, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that he has brought with him an assortment of false hair, altogether new, metallic wigs, scratches, wigs, curls, tuffs and Greches, inappreciable in modern and four, and which greatly imitates hair dressing, whether by plumes or flowers. Ladies who wish to have their heads dressed are requested to give timely notice by applying at the Marine Hotel on Levee street, where he is residing for the present. Jan 22

GLASSES.

The Subscriber has just received by the latest arrivals from New York an assortment of very handsome GLASSES of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale in his Furniture Store, in Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, No. 146.

J. ROUSSEAU, Cabinet Maker.

NOTICE.—Whereas a petition has been presented to me by the heirs and administrators of the estate of John H. Johnson, praying that the bond subscribed on the twenty-third day of August, eighteen hundred and fifteen, by said John H. Johnson, as Parish Judge for the former Parish of Feliciana, jointly with Robert Young and A. F. Browder, as securities, be raised and annulled.

These are to give notice to all persons interested, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days from 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 thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, and the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

P. DENECOUR, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By The Governor,
GEORGE A. WAGGONER, Secy of State.