

VENTE A L'ENCAN.

Par Bauduc & Domingon.

La plus haute et dernière enchère et sans rétracter.

1.—Un Lot de Terre situé au faubourg Delord en cette ville, mesurant 80 pieds de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee, 130 pieds de face à la rue Suzette, 80 pieds sur le lot N. 3 par lequel il est borné d'un côté et 130 pieds sur le lot N. 2 par lequel il est borné de l'autre côté.

2.—Un Lot de Terre adjoignant au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 2. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee sur 130 pieds de profondeur et est borné d'un côté par le lot N. 2, 1, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 3 et dans le fond par le lot N. 5. Ce terrain sera vendu avec les bâtiments et les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

3.—Un Lot de Terre adjoignant au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 3. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee sur 130 pieds de profondeur et est borné d'un côté par le lot N. 2, 1, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 3 et dans le fond par le lot N. 5. Ce terrain sera vendu avec les bâtiments et les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

4.—Un Lot de Terre adjoignant au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 4. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee sur 130 pieds de profondeur et est borné d'un côté par le lot N. 2, 1, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 3 et dans le fond par le lot N. 5. Ce terrain sera vendu avec les bâtiments et les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

5.—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 5, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par les lots Nos. 1 et 2, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 6, et dans le fond par le lot N. 3, ensemble avec les bâtiments et établissements qui s'y trouvent.

6.—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 6, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 5, de l'autre côté par les lots Nos. 7 et 8, et dans le fond par les lots Nos. 3 et 11. Ensemble avec les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

7.—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 7, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 6, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 8, et dans le fond par le lot N. 11, ensemble avec les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

8.—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 8, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 7, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 9, et dans le fond par le lot N. 11, ensemble avec les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

9.—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 9, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 8, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 10, et dans le fond par le lot N. 11, ensemble avec les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

10.—Un Lot de Terre adjoignant au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 10, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 9, et dans le fond par le lot N. 11, ensemble avec les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

11.—Un Lot de Terre adjoignant au précédent, et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 11, mesurant 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue Tchouapoutoula sur 130 pieds de profondeur, borné d'un côté par les lots Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7 et 6, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 12, et dans le fond par le lot N. 3.

12.—Un Lot de Terre adjoignant au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 12, mesurant 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue Tchouapoutoula sur une profondeur de 180 pieds, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 11, de l'autre côté par la propriété contigüe appartenant à l'ancien propriétaire de feu Urbain Gaienné père, et dans la profondeur par le lot N. 4.

13.—Une étendue de terre située sur la rive gauche du fleuve Mississippi, dans la paroisse d'Ouest Feliciana, composée de deux concessions faites à feu le sieur Augustin Allain par le Gouvernement Espagnol, conformément à deux plans qui ont été faits par feu Carlos Trudeau lors arpenteur royal pour la province de la Louisiane, l'un en 1794, l'autre en 1797; les deux dites concessions mesurant ensemble 2705 arpents superficiels.

CONDITIONS. Les 12 lots de terre dans le faubourg Delord, payables en quatre termes égaux à 1, 2, 3 et 4 ans du jour de la vente en billets endossés à satisfaction et portant hypothèque respectivement sur la propriété vendue.

La terre située dans la paroisse d'Ouest Feliciana, payable un quart à un an, et le surplus en six termes égaux à 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 ans du jour de la vente, en billets endossés à satisfaction et portant hypothèque sur la terre.

Les billets seront fournis par coupons suivant la convenance des vendeurs. Les actes de vente seront passés devant ledit notaire Théodore Seghers. Les frais de ces actes et ceux de l'enregistrement et de la levée des hypothèques seront payés par les acquéreurs.

Loterie de la Louisiane. 5, 22, 4, 13. SONT les numéros sortis dans la Loterie de la Louisiane, tirée le Samedi 22 Mars.

Loterie de la Louisiane, Qui doit se tirer Samedi 5 Avril. Billets entiers, 80; demi, 40; quarts, 20.

OROS LOTS: 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 5,000 &c. MONTANT TOTAL \$ 121,200. A l'honneur Bureau de P. V. BARRETT, Rue St. Louis, No. 27, face de la Paroisse.

THE BAR

NEW-ORLEANS

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1828.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. P. MAURAND is a candidate to the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to state, that Mr. MAURAND will be a candidate at the next election for the place of Recorder.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Sitting of March 25, 1828.—Mr. Morphy, president of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the bills entitled "an act supplementary to an act to maintain the freedom of suffrage at elections, and to prevent all illegal influence, and to determine the manner of deciding contested elections."

An act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Terrebonne to open a canal from the Bayou Lafourche, to the Bayou Terrebonne.

An act to authorize the administration of the Public Schools of the parish of Lafourche, and of Avoyelles, to sell certain property.

The house adopted the "act to incorporate the subscribers to the association of manufacturers of cotton in the state of Louisiana."

Also, the act entitled "an act relative to the revenues of the state, and to the contingent expenses of the year 1828."

HAVRE, Feb. 2.—The English journals of the 9th contain the speeches pronounced by the King of England, at the opening of Parliament. One addressed to the house of lords is almost altogether occupied with the affairs of Greece. His Majesty regrets that the battle of Navarin took place, and announces with much confidence that it will nowise interrupt the tranquility of Europe.

The report on the finances made to house of commons was quite satisfactory. His Majesty concludes by stating that the exportation of manufactured goods had much increased last year, and that commerce generally had greatly recovered from those violent shocks which had so sensibly affected it.

Private advices received from Spain and Portugal, represent those countries as entirely shut out from all commerce.

The King continues at Barcelona. A new conspiracy had been discovered. Zep del Estanga has reappeared in Catalonia. Great events are expected to take place in the spring.

On the 20th Dec. Ibrahim Pacha left Navarino for Alexandria, with 15,000 men.

Latest from Spain.—Business at Lisbon is uncommonly dull, the Bank had stopped payment, exchange on London 100/11s. 4 1/2d.

Preparations were going forward for the reception of Don Miguel, who was daily expected from England, to assume the Regency of Portugal.

On the night of the 8th January, the crew of the ship James Matthew, lying at anchor in the Tagus, came aft to the quarter deck, cursing and swearing, and making some demands of the steward.

At the time, captain Cooper, his wife, little girl nine years old, and the mate, were at tea. Before the captain or mate had time to rise, the mutineers, six in number, came down the companion way. The captain ordered them to desist, at the same time discharged his pistols at them, but without effect. They then commenced their hellish work, knocked down the mate, put out the light, and fell upon the captain with knives and sword cutters; stabbed him in several places, cut him across the neck, several holes in his cravat, waistcoat, &c. &c. The cries of Mrs. Cooper and her child, who had by this time reached the deck, it is supposed, alarmed them; they came on deck, told Mrs. Cooper they meant no harm. Capt. Mix, of the Alexander, who lay not far off, hearing the cries of murder, immediately manned his boat, and went to their assistance. The mutineers even then kept forward, until a guard of soldiers was procured from the town. They were immediately conducted to prison; what would be done with them, was not known when the story left.

FRANCE.—In the French Papers of Friday and Saturday, which arrived in course, we find evidence that the symptoms of dissatisfaction with the late Ministerial arrangements are increasing. The present cabinet is attacked with nearly as much violence, and defended with nearly as much feebleness and hesitation as the last. Its members being the heads of no party, and being little known in the chambers or the nation, derive their chief influence from office, and stand isolated in the midst of the rank and distinctions of their country. The Journal des Debats says, that two of them have expressed a wish to resign before the meeting of the Chambers, and that a third is de-

termined to leave office immediately. It insinuates that the late appointments are only provisional, and that the Ministry on M. Casimir is rather the instrument of administration than an administration. These declarations may probably be the result of a natural impatience with the conduct of statesmen whose principles do not correspond with the anticipations of a party exalted by a triumph over their predecessors; but we observe other symptoms of a want of confidence in the Ministry more ominous—namely, the refusal of persons to accept office under them.

It will be recollected, that last year, when the Academy addressed the King with a petition to withdraw what M. de Chateaubriand called the "Vandal Law" on the press, several of the academicians who took part in the measure were deprived of their pensions, or dismissed from places which they held at the pleasure of the Crown. Among them was M. Villman, the eloquent Professor of the University of Paris, who was removed from the Council of State. He has now been offered his former appointment, but has declined his restoration, on the ground that he has no confidence in his patrons. As a reason for the public distrust, it is strongly suspected that the Ministers are, from their weakness, under the influence of the Court and of a party as much as the last.

Private letters from Paris assert that M. La Bourdonnaye has accepted of the Director Generalship, and that Prince Polignac is to be a minister of the King's household.

SPAIN.—It is stated in a letter from Barcelona of the 8th January, that the army of Catalonia would have been no more wanting, as the band of insurgents was dispersed, and the army of observation would also be disbanded; but the rising of new bands has not permitted this measure to be put in force. A corps of 600 men has proclaimed, at Abil-bal, Charles V. King of Spain. In Aragon there is also another considerable corps, but with the exception of these, all the other bands are insignificant.

By the Brussels papers, to the 13th instant, it appears that the war in Batavia was likely to be resumed, in consequence of the negotiations with the insurgents having terminated without a satisfactory result. The Dutch were, however, preparing to recommence offensive operations with vigour, in consequence of the reinforcement received in the Waterloo.

William Cobbett, has addressed a long egotistical letter to the King of England, offering himself in earnest as Prime Minister, in the place of Lord Goderich. He tells his majesty that he is the only person in the British realm that is fit for the station, and that he can save the country from ruin.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette. The names of Alfred, Charlemagne, Napoleon, and others, are cited to shew that military talents might be assumed to imply ability for civil administration. But before such examples should be allowed to have weight, in reference to the choice of General Jackson as President of our Republic, proof ought to be demanded of their applicability to the question. The campaigns of such commanders brought into exercise powers, and produced habits, very different from those which were necessarily connected with the career of the American leader in his Indian wars and the defence of New-Orleans, and more immediately adapted to the suitable discharge of civil and political functions. Besides, their general situations, the nature of their civil authority and the exercise of that authority, were such, that, when these are properly examined, it is clearly seen that they furnish no affinity nor analogy from which to reason with regard to the Chief Magistracy of our Union. The military rulers have all been absolute, and without responsibility; and in fact, as to domestic administration, were chiefly directed by trained civilians. Generals have not been made prime ministers of state in Europe. Our President stands in that relation to Congress and the country; not in the position of a supreme ruler, who may use, without intelligence, danger to himself, or constitutional liability, the knowledge and immediate fitness of others for the executive branch of the government.

The radical fallacy is, to suppose that a merely strong natural capacity would suffice for an office which, in the scheme of the Constitution, is that of a thoroughbred statesman, appointed to direct and ratify negotiations and treaties with foreign powers, to advise the legislative bodies, to sanction or reject laws, to superintend, as an accountable head, the various main departments of the national service. For such an office, a peculiar artificial capacity is required, as much as for the business of a lawyer, a physician, or captain of a ship. Natural parts may prove adequate on some occasions; but they will not singly answer when extensive, intricate commercial and political relations are to be decided and of course fully understood,

constitutional interests to be studied, defended or enforced, laws to be scanned, reports to be analyzed and judged, and messages to be framed in such a way as to argue original opinion and comprehension of their topics, and the usual accomplishments of a literary education. The duties of a President have become more and more complex and technical of late years; and it will not do—if we mean to be true to the constitution and the genius of our whole system—to confide in the hope that a President, comparatively illiterate and uninformed, will choose and be able to retain a competent cabinet. He must be himself intellectually and morally competent and independent, or he is not what is meant in that instrument which the members of all branches of the federal government swear to observe and uphold. We have not adverted particularly to moral qualities and personal habits, and shall merely add, in reference to them, that there is no political magistracy for which temper, discretion, and systematic application are more desirable or necessary than the Presidency of this Union, considering the texture of the federal system, the several circumstances and feelings of the great territorial divisions, and the composition and common course of Congress and the state governments.

In the report of a recent discussion before a Magistrate of Essex, England, that officer remarks—

"My father used to say that the magistrates should have nothing to do with law. The less they have to do with it the better in my opinion. We do not sit here to administer the Law, but to act as magistrates."

Colour of the Red-Sea.—The colour of the Red Sea has given rise to various investigations. Dr. Ehrenburg, who accompanied Dr. Hemprich ascertained that it was caused by a species of Oscillatoria, one of those small plants which are intermediate between animals and plants.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY, EIGHTH CLASS; HIGHEST PRIZES; \$12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 5,000, 6 of 1,000, 6 of 600, 6 of 400

To be drawn positively on SATURDAY, 5th April. TICKETS, 6 dollars; Shares in proportion. For sale at

BENNET'S Lucky Lottery Office, No. 81 Chartres-st.

DRAWN NUMBERS In the Louisiana Lottery—7th Class, 5—22—4—13

P. V. BARRETT'S Lottery Office, No. 37 St. Louis Street, Opposite Hewlett's Exchange.

Those who have obtained prize tickets are requested to call for the cash, Or renew them in the

LOUISIANA LOTTERY—8th class To be drawn positively on the 5th of April, HIGHEST PRIZES: \$12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2,784, 6 of 1,000, 6 of 600, 6 of 400

PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole Tickets, 6 dollars; Halves, 3 dollars; Quarters, 1 dollar 50 cts.

This Office, No. 37 St. Louis Street, opposite Hewlett's Coffee House, is always open to transact all sorts of Exchange, for foreign monies, either in doubletons, napoleons, or sovereigns, &c. concurrent money at the lowest discount.

5—22—4—13 DRAWN NUMBERS IN THE Louisiana Lottery—7th Class. 21—4—within one of the HIGHEST PRIZE, Was sold by

MALCOLM. Persons holding Prize Tickets, are requested to present them immediately for Payment, or to renew in the 5th Class of the

LOUISIANA LOTTERY, To be drawn positively on SATURDAY week, the 5th of April, 1828.

HIGHEST PRIZES: \$12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2,784, 6 of 1,000, 6 of 600, 6 of 400

PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole Tickets, 6 Dollars; Halves, 3 Dollars; Quarters, 1 Dollar 50 Cents. Packages of 10 Tickets, \$50; Warranted \$24; Certificates of do. \$39 00. Shares of each in proportion.

Apply at MALCOLM'S Office, sign of the Wheel of Fortune—No. 36, Chartres street—or at 153 do. (Opposite the Exchange.)

LANDING from brig Comusgrée and for sale, Grugere and pâte grasse Cheese, Vermicelli, Sardines in butter and oil; Sweetmeats, 50 baskets Guignoles, 29,800 Tiles, LANDREAUX, VIENNE & Co. April 1 58 Grenier street.

WANTED to attend for some hours each evening, to any business in a trading or counting house, of this city, a person who can speak and write both languages, and is thoroughly acquainted with book keeping by double-entry, as also the different branches of business in general. Best references will be given. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, shall be immediately attended to.—March 7.

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY BAUDUC & DOMINGON.

To the last and highest bidder and without limitation.

Will be sold on Tuesday, the first of April, 1828, at the office of Hewlett's Exchange-Coffee-House at New-Orleans, the following property:

1st.—A lot of ground situated in the suburb Delord in the city of New-Orleans, measuring eighty feet front on the rue Suzette street, one hundred and thirty feet from the rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee, eighty feet on the lot No. 3 by which it is bounded on one side, and one hundred and thirty feet on the lot No. 2 by which it is bounded on the other side.

The said lot designated by the No. 1 of the plan thereof, drawn by Joseph P. Hélie the surveyor, and deposited in the office of the surveyor, Esq., notary public, in St. Louis street opposite the said Exchange. The said lot No. 1 will be sold together with the large ten-story house and the other buildings and improvements thereon.

2d.—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 2. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the lot No. 1, on the other side by the lot No. 3 and in the rear by the lot No. 5. It will be sold with the buildings and improvements thereon.

3d.—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 3. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the lots Nos. 2, 3 and 6, on the other side by the lot No. 4: and in the rear by the lot No. 11.

4th.—A lot of ground adjoining the former, and designated on the same plan by No. 4. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the lot No. 3, on the other side by the estate of the late Urbain Gaienné, senior, and in the rear by the lot No. 12.

5th.—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 5, measuring thirty feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the other side by the lot No. 6, and in the rear by the lot No. 3, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

6th.—A lot of ground designated, on the same plan by No. 6, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 5, on the other side by the lot No. 7, and in the rear by the lots Nos. 3 and 11, together with the improvements thereon.

7th.—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 7, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 6, on the other side by the lot No. 8 and in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the improvements thereon.

8th.—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 8, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 7, on the other side by the lot No. 9, and in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the improvements thereon.

9th.—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 9, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 8, on the other side by the lot No. 10, and in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

10th.—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 10, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 9, and on the other side by the lot No. 11, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

11th.—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 11, measuring thirty-three feet four inches front on Tchouapoutoula street, by one hundred and eighty feet in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 10, 9, 8, 7, and 6; on the other side by the lot No. 12, and in the rear by the lot No. 5.

12.—A lot of ground adjoining the former, and designated on the same plan by No. 12, measuring thirty-three feet four inches front on Tchouapoutoula street, by one hundred and eighty feet in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 11, on the other side by the adjoining property heretofore belonging to the estate of the late Urbain Gaienné, senior, and in the rear by the lot No. 4.

All the measures of the above twelve lots are French measure.

13.—A tract of land situated on the left bank of the river Mississippi, in the parish of West Feliciana, consisting of two grants made to the late Augustin Allain by the Spanish government, according to two plans thereof made by the late Carlos Trudeau, then royal surveyor for the province of Louisiana, the one in 1794, the other in 1797; the said two grants measuring together 2705 superficial arpents. The first of these two grants measures 40 arpents front on the river by 40 in depth; and the second in the rear of the former measures 37 1/2 arpents in front by 23 in depth, containing together as above stated 2705 superficial arpents, agreeably to a plan of the whole deposited in the office of the said surveyor.

TERMS. The twelve lots of ground in the suburb Delord, payable in four equal instalments at one, two, three and four years from the day of sale, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage respectively on the property sold.

The tract of land situated in the parish of West Feliciana, payable one fourth at one year, and the balance in six equal instalments at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years from the day of sale, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage on the land.

The notes to be divided in such proportions as may suit the sellers; the deeds of sale will be executed before the said notary, Theodore Seghers. The costs of these deeds and those of the recording and cancelling of the mortgages to be paid by the purchasers.

March 1.

WANTED immediately, 250 Spanish and Mexican Doubletons, for which a premium will be given, by applying at BARRETT'S Lottery Office, No. 37, St. Louis street, opposite Hewlett's Coffee House. march 17

SUCRE EN PAIN.—Le sousigné tient constamment un entrepôt de sucre en pain et en pelote blanc; aussi sucre cassé blanc et brun en sacs.

A. BODGE, Jr. Dec 18