

VENDES A L'ENCAUN

Par T. Mosby. MERCREDI, 25 du courant il sera vendu au Cafe de la Bourse New...

LA BELLE PROPRIETE de Mme. Lalanne, connue sous le nom d'habitation Blanche, attenante d'un coté à la propriété de Mr. War. Non, et de l'autre au faubourg Montegut.

Cette habitation est située en faubourg, présente sept islots ou 118 terrains qui seront adjugés à prendre ou en plan.

Plus: Un demi TERRAIN mesurant 30 pieds de large sur 120 de long, avec entrée sur les rues de St. Jacques, sur 120 pieds de profondeur, ledit terrain pour la propriété de Mr. Ramos.

Le lot n° 559 qui a gagné le Lot de LA MILLE PASTIERE, a été vendu au TEMPLE DE LA FORTUNE DE

BEARDSLEE, RUE DE CHARLES, N° 110. S'adresser pour le paiement de 5 billets...

No.1654, un lot de 400 PIASTRES,

MALICOLA, Où l'on peut s'adresser pour l'achat ou des billets dans la LOTERIE DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE

DEBATON ROUGE, 3me classe, Qui se tirera Samedi 24 du courant.

LOTTERIE DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE DE BATON ROUGE, 3me classe, 1829.

Table with lottery results: 1 lot de 5000 est \$ 6000, 1 do de 3000 do do \$ 5000, etc.

6924 lots } 17,550 billets \$66160

Ce plan, formé par la permission de 27 numéros et du tirage de 4, donne 17,550 billets. Il y aura 24 lots avec trois des numéros sortis, 22 avec 2, deux numéros sortis, et 672 avec un seul sortis.

Tout billet ayant obtenu un lot, ne peut avoir droit à un autre lot moindre.

Les Lots seront payables 40 jours après le tirage, et sujets à la déduction d'usage de 15 pour cent.

J. VIGNAUD, Administrateur; L. VIDAL.

Prix des Billets. Billet entier \$1, demi \$2, quart \$1. Livres de neuf billets (garantis de ne pas tirer moins de \$15) \$36, les demis et quarts en proportion.

Au Bureau des Administrateurs, No. 63, coin des Rues Charles et Bienville, à la Nouvelle-Orléans.

LOTTERIE DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE DE BATON ROUGE, 3me classe.

Le Tirage aura positivement lieu à la Nlle. Orleans, le 21 Février 1829.

Les Gros Lots sont de \$6000, 3000, 2000, 1600 &c, et les billets sont à \$4.

On pourra se procurer des billets au BUREAU DE

B. Z. CANONGE, Rue de Charles, en face du Café de l'Erean.

B. Z. Canonge annonce également qu'il tient un Bureau de Courtage, où l'on échange les billets et monnaies sans cours, les doublons mexicains, espagnols et autres.

Il se charge aussi de la vente de nègres, maisons &c. 12 février.

SAVON—100 caisses Savon N° 1 de qualité supérieure, de la fabrique de Thoms Hyde et Co. en débarquement de Brick America, venant de Boston, et à vendre par

STETSON & AVERY, Rue Royale, No. 67.



PRINTED DAILY, BY P. DELAUF. St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal. NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1829.

CRIMINAL COURT—Feb. 17.

The State vs. John Sanderson. The defendant in the murder of Mr. Jeremiah Fox, having made an affidavit, that some material witnesses to his defence were absent, this case was postponed to the next term.

Feb. 8.—The State vs. James Douglas. The Jury without leaving their box found a verdict of guilty.

A case of assault & battery was also tried and the defendant found guilty.

We derive little information at present from the Paris papers, which are all occupied in discussing the late Ministerial changes in the different Departments, and in the Council of State.

The dismissal of a few Prefets, the removal of others to different Prefectures, and the placing of some Counsellors of State upon active service, in lieu of others, are highly extolled by some of the French papers, as a great step towards a more perfect system of Constitutional freedom.

Others consider it rather as a proof of weakness on the part of the Ministers, a sacrifice to the Liberals for the purpose of softening their opposition in the ensuing session.

A third class say, that, of the greater part of these changes, the necessity is not apparent. The situation of France did not, they add, require it.

The Senate, the Press, the Bar, were all free. A recent instance sufficiently proved the independence of the Courts of Law in the prosecutions against the Gazette de France.

The Ministers begin to see already that in this new system they have not given satisfaction to any party. They have gone too far for the more moderate—and not far enough for the Ultra-Liberal.

The changes that may be deemed requisite in the composition of a Cabinet do not necessarily involve a change in the inferior departments.

In this country a Whig Ministry succeeds a Tory one, and vice versa, but we do not dismiss or change the members of the different Boards—the Customs, Excise, or Stamps—nor replace the Lords Lieutenants by persons more congenial to the new Ministry.

Whatever their political sentiments may be, they influence but feebly the march of public affairs—they must obey the orders of Government. And besides, by not being considered likely to be removed upon a change of Ministry, they attach themselves more to the business of their department—they acquire more tact, they gain more knowledge and experience—and not being affected themselves by any political changes, they are less anxious to exert their influence in favor of persons of the same political sentiments.

Whereas, if the case were different, they would be perpetually interfering in measures and in parties, to the neglect and injury of the public business of their respective departments.

In the list of appointments of Prefets, we find that much the larger part consists of changes from one prefecture to another. The person is not changed, but sent to a different part.

The Prefet of the Dordogne is named to the prefecture of Tarn and Garonne; the Prefet of the Jura to the prefecture of the Lozere.

If the political sentiments of these Prefets be hostile to the Ministers, will they become less so by being merely removed from one place to another?

The composition of the present Cabinet of France has always appeared to be excellent. The different Ministers combine talent and patriotism, and are equally the faithful servants of the Crown and the people.

But they find, as all Ministers will find, that nothing short of giving the whole Nation of the view of the party will satisfy them—that had measures have the curious facility of being abused by all parties—that the policy of our second Charles of propagating an enemy in preference to preserving a friend, is not more ineffectual than it is reprehensible.—London Courier.

The Berlin State Gazette confirms the assertion we have more than once made, that a winter campaign is out of the question.

The surrender of Silistria was excepted—and if that expectation should be realised, a military road is to be commenced from Silistria to Varna, by Bazardjik.

Nothing more than the necessary garrison is to winter at Varna, because it has been so much battered by cannon. The fact is, that it is nearly a heap of ruins, and cannot accommodate a large force.

The Berlin State Gazette states that the Russian army which crossed the Danube was only 60,000 strong.—Credit! But this does not of course include the subsequent reinforcements.

We recollect that the number with which Russia opened the campaign was stated at between 100 and 200,000 men—and the sickness

the sword, and the privations experienced by the army in Bulgaria, had reduced the army nearly 80,000 men at Odessa alone there were 20,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals and barracks.

Jussuf Pacha, who surrendered Varna to the Russians, has fixed his residence at Odessa, where he has expended considerable sums of money.—There was a report at Vienna on the 3d, received from Bucharest, that an armistice had been concluded, and that the Russians had fallen back to the Danube, and the Turks to Choumla.

There is no truth in that part of the report which relates to the armistice. All Oriental Christians, according to a German paper, to be required to take up arms, "the war being a question of political existence between Russia and Turkey."

The war is of no such character. The political existence of Russia is in no danger—and if the Emperor of Russia had not explicitly disclaimed any idea of conquering and dismembering Turkey, the well-understood interests of Europe would have prevented the other Powers from lending themselves to the accomplishment of such an object.

But Turkey has proved that she can maintain her integrity and independence against any attacks that may be made upon them.—London Courier.

Major Laing.—One of the most remarkable instances of enthusiastic devotion to the cause of science, on record, is afforded by the life of the late distinguished British traveler, Major Laing.

Previous to his departure for the journey into the interior of Africa, in which he lost his life, but after all his arrangements for it had been completed his affections were engaged to a young lady the accomplished daughter of the British Consul at Tripoli.

The parties were utter strangers to each other but a few weeks before. There was no time to waste in protracted courtship, and on the 14th July 1825, Major Laing was married to Miss Emma Maria Warrington.

But the eve of their marriage was also the eve of his departure upon that mission from which he was doomed never to return.

The second day after the nuptials he set out for those vallies of death where all preceding adventurers had found a grave.

There is no fiction in it; it is indeed romance; but it is the romance of reality. After his departure frequent letters were received from him for five or six months.

After that, a long period elapsed, with nothing but vague rumours, till not long since such intelligence was received as to leave little doubt that he had fallen a victim to the political jealousy of an African Chief, about the 21st of September last.—Boston Post.

The Lyrical Poets, Moore and Beranger.—The greatest writers of the present day are Moore and Beranger; both men of genius, but as distinct as the genius of their countries.

If Moore be taken as a standard of comparison, the Frenchman approaches far nearer the antique than the poet of the melodies. Beranger is gay to intoxication; out his gaiety is not wholly without sentiment; and the exuberance of his spirit does not prevent him from expressing his ideas in the plainest, but at the same time the purest and most idiomatic language of society, or rather of the people.

In the gaiety of Moore there is no merriment, and the pleasures he sings have extremely little of reality about them; the merit of his verses lies in their adaptation to the music, and the beauty of their images—sometimes in the felicity of an idea, or the delicacy of a sentiment.

The fault of Moore is his elaborateness; the great charm of Beranger is his facility; to write seems as easy to him as to breathe; and one of his songs is no more than a smile, or when he happens to be tender, a sigh.

The merit is consequently fleeting; we shall never see any adequate translation of them—who ever expects to see Horace in an English dress which is not also a disguise? Such men as Beranger avail themselves, by the inspiration of genius, of the felicities of their own language; every line, every phrase, is a piece of exquisite propriety, as peculiar to the language in which they write, as the ideas are to the writer.

We cannot say this of Moore—the only untransferable part of his writings is his harmony.

A Spanish Banker.—It was in the reign of Edward VI. and his father, that the very celebrated firm of the Foulcare, Foulkars, or Fuggers, (as called in the King's Journal,) was established at Antwerp, a firm to which the sovereigns of Europe in general were driven to have recourse for assistance in the way of loans.

From this firm, the Emperor Charles V. in particular had borrowed a very large sum, in order to carry on his famous expedition against Tunis. The Emperor afterwards, in the year 1524, had occasion to visit Antwerp, and was invited by Fuggers to a grand entertainment at his house; on which occasion, the proud-but liberal banker caused a fire to be made in his hall entirely of ironwood, and when lighted, threw into it before the face of

the Emperor, all the imperial bonds. Eleven years after this, the very same merchant gave to Henry VIII. of England, an acquittance for the sum of 152,180l. Flemish, which the King had borrowed of him.—[Memoirs of Lord Burghley.]

Phonation.—A person in France having several times tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat,—the complete closing of the larynx was the consequence of his attempts.

This was evident during the life of the person, which was prolonged for several years; and it was proved after death that the passage of air from the lungs by the larynx was absolutely impossible.

Nevertheless, the individual in question talked, and talked so as to be understood without much difficulty. How was this? It is conjectured, by means of a current of air which introduced itself through the nose, and escaped by the mouth.

Eggs.—A chemist at Geneva states that he has discovered an easy mode of preserving for six years, or probably for a longer period, eggs, perfectly fresh and fit to eat; and a confectioner in the same place has this year employed in his business a ton of eggs which had been so preserved.

All that is necessary is to put fresh eggs into a bocal (a large round bottle with a short neck), and fill it up with lime water. The way to make the lime-water is as follows:—Throw into a vessel containing between twenty and thirty pints of water, five or six pounds of quick-lime, shake it well several times, then let the lime precipitate itself and pour off the water, which is perfectly limpid, although it has dissolved a portion of the lime.

This is the water to be used. To make sure of its being saturated with the lime, after having filled the bocal containing the eggs until the water is about three inches above them, dust in a small quantity of quick-lime, and close the bocal.

Ship News. PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS. CLEARED. Ship Pearl, Teal, Havre, Whitall, Jaudon & Co.

ARRIVED. Ship Alert, Russell Texas, Vance & Zachary, Master.

ARRIVED. Ship Mary Ann and scler. Carolina. Steamboat Lady of the Lake, Riley, Vicksburg cargo 322 bales cotton to A. Fisk and Co.

ENTERED. Scler Carolina, Cap. Turks Island—reported. Brig Mary Ann, Norris, Havana—do.

AMERICAN THEATRE. The public are respectfully informed that the justly celebrated and distinguished tragedian, Mr. BOTTI is engaged for eight nights only.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM. THE LIST CHILDREN BALL. BERTUS has the honour to inform his pupils and the public in general, that on Monday 2d of March, he will give for his benefit a Children's Ball to be followed by a Grand Dressed Ball.

NOTICE to the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans, who wish to mark their linen in manner at once elegant rapid and durable.

The subscriber has the honour to inform the public that he makes, stamps, that for convenience leave nothing to desire and of so moderate a price, as should engage the heads of families to make immediate use of them.

FOR HAVRE. The ship GEM, Captain J. Baxter, will have quick despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, apply on board, or to Feb 9 T. NICOLET & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS. The fine fast sailing brig LEONIDAS, Ward, master, requires the bulk of 100 bales cotton to complete her loading.

FOR NEW-YORK. The fine fast sailing brig BALLISARIUS, Robertson, master, having most of her freight engaged, will meet with dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to Feb 18. L. M. SALE.

No. 76. Charities Street, Corners of Jefferson, in front of Mr. Terrier's.

J. GUYON, Hair Dresser, from Paris, has the honor to inform the Ladies and gentlemen of N. Orleans, that he has brought with him a large assortment of FINE HAIR, of the very newest fashion, in wigs, bouquets, scratches, tuffs of different kinds, black stripes, and Egyptian powder for colouring the hair, &c. which he will warrant. He continues to make all kind of false curls, agreeably to order, and has a room for hair dressing. Feb 19. W. M. D. JOLLET.

W. J. Andrews, or Marie Louise Fromentin, wife of Pierre Cambell, BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Felix Girard, presiding judge of the City Court of New-Orleans, I shall expose to sale on Monday the second day of March, at the New Exchange & office-house, at 12 o'clock, a Negro Girl named Zephie, aged about twenty years, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above suit. New-Orleans, Feb. 16, 1829. L. S. DAUNGY, Marshal.

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

FOR SALE. The property now occupied by Mrs. widow Montégut, situate in suburb Marigny, corner of Marigny and Love Streets, measuring 120 feet front on Marigny street (french measure) together with the buildings thereon, consisting of 1°. A house composed of six rooms; 2°. Another house composed of four servant rooms; 3°. A kitchen and a room; 4°. A stable, shed &c. In two yards and in the garden are number of fruit trees such as Grange, Fig, Peach, Plum &c.

ALSO—A negro named Alexis, aged 30 years, having been about 20 years in the country, an excellent subject strong and healthy warranted against all vices and diseases contemplated by law, and a very good cartman, wood cutter & Pressman. Apply to J. E. Montégut, at the Mayor's office, or on the premises. Feb 16.

NOTICE TO PLAINTERS. URBAIN PLAUCHI & Co. offer their services to the public as Brokers; they have got this moment for sale, 250 slaves just arrived from Virginia. Also 96 draught horses for sale, or barter for sugar. Their office is at the corner of Perdrix and new Leves streets, at Ruben Bash & Co. suburbs Mary. Feb 6.

THE subscriber informs those persons who have taken tickets in his lottery, that the drawing will take place on Saturday 14th inst. at Davis coffee-house, at 11 o'clock A. M. Those who have not yet paid their notes for their tickets at the Bank, will please to call at his dwelling, No. 112, St. Claude street, to effect the payment. Feb 5. LABESCHIE.

FOR NEW-YORK. The fine fast sailing brig BALLISARIUS, Robertson, master, having most of her freight engaged, will meet with dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to Feb 18. L. M. SALE.