# LOTERIE

## De l'Eglise Catholique des Natchitoches.

QUATRIEME CLASSE POUR 1829.

*Devant se tirer publiquement à la Bourse, le Samedi 28 Mars.*

— PROSPECTUS —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | lot de | $10,000 | $10,000 |
| 1 | " " | 5,000 | " 5,000 |
| 1 | " " | 3,000 | " 3,000 |
| 1 | " " | 1,800 | " 1,800 |
| 1 | " " | 1,600 | " 1,600 |
| 1 | " " | 1,412 | " 1,412 |
| 6 | " " | 750 | " 4,500 |
| 6 | " " | 550 | " 3,300 |
| 6 | " " | 350 | " 2,100 |
| 156 | " " | 50 | " 7,800 |
| 780 | " " | 8 | " 6,240 |
| 7800 | " " | 4 | " 31,200 |
| 8,760 | Lots | | $77,952 |
| 15,600 | Billets blancs. | | |

Dans cette Loterie composée de 30 numéros par permutation, il y aura vingt-quatre prix avec trois des numéros tirés sur les 30 ; 936 avec deux et 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 depuis un jusqu'à 30 inclusivement, seront placés dans une roue le jour du tirage, et l'on en tirera 4 d'entre eux : celui qui aura les 1er., 2e. et 3e. numéros tirés dans l'ordre dans lequel ils auront été tirés, aura droit à ..... $10,000

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

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, 3 et 2 ..... | $5,000 |
| 2, 1 et 3 ..... | 3,000 |
| 2, 3 et 1 ..... | 1,800 |
| 3, 1 et 2 ..... | 1,600 |
| 3, 2 et 1 ..... | 1,412 |

Les 6 autres billets qui auront trois des numéros sortis, savoir : les 1er. 2e. et 4e., dans quelque ordre de permutation que ce soit, auront droit chacun à ..... 750

Les 6 autres billets qui auront trois des numéros sortis, savoir, les 1er. 3e. et 4e., dans quelque ordre ce soit, auront droit à ..... 550

Les 6 autres billets qui auront trois des numéros sortis, savoir, les 2e., 3e. et 4e. dans quelqu'ordre que ce soit, auront droit à ..... 350

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 ..... 8

Les 7800 billets, ayant un des numéros sortis, auront droit chacun à ..... 4

Tout billet qui aura gagné un prix ne pourra avoir droit à un prix moindre que celui qu'il 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° 118.

*Prix des Billets.*

Entiers $4. demis 2, quarts 1.

J. B FAGET.—*Directeur*,
rue de Chartres. No. 118, entre les
11 Mars. rues Conti et St.-Louis.

# PAIR OU NON.

METHODE PERFECTIONNEE.

SIXIEME CLASSE

DE LA

## De l'Eglise Evangélique Française

*Dont le Tirage aura lieu le 21 Mars 1829.*

D. MALCOLM—DIRECTEUR,

SUR DE PLAIN DE PAIR OU NON.

PAS UN BLANC POUR UN LOT.

☞ Un paquet pourrait gagner les 10 gros lots.

— PROSPECTUS —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prix | de | $4,000 |
| 1 | " | " | 2,000 |
| 1 | " | " | 1,500 |
| 1 | " | " | 1,000 |
| 2 | " | " | 750 |
| 4 | " | " | 625 |
| 9 | " | " | 100 |
| 18 | " | " | 40 |
| 27 | " | " | 20 |
| 36 | " | " | 15 |
| 100 | " | " | 10 |
| 5,000 | " | " | 5 |
| 6,200 | Lots | | |
| 4,800 | Blancs. | | |
| 10,000 | billets, à $5, est | | $40,000 |

*Prix des Billets.*

Billets entiers $5, demis 2-50, quarts 1-25. Chaque paquet de dix billets entiers 50 piastres garantis 25 piastres ; coupons en proportion.

*S'adresser au*

BUREAU DU DIRECTEUR,

# D. Malcolm;

Rue de Chartres, No. 54. ou

*Au Bureau de la Renommée Fortune,*

Rue de Chartres, No. 86.

La septième classe de la Loterie ci dessus, se tirera le 11 Avril 1829. La 8e et la 9e. les 2 et 30 Mai 1829. 9 mars

AVIS—ATTENDU que Barthelemy Montreuil s'est adressé à moi, à l'effet de lever et d'annuler les hypothèques qu'il a consenties comme principal, en sa capacité d'encanteur public pour la ville et cité de la Nouvelle-Orléans, conjointement avec Mme. Manette Macarty, veuve de François Montreuil, le vingt-sixième jour de Février 1824, sur les deux cinquièmes d'une habitation qui leur appartiennent, dans cette paroisse, à environ vingt arpens en bas de la ville, et à du même bord, mesurant trois arpens de face sur quarante de profondeur,

Avis est donné par le présent, à toutes personnes intéressées de déduire, par écrit, au secrétariat de l'état, dans le délai de quatre-vingt dix jours à datande la dernière publication du présent, les raisons pour lesquelles lesdites obligations et hypothèques ne seraient pas levées et annullées.

Donné sous mon signature et le sceau de l'état, dans la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le vingt septième jour de Février 1829.

P. DERRIGNY,
*Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.*

Par le Gouverneur. GEORGE A. WADDAWAY,
*Secrétaire d'Etat.*
2 mars

*A vendre par le Soussigné.*

150 Surons de Tabac de la Havane, première qualité.

1000 gallons jus de Citrons, purifié, de la Jamaïque.

10 mars—1m. L. COGNY
Rue Dumaine, entre Levée et Chartres.


# THE [illegible]

PRINTED DAILY, BY F. DELACE.

*St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.*

*NEW ORLEANS:*

FRIDAY, MARCH 13 1829.


☞ We have received Paris papers up to the 15th of January; they contain no foreign news.

☞ We learn by the steam-boat Commerce from Nashville, that the Ohio river had risen about 12 feet—the Cumberland and Tennessee were also on the rise.

CRIMINAL COURT—March 12.

The State vs. James Armstrong. } Furnishing Slaves with forged free papers.—The Jury found the defendant guilty of the charge.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The following interesting account of the celebrate Whirlpool on the coast of Norway, was communicated in a letter from Capt. Doane in 1824, to the late Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida and has been found among the many other papers he left on file:—

THE MAELSTROM WHIRLPOOL.

The wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. Its latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands belonging to a groupe, off the coast of Norway called the Lovinstoff Islands. Between Drontheim (being the most northern port of commerce) and the north cape, I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north but will not be certain. I had occasion some years to navigate a ship from the north cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands, rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told, that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination without danger I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near about 10 A.M. in the month of September, with a fine trading wind at northwest. Two good seamen were placed at the helm—the mate on the quarter deck and all hands at their stations for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit between the night heads. I went to the main topsail yard with a good glass; I had been seated but a few minutes, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool—the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots through the water. This alarmed me extremely. For a moment I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge—the waves foamed round us in every form, while she was dancing gails over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre, and gradually changing from dark blue color to white—foaming, tumbling, and rushing to its vortex—very much concave, as much so as the water in a funnel when half run out. The noise, too, hissing, roaring and dashing—all pressing on the mind at once—presented the most awful, grand and solemn sight I ever experienced. We were near it about eighteen minutes and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage, that leads—the Lord knows where. From its magnitude, I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says, that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed: the first I think probable enough; but I rather doubt the latter. I have thus, Sir, given you a lame but true account.

*South Carolina Protest.*—On Tuesday last, in the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, presented the following protest of the Legislature of that State, against the operation of the late Tariff. Ordered to be printed:—

The Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, through the Honorable William Smith and the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, their representatives in the Senate of the United States; do, in the name and on behalf of the good people of the said Commonwealth solemnly protest against the system of protecting duties lately adopted by the Federal Government, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the good people of the Commonwealth believe that the powers of Congress were delegated to it, in trust for the accomplishment of certain specified object which limit and control them, and that every exercise of them for any other purposes is a violation of the constitution as unwarrantable as the undisguised assumption of substantive independant powers not granted or expressly withheld.

2. Because the power to lay duties on imports is, and in its very nature can be, only a means of effecting the objects specified by the Constitution; since no free government of enumerated powers, can of right impose any tax, (any more then a penalty) which is not at once justified by public necessity, and clearly within the scope and purview of the social compact, and since the right of confining appropriations of the public money to such legitimate and constitutional objects is as essential to the liberties of the people, as their unquestionable privilege to be taxed only by their own consent.

3. Because they believe that the Tariff Law passed by Congress at its last session, and all other acts of which the principal object is the protection of manufactures, or any other branch of domestic industry—if they be considered as the exercise of a supposed power in Congress to tax the people at its own good will and pleasure and to apply the money raised to objects not specified in the Constitution—is a violation of these fundamental principles a breach of a well defined trust, and a perversion of the high powers vested in the federal government for federal purposes only.

4. Because such acts, considered in the light of regulation of commerce, are equally liable to objection—since although the power to regulate commerce may, like other powers, be exercised so as to protect domestic manufactures, yet it is clearly distinguished from a power to do so *eo nomine*, both in the nature of the thing and in the common acceptation of the term; and because the confounding of them would lead to the most extravagant results, since the encouragement of domestic industry implies an absolute control over all the interests, ressource, and pursuits of a people and is inconsistent with the idea of any other than a simple consolidated government.

5. Because, from the contemporaneous exposition of the constitution, in the numbers of the Federalist, (which is cited only because the supreme court has recognised its authority,) it is clear that the power to regulate commerce was considered by the conventions as agriculture and manufactures; and because the power of laying imposts and duties on imports was not understood to justify, in any case a prohibition of foreign commodities, except as a means of extending commerce by coercing foreign nations to a fair reciprocity in their intercourse with us, or for some other bona fide commercial purpose.

6. Because, whilst the power to protect manufactures, is no where expressly granted to Congress, nor can be considered as necessary and proper to carry into effect any specified power, it it seems to be expressly reserved to the States by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution.

7. Because, even admitting Congress to have a constitutional right to protect manufactures by the imposition of duties or by regulations of commerce, designed principally for that purpose, yet a Tariff of which the operations is grossly unequal and oppressive, is such an abuse of power as is incompatible with the principles of a free government and the great ends of civil society, justice and equality of rights and protection.

8. Finally, because South Carolina, from her climate situation, and peculiar institutions, is, and must ever continue to be, wholly dependent upon agriculture and commerce, not only for her prosperity, but for her very existence as a State—because the valuable products of her soil—the blessings by which Divine Providence seems to have designed to compensate for the great disadvantages under which she suffers in other respects—are among the very few that can be cultivated with any profit by slave labor—and if by the losf of her foreign commerce, these products should be confined to an inadequate market, the fate of this fertile State would be poverty and utter desolation, her citizens, in despair, would emigrate to more fortunate regions, and the whole frame and constitution of her civil policy be impaired and deranged, if not dissolved entirely.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, the Representatives of the good people of this Commonwealth, anxiously desiring to live in peace with their fellow citizens, and to do all that in them lies to preserve and perpetuate the union of these States and the liberties of which it is the surest pledge—and feeling it to be their bounden duty to expose and to resist, all enchroachments upon the true spirit of the constitution, lest an apparent acquiescence in, the system of protection duties should be drawn into precedent, do, in the name of the Commonwealth of S. Carolina, claim to enter upon the journals of the Senate their protest against it as unconstitutional, oppressive and unjust.

HENRY DEAS, President of the Senate.
BJ. FANEUL DUNKIN, Speaker of the H. of R.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The Washington Chronicle states on good authority, that Lake Jackson, in Florida, about 30 miles in length, has suddenly sunk ten feet; and the Indian cabins and peach trees are plainly descernable at the bottom. The foundation of this lake is said be limestone, and cavernous."

BALL-ROOM,

Corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets.

*On Thursday, March 19th, 1829,*

For the Festival of St.-Joseph, will be given, by request, a

GRAND DRESS BALL.

Where no ladies will be admitted but those that are invited.

The orchestra will be composed of fifteen musicians, who will execute the most fashionable cotillions and waltzes.

In the more complete preservation of order, eight managers will be named to direct the ball, to which no person will be admitted unless he is well dressed.

The office will be opened to deliver tickets to gentlemen.—Admittance, One Dollar 50 cents.

*BALL ROOM.*

*Corner of Bourbon & Orleans Streets.*

On Saturday next 14th of March.

GRAND BALL.

Admittance $1.——March 10.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

The New-Orleans Navigation Company vs. Thomas Marshall.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. J. Bermudez, associate judge, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 16th day of March, at the Basin Carrondelet, at two o'clock P. M. two LOTS OF GROUND near the Basin Carodelet, numbered 33 and 34, of twenty feet front each, to Toulouse street, by 41 feet in depth, French measure, subject to a ground rent of six per cent. per annum, as follows, lot No. 33, on the capital of $2300—and the lot No. 34, on the capital of $2300, both in favor of the Orleans Navigation Company, together with the frame building erected thereon, hitherto used as a black-smith shop.

Conditions——Cash.

march 11 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

*Parish Court for the Parish and City of New-Orleans, March 9th, 1829.*

Present the Hon. JAMES PITOT.

John Kellar vs. his Creditors.

IT is ordered that the cission of the Petitioners Property be accepted for the benefit of His Creditors—and It is further ordered that a meeting of his said Creditors take place at the office of Mr. J. Lewis, Esq. Notary Public, on the 11th day of April next, 1829, to deliberate upon the affairs of the said Petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are staged.—And It is further ordered that Hilaire B. Cenas, Esq. be appointed of counsel to represent the absent Creditors in the premises.

I do hereby certify the above.

mrach 19 TH. S. KENNEDY, Clk.

VINEGAR, Sweet-Oil and Brandy FRUITS, for sale by

D. G. BORDUZAT & Co.

March 9 108 Royal street.

SUPERIOR HATS

For sale by

E. DEBERGUE,

*No. 23, St. Peter street, opposite to the Public Square.* *March 7.*

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this City are respectfully informed that the large CARAVAN which has for the last two months been exhibited opposite the French Theatre, has removed to the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras street, where it will remain until the middle of April, and then leave the city. Among this valuable collection, is the ZEBRA, the most beautiful animal in the world, and the first one ever in this country. The LION and LIONESS, PANTHER and PANTHERESS, African LEOPARD, the EMU, of Africa, one of the largest of the feathered tribe: Also a pair of Arabian Camels, and the Lama of Peru with her young. The pleasing phenomenon of the monkey Dandy Jack, who will give an imitation of a first rate equestrian performer, both in riding the Shetland Pony, tumbling and dancing.

There is another curiosity never before seen in this country—a female monkey with her young, who nourishes it with all the tenderness of a mother.

These with a great number of other animals compose the exhibition which is now offered to the public, particularly those who wish to become acquainted with the curiosities of nature.

No danger need be apprehended, as the animals are well secured, and the place is well fitted up and covered with a pavilion.

Hours of exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

march 5

NOTICE—Whereas, Barthelemy Montreuil has applied to me praying that the special mortgage which he has given as auctioneer in and for the City of New-Orleans, jointly with madame Manette Macarty, widow of François Montreuil, on the twenty-sixth day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-four, on two-fifth parts belonging to them in a plantation situated in this parish at about twenty arpents below this city and on the same side of the river, measuring three arpents in front, by forty in depth, be raised and annulled.

These are to give notice to all persons interested to shew cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said mortgage should not be raised and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the City of New-Orleans, on the [L.S.] twenty seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

P. DERRIGNY,
*Governor of the State of Louisiana.*

By the Governor,

GEO. A. WADDAWAY,
*Secretary of State.*

march 2

NOTICE—The public are hereby informed that pursuant to the act of Partnership passed between the parties of the Mercantile House known hitherto by the firm of "*Jean Preau*" will continue its business under the firm of "*Jean Preau & Co.*

Widow PREAU,
feb 21 ANTOINE CARRIERE.

*Treasury Department,*
New-Orleans, Feb. 23, 1829.

THE public are informed, that the collection of the State Taxes levied in the parish of Orleans for the year 1828, will commence on the 2d of March next, agreeably to law. P. CARRERE,
feb 21 Treasurer

# REMOVAL.

NICHOLS & KEELER have removed their Hat Store from Canal to No. 88 Chartres street near Conti, in the store formerly occupied by S. W. Oakey & Co. march 13

## Orleans Ball-Room.

THE Subscriber has the honor to inform the Ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a subscription for a Grand Dress Ball which will take place in the Orleans Ball-Room, on the 19th March, being the eve of the *Fête de St. Joseph.*

Gentlemen who accompany Ladies will pay three dollars, and will on subscribing give the name of the Ladies they will accompany. Gentlemen who do not accompany Ladies will pay 2 dollars—Gentlemen who will not have subscribed at the time of opening the Ball, will pay three dollars. All tickets will be personal.

28. E. BERTUS.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

E. Carrol f.m.c. vs. A. Montgomery f.m.c.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 23d of March inst. at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, an old blind Marc, one Dray and Harness, seized in the above suit.

march 13 L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

William Ross vs. John Allison.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. J. Bermudez, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Monday, 6th of April next at noon at Hewlett's Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, a lot of ground No. 24, situated in suburb Delor, having french measure, 51 feet front on the street called Cours des Dryades, by 180 feet depp, bounded on the one side by lot No. 25, and on the other by the lots No. 21, 22, 23, and part of lot No. 20, and in the rear by lot No. 16, seized in the above suit.

march 9 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

*Parish Court for the Parish and City of New-Orleans, February 28th, 1829.*

PRESENT, THE HON. JAS. PITOT.

In the matter of François Macias vs. his Creditors. } UPON reading and filing the proceedings of the Creditors had in this case before the Notary public, and upon motion of R. Robinson, Esqr. of counsel for the insolvent—It is ordered by the court that the creditors of the said insolvent and all others herein concerned, shew cause in open Court on or before the 14th day of March, inst., why the said proceedings should not be homologated.

I do hereby certify the above,

THOS. S. KENNEDY, Clk

March 2

STARCH & LOCUST.

NINE barrels Manioc Starch, 14 bags Locust, just landed from schr. Franklin from St. Domingo, for sale by D. G. BORDUZAT & co.

fev 13 No. 108, Royal street.

THE Partnership which existed between A. L. OGER and Jr. Dre. NEUVILLE DUREL, under the name Oger & [illegible] is dissolved by mutual consent from the 5th day of January last. Persons to whom the late firm is indebted will please present their accounts with the least possible delay to Mr. A. L. Oger who is charged with the liquidation of said accounts.

New-Orleans, Feb. 20 1829.

*A. L. OGER,*
*NEUVILLE DUREL.*

N. B.—Mr. A. L. OGER will continue the same line of business under the name of A. OGER & Co.

SUGAR—3000 hhds of prime Sugar on plantations above and below the city, for sale by

feb 19 J GOURLAY & CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The copped and fast sailing schooner LAFAYETTE, 58 tons burthen.

Apply on board, opposite Conti street, or to

jan 24 P. E. SORBE.

LEECHES received by the subscriber, *Shepherdess*, from Gottenburg, and for sale by.

M JANRU,

nov 8 No. 179 Chartres, opposite Jefferson st.

*Aux amateurs de beaux Chapeux.*

Les soussignés viennent de recevoir par le paquebot Frances, de New-York, un assortiment de superbe CHAPEAUX de différentes qualités qu'ils offrent à vendre à une grande quantité de Bottes, Souliers et Bagnolet, fin et commun.

27 fev. MATHIEU & PINTA.

Rue de la Levée entre Conti et Bienville, N° 18.

COUR DE PAROISSE pour la paroisse et ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, ce 9 Mars 1829.—Présent l'honorable James Pitot.

John Kellar vs. } IL est ordonné que la cession des propriétés du petitionnaire soit acceptée au bénéfice de ses créanciers ; et il est de plus ordonné qu'une réunion desdits créanciers ait lieu en l'office de W. Y. Lewis esq., notaire public, le 11 Avril (prochain) 1829, pour délibérer sur l'objet de ladite pétition, pendant ce terme toutes poursuites contre sa personne ou ses propriétés, sont suspendues ; et il est de plus ordonné que Hilaire B. Cenas, esq. soit nommé conseil pour représenter les créanciers absents.—Je certifie conforme l'extrait ci-dessus.

10 mars—2ps. Th. S. KENNEDY, Greffier.

A VENDRE.—Une très-belle Maison à étage, avec toutes ses dépendances, située entre les rues Royale et Toulouse, connue pour être anciennement la propriété de Mr. Vt. Nolas et occupée maintenant par Mr. Vignié. Cette maison est très-bien disposée pour un négociant ou un grand établissement, ayant de très-vastes magasins et salles. S'adresser pour la voir et les conditions à Mr. Z. B. Labranche, ou à Théodore Ségond, rue Toulouse No. 86.

Si elle n'est pas vendue à l'amiable, elle sera vendue ledit jour, à mid précis, à l'encan, à la bourse de Hewlett, par l'entremise de Fs. Dutillet. 25 fev—3

En attendant—*Alhalie*, tragédie de Racine, avec les chœurs, musique de Gossec ; *La Dame du Lac*, opéra nouveau de Rossini.

CHAPEAUX.

Le soussigné a reçu, par le dernier arrivage de New-York, un assortiment de CHAPEAUX, provenant d'une des premières fabriques du Nord, qu'il vendra à des prix très modérés.

L. DERBIGNY.