

THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS.
MONDAY (MORNING) NOVEMBER 29, 1830.

FIRE! A fire broke out last Saturday night in a frame house, belonging to Mr. Julia Auzan, in Faubourg Marigny. The house was soon consumed as usual in the yard where had been stored a few barrels of Hay.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have received by schr. Paulina, from Veracruz papers from that city to the 8th and from Mexico to the 3d inst; they contain no news of any importance—the defeat of Armino at Texcala has been a severe blow on the Actual Government; it was near producing the fall of the Ministry; but Guerrero and Alvarez, not being informed of the real state of things at Mexico, have not known how to avail of their victory, and the actual government opening at last its eyes, has hastened to make use of all the means in its power, so that it may now wait further events, with more than confidence.

Disturbances had broken out in the south of the state of Jalisco. General Baragan had been ordered thither to re-establish order and had entirely succeeded—he had returned to Guadalajara, capital of that state in the beginning of October.

Several legislatures have offered to the general government, men and money; that of Guanajuato has promised one thousand men and thirty thousand dollars—we must confess, that generally the victory of Guerrero has not produced the effect which we expected; on the contrary to judge from appearances, it seems that the cause of that chief, formerly so popular is now almost abandoned—such inconstancy in the Mexican people deserves a praise.

The partisans of Guerrero who had assembled on the Mesa de Zacahuato have dispersed; Martinez one of the chiefs of that corps had gone towards the south, and Cadillos, another chief, departed on the 15th Oct. with the few men that were left him.

We find in the same papers, news from other parts of South America—at Guatemala the government is still a prey to the faction headed by Morazan—Chili is a prey to civil war, which is maintained with fury by the Araucanians—At Peru the people has risen against the government.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.
One Day later from Liverpool.—The ship Navy Nowell, arrived on Sunday last in Nantucket Roads, bound on Newburyport; sailed from Liverpool on the 11th ult. in company with the ship Siroe for this port. Capt. N. brought a London paper of the 10th, but it contained no news.

The sloop Good Intent, (arrived at Savannah) on the 23d ult. in lat. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ boarded the brig Levantine, of New-York, and took from her the two chain cables, sixteen bags of corn the masts, and some rigging. On the next day the sloop Ann Maria, from this port for Savannah, fell in with the same wreck, and took out sundry articles.

We are informed that intelligence has been received at the Department of State of the arrival of Mr. Randolph at St. Petersburg, where he was most cordially received by the Emperor. It is, however, with deep concern that we state that his health, soon after his landing, experienced so rapid a decline as to render his removal to a more genial climate indispensable to the preservation of his life. He arrived at London on the 25th September, on his way to the South of France, where it is his intention, with the approbation of the President, to spend the ensuing winter, and to return to St. Petersburg in the spring, if the state of his health will admit of it.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.
FROM HALIFAX.—We have received Halifax papers to the 1st inst. inclusive. They Lyra packet arrived on the 1st from Falmouth, bringing London papers to Oct. 9th. Sir George Murray, it is stated, was immediately to succeed Lord Hill in command of the army.

HALIFAX, Nov. 1.—No information relative to the recent alterations in the Colonial Trade with the United States has been received by the Packet; indeed, we have seen a letter of as late date as the 2d Sept. from a mercantile gentleman of the first respectability in London, who has warmly interested himself in favor of the trade to the North American Colonies, up to which time he remained uninformed of any change having taken place; we are however led to believe that whatever arrangements may be made, the interests of our trade will be secured by sufficient protecting duties.

Extract of a letter dated
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 5, 1830.

We are perhaps as quiet here, as under the absolute and unlimited power of one man we have any reason to expect, in such a season of party excitement. By we mean foreigners; for the natives and Spaniards are some of them arrested and sent on board prison ships daily. Day before yesterday four priests were sent; and reports says some 25 others have snared the same fate this week. Not an Editor dares to open his mouth on the subject. Yesterday a poor old man, father of a large dependent family, was complaining of the hardship of having a son, his principal dependence, taken from him, and "while he was yet speaking," the myrmidons of the government presented themselves and bore him away to share his son's fate in the prison ship. I am just told that two Frenchmen have been arrested to-day. I do not think that either English or North Americans will be molested. But while the present order of things continues, it is in vain to expect substantial quiet.

The Legislature of Vermont has repealed the act of 1823, by which that State was divided into districts for the election of members of Congress so that Vermont returns again to the general ticket system. This re-arrangement has been made, probably to prevent the evil of holding so many elections in some of the districts. In all New England States, it requires a majority of the whole number of votes, taken at a single choice. And where there are a multiplicity of candidates, it is often that several struggles are had, without successful results.

Prussia.—The following is the extract of a letter from Paris dated Oct. 3, published in the London Courier on the subject of Germany: "I have seen letters from Berlin, which represent that city to be in an agitated state. The city is not far distant from the Germans will abandon theories for experiments and then, in spite of the natural goodness and love of the people, the House of Brandenburg will be obliged to relax its military system, and make concessions to the political wishes of the people."

Paris all classes of people are seen at exercise from morning to evening. There is no doubt if the people were situated, there would be a terrible military explosion.

Extract from the London Morning Chronicle.
"That the Duke of Wellington could easily obtain Parliamentary sanction—eye, large

majorities—to support him in any crusade against Belgium, we firmly believe. The aristocracy and clergy of this country are filled with the most deadly hatred against all that promises to raise and improve mankind in every country, and the revolution in France has almost deprived them of their senses. If the Duke, therefore, on whom, at this moment, so heavy a responsibility rests, were to plunge the country and Europe in another war we candidly own that we are without hope. The people of England are so completely the slaves of the aristocracy, they are so accustomed to be trodden on, that they would be found, we fear, without the proper spirit to act as they ought to act in any trying occasion. The passion of the aristocracy blinds them and it would, therefore, be in vain to urge to them the consequences of plunging Europe in another war—of loading that country with heavier burdens—and the dreadful reaction which might one day follow the breaking loose of a people no longer able to bear their sufferings. Passion never listens to reason. The English aristocracy have not yet shown in any one instance that they were governed by any regard for the millions of their countrymen. Our sole reliance is on the Minister; and may he, in this trying conjuncture, be guided by a spirit of wisdom and moderation!"

FROM FRANCE.

The Paris Constitutionnel intimates, "that the levy of troops in France has been caused by a sense of the necessity of assuming a formidable attitude in consequence of the refusal of some of the powers of the Continent to follow up the recognition of Louis Philip with the usual formalities." "It is a trite saying, adds the Constitutionnel, that in order to have peace, a nation must prepare for war. Never has the application of this proverb been more just than it is now. Our Government is acknowledged by several great powers; but there are several also, who, after having manifested their adhesion, hesitate to perform all the usual diplomatic formalities. The events of the Low countries are evidently the result, though not avowed, of this hesitation. We would fain believe that our Ministers have not failed to speak a language consonant with French feelings on this point. When after fifteen years of peace; a great and brave people feel the blood of freedom flow in their veins, the English and Prussian powers had better take care how they awaken the remembrance of Waterloo and of the capitulation of Paris. We have sacrificed from a love of liberty, a hope of returning to what for a long time called our countrymen, and we would not have the same sacrifice repeated in the Rhine; let not imprudent interference excite a million of young men, ready to become soldiers, the ardour of independence. The military of France were always able to conciliate the peasantry of all countries; the citizens will not be less eloquent, when addressing people oppressed by an aristocracy or neighboring tyranny."

The London Courier, upon this article, remarks, that "so far as England is concerned, we can declare in the most positive manner, that the insinuation of the Constitutionnel is founded in gross, and we believe, intentional falsehood; for since the recognition of Louis Philip took place there has been a strong display of cordiality towards him, and a manifestation of a desire to see the new government of France placed on a secure footing, by our sovereign, and by the Duke of Wellington." This is confirmed by the observation of the French minister of foreign affairs in the chamber of Deputies, that the cabinets of Europe had hastened to acknowledge the new French government, and that "every where the letters of Philip the First have been received in the most cordial manner." Nevertheless, the situation and movements of Belgium give rise to some apprehension, that if the principles of non-interference should not be adhered to, a general war may ensue.

French Chamber of Deputies, Oct. 5.

The debate opened by the discussion of the law concerning the duties to be levied on corn. M. Alexandre de la Borde spoke as follows on the law respecting corn: Gentlemen, with regard to provisions and means of subsistence, it is necessary to be too much on guard to have a monopoly; and in this matter the monopoly of bread and corn is the greatest evil that can befall those who make use of those articles; it is also diametrically opposed to the 1st articles of the charter, which declares that all men are equal. The monopoly is the reason why 50 bushels of corn are sold for 26 francs at Marseilles, and 16 francs at Nantes,—why the farmer is obliged to send his corn from Nantes to Marseilles, and alternately from Marseilles to Nantes, in order to sell; for such is indeed the nature of the law of 1818 & 1821, which it seems now to be the intention of the Government to soften and reform. This end would be attained with great efficacy, if the amendment proposed by our honorable colleague were adopted. The degenerated Romans asked for bread and spectacles; the French, regenerated as they now are, ask for labor and liberty—labor to have bread, and liberty not to pay for that bread at too dear a rate. [Laughter.]

Mr. Duperron pretended that every kind of tax laid on corn is a heavy burden for the people; however, the Government does not seem to have understood the question, and we have already threatened with entrepôts of corn, as we have already threatened with entrepôts of tobacco. After having entered into some details concerning the project of the law, the orator concluded by voting for the project proposed by the commission relative to the 5th article.

Mr. Calançon, the author of the amendment, was of opinion that the antipathies in the constitution ought to be grounded on experience; and it was ought to be apprehended that heavy reformations in the present corn laws would only aggravate the evil. It was to avoid such a calamity that he proposed an amendment to the first article of the project. The orator concluded by supporting his amendment.

Mr. Domarçay, I confess, that though this question is somewhat familiar to me, I have not had leisure to prepare all I should wish to say on the subject. The new law still maintains the same obscurity by referring to the old law. I intend to propose certain amendments when we discuss the different articles shall take place.

The discussion of the whole body of the law being closed it continued on the different articles.

Art. 1.—"On the frontiers and coast the maximum of the variations on duties levied on the importation of corn will be 3 francs per hectolitre, and the minimum 5 sols.—These duties, and the intermediate degrees between 2 francs and 1 franc, shall remain in force, according to the legal price of corn, conformably to the laws of the 15th of July, 1818, and the 4th of July, 1821. This duty shall be 1 franc more on corn imported in France by foreign vessels under a foreign flag. It shall be levied without any drawback, and without any distinction of the place from which it comes."

M. Calançon proposed the following amendment to the first paragraph:—"The maximum of the duty shall be 1 fr. 50c. and the minimum 55. The intermediate degree between 1 fr. and 2 fr., arising from the rise of the legal price of corn, will henceforward determine the diminution of the duty in the proportion of 10 sols to 1 fr."

M. de Saint Ursin opposed the amendment, which was supported by 36 Legislators. He was of opinion, that if any thing ought to be changed in it, the modification ought to effect a still similar diminution of the duty.

The amendment was rejected by a strong majority.

Another amendment of M. Duperron was also rejected.

The commission proposed the following amendment to the second paragraph:—"The duties shall be levied, without distinction of the place from which the corn comes, and with the surplus of 1 fr. for the importation of corn in foreign vessels."

This amendment was adopted.

The Commission proposed another amendment, which ran as follows:—"The maximum of 3fr. shall be applied to rye and Indian corn, when the price of first rate corn shall have risen to 10fr; that of the second class to 14fr; that of the third to 12fr; and, in fine, that of the fourth class to 10fr. The minimum of the duty, or 55c. shall be levied when the price passes 18fr, 16fr, 14fr, and 12fr."

"The minimum of the duty on flour, when imported in French vessels, shall be 50c. on every 100 kilogrammes, without distinction of the place from which it came. The minimum shall be 2fr. 50c. when the importation shall take place in foreign vessels. The supplementary taxes shall continue to be levied in the proportion determined by the fourth article of the law of the 16th of July, 1810."

These two paragraphs were adopted.

Art. 2.—"The legal regulating price of corn of the first class (frontier of the south extending from the department of Var to that of the Eastern Pyrenees inclusive,) shall be fixed according to the medium between the prices of the markets of Marseilles, Toulouse, Gray, and Lyons."

M. Dugas Montbel proposed to reduce all the different classes, to one, in order to obtain any single regulating price.

M. Guizot.—The only object of the law is to facilitate the importation of corn. The question is, does the law attain that end? In the present legal price, no corn can come in by the southern frontier. The project of the law proposes a diminution of five francs on the duties of importation; and this measure appears to me sufficient to ensure a considerable importation of corn.

Art. 3.—"When, in consequence of the legal price, importation ceases in a sea-port, the cargoes which have not arrived in due time in that port, shall be received, if it be proved that there be no deception, but they shall pay the maximum of the duty of importation."

This article was adopted with an amendment of the commission.

The 4th article was then read, and the discussion continued.

We noticed in a late London paper, the Circular of several Hop Merchants of that city, addressed to their correspondents in the country, which they had adopted that mode of circulation, as preferable to sending letters; a preference which has been confirmed. A Commercial House, Buenos Ayres has adopted the same plan in our paper of to-day. It has much to recommend it. It affords a wider circulation and greater despatch, with much less expense and labor.

(JOURN. OF COM.)

Custom House Edgartown, Nov. 5th, 1830.
Str.—Herein you will receive a list of vessels that have passed and repassed the Vineyard Sound, from 1st January 1829, to the 15th Oct. 1830, as noted by the Keeper of the Light Boat, situated on Tuckanuck Shoals.

Viz: Jan. 1829.	214	Jan. 1830.	304
Feb. "	116	Feb. "	104
March "	418	March "	584
April "	1424	April "	981
May "	1202	May "	1853
June "	2123	June "	2035
July "	1389	July "	1425
Aug. "	1231	Aug. "	1674
Sept. "	840	Sept. "	1138
Oct. "	885	Oct. 15th.	458
Nov. "	651		
Dec. "	622		10563

Total number of vessels 21766
The above information was received per letter from Capt. Mather, of the Revenue Cutter Eagle, on this Station.

SELECTION.—At a late sitting of the Supreme Court, in Kent county, Md., case of Elizabeth Johnson against J. Collins, for the relief of the Plaintiff's daughter, was tried, and a verdict found for Plaintiff. The case was one of aggravated character, the Jury gave exemplary damages—two thousand and eighty-three dollars—being the entire amount of valuation of the defendant's estate, real and personal. This is as it should be. He that takes away life, can have a less finished motive in view, that he will deliberately trample upon confidence and destroy happiness.

COMMERCIAL.
From Wile's New Orleans Commercial Report
GENERAL REMARKS.—The Mississippi and its tributary streams still continue very low, and unfavourable for the western trade, which causes our markets in general to be dull for the season of the year. Our port is not full of goods, and a great portion of which are actively engaged in discharging, and a few in loading. Wholesale dealers and retailers in Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Glassware; Dry and Fancy Goods, Drugs, &c. are well supplied with abundant stocks at reasonable rates, and in particular for that description required for the western market. The weather has been dry, warm, and favourable for our door business. The improvement on the Levee is desirable for a great facility in loading and discharging, and the new crafts of every description, are progressing in a manner that does the city authorities much credit, and will not doubt be completed in a short time.

COTTON.—There has been a good business done this week as to the amount of sales, say about 6,000 bales, at a small reduction on our former quotations, and we find that buyers (of course) anticipate a further decline, which should the present holders deem it prudent to submit to, it is thought a very safe business in the staple would not come about for some time. Using the Liverpool classification we quote Louisiana and Mississippi, viz.

Ordinary	none
Middling	10
Fair	10 1/2 to 11
Good Fair	10 1/2 to 11
Good and fine	11 1/2 to 11 1/4

Arrived from the Interior and Mississippi 8589 bales, across Lake Pontchartrain 1820 bales, 8727 bales. Cleared for Liverpool 2191, Providence R. I. 983, Boston 987, New-York 976, all at 4600 bales.

SUGAR (on the plantation) by the quantity or the entire crop is rather looking down, and we find many willing to sell at 5 1/2 cents for good merchantable quality, which considerable sales have been made. Some ask more, and it is thought doubtful whether it will be obtained. The market price is not considered as yet fairly settled.

For MOLASSES we continue blank quotations, remarking that there have been many engagements at market price, when the planters are ready for delivery. The few sales that have taken place where the article was an incumbrance, cannot be quoted with propriety as a ruling rate. Cleared since the 30th of September, Mobile, Pensacola, up the river, &c. expected.

SUGAR MOLASSES.

Hhds.	Bbls.	Hhds.	Bbls.
This season :	1330	1124	442
Same time in 1829 :	1211	8	103
Same time in 1828 :	4776	376	128
Same time in 1827 :	1750	3	88

TOBACCO.—There has been a few sales at our former quotations of 21, 25, & 30 for second, second and first. We have heard of some change of owners at a fraction less, and understand from good authority that 21, 25, & 30, with the permission of selecting, has been offered and refused. Cleared this week for New-York 877 hhds. Boston 51, together 728 hhds. No arrivals.

For stocks of this article and Cotton, see statements.

FLOUR has arrived freely and met a fair demand at 95 00 a 60 25. No arrivals. We yesterday found flour at 85 50, and should the import be small, the price, that price may probably be maintained. The value of this article often depends

upon the quantity in market, and particularly so when holders on the Levee are over anxious to sell, as is too often the case for their own interests and others in the same trade.

LAND of good quality is becoming plenty, and generally held at 8 cents. Few dealers are of opinion that they will make purchases at a low rate.

WHISKEY, PORK, BEEF, BACON, CORN, BAKING, BALD HOPE, and many other articles of the western produce, have not altered very materially in price or demand since our last.

COFFEE.—There is a large supply in the Custom House stores, which will no doubt be offered in market soon after the 1st of January next.

STOCKS & EXCHANGE.—A fair and active business has taken place during the last two weeks in the home department. In foreign, but little doing, particularly on France.

FREIGHT are looking up, both foreign and coastwise, notwithstanding the orders by post in general at this time, than at any same period for many years past. Still the rates are considered low.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.
CLEARED.
Ship Meridian, Adams, Liverpool, J. Le Blanc Sch'r Superior, Treadwell, New-York, master ARRIVED.
Towboat Boat Boy, Herriman, in below: towed to sea packet ship Tennessee, Fowler, for N. York; assisted in towing over the bar barque Wm Smith; brought up to town, brig Ericus, McManus, from Portland—Left the N. E. Bar at 7 30 a. m. on Friday. Off the Bar—brig Seppho, and two brigs, names unknown.
Brig Juliana, Agrey, Boston, with cargo.
Brig Georges, Fales, Thomastown, with lime.
Brig Belairus, Robinson, Thomastown, do.
Brig Milton, Jackson, New-York, cargo: brick, stones &c. to W & J Montgomery, or order.
Brig Jasper, Rich, Boston, cargo: oil and stone ballast to the master.
Brig Elvaca, Howe, Boston, to J. Turo.
Brig Sabata, Howard, New-York, with hay.
Brig Splendid, Theohald, Bath, with lumber and produce to the master.
Bark London, Williams, Liverpool, to Taylor, Grimshaw & Sloane, Thompson & Grant, F. Fry & Co. Kennedy & Duchamp, J. W. Zacharie & Co. and others.
Sloop Express, Spicer, St. Marks, do.
Sloop Majestic, Robinson, Apollachicola, do.
Brig Eunice, M. Manser, Portland, with macadam, hay, potatoes and pine boards, to master; 15 boxes furniture to order.
Steamer Walk-in-the-Water, Eooker, Natchez, with 1249 bales cotton to J. Linton; Rynolds, Byrne & Co.; A. Fisk & Co.—3 passengers.
Steamer Courland, Kelly, from Grand Gulf cargo, 985 bales cotton to J. Linton; W. Bullitt; J. G. Greaves; Rogers, Slocumb & Co.; A. Fisk & Co.; Reynolds, Byrne & Co.—3 cabin passengers.
Steamer Saratoga, Kimball, from black river cargo, 403 bales cotton to J. Hagan & Co.; P. Smith & Co.; J. Linton; A. Fisk & Co.; Toledano & Gaillard; W. Bullitt; N. & J. Dick & Co.—14 cabin passengers.
Steamer Pochontas, Strong, from Bayou Sarah with 700 bales of cotton to M. White; J. Linton, Reynolds, Byrne & Co.; W. Co.; Williams & Lee; L. Millaudon & Co.; Cooper, Caruthers & Co.; N. & J. Dick & Co.; Barlow & Adams; P. Smith & Co.; A. Fisk & Co.; P. Dubertrand; N. Housings—23 passengers.
Steamer Natchez, Myers, from Natchez—cargo, 821 bales cotton to L. Millaudon & Co.; A. Fisk & Co.; W. Bullitt; J. Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & Co.; Maurin & O'Donohue 100 bbls oil, 21 bbls beans, to M. F. Maber.
Steamer Tom Yeaman, T. Irwin, from the mouth of the Cumberland—with 800 bales cotton, castings, &c. in Cooper Caruthers & Co.; N. & J. Dick & Co.; Walker, Lambeth & Paper; Francis & McKee; M. White; Reynolds, Byrne & Co.; H. Linton; T. Toby; York, Macalister & Co.—44 cabin and 29 deck passengers.

LANDING from the Brig Franklin from Philadelphia and for sale by the Subscribers.
500 Reams low priced Cap & Post Paper put up in assorted cases expressly for country dealers.
THOMSON & GRANT.
NO. 28, 39 Levee Street.

DOORS & VENETIAN BLINDS.
The subscriber offers for sale Doors and Venetian Blinds, with glasses, for houses and kitchens.
nov. 27 A. REFFEL.

PATENT CLOCKS of a superior quality, recently received per ship Talma, warranted to keep good time. For sale by
nov. 27 E. REES, No. 10, Chartres st.

WOODWARD'S Philadelphia Macawba Rice, and Scotch Snuff, by the case or single dozen. For sale by
nov. 27 B. REES, No. 10, Chartres st.

TO REVEY!—The upper stories of one of the new three story buildings in Camp, between Common and Greater streets. Apply to
nov. 26 STETSON & AVERY.

SOAP.—50 boxes and 100 half boxes No. 1 Soap, Raymond's brand, landing from ship Gibraltar, for sale by
nov. 26 STETSON & AVERY.

MACONEL No. 1, 2 and 3; Tanner's Oil and Potatoes, for sale. Apply on ship Antioch, capt. Rich, post No. 70. nov. 26

RUSSIA SHEETING.—10 bales Scotch sheeting, cuttled to debentures, just received and for sale by
nov. 26 STETSON & AVERY.

SUGAR PLANTERS.—Advances will be made on sugar shipped to the States. Apply to
nov. 26 J. MAGR.

FOUR SALES.
A LOT OF GROUND situated in Tremé streets, between Jackson and Canal street, suburb St. Mary, measuring 60 feet front on Tremé street, by 120 feet in depth. If sold it is not disposed of until Wednesday 1st of December next, it will be sold at auction, at Hewlett's Coffee-House, on that day, at 12 o'clock.
Also—Several valuable SLAVES, which will be sold on the same day, and hour, if not disposed of before.
Terms—The lot of ground payable in one year, in notes endorsed with satisfaction, and mortgage until final payment.
nov. 26 M. PETT.

AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FACTORAGE BUSINESS.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves in the above line of business, under the firm of
GIRAS & PICQUET.
They have taken a large and convenient store on the new Levee, No. 70, which is calculated to receive a large quantity of goods, and will devote their mutual attention to the business, and to their clients with that care and attention, calculated to give general satisfaction.
J. L. GRAS, B. PICQUET.
nov. 26

SALE at No. 39, Levee street—150 boxes brown Havana Sugar, entitled to debentures. Also, landing from Cyrus-Bullitt, 1 hhd. Irish Whisky, 2 cases U. S. Muskeets. nov. 16 THOMSON & GRANT.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

On Tuesday November 30, 1830.
A FOLLY.
An Opera in two acts, music by Mehul; followed by
THE MAN OF SIXTY YEARS,
A Vaudeville in one act, by Darteis & Simonini; the performance to conclude with
PREVILLE AND TICONNET,
A Vaudeville in one act, by Merle & Brazier.

ORLEANS ROOM.
A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is opened for Society BALLS, to be given in said room. Persons wishing to subscribe are invited to call at Mr. J. Davis', where a list is deposited, or at Mr. E. Bertus'. nov. 29

BATON ROUGE CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
13th class for 1830.
To be drawn positively on WEDNESDAY December 15, 1830.
HIGHEST PRIZE \$12,000.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of 12,000	is 12,000
1 " " 4,000	" 4,000
1 " " 1,000	" 1,000
1 " " 500	" 500
1 " " 200	" 200
1 " " 100	" 100
1 " " 50	" 50
1 " " 25	" 25
1 " " 10	" 10
1 " " 5	" 5
1 " " 2	" 2
1 " " 1	" 1
1 " " 1/2	" 1/2
1 " " 1/4	" 1/4
1 " " 1/8	" 1/8
1 " " 1/16	" 1/16
1 " " 1/32	" 1/32
1 " " 1/64	" 1/64
1 " " 1/128	" 1/128
1 " " 1/256	" 1/256
1 " " 1/512	" 1/512
1 " " 1/1024	" 1/1024
1 " " 1/2048	" 1/2048
1 " " 1/4096	" 1/4096
1 " " 1/8192	" 1/8192
1 " " 1/16384	" 1/16384
1 " " 1/32768	" 1/32768
1 " " 1/65536	" 1/65536
1 " " 1/131072	" 1/131072
1 " " 1/262144	" 1/262144
1 " " 1/524288	" 1/524288
1 " " 1/1048576	" 1/1048576
1 " " 1/2097152	" 1/2097152
1 " " 1/4194304	" 1/4194304
1 " " 1/8388608	" 1/8388608
1 " " 1/16777216	" 1/16777216
1 " " 1/33554432	" 1/33554432
1 " " 1/67108864	" 1/67108864
1 " " 1/134217728	" 1/134217728
1 " " 1/268435456	" 1/268435456
1 " " 1/536870912	" 1/536870912
1 " " 1/1073741824	" 1/1073741824
1 " " 1/2147483648	" 1/2147483648
1 " " 1/4294967296	" 1/4294967296
1 " " 1/8589934592	" 1/8589934592
1 " " 1/17179869184	" 1/17179869184
1 " " 1/34359738368	" 1/34359738368
1 " " 1/68719476736	" 1/68719476736
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1 " " 1/2199023255552	" 1/2199023255552
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1 " " 1/8796093022208	" 1/8796093022208
1 " " 1/17592186044416	" 1/17592186044416
1 " " 1/35184372088832	" 1/35184372088832
1 " " 1/70368744177664	" 1/70368744177664
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