

POUR LE HAVRE.

Le navire de ligne, classe CHARLES DEGUY, déposé et cheville en cuivre, échoué dans le port, depuis dimanche 27 novembre. T. NICOLET & Co.

POUR LA GUYANA.

Le brick-flûte voilier NOTION, capitaine St. Peter, devant parir le 20 de ce mois. Pour fûts ou paix, s'adresser à 14 Nov. LOTTISCAK & REIMERS.

LOTTERIES

DE
L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE
DE LA LOUISIANE.

TROISIÈME CLASSE.

Autorisée par l'Etat de la Louisiane, pour le bénéfice de l'Eglise Catholique de St. Martinville.

Le Tirage aura lieu Samedi, le 10 Décembre 1828.

Ceux qui désirent courir la chance n'ont qu'à s'adresser au Bureau du Directeur, rue de Chartres, No. 166.

J. B. FAGET.

PROSPECTUS.

1 lot de	8,000 piast. est	88,000
3 " de	7,000 " "	7,000
4 " de	5,000 " "	5,000
2 " de	4,640 " "	4,640
1 " de	8,000 " "	3,000
3 " de	2,000 " "	2,000
6 " de	1,800 " "	7,200
13 " de	500 " "	6,000
150 " de	50 " "	7,800
700 " de	10 " "	7,800
7,800 " de	5 " "	39,00
8,760 Lots		
15,800 Blanches.		
		97,440

PRIX DES BILLETS.

Billets entiers, \$5; demi, \$2.50; quart, \$1.25. Chaque paquet ne pourra gagner moins de \$20; deux et quart en proportion.

Dans cette Loterie comprenant 30 numéros par permutation, il y a vingt-quatre prix avec leurs des numéros tirés sur le lot, \$6 avec deux et 7,800 avec un seul numéro. Les billets restant au nombre de 13,500, n'auront aucun des numéros tirés, et auront donc pour 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 d'entre eux : et le billet qui aura les deux, et 3, et 3, numéros tirés l'aura dans l'ordre de leur tirage, et non pas par conséquent des billets blancs.

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Et le cinquième billet qui auraient les mêmes numéros, dans l'ordre suivant, auront droit à ce qui leur revient respectivement, comme suit :

No. 1, 3 et 2
2, 1 et 3
3, 2 et 1
3, 2 et 1
1, 2 et 3
Les 6 autres billets qui auront tous leurs numéros sortis et les trois suivants, 2, 3 et 4, dans quelque ordre de permission que ce soit, auront droit à ce qui leur revient à ce que l'autre billet.

Et le sixième billet qui auraient tous leurs numéros sortis et les trois suivants, 2, 3 et 4, dans quelque ordre de permission que ce soit, auront droit à ce que l'autre billet.

Tous les autres billets, au nombre de 784, ayant dans des numéros sortis, auront droit chacun à
Les 780 billets, ayant des numéros sortis, auront droit chacun à

Tout billet qui a gagné un prix ne pourra avoir droit à un prix supérieur que celui qu'il a obtenu.

Tous pris seront payables quarante jours après le tirage, et seront sujets à la déduction ordinale de 15 pour cent.

Tous les arbres, fonte d'or, seront exécutés avec promptitude, ou s'admettre à J. B. FADET, rue de Chartres, N° 145.

MARCHANDISES AUX PRIX COURANTS.

Rue de Chartres, N° 7.

LES sousaignés, dévoués à terminer leur commerce dans cette ville, offrent de céder au dessous des prix courants le fonds au dessous de leur magasin avec le but à courtir, les étagères, meubles, des meubles.

En attendant qu'un acheteur se présente pour le tout, ils détailleront aux prix courants et au constant toutes leurs marchandises, dans lesquelles se trouvent les suivantes.

Drap superfine noir, bleu & olive.

Casimir noir et en couleur.

Menines françois.

Shawls de meillans.

Echarpes de gaze et barbe.

Vêtements noir et en couleur.

Gros de Naples noir et en couleur.

Satin do. do.

Crêpe d'Italie et Aerophore.

Soie à coudre, crêpe lisse.

Ribbons satin et soie.

Do. noirs pour franc-maçon.

Bas de soie, Gants de caoutchouc.

Robes et Shawls de crêpe.

Mouselines brodées, de Soie.

Cravates de mouseline unie et rayée.

Voiles, Shawls et Pelerins en bobinet.

Bonnets en mouseline brodée.

Do. en bobinet do.

Mouseline unie, Toile d'Irlande.

Toile de Paris, Batiste.

Etamine & Circassienne.

Coton d'oreille sur bobines.

Toile noire pour doublet.

Liau français pour montagnière.

Chutes, jarretières élastiques.

Boîteuses de crêpe lisse.

Chaises sur fer couvertes en soie.

Tapis gommé.

Cartes de visites et une variété d'autres articles en ce genre.

31 nov.-Im. PETELLAT, GILLET & CO.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Procès

d'Ouest-Baton-Rouge.—A. W. F. Stundt, Sturm, J. Janis, D. T. Haworth, Chas. M. Min. Deve Ragan. Succession La. Ald. et Tho. Mar. Hauss. Saul.

Vouz et chacun de vous être reçus par le pré-

sent de faire les Louées, Chemins et Forêts, ou la fédérale de vos terres respectives, situées dans la paroisse de la manière et dans les détails prescrits par les règlements du Jury de Police de la paroisse résultant conformément à la loi. Sou-

les peines prescrites par ledit règlement.

31 nov.—do. FAVROT—Juge.

THE SPOT

PAINTED DAIRY, BY F. MORSE,

St. Peter-Street, between Broadway & Boylston.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1828.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

The returns of the election leave the result in this State, as to Presidential Electors, quite uncertain. We shall not be surprised if each party obtain seventeen votes; and thus be equally balanced in the College.—There are, we believe, seventeen now all but ascertained to be for Adams, and a chance out of three doubtful districts, Otsego, Tioga, and Tompkins and Onondaga, of obtaining one more, which would ensure to us the requisite number of twenty. A few days will resolve all doubts on the subject. Meantime we shall abstain from conjectures.—N. Y. Amer.

JACKSON'S COMING!

The Jackson Electoral Ticket has unquestionably been chosen in this state. Our returns from the different counties are far from being full, but we have seen enough to convince us, that the majority is considerable, and that the disrace of Kentucky is complete.

Clark county is short of the August majority one half—Madison two thirds—Carrard a hundred or two—Bourbon and Woodford, etc.—in Everett we barely maintained our ground. The small Administration majorities in Montgomery, Fleming, Jessamine, Grant, &c. have disappeared and Jackson's majorities are substituted.—Franklin, Nicholas, Washington, Harrison, Campbell, Mercer, &c. have doubled or greatly increased their Jackson majorities since August. Wherever the Heroines were strong enough they took the polls on Monday, and bore their Chief aloft; many who wished to record their votes on the side of truth and principle, thus kept back, were prevailed from returning on Tuesday and Wednesday by the bad weather.

Our accounts from distant counties shew a like result. We have letters from Green, Barren, Warren, and other Green River counties, but we can find nothing in them cheering or consoling.

The heavy Aug. majority against us in Green continues undiminished; Barren is still for the Hero, and in Warren we believe about one third of the former Administration majority is not now to be found. Full returns will be given when we receive them. In the meantime it is not too much to say, without qualification—that all is lost, and Kentucky is now as low as her worst enemies could wish her! If the vessel of State shall be conducted honorably and safely by the men into whose hands it is likely to fall, we will rejoice—we shall hail it as little short of a miracle. It will be proof scarcely less strong than holy writ, that the Republic is destined to last forever. Most earnestly and cordially will our feeble aid be rendered to preserve the republican institutions of the country and to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people.—Kentucky Reporter.

New-York, Nov. 25.—New-York, dated.

There has been the vigil to pay to Bogota, and there was made to assassinate the President at midnight, on the 2nd ult., but he escaped, and was most miraculously saved. Scherzer and Padilla are at the head of this conspiracy. They, with many others are in prison, and will be shot.

Extract of a letter from Bogota, of the 25th.

We had at the night before the 25th, a conspiracy against the Government, in which it seems were concerned most of the party called liberals because they oppose the dictatorship of Gen. Bolivar. Their object appears to have been to assassinate Gen. Bolívar at liberty.

Padilla, to be put at the head of the conspiracy. They, with fifty or sixty

artillerymen, attacked one battalion in its barracks, and surprised the general who kept Padilla, and came to the palace, where they broke in, assassinated one of the adj.-de-camps, and entered Bolívar's room just as he had made his escape through a window. Bolívar remained under a bridge about three hours, until he heard that the battalion had repulsed the conspirators, who dispersed. Most of the troops concerned have been taken, and many persons of distinction—among them Gen. Santander—have been arrested. I am afraid the party against the government is very numerous throughout the country, and is increasing, on account of the unpopular measures taken by the said government against the advice of the Council, such as stopping the payment of the dividend for the interior debt.

Extract from Europe.

London, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 8.

Sir E. Codrington arrived yesterday in the Waspire, 74 guns, from Malta, which he left on the 13th ult. The combined fleet, also in Malta, waiting for the arrival of Captain Campbell in the Blonde frigate, with the Egyptian transports, for the conveyance of the second division of Ibrahim's army.

From the London Courier of October 8.

BULLETIN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Operations before Shoumla, Sept. 13.

Our troops maintain themselves in the positions which they have taken up before Shoumla, notwithstanding the difficulties they have to encounter in collecting forage. Since the last attack on our redoubts, the Turks have not ventured out of their trenches. Though they keep up a daffy fire upon us, we have neither killed nor wounded to deplore.

Operations before Varna, Sept. 15.

—After we had, on the 14th inst. driven the Turks, at the point of the bayonet, and with the loss of three hundred killed, from the points occupied by them without the fortress; the counter-scarp, situated in front of the northern bastion, nearest the sea was blown into the air, at sunrise on the 14th, and their fire effectually silenced by ours. This counter-scarp was thrown by the effects of a mine into the floor, which became completely filled, that we were able to take possession of the entrance to a breach in the bastion, which had materially suffered from our fire.

The siege having proceeded thus far, and the corps of Adj. Gen. Golovin having occupied the road to Bourgas, his majesty sent a flag of truce to the fortress, seeing there was no hope of reinforcement, or of maintaining themselves. At first it was expected they would capitulate; but after a conference held by Ad. Greig with the Captain Pacha (commandant of Varna,) on the quarter deck of the "Empress Mother," he was convinced of their temporizing, and the bombardment recommenced on the 15th, and will continue, while the works are urging on rapidly. The besieging battery is planted on one side in Golowino position, and on the other on the right bank. The southern part of the city, before uninjured, is now fit up a miniature.

Seal of war in Asia Minor, Aug. 25.

On the 12th, Eugene Paskhitch attacked the Turkish army assembled under the walls of Akhalzik, under Mahomet Kios Pacha and Mustapha. Just

at the moment the Turks formed a communication with the Garrison, which made them 30,000, placed in four entrenched camps. Our troops took possession of those camps, after fighting from day-break till past sun-set and obtained eleven standards, ten cannon, a quantity of ammunition, and all the enemies' magazines. The Turks were put to flight, and pursued more than 30 wrecks, till they got into a forest. Mahmud Kios was wounded, but reached Akhalzik with 5,000 men. Maj. Gen. Kowsalkoff lost his life in this assault, besides 80 killed and 400 wounded.

By the Brandt, from Rochelle, we have the Paris Journal of Commerce to the 6th of October, but it contains little of importance not heretofore received. The following items are in the last paper:

If we can believe the Gazette of Lyons, Greece will be divided among those who shall effect her independence. More is to be given to Russia, and the Archipelago to France. They say that the Hydrus and other islanders have an address to which they demand to be placed under the French government.

According to the Gazette of the Low Countries, the present exhibition of works of art at Amsterdam is brilliant and numerous. It consists of 600 paintings, of which 30 are of history, 120 of war, 200 landscapes, 50 of city views, 5 marine pieces, and 60 portraits.

The King has returned to Paris, as was the Dauphin and Dauphiness. They write from London that the Duke of Clarence is very sick, and that he has approaching symptoms of the unhappy malady [insanity] which characterized his father.—N. Y. Statesman.

[From the New York Statesman.]

Ireland.—The aspect of political affairs in this country, seems to be one

of a bloody crisis.

The public feeling is strongly tending to insurrection;

and counteracting measures are

not, of course, lost sight of by a goven-

ment sharpened into vigilance by the

most tyrannous and selfish objects.

To the extent of the disposition for a