



TEMPLE DE FORTUNE
DE
BEARDSLEY,
RUE DE CHARLES, N° 110.
Mignifique Loterie, dont le Tirage aura lieu positivement aujourd'hui.
LOTIERIE DE LA LOUISIANE
1 Lot de \$2,000
1 do 1,000
1 do 500
1 do 250
1 do 100
1 do 50
1 do 25
1 do 10
1012 do 10

Continuation de Bonheur au Nouveau Bureau
No. 64, rue Bienville à côté de la Poste, 17 BILLET PORTANT LES Nos. 10-9-20.
A l'issue un Lot de CINQ CENTS piastres dans la 1ère classe de la Loterie de l'Eglise Catholique de St. Martinville, dont le tirage a eu lieu Samedi dernier. Ce billet a été vendu à une personne de cette ville, et payé immédiatement, au Bureau.
JOHN G. MATHREDE,
Pour les numéros gagnants dans la Loterie de la Louisiane 12me Classe, dont le tirage se fera Mercredi 18 du courant, s'adresser comme il est dit plus haut.
Billets entiers \$10; demi \$5; quarts \$2 50.
26 Janvier.

COUR DES PREUVES.
Paroisse St. Charles.
ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Lundi soir du mois de Février prochain, en la vertu d'un ordre de la Cour des Preuves de cette paroisse, à savoir: M. L. MATHREDE, et sur l'habitation ci-dessus décrite, il sera vendu par le juge de la dite paroisse à Pécane et au plus haut enchérisseur, les objets suivants, dépendans de la succession de feu Dame Louise Fortier, épouse séparée de bien et de corps de Mr. Louis Habine, maintenant résidant en France, à savoir:

Une habitation établie en sucrerie, avec en cette paroisse sur la rive droite du fleuve, à environ 8 lieues de la ville, ayant 32 arpens de face sur dit fleuve sur 80 de profondeur, et ouvrant d'environ 12 degrés, avec tous les bâtimens qui sont dessus sans exception: la dite habitation bornée d'un côté par la paroisse de St. Charles, d'un autre côté par la paroisse de St. Louis, et d'un troisième côté par la paroisse de St. Charles, et d'un quatrième côté par la paroisse de St. Louis, et dans sa partie inférieure par une petite habitation appartenant à la succession de Madame Habine,

avec 60 paires de bœufs de tir, 50 vaches laitières, 80 bœufs à charroi de un à quatre ans, 200 moutons, 25 chevaux de trait, toutes les vaches, le bœuf et le mouton qui se trouvent sur l'habitation: toutes les charrettes, les charrues, draps, tonneaux, etc. qui s'y trouvent également: et 120 esclaves attachés, tant à l'habitation qu'à la maison, qu'il serait trop long de nommer et de décrire, parmi lesquels se trouvent des domestiques, des cochers, des charretiers, laboureurs, concierges, charpentiers, maçons, sucriers, cuisiniers, blanchisseurs, en nombre suffisant pour le service d'une grande habitation, et dont on pourra prendre connaissance sur les lieux avant la vente. L'habitation, les nègres, les chevaux, les autres objets ci-dessus énumérés et autres dépendans, de la dite habitation sucrerie seront vendus en un seul lot.

Une petite habitation d'un arpent et six toises de front sur le fleuve sur la paroisse ordinaire, entièrement nue, habitée maintenant par Mr. le Dr. Rigaud à qui toutes les bâtimens appartenent et à qui portion de la dite habitation toute la face sur 4 arpens de profondeur a été vendue pour un certain nombre d'années, dont on peut encore à courtir.

Tous les meubles, l'argenterie, les ustensiles de cuisine, provisions, linge de table et de lit, appartenant à la succession etc. des bœufs, chevaux, deux chaudières à sucre en cuivre etc.

CONDITIONS:
L'habitation, les esclaves, animaux etc. en un seul lot qui est attaché à la dite habitation sont vendus en un seul lot, payable en trois termes égaux à 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 ans et qui échoiront en tout avril des années 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, et 1834, avec hypothèque si ce n'est sur la terre et les esclaves jusqu'à parfait paiement.

Les acquéreurs fourniront leurs billets des dites sommes par coupons au gré des créanciers et tenus de les satisfaire.

La petite habitation sera vendue payable en trois termes égaux sur billets échéant en tout avril des années 1830, 1831 et 1832. Cils échoiront par coupons, endossés d'une manière satisfaisante, et portant hypothèque jusqu'à parfait paiement.

Les objets de nature mobilière seront vendus par coupons jusqu'à 100 piastres et depuis 100 piastres et au dessus, dans un an, à partir du jour de la vente.

J. M. MOREL GUIRAMAND,
14 Janvier—1m Juge

NOTICE TO LOVERS OF WALTZES.
MR. E. HERTUS informs the gentlemen who may be at leisure in the after-noon, that he will open a class from 4 to 6 o'clock, for waltzes only—persons who wish to attend, can apply to the subscriber in St. Louis street between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.
January 15.

J. GAULHIAC, coiffeur, just arrived from Paris, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans, that he has brought with him an assortment of fine hair altogether new, metallic, big, soraches, mats, curls, tints, and greens, indispensable in modern coiffure, and which greatly facilitates hair dressing, whether in flumes or flowers. Ladies who wish to have their heads dressed are requested to give timely notice by applying at the Marine Hotel on Levee street, where he is residing for the present. Jan 20



NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1829.

CONGRESS.
Tuesday, December 30.

SENATE.—The bill granting an extension of drawback on refined sugar, &c. was taken up in Committee, and occasioned considerable debate; which occupied the Senate till the time of adjournment. A brief sketch is all that is attempted at present.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, explained the bill. The present law allowed four cents drawback on sugar refined within the United States. The object of the present bill was to allow five cents. It required two pounds of sugar, in its crude state, to make one pound of refined. The duty of brown sugar was three cents per pound; consequently, a drawback of six cents would be required in favor of the refiner. The trade obtained from the sugar was, however, valued at one cent per pound, in favor of the refiner, and therefore, five cents drawback fixed upon in the bill, would be a fair allowance, and would indemnify him for the amount of duties actually paid to Government. Should the bill pass, the American refiner of sugar would be enabled to enter into competition with the foreign manufacturer in foreign markets. There could be no possible disadvantage arise from passing the bill; it would not enhance the price of sugar to the consumers of the country, and would greatly tend to benefit the merchant in helping him to make up an assorted cargo for the South American, Chinese, and other markets. The only question was, what

was the proper drawback to be allowed; the Secretary of the Treasury had fixed it at five cents. During the French Revolution, when all the markets of the world were open to us, he was himself engaged in the business of refining and exporting sugar; and it was done to our advantage; for we were the only nation that enjoyed a free trade. Now times had changed, and some inducements must be held out, or competition on our part would cease altogether. Sugar raised in this country had not never been, and could not be refined; and the reason was, I was not strong enough. Batavia Sugar was used for this purpose, and that Cuba, which was superior, because much stronger. The Havana, particularly, was of a proper quality for refining. A portion only of the sugar imported was used by the refiners, and this portion was generally confined to the white, and clayed qualities. We carried on a great trade with the Havana; they received from us nearly all the articles consumed by them, with the exception of dry goods, and in return sent us sugar. In its refined state it was an article of commerce. On the whole, the extension of the drawback system would be beneficial to the agriculturist, the manufacturer and the navigator, and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Benton observed that whatever reasons might have existed for the drawback system in 1790, they no longer prevailed. Instead of increasing it, this system should be diminished, or repealed altogether. At the time referred to, no sugar was raised in the United States; frauds on the revenue were not so likely to take place; there were then no exports but of articles which had been brought into the country; and there was then a nominal drawback on domestic spirits, made from molasses. What was the proof on this subject at the last session of congress? Why, that frauds were produced by this system on the revenue; and that, instead of a drawback, we were paying four cents premium on foreign articles. In consequence the nominal drawback was repealed entirely. The same should be done in this case. As to American sugar not being fitted for refining, this was not the reiteration of an old story. The same had been said of wool, hemp and iron. The true reason was, however, that the refiner can procure the foreign material cheaper than the domestic, and, therefore he preferred it. The duty on West India sugar was four cents; if this duty be taken off, by the bill it will be, we shall discover the true difference between American and foreign sugar.

He could see no reason why New-Orleans sugar might not be made as dry and as fit for refining as the Havana. He looked upon the proposed measure as in effect a tax upon the American people, for the benefit of foreigners. He had a regard for the South Americans, but he loved his own constituents better. He should be glad to see every branch of industry prosper, but he could not consent to the prostration of his constituents. The effect of the bill was to give a premium of one per cent on every pound of sugar refined, and exported, which was a greater profit than was obtained by the cultivators of the

earth. Considerable quantities of refined sugar were exported, and the export was on the increase. If the refiners could export at present, the additional bounty (for he could look upon it in no other light) of one per cent, would cause immense shipments, and the country would be either un supplied, or great and exorbitant profits exacted.

HAYTI.—The 53d number of the North American Review, just published, contains an article on Hayti, from which the following is quoted:—

It is easy to see the unhappy dilemma into which Boyer has thrown his country, without any safe means of extricating himself from the difficulties in which he is involved.—Mr. Franklin minutely describes the present state of the island, deriving his knowledge from personal inspection of the plantations and settlements in the interior, as well as of the towns on the coast. The result of his examination is expressed in the following passages:—

"Oppressed with the weight of an overwhelming debt, contracted without an equivalent, with an empty treasury, and destitute of ways and means for supplying the soil almost neglected, or at least but very partially cultivated, without commerce and credit,—such is the present state of the republic, and it seems almost impossible that, under the system which is now pursued, there should be any amelioration of its condition, or that it can arrive at any very high state of improvement. Any change from the present, would, in all probability, be worth the experiment; but the existing inefficiency of the government precludes the chance of a beneficial alteration being effected. Hence there appears every reason to apprehend that it will recede with irrecoverable insignificance, poverty, and disorder."—Franklin, page 265.

We cannot follow Mr. Franklin through the instructive details which he has collected respecting the internal economy of Hayti. Instead thereof, we have prepared, from the documents he furnishes, a tabular view of the exports of the island at several successive periods. The periods selected are 1791, 1802, 1804, and 1822, answering respectively to the best years of the Colony, of Toussaint, of Dessalines, and of Boyer; it being observed that the three first years give the returns for the French part of the island only, while the last comprises both the French and Spanish, and therefore ought to be proportionally larger. We add, also, the amount of the black and colored population of the several years, employed in culture.

Year	French part	Spanish part	Total
1791	16,451,320	1,100,000	17,551,320
1802	10,400,000	1,000,000	11,400,000
1804	10,000,000	1,000,000	11,000,000
1822	10,000,000	1,000,000	11,000,000

In 1822, the first year after the union of the island under Boyer, the exports stood thus:

Coffee	35,117,834	pounds
Sugar	63,511	"
Cotton	891,050	"
Coena	822,145	"
Logwood	36,583	"
Mahogany	20,107	"
Estimated value	2,230,497	dollars
Export duty	1,263,495	"

In order to appreciate the great falling off in the produce of the island since the time of Toussaint, we should compare the population of the two periods, as collected from the best authorities.

French part	375,000	1829
Spanish part	25,000	1829
Total	400,000	Total 715,000

There has been a gradual diminution in the amount of the products of Hayti since 1822. It is estimated that in 1825 the whole value of the exports was about 8,000,000 of dollars, the revenue from the customs on imports and exports 2,800,000, and from other sources about as much more, making in all about 4,400,000, which fell short of the estimated public expenditure.

(From the American Whig.)
A memorial says the Washington Correspondent, has been received by the President of the Senate of the United States, from a Mr. Crane, of Ohio, who calls himself the brother of our Saviour, and says that he has descended directly from David and has made his appearance in this country for the purpose of

resuming his temporal authority, while his brother, now living in Ohio, the real Christ, has appeared to call his people together. He solicits Congress for an appropriation of ten or twelve thousand dollars annually, to enable him to discharge his high functions as temporal governor of the world.

ARRIVED.
Ship Gen. Carroll, Gray, from Louisville with tobacco, and provisions—85 passengers.
Steamboat Planter, Blanchard, New Orleans, came, returned to Poyroux, Rivarole & Co; Blanche & Courcelles; Toulouse & Gaillard; Maurin & O'Dubry; 400 barrels to A. J. Deblieux—20 passengers.
Steamboat City of Providence, Meridieu, from Shawanetown, with pork, flour, tobacco, &c. to consignees.

ARRIVED.
Shipper Amazon, from Louisville, with beef, pork and flour.
Shipper Gen. Carroll, Gray, from Louisville with tobacco, and provisions—85 passengers.
Steamboat Planter, Blanchard, New Orleans, came, returned to Poyroux, Rivarole & Co; Blanche & Courcelles; Toulouse & Gaillard; Maurin & O'Dubry; 400 barrels to A. J. Deblieux—20 passengers.
Steamboat City of Providence, Meridieu, from Shawanetown, with pork, flour, tobacco, &c. to consignees.

Auction Sales.
BY JOSEPH LEGAUMPTIERE.
WILL be sold on Thursday the 12th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, the following EMBLEMMENTS situated in St. Mary Parish, at the corner of Camp and Girod streets.

A LOT making the corner, having sixty-three feet and eleven inches in front on Camp street, and sixty-one feet in depth on Girod street, on the above lot there is a wooden house.

A LOT adjoining the corner, having sixty-three feet and eleven inches in front on Camp street, and sixty-one feet in depth on Girod street, on which said lot there is a House built of brick, having 4 apartments and 2 cellars, and a kitchen built of brick, the whole is covered with tiles.

A LOT adjoining to the preceding, having forty feet and six inches in front on Girod street, by six feet three feet and eleven inches in depth, on which said lot there is a House built of brick, having 4 apartments and 2 cellars, and a kitchen built of brick, the whole is covered with tiles.

The above properties will be sold at one third cash, one third at 6 months and one third at 12 months, and by endorsed notes to the satisfaction of the seller, bearing mortgage and final payment.

The cost of deed of sale to be paid by the purchaser.
For further information apply to Mr. Pierre Marquis, corner of St. Philippe and Levee streets. Jan. 28.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
On Saturday next, January 31, 1829;
FULL DRESS & MASQUERADE BALL.
Admission, \$1.
Ladies, 50 cts.
Children, 25 cts.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
For the subscription list for the Ball & Supper which will take place on the 23d of Feb., in commemoration of the late King of France, the following names are published:—
M. Davis & Mrs. E. Davis.
Jan. 27.

HALL-ROOM.
Corner of Orleans & Bourbon sts.
On Wednesday, January 28, 1829,
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SAID ROOM, A FULL DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.
Admission—One Dollar.
Ladies will not be admitted without a personal ticket.

St. PHELIP BALL-ROOM.
On Wednesday, January 28, 1829,
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SAID ROOM, A FULL DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.
Admission—One Dollar.
Ladies will not be admitted without a personal ticket.

FOR SALE FOR CASH OR FOR A NOTE AT 60 DAYS, A FINE STRONG HORSE with a good dray half used.
Apply in Canal street between Du-maine and St. Philip streets, in the house where are the sulphureous baths.
January 27.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Debec ex. steam Ferry boat Desiré, M. Miguard owner.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Prevail, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday the 25th of Feb., at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis & Chartres street, the steam ferry boat Desiré, her tackle and apparel, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above suit.
J. DAUNOY, Marshall.
Jan. 26.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Fleitas to Terralle.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Prevail, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday the 4th Feb. next, at 4 o'clock at the Principal, a quantity of Groceries, seized in the above suit.
J. DAUNOY, Marshall.
Jan. 26.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. P. Campanell vs. Portall.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Prevail, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Thursday the 5th of Feb. at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, a quantity of house hold furniture, seized in the above suit.
L. DAUNOY, M.H. Jan 26.

FOR FREIGHT ON CHARTER.
The coppered and fast sailing schooner LAFAYETTE, 53 tons burthen, Apply on board, opposite City street, to P. E. SOBIE.
Jan 24.



Divertissement raisonnable.—Nouveau spectacle au CARRE DE CADIX, rue de Chartres, No. 114, entre Conti et St. Louis, tous les soirs à Sept heures. Les amateurs paraîtront au chien grec Apollon, et danses amusantes des automatés d'invention française. Les premières places sont réservées pour les Dames.

Nouveauté extraordinaire.
Ap. Non variera les divertissemens de la source, en répondant aux que tions d'Arithmétique, de Géographie, de Chronologie, que les personnes de la société ont fait bien lui adresser. Il éprouvera ceux qui lui propose, il joue aux cartes, aux dominos, échecs, etc. etc.

Aux les jours d'Apollon, on verra les automatés danser, d'invention française. Ces automatés dansent en suivant exactement la musique, et sans qu'on puisse appercevoir les ressorts qui les mettent en mouvement.

N.B. Ces automatés sont à vendre, moyennant certaines conditions.

DIVERTISSEMENT MUSICAL EXTRAORDINAIRE.
Mr. Helène.
(Troubadour Italien.)
Donnera un Concert extraordinaire, dans lequel il jouera sur cinq instrumens à la fois, à savoir:

1. Un nouveau violon, à clefs;
2. La flûte italienne;
3. Les cymbales;
4. Un paradis chinois;
5. La grosse caisse.

Lequel formera un accompagnement qui, par sa précision, fait croire qu'il y a beaucoup plus d'instrumens.

Il terminera par l'imitation du chant mélodieux de différents oiseaux, au nombre desquels se trouve le Serenatte ou moqueur du Mexique. M. Helène répètera pour toute personne qui pourra le louer, ce qu'il aura joué, sur d'autres qu'il choisira.

Prix d'entrée.—Quatre escalins, et les enfans moitié prix, pour les deux spectacles. On commencera à 6 heures et demie précises. 28 Janv.

COURT OF PROBATES.
JAMES O. ST. CHARLES, Judge of the Court of Probates, in and for the Parish of St. Charles, County of Orleans, will hold his office at public sitting by the Judge of said parish, at the residence of the said Judge, on the 23d of Feb., in commemoration of the late King of France, the following names are published:—
M. Davis & Mrs. E. Davis.
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St. PHELIP BALL-ROOM.
On Wednesday, January 28, 1829,
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