

LOTERIE

DE L'ÉGLISE CATHOLIQUE
DE BÂTON-RVER. Charte pour 1829.

Le Tirage aura lieu jeudi 8 Janvier 1829.

Lotterie réservée.

1 lot de	8 000	est	8 000
1 lot de	3 000	do	3 000
1 lot de	2 000	do	2 000
1 lot de	2 000	do	2 000
1 lot de	1 000	do	1 000
1 lot de	1 246	do	1 246
6 lots de	300	sont	300
6 lots de	300	do	1800
6 lots de	100	do	600
138 do	25	do	3450
158 do	20	do	2700
552 do	8	do	4416
672 do	4	do	24288
6946 lots	17,550 billets		
10686 billets			
Ce plan, forme sur la permission de 27 numéros et le tirage de 4, donne 17,550 billets. Il y aura 24 lots avec trois de numéros sortis, 828 avec 2 des numéros sortis, 66072 avec un seul numéros. Pour déterminer le sort des 17,550 billets, 27 numéros, depuis l'époque 27 seront mis dans la roue auant l'autre, et l'un en tire. Le billet ayant les 1er, 2d, et 3d, numéros sortis immédiatement, et dans l'ordre du tirage, aura droit au lot de 16000. Celui ayant les 1er, 3e, et 2d, numéros sortis, aura droit à 3000. " 2d, 1er, et 3e. " 10000. " 2d, et 1er. " 2000. " 3d, 1er, et 2d. " 2500. " Les deux premiers des 2d, 3e, et 4e, numéros sortis auront un tout autre, chacun. " 3d ayant les 1er, 2d, et 3d, numéros sortis, 3000. " 4e " 3000. " 3d, et 4e. " 25 " 3d, et 4e. " 20 " 3d, et 2d. " 20 " 3d ayant 2 des numéros sortis, 6072 ayant un seulement des numéros sortis.			
Tout billet ayant obtenu un lot, ne peut avoir droit à un autre lot moins.			
Les lots seront payables 40 jours après le tirage, et sujet à la déduction d'une de 15 pour cent.			

Prix des Billets.

Billets entiers \$4, demi \$2, quart \$1. Livrets de deux billets (équivalents de ne pas tirer moins de \$16) \$3, les deux en quantité proportionnelle.

C.P. Note. On pourra procéder aux billets émis jusqu'à \$2-50, jusqu'au 1er Janvier 1829, à l'adjudication.

At Bureau des Administrateurs, 163, au coin des Rues Chartres et Bienville, 22 Décembre.

Agent pour les Administrateurs.

LOTERIE
De l'Église Catholique de Saint-Martinville.

TARIF DE LA LOTERIE POUR 1829.

Le Tirage aura lieu le Samedi 24 Janvier 1829.

Administrée par la Législature de cet Etat.

PROSPECTUS:

1 lot de	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
1 " "	" 2,000	" 2,000
1 " "	" 6,000	" 6,000
1 " "	" 4,800	" 4,800
1 " "	" 3,000	" 3,000
1 " "	" 2,000	" 2,000
1 " "	" 1,000	" 1,000
1 " "	" 500	" 6,000
156 " "	" 50	" 7,800
700 " "	" 10	" 7,800
700 " "	" 5	" 39,000
8,760 Lots		\$7,400
15,600 Billets blancs.		
24,360 Billets.		

Dans cette Loterie composée de 30 numéros par permission, 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 tirés un jusqu'à 30 inclusivement, seront placés dans une boîte le joue du tirage, et l'on en tirera 4 d'entre eux : et le billet qui aura les 1er, 2e, 3e, et 4e numéros tirés dans l'ordre dans lequel ils auront été tirés, aura droit à 2,000.

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

No. 1, 2 et 3 " "	7,000
" 2 et 3 " "	6,000
" 3 et 4 " "	4,800
" 2 et 4 " "	3,000
" 3 et 1 " "	2,000
" 2 et 1 " "	1,000
" 1 et 2 " "	500
" 1 et 3 " "	50
" 1 et 4 " "	10
700 " "	5

Les 6 autres billets qui auront trois des numéros sortis, et les trois suivants : 2, 3 et 4, dans quelque ordre de permutation que ce soit, auront droit à 10.

Tous les autres billets au nombre de 13 ayant trois des numéros sortis, dans quelque ordre se soit, auront droit à 5.

Tous les billets qui auront deux des numéros sortis, ou le 3 et le 4, auront droit à 5.

Tous les autres billets, au nombre de 780, ayant deux des numéros sortis, auront droit à 5.

Tous 7800 billets, ayant un des numéros sortis, auront droit à 5.

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

Tous les prix seront payables quarante jours après le tirage, et seront sujets à la déduction d'un pour cent.

Tous les ordres, frise de port, seront exécutés avec promptitude, en s'adressant à J. B. FAGEOT, rue de Chartres, N° 145.

Prix d'1 Billets.

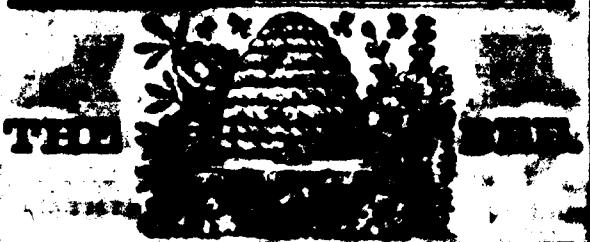
Entiers 5 piastres, demies 2 1/2, quarts 1 1/2. Les billets ci-dessus serviront à 4 piastres jusqu'au 10 Janvier 1829.

[18 déc.] J. B. FAGEOT. — Directeur.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Society Balls which are to take place in the Orleans Ball-Room; the following persons were named managers of said Balls.

Messrs. Thos. Urquhart, S. C. Bell,
J. T. Denevour, A. Duriv, A.
W. Hoffman, S. H. Dailey,
J. B. Legendre, S. Denevour,
P. Daugustin.



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St. Peter's-street, between Bourbon & Royal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1829.

To-morrow, Thursday, on account of the festival of the 6th of January, The Journal will not be printed.

FORIGN NEWS.

From the Philadelphia Times, Nov. 27.

The papers which were lately so loud in boasting of the Turkish invincibility are very quiet. They refer not to their late exultation and prognostications. They see the Russians in possession of the only important fortress on the coast road to Constantinople; and they do not venture any thing in the way of prediction, as to what will be effected against the Mahomedans next year, should a peace not be patched up by the intervention of England and Austria before the spring.

London, November 4.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the new levy for the Russian army will raise it upwards of 900,000 men, including those of the military colonies. Of this large force it is said it will be in the power of the Emperor to march 400,000 ag. inst. the Turks, in the approaching campaign, without weakening the armies which it would be necessary to leave as a check upon Austria and Sweden.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—We have before us, says the National Gazette, information from Vera Cruz, dated the 19th ult. General Santa Anna was in the state of Oaxaca with four or five thousand men. But as Guerrero himself—who was still in Mexico—took no part in the rebellion, and the general government showed much energy, the speedy overthrow of Santa Anna was confidently expected by the most intelligent observers. Many arrests had taken place, and a general feeling of openness seemed to prevail.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 18, 1828.

"Santa Anna is at Oaxaca, where he has borrowed one hundred thousand dollars, and has augmented his forces therewith. The Pedernales party in Mexico are wavering and must fall; their persecutors have opened the eyes of the people, and depend on it he will never be seated in the Presidential Chair. The command of the forces against Santa Anna is to be given to General Alvarado, and given to General Almaya—a more active and enterprising officer."

N. Y. American.

Among the on this of the day are, that the Postmaster General, Mr. McLane, has many friends, and not a few already speak of him as the successor of Gen. Jackson, that he will be offered the Treasury Department, that Mr. Gallatin will succeed Mr. Clay. That Mr. Van Buren's friends have intimated that Mr. V. B. would accept the State Department, that the place of Mr. Wirt would be acceptable to Mr. McLane, and that the Navy department is most likely to be tendered to Mr. Woodbury.—Boston Pat.

The attention of the House says the National Intelligencer, was yesterday arrested by the enormous length of the Anti-Auction petition from the city of New-York, which was presented by Mr. Johnson. On presenting it, Mr. Johnson scolded the petition until it reached about half the width of the House, and the immense roll which remained in his hand seemed to be scarcely diminished.

On a moderate calculation, we may estimate that the petition and signatures occupied at least half a team of paper, and that the number of names appended to it must have been eight or ten thousand.—N. Y. Amer.

The Lark, arrived at New-York from St. Domingo, whence she sailed 28th Nov., reports that "the markets were overstocked with Am. produce, and no sales for it, more or less have in the river every week. Mahogany being scarce and dear, it was worth \$140 on the coast; in St. Domingo, \$100 worth from \$140 to \$180 per m. and.

The place appeared to be in great confusion; and tobacco worth \$32, Spanish dollars same in proportion; every merchant appears to be getting his property out of the country as fast as possible; the troops have been paid off for 6 months, and were fitting very much dissatisfied".—Pat.

We are happy to observe that Mr. Forsyth, Governor of Georgia, though he disapproves of the tariff, pointedly condemns, in his message, all the restrictive and retaliatory measures and viruperative language of threats of those of the Calhoun and M'Duffie party at the South. On the other hand, he recommends industry and economy as the best means of alleviating the adverse effects of the tariff upon the

people of the South, and the resort of constitutional measures, and them alone, to procure its repeal. We are glad to see so praiseworthy and patriotic a spirit exhibited in so elevated a station as Mr. Forsyth holds, and cannot but believe that it will have its influence to put to shame the violence of those zealots who have spared no exertions to inflame the public mind and foment the spirit of division among our brethren of the South. These excitements and distractions among the members of the confederacy cannot be too severely censured and decidedly disengaged, and we rejoice to see a man of moderate disposition and patriotic feelings step forward to calm the tumult and cast oil upon the troubled waters. As long as such men exercise an influence over public opinion, the republic is safe; but when it shall fall into the hands of such inflammatory demagogues as M'Duffie and Hamilton, the Union will soon be dissolved, anarchy and confusion will prevail, and the reign of freedom will forever be at an end.

[Utica Sentinel Gaz.]

From the N. Y. Statesman.

Term of the Presidency.—We perceive with regret many proposed innovations upon our political institutions; and among others, the project of extending the term of the Presidency on the one hand, and of prohibiting his re-election on the other. We confess we are decidedly opposite to both, for reasons which to us seem to be unanswerable, by any dispassionate, upright, judicious

mind.

Why should the term be extended? Has the experience of near forty years proved its necessity? And, if so, in what does it consist? There has been a time when the doctrine was popular, that the longer an incumbent held office before he returned to his constituents to give an account of the manner in which he had discharged its duties, the more danger there was, that he would exercise his power to promote private and selfish objects, to the oppression of the community. And is there any page in human history at the present day, that gives to controvert the truth of this doctrine? We believe not. We believe on the contrary, that every day's transactions give admonition to shorten the term, rather than to lengthen it. For ourselves, we should be glad to see the expiration made of chosen our President every second year. We should be much pleased to see the electors called upon annually, to choose their national rulers President, Senators, and Representatives; and we do not doubt that the affairs of the Union would be much better managed than they have ever been. After all, if our large States have their public concerns well conducted, by annual and viennial rulers, why may not our national matters prosper under officers chosen for periods of time equally short.

Besides, there is another consideration which should not be lost sight of. If not now the only one, we were the first people that undertook to solve the problem whether man was capable of self-government. Even now, do we not occasionally hear it doubted and disputed whether the event will exhibit the solution so long sought, and so ardently wished for, by every lover of human liberty? Is it not, then, of the utmost importance to call the people up to the ballot-boxes as frequently as possible, in order to make them more and more acquainted with their rights, their duties, and the policy of their public affairs? Will they not, too, by these frequent exercises at the polls, become better and better and acquainted with their public men?—And is not this increase of knowledge among the electors, both as to men and measures, of too much consequence to the sound and happy administration of public affairs, to be compromised by diminishing the frequency of elections, under one pretext or another, until, at last, it will happen that our freemen will be prevented from choosing their rulers more than twice or thrice in a life time?

We confess we are alarmed for our liberties, when we see such a proposition started in several of our journals; and we therefore enter our early and earnest protest against it.

For the MASKED Ball will for the future take place every Saturday.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

The GENTLEMEN who have subscribed

to the Society Balls to be given in the Orleans Ball-Room, are requested to call on Mr. Davis and receive their tickets for the first Ball, which will take place on Friday next, the 9th instant.

jan 5 E. BERTUS.

BALL ROOM,

Corner of Orleans & Bourbon sts.

On Thursday, January 8, 1829.

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SAID ROOM.

A FULL DRESS BALL.

Admittance—One Dollar.

Ladies will not be admitted without personal ticket.

ST. PHILIP BALL-ROOM.