LOTERIE

[illegible] Saint [illegible]

[illegible] 1829.

[illegible] Etat.

[illegible]			[illegible]		9,000
1	"		[illegible]		7,000
1	"	"	6,000	"	6,000
1	"	"	4,940	"	4,940
1	"	"	3,000		[illegible]
1	"	"	2,000	"	2,000
[illegible]	"	"	1,000	"	4,000
12	"	"	500	"	6,000
156	"	"	50	"	7,[illegible]
[illegible]	"	"	10	"	7,[illegible]
[illegible]00	"	"	5	"	39,000

[illegible],760 Lots — $ 97,[illegible]

[illegible],[illegible]00 Billets blancs.

[illegible] Billets.

[illegible] Loterie composée de 30 numéros [illegible], il y aura vingt-quatre prix avec [illegible] numéros tirés sur les 30 [illegible] avec [illegible] avec un seul numéro, [illegible] de [illegible], et auront par conséquent des billets blancs.

[illegible] jusqu'à 30 inclusivement, [illegible] le jour du tirage [illegible] et le billet qui aura [illegible] numéros tirés dans l'ordre [illegible] tirés, aura droit à .... [illegible] 9,000

[illegible] cinq autres billets qui auront [illegible] numéros, dans l'ordre [illegible] droit à ce qui leur revient [illegible], comme suit:

[illegible] 1, 3 et 2	7,000
[illegible] 1 et 3	6,000
[illegible] 3 et 1	4,940
[illegible] 1 et 2	3,000
[illegible] 2 et 1	2,000

Les [illegible] autres billets qui auront trois [illegible] sortis, et [illegible] 1 et 4, dans quelque ordre [illegible] droit [illegible] 1,000

[illegible] billets qui auront [illegible] numéros sortis, [illegible] dans quelque ordre que ce soit, auront droit à 500

[illegible] billets qui auront [illegible] numéros sortis, mais le 3 et le [illegible] chacun droit à .... [illegible]

Tous les autres billets, [illegible] de 780, ayant deux des numéros [illegible] droit chacun à 10

[illegible] billets, ayant un des numéros [illegible] droit chacun à 5

[illegible] gagné un prix ne pourra [illegible] moindre que celui qu'il [illegible] obtenu.

Les prix seront payables [illegible] jours après le tirage, et seront sujets à la déduction ordinaire de 15 pour cent.

Toutes ordres, franc de port, seront exécutés [illegible] exactitude, en s'adressant à J. B. FAGET, rue de Chartres, No [illegible].

Prix des Billets.

Entiers 5 piastres, demis 2 50, quarts 1 25. Les billets ci-dessus seront à 4 piastres jusqu'au 10 Janvier 1829.

[18 déc.] J. B. FAGET, [illegible]

LOTERIE
DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE
DE BATON-ROUGE—2me. Classe pour 1829.

[illegible] Samedi, 7 Février 1829.

[illegible]

1	lot de	$ 5000	est		$	5000
[illegible]	de	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	3000
1	de	do	2000	do	do	2000
1	do	do	2000	do	do	2000
1	do	do	1600	do	do	1600
1	do	do	1246	do	do	1246
[illegible]	lots de	do	[illegible]00	sont	do	3000
6	de	do	300	do	do	1800
6	de	do	100	do	do	600
138	do	do	25	do	do	3450
138	do	do	20	do	do	2760
552	do	do	8	do	do	4416
6072	do	do	[illegible]		do	[illegible]

6924 lots } 17,550 billets — $66160

[illegible] blancs }

Ce plan, formé par la permutation de 27 numéros et le tirage de 4, donne 17,550 billets. Il y aura 24 lots avec trois des numéros sortis, [illegible] avec 2 des numéros sortis, et 6072 avec un seulement. Pour déterminer le sort des 17,550 billets, 27 numéros, depuis 1 jusqu'à 27, [illegible] dans la roue l'un après l'autre, et l'on en tirera 4. Le billet ayant les 1er. 2d. et 3e. [illegible] sortis [illegible], et dans l'ordre [illegible], aura droit audit de [illegible]

Celui ayant les 1er. 3e. et 2d. numéros sortis, aura droit à — 3000

"	2d. 1er. et 3e.	"	2000
"	2d. 3e. et 1er.	"	2000
"	3e. 1er. et 2d.	"	1600
"	3e. 2d. et 1er.	"	1246

Les six ayant les 2d. 3e. et 4e. numéros sortis dans n'importe quel ordre, chacun — 500

Les 6 ayant les 1er. 2d. et 4e. numéros, chacun — 300

6	"	1er. 3e. et 4e.	"	100
138	"	3e. et 4e.	"	25
138	"	2d. et 3e.	"	20

552 ayant 2 des numéros sortis, — 8

6072 ayant un seulement des numéros sortis — 4

Tout billet ayant obtenu un lot, ne peut avoir droit à un autre [illegible].

Les lots seront payables 40 jours après le tirage, et sujets à la déduction d'usage de 15 pour cent.

J. VIGNAUD, } *Administrateurs.*
E. VIDAL. }

Prix des Billets.

Billet entier $4, demi $2, quart $1. Livres de neuf billets (garantis de ne pas tirer moins de [illegible]) $26, les demis et quarts en proportion. [illegible] On peut se procurer les billets ci-[illegible] jusqu'au 1er. Février 1829, en s'adressant

Au Bureau des Administrateurs, [illegible], coin des rues Chartres et Bienville. [illegible] VIGNAUD, Agent.

AVIS.—Le soussigné [illegible] vient de recevoir de New-York, un superbe assortiment d'ARBRES FRUITIERS consistant en Pêchers, Abricotiers, Amandiers, Pruniers et Vignes des meilleures espèces connues, qu'il vendra à des prix très modérés à son établissement [illegible] Faubourg Lacourse. J. B. ARTUR. [illegible] janv.

[illegible]

Constantly [illegible] Proof Rum and Gin, [illegible] will [illegible] by [illegible] L. MILLAUDON. [illegible]

Printed daily, by F. Delaup, St. Peter-Street, between Chartres & Royal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21. 1829.

South Carolina.—The Legislature adjourned [illegible] House of Representatives [illegible] their views of the Tariff, in the [illegible] protest:—

Protest of the Legislature of South Carolina, against the System of Protecting Duties.

The Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly—through the [illegible] and the [illegible] States, [illegible] behalf of the good people of [illegible] commonwealth, solemnly protest [illegible] of protecting duties [illegible] by the federal government, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the good people of this Commonwealth believe that the powers of congress were delegated to it in trust for the accomplishment of certain specified objects 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 independent powers not granted or expressly withheld.

2. Because 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, and least of all a government of enumerated powers, can of right impose any tax (any more than 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 objects 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 a 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 terms; 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, resources 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 recognized its authority,) it is clear that the power to regulate commerce was considered by the convention as only incidentally connected with the encouragement of 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 that 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 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 the duties, or by regulations of commerce, designed principally for that purpose, yet a Tariff of which the operation is grossly unequal and oppressive, is such an abuse of power, as is incompatible with the principles of a free government, and the 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 abundant and 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 profit by slave labor—and if by the loss of her foreign commerce, these products should be confined to an inadequate market, the fate of this fertile state would be poverty and utter desolution—her citizens in despair would emigrate to more fortunate regions, and the whole frame and constitution of her civil polity 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 the states and the liberties of which it is the surest pledge—but feeling it to be their bounden duty to expose and resist all encroachments upon the true spirit of the Constitution, lest an apparent acquiescence in the system of protecting duties should be drawn into precedent, do, in the name of the commonwealth of South Carolina, claim to enter upon the journals of the senate their protest against it as unconstitutional, oppressive and unjust.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Convention of the States.—The project of calling a Convention of Delegates from the several States of the Union, to settle disputed questions respecting the Constitution, has been discussed in several of the leading papers of the Jackson party. It was first, we believe, broached in a Charleston journal, and it has been favourably spoken of in the Richmond Enquirer, the Albany Argus, and some other papers. We are not aware that the project has been opposed with any great earnestness or strength of argument, although we confess that we should like to see it brought to the test of a close examination as respects its utility and its probable consequences. There have always been different opinions in the country upon the proper exposition of the Constitution: some holding to a free, and others to a strict, construction of its powers. These opinions have been held with various modifications, some of the more ardent partisans on either side pushing their doctrines to the opposite extremes of latitude or strictness; and some of the more moderate nearly coinciding with each other. The differences of opinion are now grown very serious, and productive in some parts of the country of a high degree of excitement. The Legislatures of different States have declared themselves in favour of different and irreconcilable principles of construction, and recommended measures founded on these principles. Every session of Congress renews this controversy. Laws are passed against, which some of the States protest, as of a direct violation of the national compact, which kindles bitter animosities, and call forth fierce reproaches, and recriminations between the different members of the Union. These are great evils—they call aloud for a remedy, and the question of what that remedy should be, demands a most full and dispassionate reflection. The project of a Convention of the States to settle these disputes and restore harmony, by a compromise of opinions, and by mutual concessions, has been mentioned as the most plausible. It certainly is deserving of consideration.

[From the N. Y. Statesman.]

Interesting from South America.—By the brig Sarah, from Rio Grande, we learn that a Revolution broke out in the province of Las Misiones, headed by Gen. Revardo, who had taken possession of the Province. He was received with open arms by the inhabitants. He had issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants of the Province of Rio Grande, promising that should they lay down their arms, their persons and property would be respected. Col. McGregor of the Brazilian Army had marched with three Battalions to attack Revardo, but it was generally believed that the latter would retain the place.

Robbery of the Mail.—The [illegible] Intelligencer of Saturday last, states that the carrier of the mail between Georgetown and Conwayborough, was on Thursday last attacked by two negroes, about [illegible] miles above Pringle's ferry, who [illegible] him from his horse and ran with the mail into a [illegible] [illegible]. They [illegible] [illegible].—[*Charleston Paper.*

The legislature of the state of Kentucky [illegible] passed an act giving a further time of two years for finishing [illegible] work, the canal round the falls of Ohio, near Louisville. It is supposed that it may be completed within that time. [illegible]

Canine Robbery.—A dog, says the Pawtucket (R. I.) Chronicle, stole a pocket book from the [illegible] pocket of a Mr. [illegible], a young man [illegible] that [illegible]. He [illegible] the pocket book [illegible], and fought bravely [illegible] it to the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] that the dog had opened the pocket [illegible] in [illegible]. The [illegible] that [illegible] for the [illegible], will be [illegible] cropping [illegible].

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Cyrus [illegible]
Barque [illegible]
Brig [illegible]
Brig Crawford, [illegible]
Brig Wm. [illegible]
Schr. Sun, [illegible], Pensacola,

ARRIVED.

Steamer [illegible], with 1706 pigs lead to [illegible]; 36 bbls. beef to S. L. [illegible]; 2 horses [illegible] to J. [illegible] passengers.

Steamer Shepherdess, [illegible], with cargo cotton, [illegible] to sundry consignees.

Tow boat Grampus, [illegible] from the Balize and S W Pass, having [illegible] to sea ships Cowper and Triade, and [illegible] mittance—brought up [illegible]—Left the S W Pass [illegible] the 19th, several sail in the offing unknown.

Towboat Friendship, from the [illegible], with ship Charles Whirton.

Steamboat Gen Pike, from [illegible], with cotton, to consignees.

IN THE RIVER.

Schr. Artist, Whitmore, Newburyport, with produce.

Ship Pearl, Teal, Philadelphia [illegible]
Ship Java, [illegible]
[illegible]
Brig [illegible], Wood, Newburyport [illegible]
Brig [illegible], Jaquinot, [illegible]
Brig [illegible]
Brig [illegible]
Brig [illegible]
Brig [illegible], Baltimore, cargo.

Schr. Pomona, Prints, from [illegible], lost her anchor off chandeleur [illegible].

AMERICAN THEATRE.

[illegible] Manager has the satisfaction to [illegible] the public generally, that the celebrated Comedian, Mr [illegible] in this city, and is engaged for [illegible] Nights, he will [illegible] of making his [illegible].

This Evening, Wednesday [illegible]

When will be presented the comedy of

Sweethearts & Lovers,

After which,

A DAY AFTER THE [illegible]

Or, THE COTTAGE [illegible]

In which Mr. [illegible] will [illegible] Characters.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

On Thursday [illegible]

A [illegible]

A Tragedy in 5 acts, [illegible] by Voltaire, in which [illegible]

The performance will conclude by the [illegible]

A Comic [illegible]

[illegible] BALL [illegible]

[illegible]

A FULL DRESS [illegible]

PRECEDED [illegible] BALL

To commence [illegible]

Ball [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] the public, [illegible]

ORLEANS BALL [illegible]

On Saturday [illegible], *January* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 21.

[illegible] respectfully invited.

Children, [illegible]

ST. PHILLIP [illegible]

On Wednesday, January 21,

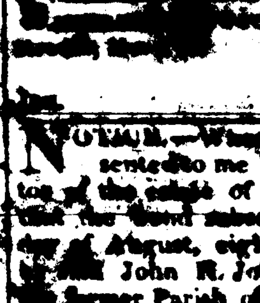
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SAID ROOM,

A [illegible]

AND MASQUERADE BALL.

Admittance [illegible]

GLASSES.



The Subscriber has just received by the latest arrivals [illegible] assortment of [illegible] GLASSES of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale in his Furniture [illegible], in Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

J. BOUSSEAU, *Cabinet Maker.*

NOTICE.—Whereas a petition has been presented to me by the heirs and administrators of the estate of John R. Johnson, praying that the bond subscribed on the [illegible] day of August, eighteen hundred and [illegible] by said John R. Johnson, [illegible] the former Parish of Feliciana, jointly with Robert [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] be [illegible] and annulled.

These are to give notice to all persons interested, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after [illegible] publication hereof, why the said bond [illegible] the mortgages resulting therefrom should [illegible] be [illegible] and annulled.

[illegible] my hand and the seal of the state, at [illegible] New Orleans, on the [illegible] day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty nine and the [illegible] year of the Independence of the United States of America.

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

By the Governor,

George A. Waggaman, Secy of State.

LOST,

ON SUNDAY Evening, about the Hospital, or in Canal street, a bundle of papers, containing an account of a settlement between the subscriber and Mr. Humbles, several accounts [illegible] free paper for the subscriber [illegible] liberal reward will be given to the person who will return the said papers to the owner, or by leaving them at the office of The Bee, or at the office of A. Mazz, Esq. No. 94 St. Peter street.

jan [illegible] PETER SMITH.

STEAM ENGINE LOTTERY.

ONE EDEN FISKE, having by some means, the nature of which will hereafter be explained, obtained from Hon. Judge Lewis an injunction against the drawing of the First Class, [illegible] the [illegible] indulgence of the Public for [illegible] postponing the drawing until the reasons for this strange procedure on the part of Fiske shall have been openly and legally [illegible]. All arrangements for the drawing had been completed, and nothing was known of the intention of Fiske until the evening previous to the drawing,—when [illegible] to [illegible] the injunction [illegible] time [illegible] [illegible] without notice, [illegible] be made to appear at the earliest possible [illegible] (a few days) when the Lottery shall be immediately drawn. [illegible] conceive himself to have been [illegible] transaction, but in obedience to the laws must submit [illegible] which will [illegible] the object and the feeling which dictated this attempt of Fiske's. Many of the friends of the [illegible] have voluntarily offered the [illegible] of the Lottery [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] will only make him liable for a part of the [illegible], but of no part of the principal [illegible] Lottery.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] spring about 13 degrees, with all the [illegible] and [illegible] connected on [illegible] The [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] by the name of [illegible] property [illegible] small plantation [illegible] [illegible] English [illegible] &c. necessary for the [illegible] plantation; [illegible] of both [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] describe, [illegible] found house-[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 36 [illegible] in depth, [illegible] [illegible] 4 [illegible] years.

[illegible] The [illegible] Plantation is to be paid in three [illegible] instalments, in all April, of the years [illegible] and 1832.

[illegible] to be paid in ready money [illegible] under [illegible] sums of $100 and [illegible] day of the sale.

The purchaser [illegible] their notes [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] MOREL GUIRAMAND, [illegible]

January [illegible]

jan 14

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have on this sixth day of January, 1829, received an order of seizure from the honble. Felix Grima, presiding Judge of the [illegible] of New-Orleans, at the suit of Pierre Robin Delogny, vs. two flats whose owners are unknown to the said Delogny, by which I am [illegible] [illegible] to all [illegible] within [illegible] [illegible] advertisement, [illegible] the plaintiff's claim.

[illegible] LE BAUNOY, [illegible] Marshal.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I [illegible] this sixth day of January [illegible] an order of seizure from the honble. Felix Grima, presiding Judge of the city court of New-Orleans, at the suit of Louis [illegible], vs. the steam boat Lady-of-the-Lake, whose owners are unknown to the said [illegible], by which I am commanded to [illegible] of said steam-boat, I [illegible] public notice to all persons interested in said Boat, to appear within fifteen days from the date of this advertisement, before said Judge Grima, to answer to the claim of the plaintiff in this case [illegible].

LE BAUNOY, Marshal.

Jan 7.

FOR TABASCO,

The fine fast sailing copper-fastened Schooner [illegible], Capt [illegible], will sail in [illegible] for freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or [illegible] BORDE.

Jan 13 [illegible]