

POUR LE HAVRE.

Le navire de 340 tuns CHARLES DREW, double et chevillé en cuivre, capitaine Hobbridge, sera immédiatement expédié pour fréte de 100 bales de coton, s'arrivera le 27 Novembre. T. NICOLET & Co.

POUR LA GUYANA.

Le brick en voiles MOTION, capitaine Suttree, devait partir le 20 de ce mois. Pour fréte od passage, s'arrivera le 14 Nov. GOTSCHEK & REIMERS.

LOUISIANA

L'ÉGLISE CATHOLIQUE DE LA LOUISIANE.
TROISIÈME ÉDITION.
Autorisée par l'Etat de la Louisiane, pour le bénéfice de l'Église Catholique de St. Martinville.

Le Tirage aura lieu Samedi, le 6 Décembre 1823.

Ceux qui désirent courir la chance n'ont qu'à s'adresser au Bureau du Directeur, rue de Charlevoix, No. 145.

J. B. FAGET.

PROSPECTUS.

1 lot de	1000 piast.	est	80,000
1 "	7,000 "	"	7,000
1 "	5,000 "	"	5,000
1 "	4,640 "	"	4,640
1 "	3,000 "	"	3,000
2 "	8,000 "	"	8,000
2 "	6,000 "	"	6,000
2 "	1,200 "	"	1,200
2 "	500 "	"	500
156 "	50 "	"	7,800
780 "	10 "	"	7,800
7,800 "	9 "	"	59,00
8,780 Lots	97,440		
15,600 Blanches.			

PRIX DES BILLETS.

Billets entiers, 85 centimes ; demi, 82 50 centimes ; quart, 81 25 centimes ; chaque quart ne pourra gagner moins de 82 ; demi et quart en proportion.

Dans cette Loterie composée de 50 numéros par permission, il y aura vingt-quatre prix avec trois des numéros tirés sur les 30 ; 90 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 de pairs ou jusqu'à 30 inclusivement, seront placés dans une roue le jour du tirage, et l'on en tirera 4 d'entre eux : et le billet qui aura les 1er, 2e et 3e numéros tirés dans l'ordre dans lequel ils auront été tirés, aura droit à 88,000.

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

Do. 1, 3 et 2	5,000
2, 1 et 3	5,000
2, 3 et 1	5,000
2, 1 et 2	5,000
3, 2 et 1	5,000
1 et 6 autres billets qui auront tous des numéros pairs, et les trois suivants, 2, 3 et 4, dans quelque ordre de distribution que ce soit, auront droit à 5,000 à	5,000
Tous les autres billets au nombre de 13 ayant trois des numéros pairs, dans quelque ordre ce soit, auront droit à	5,000
Les 136 billets qui auront deux des numéros pairs, sauf le 3 et le 4, auront chacun droit à	50
Tous les autres billets au nombre de 780, ayant deux des numéros pairs, auront droit chacun à	50
10 billets, ayant un des numéros pairs, auront droit chacun à	5
Le billet qui aura gagné un prix ne pourra avoir droit à un prix moindre que celui qu'il aura obtenu.	

Les prix seront payables quarante jours après le tirage, et seront sujets à la deduction ordinale de 15 pour cent.

Tous les ordres, fraude de port, seront exécutés avec promptitude, en s'adressant à J. B. Faget, rue des Charrues, N° 145.

MARCHANDISES AUX PRIX COURANTS.

Rue des Charrues, N° 7.

LES soussignés, désirant terminer leur commerce dans cette ville, offrent de céder au plus bas des prix courants le fond

entier de leur magasin avec le bail à courir, les étagères et meubles du magasin. En attendant qu'un acheteur se présente pour le tout, ils détailleront aux prix courants, et au couplant toutes leurs marchan-

dises, parmi lesquelles se trouvent les sui-

ventes.

Drap superfine noir, bleu & olive.

Casimir noir et en couleur.

Mérinos français.

Shawls de merinos.

Echarpes de gizo et bordé.

Velours noir et en couleur.

Gros de Naples noir et en couleur.

Satin

Crêpe d'Italie et Aerophare.

Soie à couture, crêpe lisse.

Rubans satin et taffetas.

Do. noir pour franc-maçon.

Bas de soie, Gants de castor.

Robes et Shawls de crêpe.

Mousselines brodées, de Suisse.

Cravates de mousseline unie et rayée.

Toiles, Shawls et Pélerines en bobinet.

Bonnets en mousseline brodée.

Do. en bobinet

Mousseline unie, Toile d'Irlande.

Tissus de Paris, Batiste.

Etamines & Circassienne.

Coton d'oreille sur biches.

Toile noire pour doublure.

Linon français pour moustiquière.

Ouates, jarretières élastiques.

Rouleaux de crêpe liné.

Ganaches sur couvertures en soie.

Tulle gommé.

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

21 nov.—M. PETELLAT, GILLET & Co.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Paroisse d'Ouest-Baton-Rouge.—A. W. B. Sturdivent, Sterns, J. Janis, D. T. Haworth, Chas. M. Miz, veuve Ragan. Succession La. Allié et Haussau Saill.

Vous et chacun de vous êtes requis par le présent de faire les Levées, Chemins et Ponts, sur la façade de vos terres respectives, situées dans la paroisse, de la manière et dans les délais prescrits par les règlements du Jury de Police de la paroisse sur la date et conformément à la loi. Sous peine de prononcer par les lois réglementaires.

L. FAUROT—Juge.

THE BELL.

PRINTED DAILY, BY P. DUNLAP.

St. Peter's Street, between Bowery and Royal.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1823.

CONSULATE OF THE MEXICAN PUBLIC.

The Mexican Government has sent to their Vice-Consuls a circular dated November 4, 1823, which notifies captains of vessels trading to Mexico that all letters or public correspondence brought thither by them must be delivered into the hands of the directors of the post-office;

Consequently, all captains sailing from this port to those of the Mexican Republic will, previous to their departure, call at the office of the Mexican Consulate with which I entrusted there to receive any public correspondence or any such instructions as I may deem necessary to give them.

New-Orleans, December 1, 1823.

Luis M. Del Valle.

Foreign News.—The following paragraphs are all copied from the editorial columns of the London British Traveler of the evening of the 8th, ult. the latest papers received.

A report prevailed late in the day that the Government had dispatched circulars to the half-pay officers in the Navy, from which it is inferred that they are about to put ships into commission.

The Extra Revenue for the Quarter ending the 10th inst. will, we understand, show an increase on the corresponding Quarter of last year of upwards of half a million.

We understand that the Marquis Berbaezen, under whose care the Queen of Portugal remains, has absolutely refused to allow the young Queen to go to Vienna, contrary to the recommendation given to her by our Government. He says he thinks the Queen is safer in this country than at Vienna.

We regret to find that the harvest is likely to turn out a deficient one. At least the bakers have at least taken the alarm, and a *caution* it is likely to prove to the country. We hope, however, that those whose duty it is to protect the public from being taken in any unfair advantage of by the craft, will not shun over the duties of their office until they are awakened by a louder call from that of conscience.—N. Y. American.

NAPLES, Sept. 5.—We announced some time ago, that a division of the Royal Navy had sailed for Tripoli, in order to induce the Bey not to interrupt the state of peace existing between the two countries.

This division arrived in sight of Tripoli, and its commanders having invited the Bey strictly to observe the treaty, several conferences took place in the presence of the Consuls of England and Tuscany, the result of which was, that the Bey refused every proposal, and the rupture was announced by the embarkation of our Consul, and the removal of the Neapolitan flag from the Consulate.

The following day, though a Tripolitan flotilla, consisting of a brigantine, three schooners, a polacre, four galliots, and eleven gun-boats, had drawn up in a line along the rocks in front of the port, though these vessels were protected not only by the old batteries, but by some others lately erected—lastly, though the north east wind rendered it very difficult for our gun-boats to act, they however commenced a well-supported fire at three o'clock in the afternoon, which was answered by the batteries and the gun-boats of the enemy.

A very high wind, with a hollow sea, which continued the 24th and 25th, hindered the squadron from continuing its operations on two days.

On the 26th the wind was calm, but not the sea; so that the gun-boats could not act, but the bomb vessels continued the bombardment of the town. The fire continued on the 27th and 28th, and our squadron did not cease the attack till the current and the damage sustained by the rebels obliged it to interrupt the combat. Meantime, as hostilities have commenced with the Regency of Tripoli, efficient convoys have been appointed to protect vessels under the Royal colours.—Journal of the two Sicilies.

The young Queen of Portugal is said to be a remarkably well-informed child. She writes a beautiful hand, speaks Italian and French with the utmost correctness, German fluently, and English so as to be perfectly understood. She owes her education to her late amiable and excellent mother, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. Since her arrival in England she has written a letter in her own hand to his Majesty. Her age is about 10 years.]

Berlin, Sept. 10.—It is affirmed that the Russian army, as soon as the Emperor reaches it, will pass the Balkan in a great mass at one point, and will advance against Adrianople without regarding the fortresses and local hindrances in the way.

Ireland.—The present alarming state of Ireland has excited considerable attention in the political circles, within the last few days. The portentous organization of the peasantry, and the establishment of the various Brunswick clubs, have almost brought the adverse factions into immediate collision. The country is represented as upon the eve of an eruption, and requiring the promptest measures to stay the threatened evils. In Tipperary the assemblages of the people have been so numerous, and conducted with so much pomp and effect, approximating to military array, that the Catholic leaders have become alarmed at the movements of the power they have called into existence. Accordingly, Mr. Shiell at a late meeting in a speech of considerable length, dwelt upon the present posture of affairs, and declared that the period preceding 1798 did not exhibit so full, so perfect, and so complete an organization as that which the Roman Catholics of Ireland now presented. It was not the congegation of thousands, but the purpose of millions; and the utmost caution and sound discretion was necessary, to prevent the outbursting of a flame, which might desolate the country from one end to the other. He would wish to exhibit the giant sleeping, not in his strength and truculent motions. He deprecated the present risings in the South, and in consequence moved a series of resolutions, which among the rest, conveyed a strong recommendation from the association to the peasantry, to abstain from public displays, and to be entirely governed by the counsels of their priests. Further meetings are however contemplated, and the last accounts state, that the remonstrances of the clergymen have not had the desired effect. In the North, Mr. Lawless' mission has met with a sudden, and, we believe, a decisive check. On his approach to the town of Ballymena, accompanied as he asserts, by 300,000 persons, it was intimated to him that the Orangemen had assembled in great numbers in the town, and were waiting his arrival with arms in their hands. His followers urged his entrance into the town; this he reluctantly declined, and used all his influence to induce the immense multitude to retire to their respective homes. This was peremptorily refused, and Mr. Lawless in consequence separated from them, amid general murmurs and execrations. Several of them entered the town, and one man is said to have been shot dead and others to have been seriously wounded. The Lord-Lieutenant is reported to have exposed himself as determined to exercise the high powers entrusted to him for the preservation of the tranquillity of the country; and the Attorney-General (Joy) is stated to have been sent for from the Hague, where he has beenjourning during the vacation, to assist in the deliberations of the Irish council. The meetings of the cabinet which have been recently held, have, it is said, been exclusively confined to Irish affairs; and Sir Anthony Hart, the Lord Chancellor, who sailed from this town for Dublin on Monday last, is announced as bearer of a proclamation for the immediate suppression of all illegal assemblages of the people.

The following is an extract of a letter from New-Orleans, which appeared in a Dublin morning paper of Tuesday last:

The Rev. Mr. Moylan, P. P. of the parishes of Portroe, &c. prevailed on about 1000 men to return to Killaloe. They were returning when four police presented themselves armed, at Castlelough Barrack, (six miles from this place) and snapped the fife from a band man, at the same time levelling their pieces at the people. The peasantry closed, and knocked the police down, disarmed them, and prostrated the barracks. All the police and military here have been ordered out to the scene of action, and the population of this town are in a very excited state of feeling, as there is a report that the Priest was shot.

The Catholic Journal, a paper published in London, has the following paragraph:

Most important.—We have just learned the important fact, that at a Cabinet Council which was held at three o'clock on Friday afternoon, the Government agreed to the outlines of a plan for the complete Emancipation of the Catholics. The Council was attended by all the Ministers, except Mr. Herries, who is on his way from Scotland; the Attorney and Solicitor-General were in attendance, and consulted by the Cabinet. Despatches were sent to the Marquis of Anglesea, on Friday night, communicating the resolution of the Ministers, and authorising him to make known in such a manner as he may deem most expedient.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—This day a meeting was held of the Masters and Workmen of the Guilds of Dublin, Mr. Sheriff Hodges in the Chair, when they resolved to address his Majesty, praying of him to dismiss from his Councils those Ministers who have endangered the Protestant Ascendancy.—Even Post.

The Duke of Sussex.—His Royal Highness was expected in Dublin last

evening. He had actually taken his place on board the yacht, when an express arrived from London, which induced his Royal Highness forthwith to return. We cannot conjecture what the nature of the express was.

DUBLIN MORNING REGISTER.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Boat. Embrey, Vincent, Mobile. Brig William, Pugh, Harrow. J. H. Gale. Brig Gelatine, Baily, Philadelphia. Pandilly. Behr, Elizabeth, Juiceton, Mobile. ARRIVED.

Steamboat Neptune, Williams, from Natchez, with 117 barrels flour to L. Milbourn; 8 barrels hide to N. Franklin; 55 hales cotton to A. Fink & co; 84 to Cooper and Gauthier; 14 to J. G. Greeves; 255 to M. White; 20 to Lee and Williams; 129 to Reynolds, Byrne and co; 50 to N. and J. Dick; 73 to Price and co; 1 to M. White—8 passengers.

A sloop from St. James with