

without perceiving that they embrace those calamitous doctrines which plunge France into an abyss from which she has been able to escape but with the sacrifice of her liberty. Is it then pre- scribed to give us a sufficiently false notion of equality, to induce us to view aristocracy, in every direction where we meet with riches, luxury and politeness and shortly to treat intelligence and talents in the same way.

The system of *positive* equality is an abstraction of which we can no longer draw upon ourselves the consequences after the sad experience of the past century. But equality in the eye of the law, equality in principles and institutions is what is suiting to us and what we enjoy. That our magistrates remain always impressed with a respect for the people of which they form a part; that our legislators pass laws having for their object the public good, without losing sight of the fact, that they are but the elect and mandataries of the people; that the judges look upon themselves as the organs of the law, and that they encroach not upon our legislative and municipal rights, is the system of equality which governs us, and which we ought all to concur in maintaining. But as they have painted to us in dark colours the fopperies of the coteries of New York and Philadelphia, and as they render the administration responsible for the puerile affectation of certain persons who employ themselves in making the ceilings of their halls resound with titles which we have abandoned to Old Europe, then we will exclaim against this new injustice and will say that John Quincy Adams has nothing added to the etiquette he found already established at Washington. We have seen drawing rooms established in the time of Madison and Monroe, and if Mr. Adams has retrenched nothing of that which he found established since the time of Washington, he has at least in nothing increased it. There would be in our opinion as much inconvenience as injustice in blaming the present President for maintaining the indispensable forms with regard to foreign min- isters which is by no means embarrassing to our fellow citizens. Besides do they find among ourselves the simplicity of past times? and does not the entire society feel the progress of learning & industry? the ease which those enjoy who have acquired it by their labour, so far from being a subject of envy, ought to be an encouragement to the laborious man and an inducement to hope and a prosper ambition for him and his children.

But no aristocracy can exist where there are no ranks; and if talents, riches, and even physical advantages occasion a difference in the situation of the citizens; our institutions in preventing the perpetuity of such differences, are in that proportionate to their risk and nature. Each then among us is called upon to play his part; and in doing so, we should not make more importance of these distinctions than they merit as the consequences cannot weigh upon the mass nor involve a real shade between the citizens; nevertheless the most zealous among the Jacksonists are prodigal of the titles of esquire and excellency which usage sanctions, and that the constitution disavows. And if that peculiarity sits ill upon those who pretend to level the tone of the drawing rooms, and who in blaming with so much bitterness these fopperies, it influences however in nothing the rank of those who yield to them. As for ourselves we acknowledge but a people and but one class among the people! but we respect talents, admire virtues and respect riches; and according to the employment that a man makes of these different boons of Providence, we award to him the degree of consideration which is agreeable to us. It is then a wrong to attribute the name of people to a mere part of the people, and to caress the passions of that fraction of the whole, for the sake of exciting it to consider us, out of the pale all those whom the levellers are pleased to dub the aristocracy. We will ask them where the distinction begins or finishes? where they draw their line of demarcation? and these foolish people will easily see, to what extent, among us, the shades

are felt, since it is impossible for the Jacksonists to determine them other- wise than by the collective names of men in place, of parish judges & manu- facturers! but we ask them does such a manner of generalizing bespeak equity, or we dare even say integrity, and does it not embrace all the most industrious and intelligent part of the people them- selves?

One cannot see principles so unwise to civilization propagated without con- sternation, and in a country where in- dustry opens to all the citizens the ad- cess to fortune and employment; the pronouncing anathemas against those whom their talents, their industry, and their labour have found in, in our opin- ion to hold a threat against society in general. Let it suffice for ourselves and our children to get a glimpse at the probability of elevating ourselves to dignities in which we shall attract the consideration that we shall have merited, and because fate has not seconded our efforts, or we shall not have had the energy and constancy necessary to the surmounting of difficulties; let us not therefore go and denounce as ene- mies those who have been more talent- ed or more happy than ourselves.

The people of the union are at all events of one sort, no class of it ought to be particularly designated because no real distinction exists, and in spite of all the efforts which are made to divide them the people will always remain united, whether from patriotic sentiments or from their common interests, and they will no more listen to those who foment the division between the east and the west, than they will to those which to excite in them a belief of the pretended classes of our citizens. The people ever conserving a proper digni- ty will listen to reason; they will know how to distinguish those who are de- voted to them from those who flatter their passions, and he who by the con- stitution is found to-day to be the wor- thy successor of Washington, will soon be again elected by the people.

MALCOLM'S CELEBRATED OFFICE,

(Sign of the Wheel of Fortune.) Old stand No. 86, and new office No. 138 Chartres street, opposite the Exchange.

ARE now re-established for the season, where all exchange business in drafts or uncurrent money, will be negotiated at the lowest rates of discount. The LOT- TERY concerns will be conducted in that punctual and satisfactory manner which has always characterized his office.

The first Lottery that commences this winter's business, is the 3d class of the CATHOLIC CHURCH,

To be drawn on the 15th of December, 1827.

HIGHEST PRIZES: \$10,000, \$8,000, \$6,000, \$5,000, \$4,000, and 6 of \$1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$6—Packages of 10 Tickets \$60, Warranted \$24—Certificates of do. \$38 60 Halves and Quarters of each, in propor- tion.—Tickets also, for sale in the 3d Class of the

Public School Lottery,

The next in succession, to be drawn the 9th of January, 1828.

Price of tickets, \$5, \$2 50, \$1 25. N. B. The peculiar "Good Fortune" which so abundantly manifested itself dur- ing the last season, will, it is confidently expected, insure a rapid and extensive sale in the above truly popular Lotteries. Nov. 20

The fortunate Lottery Office OF P. V. BARBET.

St. Louis street, No. 37, opposite to Havel- lett's Coffee-House,

HIS now re-established for the season, where all exchange business in drafts or uncurrent money, will be negotiated at the lowest rates of discount.

The first Lottery that commences this winter's business, is the 2d. class of the CATHOLIC CHURCH,

To be drawn on the 15th. of December 1827.

HIGHEST PRIZES: \$10,000, \$8,000, \$6,000, \$5,000, \$4,000, and 6 of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets 6—Packages of 10 Tic- kets 60—Warranted 24—Certificates of do. 38 60 Halves and Quarters of each, in proportion.—Tickets also, for sale in the 3d class of the

Public School Lottery.

Conditions de la Gazette :

L'ANNEE parait les Mardis, Jendis, et Samedis. Le prix de l'abonnement est d'UNE PIASTRE par mois, payable à la fin de chaque mois.

On peut s'abonner pour un mois ou plus. Ceux qui désireront cesser de recevoir la feuille, devront en prévenir l'Editeur, ou ses correspondants : les abonnés de la ville à la fin du mois, et ceux de la campagne dix jours d'avance. On continuera à en- voyer la feuille à ceux qui ne feraient pas connaître leur intention de cesser, et ils seront considérés comme abonnés.

On peut s'abonner également à l'année, à raison de \$10, en payant six mois d'a- vance.

Les avis se payent une piastre pour la première fois, et quatre escalins pour cha- que insertion subséquente, dans chaque langue.

Les personnes qui font publier ordinairement un grand nombre d'avis, peuvent prendre un abonnement à l'année : les prix sont de \$40 à 80, y compris la feuille, selon la quantité d'avis.

On s'abonne à la paroisse St. Charles, chez le juge Morel Guiramaud.

A la paroisse St. Jean-Baptiste, chez le juge Thorence Le Blanc.

A Donaldson, chez F. Boze, instituteur. Aux Attakapas, chez Mr. Rousseau, et au juge Bryant.

A Fréter pour un port de France,

Le navire français VOLTAIRE, capital- le de Gérard. S'adresse au capitaine à bord qui offre à vendre, 100 dames-jeannes vides et 8 douz. chaises bougies. 22 nov

POUR LE MAYRE,

Le navire anglais MAYRE, capitaine Mayberry, ayant une partie de son char- gement engagé, et partira sous un bref délai. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser au capitaine à bord ou à

22 nov S. P. MORGAN & Co.

POUR TAMPICO,

La goëlette doublée en cuivre MAJOR ALBERS, capt. Barclay, ayant une par- tie de son chargement prêt, partira sous le plus bref délai. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser au capitaine à bord, ou à

22 nov W. ZACHARIE & co.

POUR LIVERPOOL,

Le navire anglais, fin voilier, dou- ble en cuivre, le HENRY TUBE, capit. C. Bliss, est maintenant prêt à re- cevoir un changement pour le port susdit. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser à bord ou à

22 nov Lincoln & Green.

A Fréter,

La goëlette POMONE, capitaine Ar- naud, arrivera au bassin dans quel- ques jours.— Elle est solidement construite, et toute neuve. Pour les conditions, s'adres- ser au capitaine à bord, ou à

F. Maher.

POUR NEW-YORK,

La nouvelle ligne de paquebots part ré- gulièrement de la Nouvelle-Orléans, les 8 et 22 de chaque mois, comme suit :

Le navire KENTUC Y. cap Rathbone.

Le navire TALMA, capt Marshall.

Le navire ILLINOIS, capt. Waterman,

Le navire TENNESSEE, capt. Fowler,

Le navire LOUISIANA, capt. Price.

Le public peut compter sur l'exactitude dans le départ des susdits navires.

L'époque de leur départ de New-York, est fixé au 1er. et 15 de chaque mois. 25 oct Foster & Hutton.

POUR LE BAYOU SARAH,

Baton-Rouge, et les ports intermédiaires,

Le bateau-à-vapeur, fin marcheur COLUMBIA, part régulièrement d'ici pour le Bayou Sarah, tous les Di- manches matin à 10 heures, et du Bayou Sarah tous les Mercredis à 4 heures de l'après-midi. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser au capit. ou à

John Hagan & Co. 1er septembre rue du Canal

POUR LE BAYOU SARAH,

Lcausse-Rivière, Baton-Rouge, Plaque- mines, et les autres débarquements,

Le bateau-à-vapeur, à sim- ple pression, FLORIDA, capt. C. Laurent, part d'ici tous les Jendis, à dix heures du ma- tin, pour le Bayou Sarah, d'où il repart tous les Dimanches à dix heures du matin. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser au capitaine à bord ou à

1 sept Joseph T. Bauduc.

BOIS D'ACAJOU.

A VENDRE—18,698 pieds de BOIS D'ACAJOU de St-Domingue (Nisao) qualité supérieure. Plus, 20 sacs de Cassé de cette année. 1 sept Legriel & Henry.

BUREAU CELEBRE DE

MALCOLM,

(Enseigne de la Roule et Fortune.)

Le nouvel établissement, au N^o. 86, et le vis-à-vis la Bourse, sont maintenant ou- verts pour la saison, et où toute sorte d'affaires d'échange en traites ou monnaie sans cours seront faites aux taux les plus bas d'escompte. Les affaires de Loteries se- ront, comme ci-devant, continuées de la manière la plus satisfaisante. La premiè- re loterie qui commence les affaires de cet hiver, est celle de

L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE,

3^e CONDE CLASSE.

Devant être tirée le 15 Décembre 1827.

GROS LOTS :

\$10,000, \$8,000, \$6,000, \$5,000, \$4,000, et 6 de \$1,000, &c.

Billets entiers, \$6. Paquets de 10 bil- lets \$60, garantis 24. Certificats de \$38 60. Demis et quarts de chaque, à pro- portion. Billets de plus à vendre dans la

Loterie de l'Ecole Publique,

3^e classe. La seconde, successivement doit être tirée le 9 Janvier 1828.

Prix des billets: \$5, \$2 50, \$1 25.

N. B. La Bonne Fortune qui s'est manifestée tant de fois la saison dernière dans ces bureaux est un sûr garant pour ceux qui voudraient tenter fortune.

20 Nov.

L'Heureux Bureau de

P. V. BARBET,

Rue St. Louis No. 31, en face de la Bour- se Hewlett.

EST ouvert pour toutes sortes d'affaires d'é- change en traites ou monnaie sans cours aux taux les plus bas d'escompte. La première loterie qui commence les affaires de cet hiver, est celle de

L'Eglise Catholique,

3^e CONDE CLASSE.

Devant être tirée le 15 Décembre 1827.

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LOTIERIE DE L'ECOLE PUBLIQUE,

TROISIEME CLASSE.

La seconde, successivement doit être tirée le 9 Janvier 1828.

Prix des billets. \$5, \$2 50, \$1 25. 22 Nov.

A VIS aux Caboteurs, Pacotilleurs et Colporteurs, trafiquants dans l'Éten- due de cet Etat.

Le soussigné, adjudicataire de la ferme des li- cences à accorder aux caboteurs, pacotilleurs, et autres personnes, trafiquant, vendant, ou échan- geant des marchandises sur les grandes routes et les cours d'eau dans cet Etat, prévient ceux que cela peut concerner, que son bureau est ouvert tous les jours, au coin des rues Conti et de la Le- vée N^o. 48, où l'on délivrera les diverses licences pour douze mois, au taux qui est fixé par l'acte de la Législature, approuvé le 18 Février 1827, con- formément à l'acte intitulé "Acte relatif au reven- du de l'Etat et au paiement des dépenses causées les 1^{er} de l'année 1826 et pour d'autres objets," ap- prouvé le 25 avril 1826.

Le Fermier prévient ceux qui trafiquent ou vendent eux-mêmes, ou par leurs esclaves ou va- laris, hors des limites de cette cité, qu'il sévra contre ceux qui ne seront pas munis de licence. Il a placé, dans chaque paroisse, un agent de surveillance. L'amende est de \$50 à 100.

P. D. HENRY.

25 octobre—12

F. S. DUFOUR, marchand-tailleur, rue de Chartres N^o. 135, à côté de la Bourse Hewlett, prévient le public ainsi que ses pratiques, qu'il vient de recevoir de France, un assortiment de DRAPEAUX superlins et CASIMIRS.

20 octobre—3

NEW-YORK NEWS PAPERS.—

The subscriber will take subscrip- tion for the following New-York News- papers, viz. Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Statesman, Enquirer. The above papers are issued daily, at \$10, and three times a week at \$4 per annum, pay- able in advance, and will be forwarded by mail or weekly packets. Apply at

MALCOLM'S OFFICE.

Nov. 13. 86 Chartres street.

TOIN—150 balles Toin, à vendre par

1er sept A. BIJOTAT, rue Toulouse No. 138

Nichols & Keeler,

Successors de White & Keeler, viennent de recevoir par navire Frances, de New-York un bel assortiment de CHA- PEAUX de toutes les qualités et du der- nier gout adopté à New-York, qu'ils ven- dront en gros et en détail, à des termes raisonnables et au plus juste prix, rue du Canal N^o. 18.

5 nov