



LOTTERIE DES ECOLES PUBLIQUES

Elle sera tirée le 9 Février. A la N. O. Billets 5 piastres; coupons à proportion.

GRANDS LOTS, \$1,000, 2,550, 2,500, &c. Qui veulent s'assurer d'un riche gagnant, viennent de suite à l'Heureux Bureau de BARRETT.

On a vendu un lot de \$1000. Billets de 500 CENTS, et quantité de billets inférieurs.

De l'Ecole Catholique; On a tiré trois fois positivement le 16 de Janvier, à la Bourse Hawlett. Plus de 4 piastres, les coupons en proportion.

On a tiré l'heureux Bureau de P. V. BARRETT, Rue St. Louis, No. 37, Col. No. 37, rue St. Louis, en face de la Bourse de Hawlett, ont toujours ouvert pour toutes sortes d'affaires d'échange, traites on monnaies étrangères, soit en espèces, applicables en couronnes ou en dollars, sur tout les plus bas d'écoulement.

VOULEZ GAGNER UN LOT. Venez chez BARRETT.

LOTTERIE DES ECOLES PUBLIQUES

On sera tirée positivement le Samedi 9 de Février, à la Bourse. Plus de 5 piastres; moitié 2 50; coupons à proportion.

GRAND BALL MASQUARADE.

On sera tirée positivement le Samedi 9 de Février, à la Bourse. Plus de 5 piastres; moitié 2 50; coupons à proportion.

FULL DRESS MASQUARADE.

On sera tirée positivement le Samedi 9 de Février, à la Bourse. Plus de 5 piastres; moitié 2 50; coupons à proportion.

SATURDAY, WILL BE DRAWN, THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES: \$1,000, 2,550, 2,500, &c. Tickets \$4 dollars, shares in proportion. Those who wish to procure a comfortable chance, are invited to call at P. V. BARRETT'S CERTAINLY LUCKY OFFICE, 37 St. Louis Street, No. 37, opposite Hawlett's Coffee-House.

HELVETIC INSTITUTION.

Under the direction of Mr. De Foras has been organized a Helvetic Seminary, Mr. J. W. Wheelwright, a young man recommended to the attention of the public by his talents as a teacher, having been graduated at the University of New-England, Mr. Wheelwright will take charge of the whole course of instruction. The institution of Mr. De Foras is a preparatory school to be admitted into the Seminary of the United States, and of furnishing a complete course of education and to the commercial and ordinary pursuits of the country, but rigidly adhered to, will be the primary character of the Helvetic Seminary. The proposed plan of teaching, the method of instruction, and the judgment of the Helvetic Seminary, and no pains spared to secure the best of instruction. The Helvetic Seminary is a preparatory school to be admitted into the Seminary of the United States, and of furnishing a complete course of education and to the commercial and ordinary pursuits of the country, but rigidly adhered to, will be the primary character of the Helvetic Seminary.

THE BELL

PRINTED DAILY, BY P. DEBAUX. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. New-York, Jan. 12.

By the packet ship Columbia, left Delano, ashore near Sandy Hook, capt. Cowes on the 6th ult, had furnished London papers to the evening of the 5th inclusive.

Despatches from the British ambassador at Constantinople, dated 6th Nov, reached London on the 30th, but had not been published. The private accounts from that place in the French and German papers, were to the 10th of Nov. It appears from these that the intelligence of the destruction of the Turkish fleet reached Constantinople on the 1st of that month. The news caused a great consternation, but the Porte had not resorted to any acts of violence against the European residents, and the Ambassadors remained there at the last date.

The London Courier, in remarking on the report of the intelligence, says:—The reports from Constantinople, have very naturally turned the public attention to the probable continuance of forcible measures for the purpose of carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaty of London. It is the wish of some to represent these measures as the commencement of a general war in Europe. We do not participate in such apprehensions, and are moreover convinced that they have no real existence even with those who profess to entertain them. The opposition of Turkey cannot be protracted beyond a comparatively short time, nor comprehend very extensive military effects. As however the Grand Seigneur seems to rely upon disunion among the Allies for mitigation or escape from the difficulties in which he is placed, we must be prepared for the employment of measures more proximate to his designs.

Further advices were hourly expected. Among the rumors in circulation, was one that orders had been given to seize all the ships of the Allied Powers in the Turkish Empire, but the Courier considers the report as unfounded. The British stocks had fallen about 8 1/2.

The following are extracts from the private accounts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 7. The receipt of the intelligence of the battle of Navarino agitated the Sultan to such a degree that no person, not even his most confidential advisers, were admitted to his presence for several hours afterwards.

The Reis Effendi was, however, at length admitted and on the 3d the Drogmans appeared in great consternation, he asked them why they had acted against his faith, and then added, that the Porte exceedingly regretted in having listened for a moment to their suggestions, or the promises of the Allied Ambassadors. It is said that the Treaty with the Allied Powers, as well as the Convention of Ahdern, has been declared null and void, and that the Porte has determined to break off all communication with the Ambassadors. They have, however, expressed their conviction, that they as well as the other Franks, resident in the Turkish capital, ought to be protected by the rights of nations, and had accordingly assured them of their safety. This fact was communicated to the Austrian Ambassador.

Every moment an order is expected from the Sultan commanding a general armament to be formed, and the Standard of the Prophet to be hoisted on the Mosque of St. Sophia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7. Since the 1st of this month, when the burning of the Turkish fleet at Navarino was known, an indignation not to be described, has prevailed among the Turks. Tranquility, however, prevails and we look forward with impatience to the decision of the Sultan after the great Divan on the 5th. The Ambassadors of the three powers are still here, but no intercourse is held with them, and the Austrian Ambassador is in constant negotiation with the Reis Effendi.

The Reis Effendi, answered the Ambassadors of Prussia and Holland, who offered to express their condolence of the event, that the Porte would take a step suitable to its dignity. The conduct of the Porte to the Ambassadors has been hitherto entirely conformable to the law of nations and seems to be a pledge that the Porte, even in the worst case, does not deign any thing violent towards them. It is generally believed that the Sultan's decision will be of a warlike nature, and that a general arming in the whole empire will be ordered.

FLORENCE, Nov. 13. Smyrna.—We have received very satisfactory news respecting the Christians residing at Smyrna. The governor had taken measures, that all the Franks who are settled there, may feel

low their avocations with perfect security.—He has besides concluded a convention with the commanders of the Allied fleet, by which that is to be considered neutral, whatever events may happen elsewhere.

We extract the following from the Augsburg Gazette.

“Otraco, Nov. 15. We have news from Constantinople to the 8th. The capital was tranquil, and the Ambassadors were still there. Since the news of the catastrophe at Navarino, we have received that of a landing made, by Febrier of Scio, on the 24th October. The Sultan was said to be in consternation; and the private letters announce since, that the Reis Effendi had been beheaded; others, that he was exiled. The result of the frequent meetings of the Divan was expected every moment.

Antiquities.—There is a fine collection of Egyptian antiquities at Leghorn, sent thither by M. D'Anastasy, the Swedish and Norwegian consul at Alexandria. The manuscripts on Papyrus are a hundred and twenty-six in number. One of them in particular, is exceedingly interesting. It is in Greek; and is a treatise on metallic chemistry, containing nearly a hundred recipes for purifying or combining various metals. The collection also comprises about three hundred articles in gold and silver; comprehending necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, rings, small Agnus, amulets, and other ornaments.—Among them are three large and beautiful bracelets, one of which, in perfect preservation, belonged to King Toutmosis the third, the fifth sovereign of the eighteenth dynasty, called by the Greeks Mooris. Among the scarabei, which are about a thousand in number, is one of a larger size, rendered very remarkable by the inscription upon it, which refers to the marriage of this Prince, with Queen Tais. There are also some bas-reliefs in Egyptian hieroglyphics.

It was ascertained a few days since that a girl named Jeanne Lyons lived on terms of intimacy with the Secretary of the National Insurance Company, had gone to Philadelphia and it was supposed she had given a large sum of money to her lover. She was arrested on Thursday night, and there was found in her possession 338 doubloons, (\$406 dollars,) and other valuable jewelry, &c. The money was lodged in bank, and the girl was brought to this city on Saturday morning, in charge of the police officers. After undergoing an interrogation of some hours at the National Insurance office, the district attorney being present, she was set at liberty. It was said she frankly acknowledged having received considerable sums of money from the deceased Secretary, and that she offered to restore any in her possession improperly obtained by him.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

CANTON contains about 800,000 inhabitants, including those who live in boats. It occupies about five miles on one side of the river and three miles on the other. The business carried on in it is prodigious. Every thing is in perpetual motion; and yet perfect order reigns throughout. The factories belonging to the East India Company, are very extensive, although they are comprehended in the space of a quarter of a square mile. In the Island of Haman is one of the most ancient of the Chinese temples; it occupies a large spot of ground, and the duties of it are discharged by a hundred priests. In one part of it are kept, twelve hogs, of extraordinary size, which are fed and attended to with the greatest care. Some of those animals are, they say, sixty years old.

Interesting fact.—The following interesting fact of a young Indian Chief of the Pawnee nation, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, who was on a visit to Washington in the winter of 1864, is extracted from a letter of the Rev. Richard Reese to the editor of the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

“This young warrior, of fine size, figure and countenance, is now about 25 years old. At the age of 21 his heroic deeds had acquired for him to his nation the rank of “brave of the brave.” The savage practice of torturing and burning to death their prisoners existed in this nation. An unfortunate female taken in war, of the Paduca nation, was destined to this horrible death. The fatal hour had arrived, the trembling victim, far from her home, and her friends, was fastened to the stake: the whole tribe was assembled on the surrounding plain to witness the awful scene. Just when the fire was about to be kindled and the spectators on the tip-toe of expectation, this young warrior, who sat composed among the chiefs, having before prepared two feet horses, with the necessary provisions; sprang from his seat, rushed through the crowd; loosed the victim, seized her in his arms, placed her on one of the

horses, mounted the other himself, and made the utmost speed towards the nation and friends of the captive. The multitude, dumb and motionless with amazement at the daring deed, made no effort to rescue their victim from her deliverer. They viewed it as an act of the Great Spirit, submitted to it without a murmur, and quietly returned to their village. The released captive was accompanied through the wilderness towards her home, till she was out of danger. He then gave her the horse on which she rode, with the necessary provisions for the remainder of the journey, and they parted. On his return to the village, such was the respect entertained for him, that no enquiry was made into his conduct; no censure was passed on it, and since the transaction, no human sacrifice has been offered in this or any other of the Pawnee tribes. Of what influence is one bold act in a good cause!”

The Army.—The general return accompanying the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that the army of the United States, in Oct. 1863, consisted of 2,222,000 men.

It is a curious fact, which we believe has not previously been noticed, that on the death of the present King of Sardinia, should he die without issue, the Duke of Angouleme will be the legitimate heir of the house of Savoy; and like the other unfortunate branches of this family, who were buried in St. Peter's, in Rome, will record among his titles “King of England.”

It appears, by an authentic estimate made recently in London, that no fewer than fifteen thousand boys, between the ages of eight and fifteen, live by theft, in that capital.

The testimony of a man of atheistical principles, was lately rejected by the Superior Court of Conn. The Judge (Daggett,) said “he would not sign a warrant against a witness, professing to testify under the sanction of an appeal to the searcher of hearts, when the very existence of such a being was denied by the witness.

TREASURY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, February 2, 1864. Notice is hereby given that the interest of the State of Louisiana, in the Louisiana Lottery, will be drawn on Saturday, the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the City of New Orleans, at the office of the State Treasurer, P. BARRETT, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Office of the Treasurer of the Parish of Orleans is now in the former Courthouse of the Parish of St. Ursula, and in the next room with the State Treasury.

BEAVER HATS.

RECEIVED by ship *Genoa*, from NEW-YORK, FORTY CASES of First Quality black and drab BEAVER HATS, of the high, low, and medium crowns, with long and short naps—all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of the latest fashions.—Also, several dozens of elegant SEAL DRAB HATS, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.—NICHOLS & KEELER, Jan. 28 18 Canalst.

REMOVAL.

SULPHUROUS BATHS. Doctor RENO, has the honor of informing his colleagues and the inhabitants of New-Orleans and of Louisiana, that he has removed his establishment of Sulphurous Baths from No. Ann Street, No. 122 to Barracks Street No. 156, at the corner of Burgundy in the house lately occupied by Dr. Fermento.

It is generally known, how much benefit is obtained by sulphurous bath in cutaneous diseases, rheumatic complaints, psoriasis and other serious complaints, it is needless to quote here the numerous instances of immediate cure and relief afforded by the application of that remedy.

Mr. Renou has availed himself of his removal, in constructing a new apparatus and making his establishment free from any kind of reproach that could have been made to the former one.

The room for the reception of white people is totally separate from the one fixed for negroes. His new lodgings afford him the means of receiving certain number of sick persons wishing to board at his house. He has provided a spacious hospital, and his house being situated in a retired part of the town less crowded with houses than others, makes the situation perfectly wholesome. Prices for 12 Baths, . . . 8 16 .. " 6 " . . . 9 .. " 1 " . . . 1 50 For treatment of negroes per day, 1 .. Doctor Renou will however take with the persons who will apply to him all possible arrangements. During the last year of his practice in Paris, Doctor Renou has been intimate with the celebrated Dr. Ducamp inventor of the most efficient method of curing ischuria (retention of urine,) and he had especially addicted himself to the treatment of that disease; he has now in his possession a complete collection of all the instruments necessary thereto. He may ensure to those persons affected with the above complaint, who will apply to him, a prompt and safe cure from his method of treatment. dec. 24

THE subscriber having been in danger the last year, was obliged to remove household furniture, and a great number of smith tools and fire arms are missing; having received said articles are now secured him thereof, that he may recover articles. He begs also those persons who took at the City Guard, or elsewhere, on the the fire, thinking to be their own, are requested to return them, that, wishing to this if any has been stolen.

Feb. 3—J. ADOLPHE BUCHA

GOVERNOR CLINTON ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Permit me to solicit your attention to the two extremes of education, the highest and the lowest, and this I do in order to promote the cultivation of those whose nature has gifted with genius, but to whose fortune has denied the means of education. Let it be our ambition, (and no ambition can be more laudable,) to dispense to the obscure, the poor, the humble, the friendless, and the distressed, the power of raising to usefulness and exalted distinction.

Which this view, precision ought to be made for the gratuitous education in our colleges, of youth eminent for the talents they have displayed; and the others they have cultivated in the subordinate sciences. This would call into activity all the faculties of genius—the efforts of industry—all the incentives to ambition—and all the motives to enterprise—and place the merits of transcendent intellect on a level, at least, with the ordinary claims of fortune and ancestry.

REMEMBER, that Saturday next, will afford every opportunity of advancing the Prosperity of those

TRULY USEFUL INSTITUTIONS IN LOUISIANA

While at the same time, they can possess themselves of the chance for all the following handsome prizes, viz—7,000, 2,550, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 1000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000 dollars.

IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY, TO BE DRAWN BY NEW-ORLEANS, ON Saturday, the 10th February, 1864. OFFICE OF MALCOLM'S office, No. 37 or 122 Chartres st. where was sold in the last two Lotteries, prizes amounting to upwards of \$2,400.

LOUISIANA Catholic Church Lottery.

THIRD CLASS. Authorized by the State of Louisiana. For the benefit of the Catholic Church of St. Albertville. TO BE DRAWN IN NEW-ORLEANS, ON Saturday, the 10th February, 1864.

PRIZES OF	\$5,000 is	\$5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,000	1,000
6	500	3,000
12	300	3,600
156	50	7,800
780	10	7,800
7,800	4	31,320

4,780 Prizes, amounting to \$73,980

Price of Tickets;

4 dollars; Halves 2 dollars Quarters 1 dollar. PACKAGES of 10, 25 dollars; warranted 25 dollars; Certificates of 50, 25 dollars and 60 dollars. Shares of each in proportion.

APPLY AT The fortunate Lottery Office OF P. V. BARRETT, St. Louis street; No. 37, opposite to Hawlett's Coffee-House.

\$7000!

PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY.

Fourth Class. TO BE DRAWN IN NEW-ORLEANS, ON SATURDAY, HIGHEST PRIZES: 7,000, 2,550, 2,500, 2,000 (\$7 DOLLARS) Tickets 5 dollars, shares in proportion. APPLY AT BARRETT'S Truly lucky Lottery Office, No. 37 Chartres Street.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, 250 plantain leaves. Double hemp cotton bagging, full width. Dec 15. ED. MARTINEAU.

COSTUMES DE MASQUES.

Mlle. Lies Duvivier a l'honneur de prévenir le public, qu'elle vient de louer l'ancien magasin qu'occupait M. de Théodore, rue Ste. Anne, entre celles de Bourbon et Royale, où elle vendra des costumes de masques, très-frais; elle vend également un appartement où les personnes qui l'honoreraient de leur bienveillance, pourront s'habiller avec commodité et où l'on se carterait au punch. 26 Janvier—ed