TIRAGE DE LA LOTERIE DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE.

Les numéros sortis sont

25——29——21——18

Les heureux possesseurs de billets gagnants, sont priés de les présenter immédiatement, pour recevoir leur payement, ou renouvéler dans la

LOTERIE

Des Ecoles Publiques.

TROISIEME CLASSE.

Qui sera tirée POSITIVEMENT

Le 12 Janvier courant,

à la Bourse Hewlett, à 5 heures du soir.

1 Lot de	$12,000	est	$12,000
1 Lot de	6,000	est	6,000
1 Lot de	5,000	est	5,000
1 Lot de	3,000	est	3,000
1 Lot de	2,500	est	2,500
1 Lot de	2,000	est	2,000
1 Lot de	1,500	est	1,500
1 Lot de	1,080	est	1,080
2 Lots de	1,000	est	2,000
24 Lots de	200	est	4,800
24 Lots de	100	est	2,400

ainsi qu'un grand nombre de petits lots.

S'adresser à

L'Heureux Bureau de P. V. BARBET,

Rue St. Louis No. 37, en face de la bourse de Hewlett.

8 janvier

A VENDRE par les soussignés, rue de Chartres No. 103,

28 caisses indiennes anglaises
5 balles ditto . ditto
89 caisses velours assortis
86 do. mouchoirs en coton de toutes les qualités
5 caisses madapolams
27 balles cotons blancs ou écrus 4-4
96 caisses toileries de l'Inde de toutes les qualités
7 do. do. Française
8 do. fausses bijouterie
4 do. perles de Venise
6 balles robes d'indienne française, à bordures
38 caisses nankins bleu superfin
5 do. [illegible] blanche 6-4
4 do. [illegible] en couleur
[illegible] de coton pour femmes
[illegible] lustrins filagramme
[illegible] do. parapluies, couleurs assorties.

Et une quantité d'autres articles propres aux marchés Mexicains; le tout ayant droit au drawback.

5 janv KOHN & BORDIER.

Esclave en marronage.

Une récompense honnête est offerte à celui qui arretera la negresse NANCY, absente depuis 15 jours, habituée à vendre des gâteaux; elle a la peau très noire, de gros seins, le regard craintif, et était vêtue d'une robe de cotonade bleue à carreaux; elle se tient habituellement à la pointe du côté de M. Jn. Mornay. On offre également 25 piastres à celui qui pourra découvrir l'individu qui lui donne asile.

A. LACOUTURE,
4 janvier rue de Chartres N°. 19

Conde Ball Room.

On Saturday 12th January, will be given

A GRAND BALL.

Admittance: one dollar. The ball will take place, hereafter, every Wednesday and Saturday. Jan 8

BALL ROOM,

At the corner of Orleans and Bourbon sts.

On SATURDAY Evening, January 12,

Grand Ball.

Admittance: one dollar. The ball will take place, hereafter, everey Wednesday and Saturday. Jan 7

Phillip street Ball room.

On Saturday, January 12,

GRAND BALL.

FULL DRESS

AND MASQUARADE.

Admittance—One dollar.

[illegible] will be appointed in order to keep harmony. jan 8

A handsome reward is offered for the arrest of the Negro Wench *NANCY*, who absconded about fifteen days since, she had the habit of selling cakes, she has very black skin, a large breast, a fearful look. She had on a blue cotton made gown with squares, she is generally at the part, towards Mr. Mornay's.—25 dollars are equally offered to the person who can discover where she is harboured.

A. LACOUTURE.

BY GEORGE W. BOYD.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 5th January, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the New-Exchange,—Nine lots of ground, situated between St. Philippe, Ursulines and des Marais streets; part of the said lots are newly inclosed, and some of them requires no raising.

Conditions of sale:—From 1 to 2 years credit, by furnishing endorsed notes to the satisfaction of the subscriber, and special mortgage until final payment.

Dec. 27. P. DUPEUX.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, 250 pieces best Dundee hemp cotton bagging, full width.

Dec 18. ED. MARTINEAU.

THE BEE.

Pauvre abeille, [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1828.

(EDITORIAL.)

That triumphant day, the 8th of January, recalls to our memories, feelings as truly glorious are they justly dear to every Louisianian: The anniversary of that memorable day has ever been celebrated by the martial parade of our citizens, proudly joyous to rally around those colours under which they so successfully defended the country's honour but on Tuesday last, a still more urgent motive, the presence of him who led them to victory, seemed particularly conducive to a more general parade than usually takes place on similar occasions. Their warlike appearance and tactical movements made them the worthy rivals of their Natchez compatriots; a certain number of whom escorted the General to this city. To see all those freemen armed in defence of their country and its institutions, was really a noble and interesting spectacle. But if the martial ardour of our citizens to fill the ranks of their respective corps was pleasing to our sight, the careless disregard of the citizens generally, was equally painful, and [illegible] different from what expectation had formed of the joy to be [illegible].

Some few far-distant groups did not seem accordant with that joyous welcome we expected to see, and we could not help remarking the difference between that and a similar occasion still fresh in our recollection. Assured as we were that Louisianians have never been unmindful of that gratitude they owe and must ever owe to the defender of their soil; we observed with regret the venerable warrior, walking unheeded through the silent ranks of those persons whom curiosity had drawn together. We did not see without painful emotion that respectable veteran during the course of a fatiguing march depending for support on the arms of two distinguished citizens, and we sincerely wished that he had made his entry on horse-back, as had been previously announced; he would then have been more satisfactorily seen by those who were desirous to gaze to the face of him who so eminently contributed to the glorious expulsion of the proud invaders of our country.

Whatever may have existed, we would have wished for some more striking evidence of public gratitude; for although nothing was omitted that could honor the hero of the day, his heart which has already simpathyzed with the hearts of Louisianians, would in that case have been nowise doubtful with regard to any thing that concerns a hearty expression of public welcome; indeed it is even possible that at the time painful feelings may have found their way to his heart, and that in a national festival there are persons who think it their duty to abstain from adopting the measures dictated by intrigue.

The people of Louisiana have shown their wisdom by avoiding an affair so dirty as the one prepared for them, and if they did not give loose to their enthusiasm it was because they were desirous to preserve all that dignity and all that liberty of opinion which is so eminently their characteristic. In fact, it was necessary to suppress their enthusiasm that their political opinion might not be engaged, and as their hearts were truly patriotic, the love of their institutions was preferred before all other considerations, and they therefore did not even for a moment hesitate in their choice

And it is nowise astonishing that after the awkwardness displayed in endeavouring to force them into measures that they sacrificed the expression of a sentiment to the fulfilment of a duty.

It is so we hope things will appear; the venerable host on whom so much hommage would have lavished, had he not been drawn as it were in the system of his indiscreet friends, and we are pleased to think that he is persuaded that the remembrance of Gen. Jackson is engraved on the hearts of our citizens.

However, if we examine into the cause of so cold a reception, it will be easy to perceive that it originated in any thing like ingratitude; but really from the delicate position in which were placed the greater part of our citizens by certain persons obstinately persisting to give an appearance of party spirit to an affair which was in fact but a proof of gratitude expressed by the legislature in the name of the people of Louisiana.

It is very evident that the expression of so noble a sentiment has been greatly suppressed by the endeavour to render it subservient to intrigue, which intention was no sooner known than every consideration immediately gave way to a rigid observance of political opinions. As soon, certain persons had added the legislative authority to their private opinions; than, they styled themselves *The People*; it was then that the greater part of our citizens ranged themselves from these party men and convinced them that a party is little, [illegible] the people. This [illegible] the resultat another clumsy attempt, to represent as political opinion what was nothing more than a particular affair. If we may judge of the number of their partizans by the number of persons assembled around their colours, they must have great reason to regret having made use of an expediant which has so poorly succeeded; and that if, as he was invited, he had been announced to us but under that glorious tittle, we would not now be obliged to account for the extreme coldness of the reception he has received from our citizens. He himself would not be obliged to regret the absence of our most respected citizens, who from the fear of engaging their political opinions, have been forced to keep themselves from his presence, and he would not have been witness of an absolute scission of our population, a scission the more remarkable as the party gives him by his clumsy partizans has been thereby the more reduced.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Greek Pirates.—By the arrival at Boston of the brig Congess from Smyrna, which she left on the 25th of Sept. we learn that the brig Cherub, Loring, of Boston was taken 5th Sept. by a Greek polacre brig of 4 guns and 100 men, about 2 miles from Cerigo and taken to Candia, and there plundered of all her cargo, all her spare sails, rigging, provisions, best cable and anchor, hawser, clothing, captain's watch, and a threat to murder all on board and destroy the vessel. A boat, with several bargs of coffee, had been taken at Milo, by the U. S. ship Lexington, a part of which had been identified as part of the Cherub's cargo—four Greeks taken in the boat had promised to show where the residue of the cargo was to be found. The Lexington had sailed from Smyrna, with the 1st officer of the Cherub, in search of the Pirate. The Cherub arrived at Smyrna 22d.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 5.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of War, relative to proposals received for printing a system of Military Tactics; and also the Secretary's account of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Senate for the past year.

Thursday, December 6.

The bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt was read a second time by its title, and on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. was referred to a select commitee of seven; which, on balloting, consisted of Messrs. Berrien, Johnson of Ky. Macon Chambers, Tyler, Barnard, and McLane.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Sacretary of the Navy, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of 9th February last, relative to the expenses incurred in carrying into effect the act of the 2d March 1819, prohibiting the slave trade, and the cost of the ships of war employed on the coast of Africa, which, on motion of Mr. Rowan, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harrison gave notice that on Monday he should introduce a bill to diminish the duty on imported salt—and Mr. Noble introduced a bill for the sale of the lands in Indiana heretofore appropriated for the use of schools.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 5.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to compose the committee on the Memorial of the revolutionary officers:—Mr. Burges, Mr. Condict, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Livinston, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee.

A communication from the First Comtroller of the Treasury was laid before the House, containing statements of accounts unsettled, under a law of Congress requiring such returns to be made annually. Mr. Wickliffe then offered a resolution that the members should testify their respect for the memory of the late Dr. Young, a representative from Kentucky, by wearing crape for one month, which was agreed to, and the House, as its customary on such occasions adjurned.

Thursday, December 6.

Mr. Little called up his resolution relative to the appointment of the standing committees, which was adopted, and the different committees will consequently be announced on Monday.

Both Houses have adjourned till Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

Base Impostor.—On Monday last, a respectable woman from Southwark, came into the Police Office, and stated the miserable and helpless condition of a man to her unknown, who said he had been a captive among the Flat Head Indians for fifteen years, in consequence of which, the Mayor had him brought up. His appearance indicated misery enough—so lame as to be scarcely able to walk—his right arm stiff, and close to his side—his fingers clenched and hand swollen, and scarcely able to articulate a word, to supply which deficiency he handed us a slip from the "Boston American Traveller" much the worse for the wear. The many ingenious deceptions practised to avoid "hard labor," but which often brings even adepts to it, suggested a professional as well as a police examination.—Dr. Joshua Ash proceeded to examine the right arm, and with some effort raised it to a level with its shoulder—bent it at the elbow and wrist, opened the hand and pronounced the stiffness to be voluntory. His tongue too was examined: it proved to be a thick, fleshy one, but not mutilated nor injured. In common parlance, it would be called a tied tongue—he also stated that he had been scalped, and on examination his head presented an unusually full and complete head of hair.

The impression of the Mayor, and the bystanders was that Gregory was a rank imposter. A gentleman in the office, said he saw this follow, and his two companions in Boston, where they got shots of whiskey—many disliking to look upon extreme distress, sent them relief, and even to doubt the verity of their Tale of Horror, was sufficient to draw upon them the severest censure.

A person present stated his knowledge of the defendant; that he was known by the name of Reuben Jones, a great vagabond, in New-York.

Wm. Gregory, alias Reuben Jones, was then committed as an idle disorderly vagrant, for one calendar month.

REMOVAL.

SULPHUROUS BATHS.

DOCTTOR RENOU, has the honor of informing his colleagues and the inhabitants of New-Orleans and of Louisiana, that he has removed his establishment of *Sulpherous Baths* from Ann Street, No. 122 to Barraks Street No. 156, at the corner of Burgundy in the house lately occupied by Dr. Formento.

It is generally known, how much benefit is obtained by sulphurous bath in cutaneous diseases, rhumatic complaints, palseis 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 here, warranted 21 dollars, 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 a 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, ... $ 15
" 6 " 9
" 1 " 1 50

For treament 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. Decampinventor of the most efficient method of curing the [illegible] (retention of urine,) and he has 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. [illegible]

FULL DRESS

AND MASQUARADE.

Jackson Ball-Room.

Suburb St. Mary, corner of New-Levee & Girod.

On SATURDAY, January 12, 1828.

Will be given

A GRAND BALL.

Admitance—One dollar. jan 11

The fortunate Lottery Office OF P. V. BARBET.

St. Louis street; No. 37, opposite the Hero's Coffee-House,

Public School Lottery,

WILL POSITIVELY BE DRAWN ON

SATURDAY THE 12th Inst.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

12,000, 6000, 5000, 3000, 2,500, 2000, 1,500, 1,080, 1000 dollars.

Tickets only 5 dollars. Package of 10, 30 dollars, warranted 21 dollars.

Certificates 32 dol. 15 cents, shares of all in proportion.

Jan. 7.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY,

THIRD CLASS,

TO BE DRAWN ON SATURDAY THE 12th January, 1828.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	"	6,000	"	6,000
1	"	5,000	"	5,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,500	"	2,500
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
1	"	1,500	"	1,500
1	"	1,080	"	1,080
2	"	1,000	"	2,000
24	"	200	"	4,800
24	"	100	"	2,400
48	"	50	"	2,400
144	"	30	"	4,320
2250	"	6	"	13,500
7500	"	5	"	37,500
$10,000	Prizes,	Amounting to		$100,000

MODE OF DRAWING.

To determine which tickets shall be entitled to the prizes, four wheels will be used, into the first will be placed on the day of drawing, twenty-five ballots, and numbered from 0 to 24 inclusive, into each of the other wheels will be placed ten ballots, and numbered 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. One ballot will then be drawn from the several wheels in succession, beginning at the first or left hand, by which a series will be formed, corresponding to the number of some one ticket—one other ballot will then be drawn in like manner from the several wheels, and so on until all the ballots are drawn from the three last, and ten series formed. The prizes will be awarded as follows:

That ticket containing the figures of the first series, in the order drawn, will be entitled to the prize of 12,000
Do. . . . Do. . . . 2d. series, . . . 6,000
Do. . . . Do. . . . 3d. do . . . 5000
Do. . . . Do. . . . 4th do. . . . 3,000
Do. . . . Do. . . . 5th do. . . . 2,500
Do. . . . Do. . . . 6th do. . . . 2,000
Do. . . . Do. . . . 7th do. . . . 1,500
Do. . . . Do. . . . 8th do. . . . 1,080
Do. . . . Do. . . . 9th and 10th do. . . . 1,000

All other tickets terminating with the three last figures of the first series, in the order drawn, will be prizes of 200
Do. . . . Do. . . . 2d series, . . . 100
Do. . . . Do. . . . 3d and 4th do. . . . 50
Do. . . . Do. . . . 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th do. 30

All other tickets terminating with the two last figures of either series in the order drawn 6
All tickets terminating with the last figure on the 8th, 9th and 10th series, ... 5
All other tickets will be blanks.

No ticket having drawn a superior prize, can be entitled to an inferior one, except of the lowest denomination.

Whole tickets 5 dollars; half do. 2 dollars & 50 cents; quarters 1 dollar & 25 cents.—Packages of 10 whole tickets 50 dollars.—*Warranted to draw not less than* 21 dollars.—Certificates of do. 32 dollars & 15 cents; shares in proportion.—Apply to

MALCOLM'S

Celebrated Office of the Wheel of Fortune No. 86, or at his New Office, No. 108 Chartres street, opposite the Exchange.

Extract from the Governor's Message to the Legislature.

"No object is more important than education, whether we regard its influence upon the moral condition of man or consider it in reference to our political institutions.

"The establishment of the Central and Primary Schools in this city has proved highly beneficial. They are in a flourishing condition and now contain upwards of two hundred and fifty scholars.