LOTERIE

De l'Eglise Catholique;

3e. classe—qui sera tirée positivement le 16 de Février, à la Bourse Hewlett.

Prix des billets 4 piastres; les coupons en proportion.

S'adresser à l'heureux Bureau de

P. V. BARBET,

Rue St. Louis, Hôtel,

Cet office No. 37, rue St. Louis, en face de la Bourse de Hewlet, est toujours ouvert pour toutes sortes d'affaires d'échange en traites ou monnaies étrangères, doublons, napoléons ou souverains etc. sans cours, aux taux les plus based'escompte.

LOTERIE

De l'Eglise Catholique

DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

TROISIE..E CLASSE.

AUTORISÉE PAR L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,

Au profit de l'Eglise Catholique de St. Martinville.

Le Tirage aura positivement lieu Samedi 16 de Février.

PROSPECTUS.

1	prix de	$ 6,000	est	$ 6,000
1	"	4,000	"	4,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,500	"	2,500
1	"	2,180	"	2,180
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
6	"	500	"	3,000
12	"	300	"	3,600
156	"	60	"	9,360
780	"	8	"	6,240
7,800	"	4	"	31,200

8,760 prix 24,360 Billets 87,360

[illegible] de 16, 40 *piastres; garantissant* [illegible]; *Chaque* de 26 *piastres* 40 [illegible] 2 *piastres*.

[illegible] *à l'Heureux Bureau de*

MALCOLM'S

Bureau de la Bourse de Hewlett,

[illegible] Chartres, ou 132 [illegible] de la Bourse Hewlett.

Bureau de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

[illegible] Orléans, 7 Fev. 1828.

[illegible] est temporairement dans le [illegible] occupée par les Dames Ursulines, [illegible] vis-à-vis le domicile de [illegible] sera ouvert depuis [illegible] jusqu'à midi et de l'après-midi.

F. GARDERE,

Trésorier de l'Etat.

[illegible] BUREAU du Trésorier de la Paroisse d'Orléans, est maintenant dans la [illegible] ci-devant occupée par les Dames Ursulines, [illegible] le même appartement où se trouve [illegible] Trésorier de l'Etat.

A. CRUZAT,

Trésorier de la Paroisse.

GRAND BAL

Orléans et Bourbon

[illegible] 14 Février 1828,

[illegible] *Mr. Nicolas Barabino*

[illegible] BAL PARE

[illegible] *Musique et des* [illegible] *Dances, comme suit:*

[illegible] commencera par une Symphonie [illegible]

[illegible] dansera la Danse Ap[illegible] *HURNPIPE.*

[illegible] morceau de musique.

[illegible] LAS BOLERAS, dansées par Mr. [illegible], avec accompagnement de castagnettes.

Une grande marche militaire.

Une Danse Espagnole qui n'est pas [illegible] ce pays, et désignée par le nom [illegible] *la Cachucha*, avec accompagnement de castagnettes, et dansée par [illegible] et un amateur.

[illegible] ADIEU LE GRAND BAL.

[illegible] Nicolas Barabino, remercie [illegible] encouragements qu'il a reçu en cette [illegible] public aussi éclairé que généreux, [illegible] qu'en offrant un bal d'un [illegible] nouveau en ce pays, il [illegible] l'encouragement des amateurs de [illegible] qui il donne l'assurance qu'il [illegible] efforts pour leur procurer une [illegible].

Entrée: Cavaliers, une piastre.

Dames, quatre escalins.

[illegible]

[illegible] Wheelwright du [illegible] recommandable par son [illegible] bonnetier. Licencié au [illegible] W. se chargera de toute [illegible] instruction. L'institut de [illegible] ainsi aux jeunes gens le [illegible] parer les uns à être ad[illegible] Etats-Unis et de fournir [illegible] complet d'éducation. Toutes [illegible] seront successivement [illegible] de leur importance et [illegible] n'elles exigent.

[illegible] mais sévèrement observées, [illegible] tut le caractère d'une Etablissement [illegible] y sera toujours adhéré [illegible] tout ce qu'on étudiera sera [illegible] des principes naturels leur [illegible] agréablement appréciés. Ils [illegible] y apprendront à devenir [illegible] instruits, raisonnables et mo[illegible] ouvert au domicile de Ma[illegible] rale, N°. 116. 17 janv.

[illegible] ont été ménagés par l'incendie [illegible] vu obligé de déménager des [illegible] et [illegible] ustils d'armurerie et armes a [illegible] se trouvant de manque au magasin, il prie [illegible] les personnes qui en auraient reçu chez elles, de vouloir bien lui en donner connaissance, afin qu'il les fasse prendre.

Il prie également les personnes qui étaient à la Garde de Ville, ou tout autre part, dans la nuit de l'incendie, des fusils, dans la croyance de prendre les leurs, sous [illegible] prêtes de les faire rapporter chez lui, afin de [illegible] s'assurer de ce qui a pu avoir été [illegible].

8 février—6 ADOLPHE DUHART.

THE BEE.

PRINTED DAILY BY P. DARCIE.

NEW-ORLEANS,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1828.

FRANCE.—In 1816 the population of France did not amount to 30 millions; in 1826 it exceeded 32. In 1816 our agricultur was at the last gasp, destitute of [illegible] and capital; in 1826 it supported a population greater by a tenth; it trebled its produce of wine, and had more horses by 400,000, more oxen and cows by 3[illegible],000, and more sheep by 5[illegible],000,000. In 1816 we manufactured less than 100,000,000 of kilogrammes of cast iron; in 1826 more than 160,000,000. In 1816 our manufactories consumed 12,000,000 of kilogrammes of cotton wool; in 1826, 32,000,000. In 1816 we imported 400,000 kilogrammes of silk; in 1826 it was double. In 1816 the wool manufactured [illegible] 40,000,000, of kilogrammes; in 1826 48,000. In 1816 the sugar refined in France was 24,000,000 of kilogrammes; in 1826 72,000,000. In 1816 our commerce at home and abroad was feeble and confined; in 1826 all the foreign markets received our goods, and the home market was enlarged. From 1816 to 1826 the direct taxes were reduced [illegible],000,000, and the indirect augmented 180,000,000. In 1816 we were [illegible] with frightful engagements; in 1826 all the expenses of the occupation and arrears had been paid off three years; the first three-[illegible] of 30,000,000 of rentes, created to indemnify the proprietors dispossessed by the Revolution, were issued without having affected the price of stocks; we [illegible] the finest finances in Europe. At [illegible] period, the five per cents were scarcely at 60f. and at this moment the stock into which the credit of the State has been [illegible] converted [illegible] per cents at 120f; so [illegible] we could not borrow in 1816 without paying 9 per cent. interest, we can now in [illegible] 4½.—*Paris Moniteur.*

The state of affairs in the vicinity of Quebec, occasioned by the numbers and wants of European emigrants who have come to the country this year, is thus represented in an Agricultural Report of the District of Quebec:

"Never since the incursions of the Iriquois, when the early settlers, even around Quebec, were found to be constantly armed to defend their lives and property, has there prevailed so much alarm as has existed among the [illegible] cultivators [illegible] Parishes, on account of the frequent nocturnal depredations recently committed by bands of thieves and robbers. Besides their actual losses and constant apprehension, they feel the present state of things the more severely, by comparing with times of only recent date, when our out-house was closed up at night, and the doors of their dwellings were left unbolted, at all hours, for the admission of any neighbor in case of accident, or to afford a certain asylum to a benighted traveller. Now, unfortunate persons, particularly those travelling in boats or canoes, or meeting with any accident, can hardly find a house where they will be suffered to enter for the night.—*Boston Patriot.*

The Antelope.—French [illegible] executed by the Guillotine [illegible] the 30th of September last, for [illegible] Angelique Mathieu, a girl of 15, for [illegible] her lover. The crowd was immense. Ulrach [illegible] arrived at the foot of the ladder, which conducted him to the platform, one minute after four o'clock—the whole ceremony was over and the body removed at five minutes after four o'clock.

Count Capo D'Istria.—This nobleman, who has lately been elected President of Greece, was born at Corfu in the year 1775—a memorious year for the cause of freedom. His family had, from [illegible] 1500, held an honorable place in the first class of citizens of the Seven Ionian Isles. He studied in the universities of Italy, and returned to his country in 1798, at the moment when the overthrow of the Republic of Venice introduced into the Ionian Islands the democratic power of France. He found his father a prisoner, and threatened by the French Commissary with banishment, on account, it was said, of his political opinions. Count Capo D'Istria exerted himself with zeal and activity for the relief of his father, and had the good fortune to succeed. After the French had surrendered the Island to the combined Russian and Ottoman fleets, and they had been formed into a Republic under the joint protection of Russia and England, the Count, though still young, was employed in 1800 to organize the Islands of Cephalonia, Ithaca, and St. Maura. This was the commencement of his political career. In 1802 he was appointed Secretary of the State for the Home Department of the Republic, and afterwards for Foreign Affairs, for the Marine, and for Commerce. One of the most prominent acts of his administration was the establishment of normal schools, which had not before existed in the Islands.

In 1807 the island of St. Maura was threatened by Ali Pacha. The Ionian government invested Count Capo D'Istria with the powers of commissary extraordinary od the frontiers, and placed under his orders all the militia in the service of the Allied Courts in the seven Islands. In this campaign, under the cannon of Ali Pacha, Count Capo D'Istria became first known to the Greek captains Colocotroni, Botzaris, Karaiskaki, and other chiefs; and at this epoch his personal relations with the warlike part of Greece commenced. In July 1808, he was invited to repair to St. Petersburgh to be employed in the foreign department. Thither he went in 1809, and remained there until 1812. He was then employed in the suite of the Russian embassy at Vienna, whence he was summoned to discharge the functions of chief of the diplomatic department at the head-quarters of the Russian army of the Danube, and afterwards with the grand army. He continued with the army during the campaigns of 1813, '14, '15, and took an active part in the most important negotiations of this memorable epoch. In November, 1813, the Emperor Alexander sent him to Switzerland. The result of his mission was, that Switzerland made common cause with the Allied Powers against Buonaparte, and the system of the Helvetic confederation, as it now exists was in great his work, in concurrence with the ministers of the other Allied Courts, and of the 22 cantons. Switzerland still feels for him a grateful affection. At the Congress of Vienna, during the conference at Paris in 1815, and at Aix-la-Chapelle, Count Capo D'Istria, possessing all the confidence of the Emperor Alexander, was chosen to carry on the negotiation with the Allied Powers—negotiations which included those, the result of which was the placing the Ionian Islands under the exclusive protection of Great Britain. From 1816 to 1822 he exercised the functions of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the Emperor Alexander. In 1822, when the Court of Russia adopted the Austrian system with regard to the affairs of the Levant and Greece, Count Capo D'Istria resigned his office and returned to Switzerland, carrying with him marks of the unaltered kindness of the Emperor Alexander, and of the attachment of the most distinguished persons in Russia. In the beginning of the year 1826 he came to Paris, and it was then supposed that he intended going to Russia. He did not take the journey, however, until the month of May, in the same year, and it was on reaching Russia that he received the notice which called him to the government of the affairs of Greece. After a residence of 2 months in Russia, he retracted his steps, and was in France at the last advices, having brought a decree whereby the Emperor Nicholas gave him a complete discharge from his service, in terms which at once demonstrate the personal sentiments entertained by his Sovereign towards him, and the character of the recollections he has left behind him in Russia.

Punishment of the Stocks.—Lord Camden, when Chief Justice, was upon a visit to Lord [illegible] his brother-in-law, at Alverly [illegible] Essex, and had walked out with another gentleman, a very absent man, to the hill, a short distance from the house, where, on the summit, by the road side, were the parish stocks; he sat down upon them, and after a little time asked his companion to open them, as he had a mind to know what the punishment was, this being done, the companion took a book from his pocket and muttered about until he forgot the judge and his situation, and returned to Lord D.'s. When the Judge was tired, he tried, but found himself unequal to open the stocks, and asked a countryman, who was passing by to release him, who said, "No, old gentleman, you was not set there for nothing," and left him. The Chief Justice was at length released by some of the servants of the house who were passing that way.—Not long after, he presided at a trial, in which a charge was brought against a magistrate for false imprisonment, and for setting in the stocks. The Counsel on the side of the Magistrate, in his reply, made light of the whole charge, and particularly of setting in the stocks, which, he said every body knew was no punishment at all.—The Chief Justice rose, and leaning over the bench, said, in a half whisper, "Brother, were you ever in the stocks?" "Really, my Lord, never." "Then I have been," said the Judge; "and I assure you, brother, it is no such trifle as you represent."

He who has a Trade has an Estate.—Franklin.

This is one of the many correct and [illegible] sayings of that truly great [illegible], whose judgement of mankind was formed from experience, and whose writings are held up to the admiration of the world.—No better maxims of morals are to be found, or rules whereby, if attended to, will eventually lead the unfortunate to repair their losses, overcome difficulties, and regain lost ground. The above is worthy of deep reflection and speaks volumes of itself. It speaks a language that is easily understood; and many are they, who will readily subscribe to its truth, who are now laboring in difficulty and distress, to procure hard earned pittance for daily bread. Happy would it be (and how much misery avoided) if more of our youth were properly placed in situations congenial to their minds and genius, wherein they could learn the art of a mechanic. In this respect much judgement ought to be exercised that a wrong turn be not given to the mind, but that a due regard be had to the natural bent of genius. To thwart this is to destroy the pride and ambition, from which results disaffection and often ruin. Whatever the feelings of a parent may be for his child, his own experience will teach him the propriety of his son's having a calling that enables him to support not only himself, but perhaps a family. I have seen the young man born to an affluent fortune, who was early apprenticed to a respectable and scientific mechanic to learn what is generally termed a trade. Although there was no apparent need of such a step, as the father was an independent man; still the old gentleman conceived that it was necessary, and often made the observation, "that he who has a trade has an estate." The young man duly served his time, and became a complete master of his trade, and this son had the happiness to contribute to the ease and support of his truly respectable parent in his old age, (who had lost through misfortune his immence property,) and while performing this pleasing sacred duty, his talents and industry raised him to an enviable situation in life.

DISTRICT COURT, SATURDAY 9th February, 1828.

Baptiste & Francoit Dauphin vs. *their Creditors.* No. [illegible]

ON motion of HARRY DENIS, Esquire, of Counsel for N. B. [illegible], Syndic of the Creditors of the Insolvents, filing a tableau of distribution in this cause, it is ordered by the Court that the Creditors of the said *B. & F. Dauphin*, as well as all others interested appear and show cause if they any have, on or before Saturday, the 23d day of the present month, why the said Tableau of distribution should not be homologated and confirmed according to law.

Extract from the Minutes,

(Signed) [illegible] PARKER, Cr. Ck.

WARNING

MASTERS of STEAM-BOATS and of other vessels, are warned not to receive on board a slave mulato boy named *BUCKRIT*, of about eighteen years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high, of agreeable feature, has been whipped on a lader for running away, speaks English and French, he wore when he absconded from home ten days ago, a cassinet round about, striped blue and white, with a pantalon of the same stuff. A reward of 10 dollars will be given to who ever will inform the undersigned where he is harbored, or deliver him in my jail of this state, and if said slave is out of this state, 200 dollars will be given to any one who might have recognised him as passenger or working on board of a Steam-Boat, or any other vessel; provided however, the fact can be proved before any competent court of this State.

New-Orleans, 11th Feb. 1828.

LS. BRINGIER.

BALL-ROOM.

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon-streets.

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, Mr. NICOLAS BARABINO'S BENEFIT Will be given

A FULL DRESS BALL.

The Ball will open in the following manner:

1st.—A Symphony concertant.

2d.—A HORNPIPE by Mr. BARABINO.

3d.—A piece of music.

4th.—LAS BOLERAS, by Mr. BARABINO and an amateur, with accompaniment of castanettes.

5th.—A Grand Military March.

6th.—A SPANISH DANCE called the CACHUCHA, by Mr. BARABINO and an Amateur, with accompaniment of castanettes. This dance was never seen in this place.

THE GRAND MEAL

WILL THEN COMMENCE.

MR. NICOLAS BARABINO gratefull for the favors he has received from the enlightened Public of this place, hopes, in offering this ball of an entirely new kind, to deserve the patronage of the lovers of dancing, whom he will endeavour to please as much as will depend of his efforts.

Admittance: Gentlemen, one dollar.

" Ladies, 50 cents.

TREASURY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, *February 7, 1828.*

THIS Office has been removed to the former Convent of the Ladies of St. Ursula.—The entrance is opposite Mr. Joseph Le Carpentier's dwelling house. The Office will be open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M.

F. GARDERE,

Feb. 7. *State Treasurer.*

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

A. CRUZAT,

Feb. 7. *Parish Treasurer.*

[illegible] Fourth Class of the PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY.

No. 2586	$7000	No. 15824	$3650
8097	2500	7231	2000
9963	1500	1775	1000
0460	1000	5148	1000
18619	1000	11302	1000

Tickets ending with No. 302, 200 dollars.

" " " 619	100	
" " " 148 & 460	50	
" " " 586 & 824 097	30	
" " " 231 & 963 775	25	
" " " 86 24 97	15	
" " " 31 63 75 50 48 19 02	10	
" " 4 6 or 7	5	

For the CASH or renewal in the

Catholic Church Lottery,

HIGHEST PRIZES:

$6,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, $2,180, 2000

Positively to be Drawn next Saturday, the 16th instant—apply at

MALCOLM'S

Office, No. 86 Chartres street, Sign of the Wheel of Fortune, or at 132 Chartres street, opposite the Exchange.

DRAWING

Of the Fourth Class of the PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY.

No. 15824 $3650 was by P. V. BARBET.

No. 2586 7000 dollars; 8097 2500 dollars; 7231 2000 dollars; 9963 1500 dollars; 1775 1000 dollars; 0460 1000 dollars; 5148 1000 dollars; 18619 1000 dollars; 11302 1000 dollars; Tickets ending with No. 302, 200 dollars.

" " " 619	100	dollars
" " " 148 & 460	50	do.
" " " 586 & 824 097	30	dollars
" " " 231 & 963 775	25	dollars
" " " 86 24 97	15	dollars
" " " 31 63 75 50 48 19 02	10	dollars
" " 4 6 or 7	5	dollars

For Cash or renewal in the

Catholic Church Lottery,

APPLY AT

P. V. BARBET'S

CERTAINLY LUCKY OFFICE,

St. Louis Street, No. 37, opposite Hewlett's Coffee-House,

St. Philip street Ball room.

On Monday, February 11.

GRAND BALL.

FULL DRESS

AND MASQUARADE.

Admittance—One dollar.

Managers will be appointed in order to keep good harmony. Feb 2.

FULL DRESS

AND MASQUARADE.

Jackson Ball-Room.

Suburb St. Mary, corner of Nayades and [illegible]

On TUESDAY, February 12, 1828.

Will be given

A GRAND BALL.

Admittance—One dollar.

LOUISIANA

Catholic Church Lottery,

THIRD CLASS.

Authorised by the State of Louisiana,

For the benefit of the *Catholic Church at St. Martinville*

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW-ORLEANS,

On Saturday the 16th February, 1828.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1	"	4,000	"	4,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,500	"	2,500
1	"	2,180	"	2,180
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
6	"	500	"	3,000
12	"	300	"	3,600
156	"	60	"	9,360
780	"	8	"	6,240
7,800	"	4	"	31,200

8,760 Prizes, amounting to $73,880

Price of Tickets;

4 dollars; Halves 2 dollars Quarters 1 dollar.

PACKAGES of 10, 40 dollars; warranted 10 dollars; Certificates of do. 24 dollars and 40 cts. Shares of each in proportion.—

BERNETT'S

Truly lucky Lottery Office, No 81 Chartres Street.

THE Subscriber having been in danger by the last fire, was obliged to remove his household furniture; and a great many gun smiths tools and fire arms are missing; persons having received said articles are requested to inform him thereof, that he may recover the said articles.

He begs also those persons who took fire-arms at the City Guard, or elsewhere, on the night of the fire, thinking to be their own, are also requested to return them to him, wishing to ascertain if any has been stolen.

ADOLPHE DUHART.

Feb. 8—3

BEAVER HATS.

RECEIVED by ship *Hinsie*, 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 19 Camp[illegible]