

LOTERIE

DES ECOLES PUBLIQUES, 4ME CLASSE.

Le Tirage aura positivement lieu le 9 Fevrier 1838. A LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS. Prix des billets 5 piastres; moitié 2 50; quarts, 1 25.

Adresse: Tous Bureau de Bonheur, de **BENNETT**, No. 81, rue Chartres.

Venez a l'Heureux Bureau **DE BARRETT**.

Qui a perdu un lot de \$1000. Et quatre de DEUX-CENTS, sur quatre autres lots inferieurs.

LOTERIE De l'Heureux Bureau de Bonheur.

Le Tirage aura positivement lieu le 16 de Fevrier à la Nouvelle-Orleans. Prix des billets 5 piastres; moitié 2 50; quarts, 1 25.

Adresse: Tous Bureau de Bonheur, de **F. V. BARRETT**, Rue St. Louis, No. 37.

LA LOTERIE DES ECOLES PUBLIQUES. Le Tirage aura positivement lieu le 9 Fevrier, à la N. Or.

GROS LOTS, 3,000, 2,500, &c.

Office No. 37, rue St. Louis, en face de la Banque de Mexico, on peut pour toutes sortes d'affaires d'échange, en traites ou monnaies étrangères, soit en dollars, napoleons ou souverains etc. sans cours, aux taux les plus bas d'écompte.

LOTERIE

Des Ecoles Publiques, QUATRIEME CLASSE.

Le Tirage aura positivement lieu le 23 de Fevrier, 25 heures de l'après-midi à la Bourse Hewlett.

GROS LOTS, 3,000, 2,500, &c.

Prix des billets, 5 piastres, moitié 2 50, quarts 1 25. Les perdus de 10 billets, 30 piastres, qui en garantit 25.

LOTERIE

De l'Eglise Catholique.

Le Tirage aura positivement lieu Samedi, le 9 Fevrier.

PRESPECTIVE

5,000	est	5,000
4,000	"	4,000
3,000	"	3,000
2,000	"	2,000
1,800	"	1,800
1,600	"	1,600
1,500	"	1,500
1,400	"	1,400
1,300	"	1,300
1,200	"	1,200
1,100	"	1,100
1,000	"	1,000
900	"	900
800	"	800
700	"	700
600	"	600
500	"	500

6,750 prix 24,000 Billets \$ 54,000

Deposits de 10, 40 piastres; garantiront Certificats de 25 piastres 40 proportion; Billets entiers, 4 piastres 2 piastres; Quarts 1 piastre.

Le Tirage aura positivement lieu Samedi, le 9 Fevrier, ou 152 en face de la Bourse Hewlett.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

Les sous-signes, rue de la Nouvelle-Orleans, No. 37.

THE BULL

NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1838.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1838.

(COMMERCIAL.)

New-York, Jan. 9th.

By the ship Napoleon, arrived last evening, we have Liverpool accounts to the 24th-November, (Saturday). Sales of cotton that week, 23,200 bales, at full price. Import for the same time, 11,007 bales. Of the above sales, about 7000 bales were taken by speculators, and in some instances 700 advance was obtained. The market, we think, has seen its lowest point; and if, as many state, that the export from the United States this year, will fall short of 100,000 to 200,000 bales, we may look for an advance in prices. To say the least, it is a safe article at present prices.

From Rio Janeiro.—The ship City left from Rio Janeiro, which sailed on the 28th of October, has arrived at Philadelphia. By her information is received that there is no prospect of a speedy termination of the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. The Buenos Ayres privateers are cruising off all the Brazilian ports; they have been very successful, and have completely annihilated the coasting trade, except by convoy. The reported arrangement for the restoration of the British vessels captured, had not yet taken effect. Business at Rio was very dull. There were about 5000 bbls. flour unsold. The market was largely supplied with wine and other articles of importation. The only article of produce in market for export is coffee. Prime qualities scarce.

(Communicated.)

Those Jacksonists who so bitterly complain of the administration's having changed some persons in its employ for their numerous acts of hostility; do not hesitate publicly to advance ample reprisal. They moreover do not confine themselves to that, but extend their reproaches to persons enjoying the highest confidence and the most elevated stations republicans can bestow, and that merely because they think proper to differ in opinion from those political visionaries who make their own thoughts the standard of truth.

We all admire the becoming deportment of governor Johnson in that difficult circumstance the reception of general Jackson. The circumspection he observed, the dignity which marked his communications, evinced that he was perfectly disposed to receive the honors of the 6th of January, but not the competitor for the presidency.

In that respect quite accordant with the views of these respectable gentlemen who take the lead among the friends of the administration, he done every thing that it was proper to do, consistently with the intention of the Legislature expressed in their invitation, (ill-timed it is true) and which it was the governor's duty to see carried into effect in a suitable manner.

But if this conduct at once consistent with his duty as governor and his opinions as a friend of the administration was honorable to him in eyes of the considerate part of our population, it was far from pleasing those extravagant men who expected every consideration to give a way to an immeasurable adulation of their idol.

They only saw in the moderate conduct of the governor a studied opposition to that which they felt would have given to public opinion and which they knew could only be effected by profusely expending the public money, thereby to give their hero's reception, that festival appearance which they justly feared it would otherwise not have.

To that effect their committee wrote to governor Johnson to place the State Treasury at their disposal; and that magistrate impressed with a sense of his duty knowing that the public funds are a sacred trust under his charge and that he should only make use of them but for the real utility of the public, politely evaded their request, referring them to the Legislature as they only were authorized to decide on the disposal of the public funds.

Since that time they have been displeased with the governor for having discovered the clumsy trick intended for him, and are enraged that he did not openly proclaim himself a Jacksonist by making an abuse of his authority; and since they have become convinced of the justifiable attachments of the governor to the cause he has embraced, they have made every species of attack on his conduct. They began by publishing his answer to them supposing that the moderation which characterized, it was a kind of tacit consent if not to the object of their wishes, the public money, at any rate to their political opinions.

But the behaviour of the governor has perfectly persuaded them of the contrary, and they have been quite confounded by the dignity with which our first magistrate behaved in his relations with a citizen whom he respects only on account of services rendered the state, and not on account of his being a competitor for the presidential chair.

The late military has commenced; the governor who was so much eared, and what had been overheard with respect of respect, is now made reasonably attacked for having nominated a judge who is not approved of by those gentlemen composing the party. It is impossible to know where will terminate these strange inconsistencies of the Jacksonists! Whatever may be the result, the governor has by a behavior at once decisive and suitable, secured to himself the good opinion of all reasonable men, and certainly will not be affected by those clamours which the Jacksonists with their characteristic blustering, may endeavour to excite.

It would not be proper for a man in his elevated station, to become an active partizan in any electoral matters, but he may fairly continue what he has shown himself to be, and observe in his actions the same consistency of conduct and the same firmness of opinion. By such means he will be able to give effect to all his responsibilities, and the friends of the present administration, and of good order.

Virginia.—It is understood the Convention Bill will pass the Senate by a majority of two voices, possibly more; and we tender our congratulations to the friends of the measure, in anticipation. That which has been attempted for forty years, thanks to its enemies, no less than the zeal of its friends, we believe, now ready for accomplishment.—[Rich. Whig.]

New-York, Dec. 31. The amount of canal tolls collected at Buffalo during this year, is 36,292 dollars, collected in 1826, 19,658, increase in favor of 1827, 15,734 dollars.

St. Augustin, 5th Dec.—Oranges.—This article is in great plenty here, merchants abroad would make a good business, if they would send cargoes in exchange for them.

A single Orange tree, in the grove of Mr. Antonio Alvarez, produced 5,500 oranges. We have heard however of a tree on the St. Johns, that produced six thousand.

THE BULL

NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1838.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1838.

(COMMERCIAL.)

New-York, Jan. 9th.

By the ship Napoleon, arrived last evening, we have Liverpool accounts to the 24th-November, (Saturday). Sales of cotton that week, 23,200 bales, at full price. Import for the same time, 11,007 bales. Of the above sales, about 7000 bales were taken by speculators, and in some instances 700 advance was obtained. The market, we think, has seen its lowest point; and if, as many state, that the export from the United States this year, will fall short of 100,000 to 200,000 bales, we may look for an advance in prices. To say the least, it is a safe article at present prices.

From Rio Janeiro.—The ship City left from Rio Janeiro, which sailed on the 28th of October, has arrived at Philadelphia. By her information is received that there is no prospect of a speedy termination of the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. The Buenos Ayres privateers are cruising off all the Brazilian ports; they have been very successful, and have completely annihilated the coasting trade, except by convoy. The reported arrangement for the restoration of the British vessels captured, had not yet taken effect. Business at Rio was very dull. There were about 5000 bbls. flour unsold. The market was largely supplied with wine and other articles of importation. The only article of produce in market for export is coffee. Prime qualities scarce.

(Communicated.)

Those Jacksonists who so bitterly complain of the administration's having changed some persons in its employ for their numerous acts of hostility; do not hesitate publicly to advance ample reprisal. They moreover do not confine themselves to that, but extend their reproaches to persons enjoying the highest confidence and the most elevated stations republicans can bestow, and that merely because they think proper to differ in opinion from those political visionaries who make their own thoughts the standard of truth.

We all admire the becoming deportment of governor Johnson in that difficult circumstance the reception of general Jackson. The circumspection he observed, the dignity which marked his communications, evinced that he was perfectly disposed to receive the honors of the 6th of January, but not the competitor for the presidency.

In that respect quite accordant with the views of these respectable gentlemen who take the lead among the friends of the administration, he done every thing that it was proper to do, consistently with the intention of the Legislature expressed in their invitation, (ill-timed it is true) and which it was the governor's duty to see carried into effect in a suitable manner.

But if this conduct at once consistent with his duty as governor and his opinions as a friend of the administration was honorable to him in eyes of the considerate part of our population, it was far from pleasing those extravagant men who expected every consideration to give a way to an immeasurable adulation of their idol.

They only saw in the moderate conduct of the governor a studied opposition to that which they felt would have given to public opinion and which they knew could only be effected by profusely expending the public money, thereby to give their hero's reception, that festival appearance which they justly feared it would otherwise not have.

To that effect their committee wrote to governor Johnson to place the State Treasury at their disposal; and that magistrate impressed with a sense of his duty knowing that the public funds are a sacred trust under his charge and that he should only make use of them but for the real utility of the public, politely evaded their request, referring them to the Legislature as they only were authorized to decide on the disposal of the public funds.

Since that time they have been displeased with the governor for having discovered the clumsy trick intended for him, and are enraged that he did not openly proclaim himself a Jacksonist by making an abuse of his authority; and since they have become convinced of the justifiable attachments of the governor to the cause he has embraced, they have made every species of attack on his conduct. They began by publishing his answer to them supposing that the moderation which characterized, it was a kind of tacit consent if not to the object of their wishes, the public money, at any rate to their political opinions.

But the behaviour of the governor has perfectly persuaded them of the contrary, and they have been quite confounded by the dignity with which our first magistrate behaved in his relations with a citizen whom he respects only on account of services rendered the state, and not on account of his being a competitor for the presidential chair.

The late military has commenced; the governor who was so much eared, and what had been overheard with respect of respect, is now made reasonably attacked for having nominated a judge who is not approved of by those gentlemen composing the party. It is impossible to know where will terminate these strange inconsistencies of the Jacksonists! Whatever may be the result, the governor has by a behavior at once decisive and suitable, secured to himself the good opinion of all reasonable men, and certainly will not be affected by those clamours which the Jacksonists with their characteristic blustering, may endeavour to excite.

It would not be proper for a man in his elevated station, to become an active partizan in any electoral matters, but he may fairly continue what he has shown himself to be, and observe in his actions the same consistency of conduct and the same firmness of opinion. By such means he will be able to give effect to all his responsibilities, and the friends of the present administration, and of good order.

Virginia.—It is understood the Convention Bill will pass the Senate by a majority of two voices, possibly more; and we tender our congratulations to the friends of the measure, in anticipation. That which has been attempted for forty years, thanks to its enemies, no less than the zeal of its friends, we believe, now ready for accomplishment.—[Rich. Whig.]

New-York, Dec. 31. The amount of canal tolls collected at Buffalo during this year, is 36,292 dollars, collected in 1826, 19,658, increase in favor of 1827, 15,734 dollars.

St. Augustin, 5th Dec.—Oranges.—This article is in great plenty here, merchants abroad would make a good business, if they would send cargoes in exchange for them.

A single Orange tree, in the grove of Mr. Antonio Alvarez, produced 5,500 oranges. We have heard however of a tree on the St. Johns, that produced six thousand.

THE BULL

NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1838.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1838.

(COMMERCIAL.)

New-York, Jan. 9th.

By the ship Napoleon, arrived last evening, we have Liverpool accounts to the 24th-November, (Saturday). Sales of cotton that week, 23,200 bales, at full price. Import for the same time, 11,007 bales. Of the above sales, about 7000 bales were taken by speculators, and in some instances 700 advance was obtained. The market, we think, has seen its lowest point; and if, as many state, that the export from the United States this year, will fall short of 100,000 to 200,000 bales, we may look for an advance in prices. To say the least, it is a safe article at present prices.

From Rio Janeiro.—The ship City left from Rio Janeiro, which sailed on the 28th of October, has arrived at Philadelphia. By her information is received that there is no prospect of a speedy termination of the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. The Buenos Ayres privateers are cruising off all the Brazilian ports; they have been very successful, and have completely annihilated the coasting trade, except by convoy. The reported arrangement for the restoration of the British vessels captured, had not yet taken effect. Business at Rio was very dull. There were about 5000 bbls. flour unsold. The market was largely supplied with wine and other articles of importation. The only article of produce in market for export is coffee. Prime qualities scarce.

(Communicated.)

Those Jacksonists who so bitterly complain of the administration's having changed some persons in its employ for their numerous acts of hostility; do not hesitate publicly to advance ample reprisal. They moreover do not confine themselves to that, but extend their reproaches to persons enjoying the highest confidence and the most elevated stations republicans can bestow, and that merely because they think proper to differ in opinion from those political visionaries who make their own thoughts the standard of truth.

We all admire the becoming deportment of governor Johnson in that difficult circumstance the reception of general Jackson. The circumspection he observed, the dignity which marked his communications, evinced that he was perfectly disposed to receive the honors of the 6th of January, but not the competitor for the presidency.

In that respect quite accordant with the views of these respectable gentlemen who take the lead among the friends of the administration, he done every thing that it was proper to do, consistently with the intention of the Legislature expressed in their invitation, (ill-timed it is true) and which it was the governor's duty to see carried into effect in a suitable manner.

But if this conduct at once consistent with his duty as governor and his opinions as a friend of the administration was honorable to him in eyes of the considerate part of our population, it was far from pleasing those extravagant men who expected every consideration to give a way to an immeasurable adulation of their idol.

They only saw in the moderate conduct of the governor a studied opposition to that which they felt would have given to public opinion and which they knew could only be effected by profusely expending the public money, thereby to give their hero's reception, that festival appearance which they justly feared it would otherwise not have.

To that effect their committee wrote to governor Johnson to place the State Treasury at their disposal; and that magistrate impressed with a sense of his duty knowing that the public funds are a sacred trust under his charge and that he should only make use of them but for the real utility of the public, politely evaded their request, referring them to the Legislature as they only were authorized to decide on the disposal of the public funds.

Since that time they have been displeased with the governor for having discovered the clumsy trick intended for him, and are enraged that he did not openly proclaim himself a Jacksonist by making an abuse of his authority; and since they have become convinced of the justifiable attachments of the governor to the cause he has embraced, they have made every species of attack on his conduct. They began by publishing his answer to them supposing that the moderation which characterized, it was a kind of tacit consent if not to the object of their wishes, the public money, at any rate to their political opinions.

But the behaviour of the governor has perfectly persuaded them of the contrary, and they have been quite confounded by the dignity with which our first magistrate behaved in his relations with a citizen whom he respects only on account of services rendered the state, and not on account of his being a competitor for the presidential chair.

The late military has commenced; the governor who was so much eared, and what had been overheard with respect of respect, is now made reasonably attacked for having nominated a judge who is not approved of by those gentlemen composing the party. It is impossible to know where will terminate these strange inconsistencies of the Jacksonists! Whatever may be the result, the governor has by a behavior at once decisive and suitable, secured to himself the good opinion of all reasonable men, and certainly will not be affected by those clamours which the Jacksonists with their characteristic blustering, may endeavour to excite.

It would not be proper for a man in his elevated station, to become an active partizan in any electoral matters, but he may fairly continue what he has shown himself to be, and observe in his actions the same consistency of conduct and the same firmness of opinion. By such means he will be able to give effect to all his responsibilities, and the friends of the present administration, and of good order.

Virginia.—It is understood the Convention Bill will pass the Senate by a majority of two voices, possibly more; and we tender our congratulations to the friends of the measure, in anticipation. That which has been attempted for forty years, thanks to its enemies, no less than the zeal of its friends, we believe, now ready for accomplishment.—[Rich. Whig.]

New-York, Dec. 31. The amount of canal tolls collected at Buffalo during this year, is 36,292 dollars, collected in 1826, 19,658, increase in favor of 1827, 15,734 dollars.

St. Augustin, 5th Dec.—Oranges.—This article is in great plenty here, merchants abroad would make a good business, if they would send cargoes in exchange for them.

A single Orange tree, in the grove of Mr. Antonio Alvarez, produced 5,500 oranges. We have heard however of a tree on the St. Johns, that produced six thousand.

AUCTION

BY ISAAC L. MCCOY.

ON Wednesday, 19th Feb. next, at twelve o'clock at the exchange coffee house, will be sold, a valuable lot of ground, adjoining each other, and situated at the corner of St Charles and Gravier-streets. Four of said lots front on St. Charles, and one on Gravier-street, and measure each from 90 to 34 feet from by about 108 deep, and the same on which now stands an old frame warehouse. Terms, one and two years credit for approved endorsed papers, with mortgage until final payment.

St. Philip street Ball room.

On Wednesday, January 30.

GRAND BALL

FULL DRESS

AND MASQUARADE.

Admission—One dollar. Managers will be appointed in order on Monday.

FULL DRESS AND MASQUARADE.

Jackson Ball-Room.

On WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1838.

Will be given **A GRAND BALL.**

Admission—One dollar. Jan 30

DRAWING

Public School Lottery.

Particulars holders are requested to present them to the managers for payment, or renewal, in the Public School Lottery Office.

The Louisiana Lottery Office.

St. Louis street, No. 156.

HELVETIC INSTITUTION.

Helvetic Institution, with a system of education, Mr. De Ferrax has invited a gentleman he considers, Mr. J. W. Wheelwright of Massachusetts, a young man recommended of public confidence as well by his talents as his personal qualities. Having been graduated at a college in New-England, Mr. Wheelwright will be enabled to take charge of the whole course of English instruction. The institution of Mr. De Ferrax will thus offer to young men the double advantage of preparing them to be admitted into the colleges of the United States, and of furnishing to those who prefer a course of education adapted to the commercial and ordinary pursuits of life.

Mr. De Ferrax has invited to give to his Helvetic school. In the proposed plan of teaching, the connection between the memory and judgment will always be kept in view, and no pains spared to facilitate the attainment of different branches of study by the most simple and familiar illustrations. In short, the object of this institution will be the communication of valuable knowledge, and the formation of those mental and moral habits in young persons, which shall carry by the foundation for their respectability and usefulness in subsequent life.

The institution is already in progress, at the house of Mr. De Ferrax, No. 116 Royal Street. Jan. 29

REMOVAL

SULPHUROUS BATHS.

DOCTOR RENO, has the honor of informing his colleagues and the inhabitants of New-Orleans and Louisiana, that he has removed his establishment of Sulphurous Baths from Ann Street, No. 122 to Barracks 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 catarrhs of the lungs, 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 1/2 " 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 afflicted with the above complaint, who will apply to him, a prompt and safe cure from his method of treatment. Dec. 24

FOR SALE by the subscriber, 250 pieces of Dundee hemp cotton bagging, full width. D. C.

L. D. MARTINBAU