REMOVAL.

SULPHUROUS BATHS.

DOCTOR RENOU, 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 St. Ann Street, No. 182 to Barraks Street No. 156, at the corner of Burgundy in the house lately occupied by Mr. Fornento.

It is generally known, how much benefit is obtained by sulphurous bath in cutaneous diseases, rhumatic complaints, palsies 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,* . . .	$ 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 ischurgs (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

HELVETIC INSTITUTION.

IN order to give greater latitude to his system of education, Mr. De Fernex has invited, as a partner in his Seminary, Mr. J. W. Wheelwright, of Massachusetts, a young man recommended to 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 Fernex will thus offer to young men the double advantage of preparing some to be admitted into the colleges of the United States, and of furnishing to others a complete course of education adapted to the commercial and ordinary pursuits of life.

Mild regulations, but rigidly adhered to, will give to this seminary the character of an Helvetic School. In the proposed plan of teaching, the connexion 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 a word, the object of this seminary will be the communication of valuable knowledge, and the formation of those mental and moral habits in young persons, which shall early lay the foundation for their respectability and usefulness in subsequent life.

The institution is already in progress, at the house of Mr. De Fernex, No. 116 Royal Street.
jan. 22 4w

WARNING.

MASTERS of STEAMBOATS and of other vessels, are warned not to receive on board a slave mulato boy named *BUCKRIT*, of about [illegible]teen years of age, and 5 feet [illegible]h, of agreeable feature, has [illegible]ped on a lader for running away, speaks English and French, he [illegible] when he absconded from home [illegible] days ago, a casinet round about, striped blue and white, with pantaloons 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 any jail of this state, and if said slave is out of this state, 300 dollars will be given to any one who might have recognised him as passenger or working on board of a steamboat, 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.

DISTRICT COURT, SATURDAY *9th February*, 1828.

Bouligny & Pitkin vs. their Creditors. No. 7318.

ON motion of HENRY R. DAVIS, Esquire, of Counsel for N. B. *Le Breton*, Syndic of the Creditors of the Insolvents, on filing a tableau of distribution in this case; it is ordered by the Court that the Creditors of the said *B. & P. Bouligny*, as well as all others interested therein shew cause if they any have, on or before Saturday, the 22d 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) H. FARRIE, Dy. Clk.

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 in the same room with the State Treasury.

A. CRUZAT,
Feb. 7. *Parish Treasurer.*

CIDRE de New-Jersey.—50 barils de Cidre, venant d'arriver et a vendre par
18 dec. J. SQUIER & Co.

THE BEE.

PRINTED DAILY, BY P. DELAUP.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1828.

☞ Mr. Booth, has, by public request, consented to make his second appearance in the French Theatre, on Thursday next.

CITY COUNCIL.

A petition was presented on Saturday last, by Mr. Fowler, jr. praying to be authorized to open a street, so as to establish a communication between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, which was referred to a committee appointed by the Recorder, and composed of the following members: Messrs. White, Rodriguez and Lanna.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the National Gazette—WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt in cases where the Uunited States is creditor, has been passed by the Senate this day, by a vote of 25 to 16. The bill has taken up a great portion of the time of the Senate since the present session began. I fear it will be found to have some defects, carefully as it has been guarded even by gentlemen learned in the law, and well acquainted with proceedings in courts of justice. These, however, can be remedied hereafter, as experience may shew to be necessary. The principle of the bill is such as every benevolent man must approve. Whether it will be adopted by the House, time only can disclose. In these days, all common calculations of events *in futuro* are set at nought.

The House has been again occupied this day in debating the question of an allowance to the owner of a slave who was maimed in the battle at New-Orleans. A great deal of time has been consumed in discussions on this subject; and some think unnecessarily. But the report of the committee, who considered the case, naturally led to the debate; for it did not allow that the slave was that kind of property for the loss of which an indemnity could be justly claimed. This all the southern gentlemen opposed; because it would render them liable to have their slaves taken by the government or its officers, for the common defence and welfare, without giving them any right to remuneration. Some of the northern members, as I thought, made objections both unreasonable and irrelevant, and their remarks gave occasions to the members from the slave-holding states, and to the warm friends of Gen. Jackson, who was assailed in a side way, to reply with a good deal of feeling. In the committee of the whole, gentlemen took a wide range on both sides of the House. The committee having been denied leave to sit again on the subject, the discussion has been resumed in the House. Messrs Kerr, Sutherland, Wood, Allen, and Everett, spoke on the occasion. The first was distinguished chiefly for argument, and connected remarks and yet was occasionally eloquent. Mr. Sutherland was more declamatory, but by no means without ingenuity and force. He is a rapid speaker, but his style is good, his periods are well turned, and his observations pertinent and forcible. Mr. Wood (of New-York) was less direct and pertinent than usual in his remarks. His illustrations were not the most happy. Mr. Everett was concise, lucid and convincing. He spoke to the real question, and took up no time in saying what did not belong to the subject. In his remarks, he was also very candid and conciliating. He was in favour of the allowance; contending, that a slave was *property*; that the exigency was such as to justify the commanding officer to press into the public service, for the safety of the nation, any thing and every thing which he judged calculated to aid in protecting the city of New-Orleans. Had the vote been then taken, I feel perfectly satisfied that it would have been in favour of an allowance. But the wounded slave is again to be exhibited in the Representatives' room. Almost every member seems disposed to offer his views on the subject, or to spread his reasons before the nation for the vote he shall give.

There is still a *talk* of completing the public business with all due despatch, and having a short session. The annual appropriation bill has been passed without debate. A resolution offered by Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, calling for papers relating to "the six militiamen," produced a flame, which raged for two or three days, but was smothered at last by the united efforts or contest of both parties. After a warm debate, occupying a part of several days, it was agreed to call for *all* the papers in the case.

From the Boston Patriot.

"*From Gibraltar.*—The brig Amelia at New York brings Gibraltar papers to November 30, announcing the safe arrival of the combined squadron at Malta from Navarin, whence they sailed on the 25th October. On the day previous, Admiral Codrington issued a General Order expressive of his high sense of the officers, seamen and marines of the Combined Squadron, their complete union of spirit and action which ensured a victory over the well prepared arrangements of greatly superior numbers. The order further states that out of a fleet composed of 60 men-of-war, only 1 frigate and 15 smaller vessels remained in a state ever again to put to sea.

On the same day, a note was addressed by three Admirals to the members of the Permanent Greek Committee of the "Corps Legislatif," in whose hands the government is placed, stating that they had heard with indignation that the Greek cruizers continued to infest the seas, contrary to the armistice, and declaring that they would not suffer them to enlarge the theatre of war, nor to pursue the system of lawless plunder which had been practised, nor to proceed beyond certain limits under pain of being arrested by the Allied fleets, nor to excite insurection in Scio or Albania, which would expose inhabitants to be massacred by the Turks. If need be, they also declared, they would destroy the Greek fleet to put a stop to the piracies in that quarter which the Prize Court sought by legal forms to justify. This Prize-Court they pronounced incompetent to judge any of their vessels without their concurrence."

The King and Queen of Spain were to enter Terragona, on the 21th of November. Reports had reached Gibraltar that the French troops had withdrawn from Barcelona, previous to the King's proceeding to that capital, Colonels Rofivedal, Olives, Laguardia. D. Miguel Baricart, of Tortosa, and Dr. Magin Pellars, of Manresa, were all executed at Tarragona on the 7th and 8th of November, in consequence of their having taken an active part in the late insurrection.

A Tragical Affair.—We record the following melancholy transaction, which happened on Friday week, about seven miles from Centreville, in the hope that it will prove a salutary admonition to the unthinking and youthful part of the community.

Some friends had been invited to a wedding, and the morning following two of them got possession of a gun and a pair of horse pistols, which were in the house—these pistols it seems had been loaded about two years ago by the owner, who belonged to the Centreville troop. The circumstance had entirely slipped his memory, and the young men without being apprized of the fact commenced snapping them at one another; being but a short distance off, one of the pistols discharged its contents into the upper part of the head of one of the young men; he immediately fell to the floor, and survived but a few hours.

The name of the deceased was Benjamin Walters; he had attended the wedding as groomsman. It is said the young man who killed him is the subject of excessive grief.—*Centreville Times.*

MISCELLANY.

SETTLEMENT OF WEST AMERICA.

If Congress contemplate by the present bill before them, simply the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river, it can result to no possible benefit to this country either in the protection of the fur trade, or the security of fishing privileges on the Pacific, but a general colonization of the whole territory would be fraught with invaluable good, and would be found indissolubly connected with means, that shall cause "the wilderness to be glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose." It is abundantly evident from testimony derived from public records and private journals, that this country, for all the great purposes of active and civilized life, will vie with any other on the globe. No where can a more fruitful soil, or a more congenial climate be found, in which to plant a colony; and indeed, there never was a time, more favorable to broach this subject to the free and enlightened citizens of the American Republic;—never a more interesting period in human affairs— a *period*, when the darkness and war, which but recently seemed to brood over the earth in awful and universal disorder, is past;—when light and peace have succeeded and made happy and auspicious the times, for great and philanthropic actions.

The United States, in order to acquire a clear and undisputed right to a country, which she foresaw would become the theatre of much enterprise, and the commercial mart of all nations, has complied with every act and formality but compromising with the natives, which can give validity to a title.

Spain early made discovery of America on the Pacific, and claimed it from Cape Horn to the 60th deg. N. lat. and no nation disputed her right till our government succeeded to it, in 1803, by the purchase of Louisiana. In 1774, one Perez discovered the N. W. Coast at, and north of the Juan de Fura Straits and took possession of it, in the name of the Spanish government. In the following year, a Spanish navigator, by the name of Gondra, discovered the mouth of the Columbia river. Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1493, obtained from Alexander VI. a grant of that country. No people ever dared question the Spanish rights derived from so high authority, till these latter days, when doubts are entertained of the Pope's power, as vice gerent of the Almighty. These acts, with many others on the part of Spain, probably invested her with a good title:

England has frequently and publicly implied, that she had no invested rights on the N. W. Coast. In 1789 she recognised the Spanish claim to the whole of the Coast, and treated with her for certain privilegas. It is only material to show the Spanish title to be good against England, who, through her diplomatic agents and not by her ministry, has set up a claim.

The American title, exclusive of that derived from Spain and France, commenced in 1786, in which year, Mr. Hendricks, an enterprising American citizen, discovered the Columbia river, and made a small trading settlement on the same. In 1790, Capt. Gray, of Boston, was sent by the U. S. Government to discover, and take formal possession of that river. He fulfilled his instructions, and gave to it, the name of Columbia, a name recognized by the British nation, a thing which she would not have done had she made a previous discovery.

In 1805, before a British vessel had been known to float on the waters of Columbia, Lewis and Clark were sent by Government to explore it, and take possession of the country. About twelve miles from the mouth of this river, they built Fort Clotsop. In 1810, a company of one hundred and twenty American citizens, sailed from New York, carrying with them things necessary for a permanent occupation of the country. They commenced at a small distance above Clotsop, on the river, the settlement Astoria, built a fort, and planted on it, the American flag. Soon after, in order to establish a greater confidence with the natives, and to pursue their main object with greater success, they divided and planted themselves at five other different points, leaving at Astoria only thirty or forty persons. These trading posts were remote to derive the least assistance from each other; the two extremes being nearly 600 miles apart. One part of the company at each station had assigned to it the business of cultivating the land, while the other, the most considerable that of carrying on the fur trade with the natives. From the first experiment, on the soil, it was found to be very fertile, and productive of abundant crops of onions, potatoes, wheat, rye, &c. The British, as has been remarked pretend to rights on the Columbia river, but they are predicated on the most idle and ridiculous pretensions. That nation at this time occupy Astoria and all other trading stations on that river. The manner of their obtaining possession will be here-after shown.—*Statesman* OREGON.

No. 81 CHARTRES-STREET.

First Lottery to be Drawn in New-Orleans.

LOUISIANA
Catholic Church Lottery,
FIRST CLASS—FOR 1828.

To be Drawn positively on Saturday 8th of March, 1828.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1	"	6,000	"	6,000
1	"	5,000	"	5,000
1	"	4,000	"	4,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,720	"	2,720
6	"	1,000	"	6,000
12	"	500	"	6,000
156	"	70	"	10,920
780	"	10	"	7,800
7,800	"	4	"	39,200
8,760 Prizes, 15,600 Blanks,		24,360 Tickets.		$97,440

Tickets to be had in a great variety of Numbers, at

BENNET'S
Truly Lucky Lottery Office, No 81 *Chartres Street, New-Orleans;*

Where was sold in the third class of the PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY. No. 7551—12,000 dollars, one half sold to a Gentleman in this City, 18th February, 1828.

ON sale—130 bags Havana green coffee; 280 pieces Scotch hemp cotton bagging, of superior quality; 9 cases sheating copper; 150 boxes tin plates—apply to
Jan 12 CORELL, LESASSIER & KILSHAW.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, 250 pieces best Dundee hemp cotton bagging, full width.
Dec 18. ED. MARTINEAU.

A FEW few tons heavy freight for Boston may be had on application to
Dec 18. W. W. CALDWELL.

PORTER ET CIDRE.—130 caisses cidre de Comstocks, 70 do. porter de Philadelphie,

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S *BIRTH-DAY.*

THE BALL and SUPPER, to celebrate the Birth-Day of that immortal man, will take place on Friday next, 22d inst.; Subscribers are requested to attend at a meeting which will take place this Evening, February 20th, at 5 o'clock, at the said Ball-Room, in order to appoint managers, and establish regulations. feb. 20

BARBET'S LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 37 St. Louis-street, opposite Hewlett's Coffee-House.

LIST of the drawing of the 3d class of the Catholic Church Lottery,
1—7—26—29

Persons holding prize tickets are requested to call and receive the cash, or renew them in

next Catholic Church Lottery—first Class, for 1828.

To be drawn positively on the 8th of March, 1828.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 7,000, of 6,000, of 5,000, of 4,000, of 3,000, of 2,720, 6 of 1000, 12 of 500, 156 of 70, 780 of 10

P. V. BARBET,

This Office, No. 37 St. Louis Street, opposite Hewlett's Coffee House, is always open to transact all sorts of Exchange, on foreign monies, either in doubloons, napoleons or sovereigns, be uncurrent money at the lowest discount.

MALCOLM'S
List of the Drawing of the 3d Class
OF THE
Catholic Church Lottery,
1—7—26—29

Were the drawn numbers—7, 29, 26. Prize of 500 dollars—1, 29, 26 300 dollars—with smaller prizes of a very large amount, were sold at MALCOLM'S office. No. 86 *Chartres street, Sign of the Wheel of Fortune.*

All persons holding prize tickets purchased at either of Malcolm's offices No. 86 or 132 Chartres street, (and especially his own PRIZE SHARES) are requested to present them immediately for Payment, or renewal in the

PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY.
HIGHEST PRIZES:
15,000, 12,000, 10,000 dollars—to be drawn next month.

☞81,
BENNET'S
Prize List of the Drawing of the 3d Class
OF THE
Catholic Church Lottery,

Numbers drawn were—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th. 1, 7, 26, 29

Persons holding prize Tickets are respectfully invited to call and receive the cash or renew them in either of the two next Lotteries to be drawn next month, the first is the CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY to be drawn on Saturday the 8th March—Price of Tickets, 4 dollars; shares in proportion. The next Louisiana State Lottery, capital prizes 15000, 12000, 10000, 8000 dollars.—Price of Tickets, 10 dollars, shares in proportion.

THE Subscriber having been in danger by the last fire, was obliged to remove his household furniture; and a great many gun smith tools and fire arms; requesting 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 *Emma*, from NEW-YORK, FORTY CASES of *First Quality* black and drab *BEAVER HATS*, of the high, low, and medium crowns, with long and short nups—*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 Canal-st.

Chapeaux de Castor.

REÇUS par le navire *Illinois*, de New-York. 40 caisses de *CHAPEAUX* noirs et de brun, de *première qualité*, de formes hautes, basses, et moyennes, à poils longs et courts; tous de qualités supérieures, et des dernières modes.—De plus, plusieurs douzaines de CHAPEAUX dits *Seal-Drab*, qu'on vendra en gros et en détail, à des termes raisonnables.

NICHOLS & KEELER.
28 Janvier. 18, rue Canal

FOR SALE,

A valuable property, situated in Jefferson parish, Lafayette suburb, in Jefferson street, consisting of two LOTS, on which are erected a framed STABLE, with an upper and lower floor; a Bake-House, a fine dwelling HOUSE, a Well, a Chicken-House, &c.—Also, 16 Lots situated on the same street, 12 of which are fenced in. For conditions apply to
dec. 26 URBAIN PLAUCHE'.