

DR. RENOU'S... The number of persons...
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 "
3 " " " " 5 "

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 the chills (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.

HEBETIC 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 Hebraic school. In the proposed plan of teaching, the connection between a 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 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.

WARNING.
MASTERS OF STEAM-BOATS and of other vessels, are warned not to receive on board a slave mulatto boy named **BUCKRIT**, of about eighteen years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high, of agreeable feature, has been whipped on a ladder for running away, speaks English and French, he wore when he absconded from home ten 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, 200 dollars will be given to any one who might have recognized 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.

DISTRICT COURT, SATURDAY
9th February, 1828.

Baptiste & Francois vs. **Dauphin & P. ofc.**
vs. **their Creditors.**
ON motion of **HENRY R. DAVIS**, Esquire, of Counsel for **N. B. Le Bretion**, Syndic of the Creditors of the Insolvents, on filing a tablet of distribution in this case; it is ordered by the Court that the Creditors of the said **B. & F. Dauphin**, as well as all others interested therein show cause if they have, on or before Saturday, the 22d day of the present month, why the said Tablet 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 Convention 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.

Feb. 7.
F. GARDIERE, State Treasurer.

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

Feb. 7.
A. CRUZAT, Parish Treasurer.

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

NEW ORLEANS,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1828.

The Governor has sanctioned the bill to establish the Consolidated Bank of the Planters of Louisiana.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, to confer to the Governor the choice of the six Directors of that bank.

The House of Representatives took into consideration, yesterday, the bill to appropriate a certain sum of money to finish the Government-House at Donaldsonville. Several members have made different propositions on the subject, which were rejected.

The bill for the transfer of the seat of the Government at Baton-Rouge was not discussed, as it has been announced.

CONGRESS.—Thursday, Jan. 24.

In Senate.—The bill making appropriations for Government for the year 1828, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, as the special order of the day. Mr. Woodbury made a long, eloquent, and forcible appeal in behalf of those meritorious claimants. The debate on this subject will be resumed to-morrow.

House of Representatives.
Mr. Clinton's resolutions on the retrenchment of public expenditures were called up, which he supported with a series of remarks of some length. He replied to the arguments which had been advanced yesterday, against his proposition, by Mr. Barney, of Maryland. Mr. C. was followed by Mr. Randolph, who proposed to lay the resolutions on the table. This motion he supported with a speech in his usual manner. He concurred entirely in the necessity of retrenchment, but was of opinion that the present was not the proper time to follow out the inquiry.

On motion of Mr. Culpeper, the question was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays. The question of laying on the table was then taken and decided in the negative—Yeas 47; Noes 149.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the orders of the day were then postponed—Yeas 84, Noes 82—for the purpose of following the consideration of Mr. Chilton's resolutions. Mr. Taylor of N. Y. proposed an amendment to the resolution. The debate then continued on this proposition. Mr. Culpeper of N. C. addressed the House against the amendment but in favor of the resolution. He was decidedly in favor of retrenchment, and would go as far as any gentleman, to produce economy in the government. He did not think, however, that eight dollars a day was too much for members of congress.

Mr. Randolph then addressed the house against the amendment. He was in favor of the resolution to a certain extent, and when it had received a certain direction, but he still thought the amendment was not propitious for the inquiry. In the course of his remarks Mr. R. introduced a variety of topics, which he brought to bear on the question before the House. In concluding, he said he was seduced by the attention of the House to say so much as he did. Mr. Barney followed, in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky. He was succeeded by Mr. Taylor, who explained the reasons which led him to offer the amendment. He was particularly against that portion of the amendment which related to the national debt.

Mr. Buchanan followed against the amendment, and in favour of the resolution. He replied to the several gentlemen who had alluded to his remarks during the previous portion of the debate. Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee then took the floor in favor of the resolution. He supported his views by pressing a number of arguments upon the attention of the House. He was followed by Mr. Daniel of Kentucky.—After Mr. M'Duffie proposed an amendment, to refer to a select committee, which Mr. C. accepted. The House adjourned.

Herd Case.—We copy the following from the New York Daily Advertiser, of Saturday.

"We mentioned yesterday the acquittal of Mr. Redmond, from the charge of having uttered the forged check in the name of the Messrs. Howland, at the Union Bank. This is a case of peculiar hardship and severity. Mr. Redmond was arrested upon the evidence of a most profligate villain, and after having been broken up in his business, and suffering an imprisonment of nearly three months, with great and irreparable injury to his reputation; he has established his innocence, we think, by the most satisfactory evidence.

SETTLEMENT OF WEST AMERICA.
It was suggested in some preceding remarks (published in the Patriot) that Great Britain has no rights on the N. W. Coast, other than those common to her, by the laws of nations, or

given her by the treaty of London, which expires this year (1828) if she makes any pretensions to a claim and hops her present possession of Astoria will give it validity.

The politicians of the British Cabinet have long supposed the acquisition of the American trading posts on the Columbia river of great moment, as it would give them a footing on a country, which by a little artful maneuvering, or diplomatic intrigue, she might possess & enjoy as her own. Accordingly, in the late war, she made conquest of the fort of Astoria, then occupied by forty American subjects, and held it till after the treaty of Ghent; by which it was stipulated that all captured posts, &c. on either side should be given up. In order to testify a compliance with the letter, but evade the spirit of that treaty, she made a mock surrender of Astoria: in four days after, in contempt of said treaty, and in time of peace, she re-took this post, and has continued ever since to resist the claim and to invade the rights and privileges of the United States.

Our Government, as yet, has done nothing more than make a public recognition of her title to West America, a country rich in soil and propitious in climate, and the occupation of it vastly important for the protection of the whale fisheries and the fur trade; while the British have taken exclusive possession of the whole country, and by laying heavy duties on furs, have driven the American traders from it. Parliament, it is understood, are at this moment engaged on a bill, the object of which is to colonize this country, by sending into its uncultivated, but prolific fields, her thousands of overflowing and almost famished Irish population. A measure of this kind, so fraught with pernicious consequences, gives every philanthropist, as well as every true hearted American, a just cause of alarm; and calls aloud for some responding act on the part of our government.

It requires no supernatural gift nor uncommon intellect to foresee that, unless the United States assert their sovereignty over the country in question, and adopt some prompt measures to unloose British grasp, eject British subjects and found a colony adequate to sustain a permanent and successful occupation, it will be lost,—if not irrecoverably lost: to be regained only by a hard achieved triumph of war. The fair prospects which hope has so cheerfully opened before us will soon be covered with portentous England, the invader of our rights, whom the empire of the western hemisphere would not satisfy, will hold possession by virtue of her civilized and savage host;—will become mistress of sea and land, and bring to her interest the trade of both. It would be a subject of deep and lasting regret, should she thus obtain a hold of any portion of that country, however small, for then would her baneful influence spread and become paramount over the whole; then would the corrupted savage be excited to merciless attack; his ambition quickened to ruthless vengeance, to those furious passions, which like a career of whirlwinds throw into disorder their own desolation.

War in form the least horrid is much to be deprecated, and if its calamities can honorably be avoided by a small pecuniary sacrifice, nothing can justify a parsimony that withholds it. It is for Congress to say, whether the loud trumpet of war shall again summon Englishmen and their Indian Allied, and Americans to dreadful conflict—lightning oppose lightning—the thunder provoke thunder—the wilderness, nay these brilliant fields of liberty and peace be encrimsoned "with garments rolled in blood"—the untutored sons of the forest become the dupes of foreign insolence, and the victims of war; or whether the blessings of civilization and pure religion shall make them content and joyous in the peaceful pursuits of life, and the U. S. by an appropriation of 100,000 dol. be enriched millions; their prosperity be thus advanced, and their name be made more glorious.

OREGON.

Jessamine.—We are told that a duke of Tuscany was the first possessor of this pretty shrub in Europe, and he was so jealously fearful lest others should enjoy what he alone wished to possess, that strict injunctions were given to his garden not to give a slip—not so much as a single flower, to any person. To this command the gardener would have been faithful, had not love wounded him by the sparkling eyes of a fair but portentious peasant, whose want of a little dowry and his poverty, alone kept them from the hymeneal altar. On the birth day of his mistress, he presented her with a nosegay—and to render the bouquet more acceptable, ornamented it with a branch of Jessamine. The Poverly Figlia wishing to preserve the bloom of this new flower, put it into fresh earth, and the branch remained green all the year. In the following spring it grew, and

was covered with flowers; it flourished and multiplied so much under the fair nymph's cultivation, that she was able to amass a little fortune from the sale of the precious gift which love had made her; when, with a spring of Jessamine in her breast, she bestowed her hand and wealth on the happy gardener of her heart. The Tuscan girl to this day preserve the remembrance of this adventure, by invariably wearing a nosegay of Jessamine on their wedding day, and they have a proverb which says a young girl worthy of wearing this nosegay is rich enough to make the fortune of a good husband.

We meet the following anecdote in a British Magazine of 1782:—When Cornwallis dined with General Washington for the first time, Rochambeau being asked for a toast, gave "The United States." Washington gave "The King of France." Cornwallis gave "The King," but Washington, in putting the toast, added "of England—and confine him there, and I'll drink him in a full bumper," (filling his glass till it ran over).—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

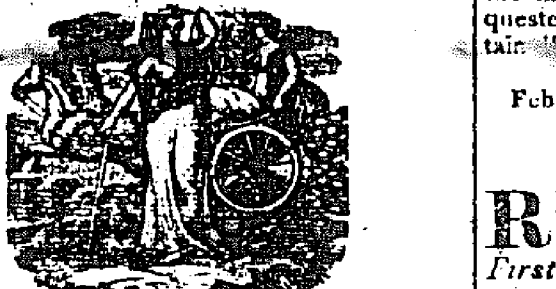
REGULATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON BALL.

- 1st.—The subscription list will remain open, and all strangers who wish to subscribe, can, by applying to one of the managers.
- 2d.—The tickets being personal, no one will be admitted without his own ticket.
- 3d.—No one will be admitted in the ball-room with any sort of weapon, great coats or hats, there will be a separate apartment to deposit them.
- 4.—No one will on any pretext, be allowed to dance in boots, surtouts or coloured cravats. Dancing places cannot be bespoken, it will belong to any one who will first take possession of it with his partner.
- 5th.—Two French contredances and a waltz will be alternately danced; the reels will be danced when asked for by one of the managers.
- 6th.—No servants shall be admitted inside of the first door; it shall be the duty of the door-keeper to keep them off.
- 7th.—Managers alone will have the charge of maintaining good order, during the ball; and also the direction of the music.

MANAGERS:
Thos. Urquhart, M. Andry,
V. Duplessis, G. Green,
E. A. Canon, H. W. Palfrey,
H. C. Cammack, Alex. McCoy,
M. Cruzat, J. B. Lepretre,
Jos. S. McNeil, J. M. Kennedy.

THE GENTLEMEN who have subscribed to the BALL to celebrate the Birth-Day of WASHINGTON, are requested to call for their tickets at Mr. DAVIS' Feb. 21

81. BENNET'S
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 "	5 "	39,200

8,760 Prizes, 24,360 Tickets. \$97,440
15,600 Blanks.

Price of Tickets, 5 dollars, Haves 2 dollars 50 cts. Quarters 1 dollar 25 cents.

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.
Also, tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery, to be drawn on the 22d March.

CARTEL PRIZES:
15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, &c.
Price of Tickets TEN dollars—shares in proportion. Feb 21

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

WASHINGTON BALL.
To be given this evening, at the Ball Room at the corner of BOURBON AND ORLEANS,
A GRAND DRESS BALL,
In celebration of Washington's Birth Day—Admittance one dollar:

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, of 1000, 12 of 500, 156 of 70, 780 of 10
Tickets, 5 dollars. Halves 2 dollars 50 cents. Quarters 1 dollar 25 cents.

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, &c. on current 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
Price List of the Drawing of the 3d Class OF THE
Catholic Church Lottery,
Numbers drawn were—Jan. 23, 34, 2th, 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 15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000 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 gunsmith 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.

Feb. 8—3
ADOLPHE DUHART.

EAVER HATS.

RECEIVED by ship *Illinois*, from NEW-YORK, FORTY CASES of First Quality black and drab **EAVER 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,**
18 Canal-st.

deux de Castor.
Par le navire *Ilinois*, de New-York, 40 caisses de **CHAPEAUX** noirs et de brun, de premiere qualite, de formes hautes, basses, et moyennes, a poils longs et courts; tous de qualites superieures, et des dernieres modes.—De plus, plusieurs douzaines de **CHAPEAUX** dits *Seal-Drab*, qu'on vendra en gros et en detail, a des termes raisonnables.

NICHOLS & KEELER,
28 Janvier, 18, rue Canal

Demande d'emploi.
Mr. J. C. G... jardinier-fleuriste, planteur et tailleur d'arbres et de vignes, etabli toutes sortes de jardins neufs et repare les vieux; il executera tous les plans qui lui seront presents; ayant appris a travailler sous les meilleurs maîtres jardiniers d'Europe, et ayant constamment exercé cet art, meme dans ce pays depuis plusieurs années; il a une parfaite connaissance de la culture les végétaux indigenes et exotiques. Il vendra des arrangements avec la personne qui voudra l'employer au mois. Pour renseignements, s'adresser a Mde. Matosy et M. Willoz, rue d'Orleans, face au Café Davis, et a M. St-George, encoignure des rues de la Levée et Ursulines.
29 janv