LOTERIE

De l'Eglise Catholique, 1re. classe;
pour 1828.

Qui sera tirée positivement le Samedi 29 Mars.

Lots gagnants :

1 lot de 7000, un de 6000, un de 5000, un de 4000, un de 3000, un de 2720, six de 1000, deux de 500, 156 de 70, 780 de 10, et 7800 de 5. Ce qui forme un capital de 97,440 piastres.

Ceux qui désirent acheter des billets, ainsi que ceux qui voudraient échanger leurs billets gagnants, pourront

S'adresser à l'heureux Bureau de

P. V. BARBET.

Rue St. Louis, No. 37,

Positivement vis-à-vis de la Bourse.

Prix des billets—cinq piastres, moitié deux piastres et demie, quarts dix escalins.

On prend billets en ajoutant dans la

LOTERIE DE LA LOUISIANE,

Qui sera tirée le 22 Mars ; les lots principaux sont de 15000, 12000, 10000, 8000, &c. Le prix des billets est de 10 piastres.

LOTERIE
De l'Eglise Catholique
DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

Qui doit se tirer Samedi prochain, 8 Mars.

Gros lots : $7000, 6000 &c.

On pourra avoir des billets, demi et quarts en s'adressant au *BUREAU DE*

BENNET

Rue de Chartres, No. 81.

LOTERIE
DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE,
DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
PREMIERE CLASSE—ANNEE 1828.

La tirage aura positivement lieu le Samedi 8 Mars 1828.

PROSPECTUS.

1	prix de	$7000	for	$7000
1	"	6000	"	6000
1	"	5000	"	5000
1	"	4000	"	4000
1	"	3000	"	3000
1	"	2720	"	2720
6	"	1000	"	6000
12	"	500	"	6000
156	"	70	"	10920
780	"	10	"	7800
7800	"	5	"	39000
8760 prix 8400 blancs		24,360 Billets		$97,440

Prix des Billets ;

Billets entiers, $5; moitiés, 2,50; quarts $1,25.

J. F. RIBETTY, Directeur.
L. PORTIER, Administrateur.

Tous les ordres devront être francs de ports et seront exécutés avec promptitude, s'adressant à J. F. RIBETTY rue de Chartres, N°. 134. 20 fév.

AVIS.—Le soussigné étant de retour en cette ville, offre ses services à Mrs. les habitans vuidriers, pour nettoier les équipages. Il fera toute autre espèce d'entreprises, relatives à la maçonnerie, soit en ville ou à la campagne. Les personnes qui daigneront l'honorer de leur confiance peuvent être assurées qu'il fera tout son possible pour s'en rendre digne.

LEONARD DELACHAUX.

S'adresser à l'imprimerie de cette feuille.

DEPOT DU VERITABLE
REMEDE DE LE ROY
TENU PAR A. MICHOUD.

L'ANCIEN Dépot de cet incomparable Remède, confectionné par Mr. COTTEN, ainsi qu'on le prouve par l'exhibition des factures, est MAINTENANT en face de la Halle; au coin des rues de la Levée et Madison.

Prix avec instruction, purgatif $1,25, sudorifique $1, [illegible] dans les voyages du docteur Roy à $1 la bouteille.

Ant. Michoud tient également [illegible] de la Compagnie de la Guillotière de Paris, à $2,25 la bouteille avec instruction.

Le susnommé dédit Ant. Michoud est toujours bien assorti d'objets en cristaux, [illegible], porcelaines, verroteries, faïences, couleurs à huile, huiles, bouchons fins, vin de Bordeaux, &c.

[illegible] EN DETAILLE

[illegible] à $1, et 5 f. [illegible] Café de la Bourse [illegible] 6 mars.

SALES AT AUCTION.
BY CHARLES CARPENTIER.

To the last and highest bidder and without limitation.

WILL be sold on Monday, March 31st, [illegible] at Merritt's Exchange Coffee House, [illegible] New-Orleans, the following property depending from the Estate of Jean Baptiste Blanchère, a free negro man deceased—to wit:

A Plantation situated in the Parish of Plaquemines, about five leagues below this city, at the English Turn, on the left bank of the river, having six arpents front to the river, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and bounded on both sides by the plantations formerly belonging to the late Benjamin Morgan.—Also three SLAVES, whose names and ages will be made known at the time of the sale.

Terms :—The Slaves cash down.

The Plantation, payable in four equal instalments, at one, two, three and four years from the day of the sale, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage on the Plantation.

The same is sold with its boundaries, its fences and improvements, in the state in which the whole will be found on the day of the sale, with the exception of the House thereon erected, which will be taken away at the costs of the owner of said House before the dispossession, or as soon as the purchaser will require it. The notes to be divided in such parts as will suit the heirs. The deeds of sale to be passed before Wm. Young Leeds, Esqr. notary public. The costs of these acts as well as those of the transcribing and the cancelling of the mortgage to be paid for by the purchasers.

[illegible]

THE BEE.

Published daily, at 6, Bienville.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1828.

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr. A. Pampelonne is a candidate to the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans at the ensuing election.

The fine steam-boat Porpoise, Capt. Pierce, arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati. It was built for the purpose to tow vessels between here and the Balize.

The new schooner Sun, from Cincinnati, was moored to this port by the Porpoise.

From the New-York American.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, the Memorial of a Bill Remitter, respectfully represents :

That by an enactment of the legislature of the state of New York, contained in the chapter of the revised laws passed during the fall session of 1827, the holders of dishonored bills of exchange protested for *non-payment* are deprived of the remedy to which, independently of damages, they are at present entitled under the common law.

And your memorialist begs leave to submit by way of contrast, the remedy of which the holder of a dishonored *foreign* bill of exchange can avail himself under the existing laws of the subject; and likewise that to which he will be restricted should the new law, as set forth in the revised, go into operation in its present shape.

The remedy of which the holder of a dishonored bill of exchange (whither protested for *non-payment*, or simply for *non acceptance*,) can avail himself under the existing law, is of a threefold nature.

In the first place, he may claim in addition to the amount of the bill at the current rate of exchange, the damages of twenty per cent, thereon at par, with interest on the aggregate amount from the date of demand of payment being made.

Secondly. Waiving his right to the damages, he may claim from the drawer and all precedent endorsers, the amount of the bill with all charges actually incurred at the current rate of exchange, also interest on the aggregate amount from the date of demand of payment being made.

Thirdly. Waiving his right to the damages, he may claim, if payed, from the drawer, or [illegible] endorser, from the next precedent endorser, the [illegible] tually paid by him for the bill, with all charges of protest, postage, &c. subsequently incurred, together with interest from the date of payment until re-payment is made, or judgment obtained.

By the provisions of the enactment under the revised laws, which, if not altered or amended in the interim, will go into operation on the 1st January, 1829, the holder of a dishonored bill of exchange *protested for non acceptance*, is left in full possession of the remedy to which he is at present entitled, whilst the holders of a bill *protested for non payment*, can claim only the amount of the bill at the current rate of exchange, with the damages of 10 per cent, at par, and interest till paid, and is thus deprived of the remedy which is at present by law properly accorded to him, of having recourse upon the drawer or next precedent endorser, for repayment of the money which he has actually disbursed.

Your memorialist will not question the propriety of making a distinction between the rate of damages on a bill dishonoured by *non acceptance*, when the drawer is in good credit and solvent circumstances, and that on a bill protested for non-payment, after having been duly accepted; but he can see no ground for this distinction, where acceptance is refused purely by reason of the insolvency of the drawer. And, above all, your memorialist conceives that nothing can be more objectionable in principle, or more repugnant to sound policy, than a law, by which it is proposed to deprive a party, under any possible circumstances, of his undoubted right to recover the full amount of money actually disbursed by him.

Your memorialist, although not a member of your association, considers that he is, in common with all other purchasers of bills of exchange, equally entitled to your protection, and accordingly prays, that you will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and adopt such measures thereupon as may appear advisable.

[Is this memorialist quite sure that his construction of the revised law is right? The right to recover damages on bills protested either for *non acceptance* or *non payment*, has rested heretofore upon *usage*, though often confirmed by judicial decisions. When, however, the Legislature do legislate upon the matter, and establish what shall be the law applicable to bills protested for *non-payment* and do not advert to the protest for *non-acceptance*, may it not be inferred that it was intended that the remedy should only apply henceforth to bills protested for *non-payment*, leaving those protested for *non-acceptance* without remedy in that stage?

We offer no opinion, but propose a query.]—Ed. Bee.

From the National Gazette, Feb. 9.

Our readers may form some idea of the recent proceedings of the Turkish commander in Greece, from the following extract from an authentic account of his measures in 1825, when he reduced *Navarin*.

"After Navarin had been taken possession of by Ibrahim Pasha, and he had given the necessary directions for the restoration of its defences, he left a division of his army in that fortress, and proceeded with the remainder to Arcadia, which town he entered without opposition on the 3d instant, gave up to pillage, burnt some of the Greek primates' houses, and forced the inhabitants to seek refuge in the interior. From Arcadia the Pasha marched on Nisi, but encountered a body of seventeen hundred Greeks who had entrenched themselves on a mountain situated between these two places. A division of the Egyptian army was ordered to attack this position simultaneously on three sides; after a severe conflict, it was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the Greek perished to a man! The loss of the Egyptians was severe; it has been stated at [illegible] hundred killed and wounded.

"The army thence continued its march on Nisi, which was occupied, sacked, and burnt; the beautiful and populous town of Calamata, and its shipping port, Amiro, shared the same fate. The inhabitants had fortunately retired from these places on learning the approach of the enemy.

"From Calamata, Ibrahim Pasha continued his march into Maini, and penetrated as far as Kitries, the residence of Petro Bey, which was likewise taken and burnt, as well as many villages. From Kitries the army returned to Mocou. Having remained at that place a few days, to refresh his troops and collect supplies, the Pasha again took his departure with ten thousand men, and mirched direct on Tripolizza, before which city he arrived on the 24th inst., having beaten back Colocotroni in four or five attempts to arrest his progress. Perfectly aware of the impracticability of defending the capital, Colocotroni prudently evacuated it with his forces on the approach of the Egyptians, setting fire to the houses in various places, which caused the partial destruction of the city.

"Ibrahim Pasha immediately took possession [illegible] there part of his troops as [illegible] and leaving with the [illegible] under pushed on [illegible] The Greeks occupied a position called the Mountain, the last named place, where it would appear that Ibrahim received a check in his attempt to attack upon it, and almost immediately retrograded to Tripolizza, which is now the Egyptian headquarters, Colocotroni being in the neighbourhood. Thus in the short space of thirty days has Ibrahim Pasha taken and destroyed Agadia, Nisi, Calamata, Armiro, Kitries, and several villages; occupied Tripolizza, penetrated through passes hitherto deemed impassable, and, in short, overrun the country, without experiencing any effective opposition from the Greeks.

From the Philad. National Gazette.

Arrangements are in a state of forwardness to pull down the front and whole interior of the Walnut street theatre, and erect thereon, and on the additional lot, owned by the proprietors, to the east, a splendid building, 96 feet 6 inches in front, upon a plan prepared by John Haviland, Esq. to be supported like the Chesnut street Theatre, by a thick wall all around the interior, between boxes and lobby, and cast iron columns to the boxes. We are also informed that the manager of the concern will be intimately connected with one of the first Theatres in New-York, so as to furnish a continual interchange of performers between the two cities.

In the house of representatives of the United States, the judiciary committee have reported a bill for the appointment of three additional Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and providing that the court shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice and nine associate Judges.

Commerce of the United States.—The New York Gazette contains a statement of the number of foreign arrivals and clearances at the several ports of the United States, during the year 1827. The arrivals at New York, were 1412, clearances 1130. Boston has the next highest number, viz—arrivals 738, clearances [illegible]. Of these arrivals 96 were ships, 435 brigs, and 197 schooners. The coasting arrivals, exclusive of lime, wood, and lumber vessels, were 2587, clearances [illegible].

The Legislature of Massachusetts have decided that the electors of president and vice president shall be chosen in that state by general ticket.

The Baltimore Patriot of Monday says, that Capt. Ames of the ship Philadelphia, arrived at Boston from Lisbon, whence she sailed the 18th Dec. states that the news of the Sultan's declaration of war against the allied powers, reported via Gibraltar, was in circulation at Lisbon when he sailed.—*N. Y. American of Feb. 18.*

ATHENS, (Geo.) Jan. 25.

Singularities.—A gentleman who was recently on a surveying excursion in Appling county, informs us he met with in that neighbourhood, an old man named William Starling, who was a soldier in Braddock's expedition; he had fourteen children by his first wife, and buried nearly all of them. After the death of his first wife he remained single ten years; but finding it a lonesome way of living, about three years since he married a maiden lady aged forty-five years, who in a year afterwards became the mother of two fine boys at a birth.—A few years since there was also living in the above mentioned county, a man who had married his wife's sister, his brother's wife, his wife's daughter, his brother's daughter, and his niece. This happened by the two brothers marrying two sisters in the first instance, and on the death of the wife of one, and the husband of the other, the survivors married together; after which, the wife dying, the husband married her daughter by his brother, being his niece.—Hard by was a lady who had buried *six* husbands, and not being over sixty years of age, it is supposed was not particularly averse to try a seventh. At one of the houses where they passed the night, the proprietor, about seventy years of age, had a handsome young wife, about seventeen years of age, with a beautiful daughter five months old.

WANTED to attend for some hours each evening, to any business in a trading or counting house, of *this city*, a person who can speak and write both languages, and is thoroughly acquainted with book keeping by *double-entry*, as also the different branches of business in general.

Best references will be given.

A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, shall be immediately attended to.—March 7.

THE EXHIBITON
OF THE GREAT
Panorama Picture
OF THE PALACE AND GARDEN
OF VERSAILLES,

WILL open To-day in the building erected for the purpose, on the public square of Ramparts street, opposite to Orleans street.

P. M. [illegible] *from* 9 *till* 5 [illegible] Admittance 50 cents—Children half price.

Subscribers [illegible] dollar for each person, during [illegible] of the exhibition.

N. B. [illegible] unrivalled picture of ARIADNE, is now also exhibited in the same building, and without any extra charge.

March 6, 1828.

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

ON SALE, a quantity of superfine Irish potatoes, 10 tons Queenton onions, 18 tons Oennes and Dutchess dates; received by the Bolivar from Belfast; apply to

dec 19 CURELL, LESASSIER & KILSHAW,

OIL, wine, and Olives.—The subscribers have just received and offer for sale—60 casks Marseilles claret; 25 bags extra olive oil; 40 boxes olives—entitled to debenture.

J. W. ZACHARIE & co.
Jan 15 83 Royal st.

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.*

FLOUR.—70 bailets fine du nord, récemment reçu et à vendre par

Sidney J. P. PAYSON

[illegible] de New-Jersey.—50 barils de Cidre, [illegible] et à vendre par

[illegible] DRAWN THIS [illegible]
[illegible]
Catholic Church Lottery,
FIRST CLASS—FOR 1828.

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

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$7,000	for	$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	"	39,000
8,760 Prizes, 15,600 Blanks,		24,360 Tickets		$97,440

Prices of Tickets, 5 dollars, Halves 2 dollars 50 cts. Quarters 1 dollar 25 cents.

To be had in a great variety of Numbers, at

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

CAPITAL PRIZES :

$15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, &c.

Price of Tickets TEN dollars—shares in proportion. Feb 21

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 [illegible] either in doubloons, napoleons or silver, [illegible] money at the lowest discount.

Next Saturday, will positively be DRAWN,
THE FIRST CLASS—FOR 1828.
Catholic Church Lottery,
[illegible] *HIGHEST PRIZES,*
$7000, 6000, 5000, 4000, 3000, 2720,
And 6 of $1,000.
Total amount - - - - [illegible]

Tickets 5 dollars, packages of 10 do. 50 dollars—warranted 20 dollars. Certificates of do. 25 dollars—Shares [illegible] each in proportion.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.
SEVENTH CLASS.
To be Drawn on Saturday the 22nd MARCH.
HIGHEST PRIZES :
$15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 6,000, 5,860
6 of $2000 and 6 1000
Total amount - - $194,000

TICKETS, $20—PACKAGES OF [illegible] Warranted $10, Certificates of do. [illegible] of each in proportion.

Apply at
MALCOLM'S
Office No. 86 Chartres street, Sign of the Wheel of Fortune; or at 132 do.
Opposite the Exchange.

BENNET'S LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 81, CHARTRES STREET.
The following Prizes may be had by immediate application at the above Office.

one prize of	15000	dollars
one prize of	12000	dollars
one prize of	10000	dollars
one prize of	8000	dollars
one prize of	[illegible]	dollars
one prize of	[illegible]	dollars
one prize of	[illegible]	dollars
one prize of	5000	dollars
one prize of	4000	dollars
one prize of	3000	dollars
one prize of	2720	dollars
one prize of	2000	dollars
one prize of	2000	dollars
one prize of	2000	dollars
one prize of	2000	dollars
one prize of	2000	dollars
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one prize of	1000	dollars
one prize of	1000	dollars
one prize of	1000	dollars
one prize of	1000	dollars
18 prizes of	500	dollars

Besides many others, making in all.....$292,320 all of which will be drawn this Month.—For Tickets or Shares apply at BENNET'S Truly Lucky Lottery Office—No. 81 Chartres Street. 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.

Feb. 28, 1828.

SUCRE A VENDRE.--92 boucauds sucre 1ère qualité S'adresser à

P. V. BARBET,
28 déc. No37, rue St. Louis.

EN déchargement du brick Wm. Howland, 50 boites de vernis copal, numéros assortis, à vendre par J. H. FIELD.
18 Dec. 22 rue de la Douane.

MELASSE.—Les soussignés viennent de recevoir et offrent à vendre 50 barils de Melasse. TANEY & DURLESSIS.
18 Dec. 36 rue de la Levée.

ON pourrait avoir quelques tonneaux de fret en s'adressant à W. W. CALDWELL.
18 decembre.

SUCRE EN PAIN.—Le soussigné tient constamment un entrepot de sucre en pain et en pelotte raffiné; aussi sucre candi blanc et brun en boites. A. RODGE, Jr
Dec 18.