

LOTTERIE DE L'EGLISE EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE

PREMIERE CLASSE
Autorisée par l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Le tirage aura lieu le 7 Juin 1828.
D. MALCOLM, Directeur.

Table with 3 columns: Lot number, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like '1 lot de 8,000 est 8,000'.

Les numéros dans ces loteries se composent de chiffres de valeur, savoir: précédés du nombre nécessaire de zéros.

Les billets portant les trois derniers chiffres de la dernière série, dans l'ordre du tirage, auront droit au lot de \$5000.

Les autres billets seront des billes.
Aucun billet gagnant un lot supérieur n'aura droit à un lot inférieur, excepté un lot de la classe la plus inférieure.

THE BEE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1828.

A letter from Captain Narigue, which left this port not long ago for Rio Grande, announces the loss of that vessel, on the 30th ult. on the bar at the mouth of Rio Brasso de St. Jago also of the pillage of the cargo and equipage of the vessel by the Indians of that place; who not satisfied with plundering the property, but murdered one of the crew. Fortunately for the owners the vessel was insured.—Courier.

From the New-York Enquirer.
South Sea.—We have received and read with interest and satisfaction, the report of the committee recommending an appropriation for an expedition to the South Sea. It embraces many valuable facts, and details some which are unknown to the generality of our citizens.

We have an important commercial intercourse with those immense regions which lie beyond the South American continent; and limited as our intercourse now is, we are satisfied, that in proportion as our knowledge of those countries increase, so will be the progressive increase of our commerce; and the money expended for this expedition will soon return in treble amount to the coffers of the nation, independent of the vast benefits which science and knowledge will derive from a successful of the undertaking.

Mr. Reynolds makes some very sensible remarks on the trade in the South Seas, and the importance of pushing our discoveries further.

And what place is left for us to explore, but the Southern polar region? This has never been thoroughly done by any nation. It is almost an unknown region yet, and opens a wide field of enterprise for us, at a most moderate expense. There are more than a million and a half of square miles entirely unknown; and a coast of more than three hundred degrees of longitude, in which the antarctic circle has never been approached; there are immense regions within the comparatively temperate latitudes, but partially known, and which deserve further attention, and, for aught we know, countries corresponding to Lapland, Norway, part of Sweden and the Northern parts of Siberia, in Asia, may still exist in the Southern hemisphere.

No one who has reflected on the vast resources of the earth, "which is our inheritance," can doubt, that such a large portion of it contains, many things which may be turned to good account, by the enterprise and good management of our people—and these are the true profits of commerce. The great mass of the intelligence of the country is for it, and is calling on the National Legislature for aid in the undertaking.

If Congress authorizes the expedition, a government vessel, properly equipped, should be preferred, and every facility afforded to Mr. Reynolds, corresponding with his enlarged views and indefatigable research. Our trade in furs, sandal wood, fish, pearl, &c. exclusive of important discoveries, will amply repay the trifling expense, and trifling indeed it is, compared with the cost of exploring our own coasts and territories, and the annual appropriation for surveys.

It seems to have been a peculiar decree of fate, that Mr. Calhoun should be thrown into a situation, where by his own act he should affix the seal of immortality to his own inconsistency. Soon after he was called on to preside in the Senate, he was required to give his vote on the bill granting lands to the State of Illinois, to aid in making a canal, which was one of the great works recommended in his celebrated report on Internal Improvements, as connected with the national defence. When called on to decide the fate of this important measure, for that session, by his casting vote, he gave it against the very measure which emanated from himself.

Again, after being held up to the Union as the steady friend of Domestic Manufactures, when the woolen bill was before the Senate, after having passed the House, by his casting vote the hopes of the manufacturing interest, drooping and sinking, and the

wishes of the country, were defeated.
On Wednesday last, the Senate being in Committee of the whole and the bill in relation to Internal Improvements being under consideration, the motion to limit the surveys, and thus to strike a treacherous blow at the system, was submitted to his decision, the vote of the Senate being equal, on this occasion, also, he gave his vote in favor of the restriction.

Thus, by a singular fatality, Mr. Calhoun has been made the instrument to defeat those very measures which he was the most industrious to promote. We have no comments to make; we desire to make none. The facts are so plain as to supersede the necessity for comment. We shall only add our regret that one who stood so high, and with so much of honor and public esteem within his grasp, should have relinquished his hold, and scattered the boon to the winds of heaven.—Nat. Journal.

LIBERIA.—Capt. Nicholson, of the United States' Navy, who has recently returned from Africa, writes in a letter to Mr. Clay, a very interesting account of the American colony at Liberia, which he visited in returning from the Mediterranean.

The colonists, with most of whom Capt. N. conversed, and of whom there are 1,800, are quite content with their situation, and do not desire to return; and eight of Capt. N's crew, after being on shore a few days, applied for, and received their discharge, in order to join their brethren. These eight were colored mechanics, and possessed of nearly two thousand dollars.

The soil in the possession of the colonists is rich, and will produce a superabundance for the support of the colony, as well as external commerce. Sugar, cotton, coffee, rice, and various trees and plants, yielding valuable dyes, and medicinal gums, can be cultivated with success.

The colonists were not only contented they were happy; and appeared to enjoy that rational freedom which their present situation secured. They have turned their attention to agriculture, and already raised 100 hogsheads of tobacco per year. Indeed, the soil will produce any thing which a tropical climate will allow to arrive to maturity.

Such good order is preserved among the colonists, that Capt. Nicholson thinks they would be able to resist any attacks which might be made upon them by native force. Several volunteer military companies have been formed.—Off Cape Mesurado, there is a good anchorage, and on the pitch of the Cape they have planted a battery which will protect any vessel that may need it, from piratical depredations.

The following paragraph will be read with gratification by the active friends of the society.
"The importance of this colony, as regards the native tribes of the coast, is in my estimation, great. They already begin to perceive that it is civilization and the blessings of religion, which give superiority to man over his fellow man. They had supposed it was the white man; but now they see in their neighborhood, men of their own colour, enjoying all those advantages hitherto deemed peculiar to the former.—This has elicited a spirit of enquiry, which must tend to their benefit. The philanthropist may anticipate the day when our language and religion will spread over this new benighted land. The slave trade will cease as the colony progresses, and extends its settlements. The very spot where now exists a free people, was a depot for the reception of manacled slaves. This fact alone is entitled to consideration, and ought to arouse the zeal of the friends of humanity every where."

Capt. N. recommends exertions to increase the number of Colonists.

PRIDE.
The pride which induces mankind to shun an acknowledgment of poverty has been the ruin of thousands. Pride and Ambition are closely allied to each other, and although the latter when superadded to a disreputable judgment is the ladder to worldly eminence, the former even when combined with this intellectual faculty, is seldom productive of aught but ruin to its possessor. The pride of birth and the pride of wealth are among the most contemptible species of vanity, and the pride of honesty and intellect among the most pardonable. Beauty is generally productive of a feeling somewhat united with pride, and although the mind is generally considered imbecile that can give way to such feelings from such a cause, we need only adduce the name of Ovid to disprove the suggestion. We believe that it is generally known that Ovid was one of the most vain-gifted and beautiful of man. In short, it is seldom that a man does possess either personal or intellectual beauties, but the weakness of his nature induces him to boast of them in such a manner as cannot be attributed to aught but his vanity. Shakspeare was one of the vainest men that ever lived, but vanity was very distinct from that selfish feel-

ing which governs the minds of men under the influence of pride. It is natural that men should be vain of their talents, and women proud of their beauty, but both passions are weaknesses, and if possessed should not be made palpable to the world by the strong in mind, or those familiar with human nature.

A brave soldier in Connecticut, who received a musket ball through his body on the northern frontier, during the late war, writes to his friend at Washington enclosing several silk watch chains, manufactured by himself—as follows:—
"If you think proper, please to give one to Mr. CLAY. He is the man that I depend upon, to continue the work he has so ably begun. He is as correct a politician, as respects the true interests of his country, as we ever had, and I trust in God, that the people will make him sensible of it in a few years. As for the abuse that has been heaped upon him, no reasonable man can but think it will turn to his advantage. What a day, Saturday found the apple tree that had the most clubs and stones about it, bore the best apples!!"

Splendid Advantages!—The rest of the army, extended from our regiment to the extreme left, had, during the course of the day obtained some splendid advantages, so much so, that about dusk a general and rapid retreat commenced along the whole of the enemy's line; upon which every part of our army pursued with hasty strides. Our feelings were destined to experience a severe trial, in passing over the identical ground where our slaughtered comrades lay.—As soon as the wounded were aware of our presence, they set up faint cries for water, to assuage the burning thirst which is the inevitable attendant of bloodgushing wounds; they even invoked our assistance by name. A young man, well known to me, implored my aid with the most piteous language; I had only time to ask in what place of the body he was wounded: the reply was—"in the back," by which I knew that it was mortal. Another man, a sergeant, we saw in a sitting posture with both of his eyes turned out on his cheek, a ball having entered the side of his forehead; he too was calling for water. Duty, inexorable duty, compelled us to shut our ears to the horrible distress, and pass on as indifferently as if so many were bled in a slaughter house.—Figuratives of a Scotch soldier.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET.
JAMES VILLERIE, of St. Bernard,
ANDRE LE BLANC, of Assumption,
C. BUSHNELL, of East Baton Rouge,
N. DECLOUET, of St. Martin,
B. MORIS, of Natchitoches.

FOR CONGRESS.
JUDGE EDWARD D. WHITE.

FOR GOVERNOR.
PETER DERBIGNY, ESQ.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
G. A. WAGGAMAN, CHAS. MAURIAN,
P. LANDREAUX, J. H. SHEPHERD,
M. DURALDE, D. F. BURTHE,
ANTONIO DUCROS.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL Church Lottery—first class.
To be drawn in New-Orleans on Saturday, June 7th, 1828.
HIGHEST PRIZES;
\$8,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,500
Tickets \$5; shares in proportion, for sale at P. V. BARBET'S Lottery Office, No. 37, St. Louis-st. opposite the Exchange.

Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans, May 27th 1828.
PRESENT THE HON. JAMES FITOT.
Joseph Chaperon vs. UPON filing a table of distribution of the estate of Mr. Augustin Rousseau the syndic of the Creditors in this case, and upon motion of Octave Rousseau, Esq. of Counsel for the said syndic.—It is ordered by the Court that the Creditors of the said Joseph Chaperon and all other persons herein concerned should come in open Court on or before the 9th day of June next, 1828, why the said table should not be homologated, and the said syndic discharged from any further trust or responsibility on the premises.
I do hereby certify the above.
THOS. S. KENNEDY, Clerk.

REMOVAL.—CHARLES JANIN, Attorney at law and Notary Public, has removed his Office to Toulouse street, in the house where the French Consul formerly kept his office. May 14
SPERMACETI OIL.—3000 Gallons first quality Spermaceti Oil.—A complete assortment of carpenter's planes.
30 Boxes Roll Brimstone.
300 Eline Bags.
500 Kegs Paints of all colours.
200 Boxes Window Glass assorted sizes for sale by
MARTINSTEIN & HALL.
May 23 No. 9 Bienville st.
FLOUR.—800 barrels Flour landing and for sale by
Whitall, Jauden & Co.
May 27 23, Magazine st.
LOGWOOD.—100 tons Spanish Logwood; 73 seroons Indigo, landing from brig Orqon, and for sale by
L. Minkauden.
May 27

HAT STORE
No. 18 Canal street.

DRAB BEAVER HATS
NICHOLS & KEELER have received per ship Tahna, an assortment of Drab Beaver Hats, of the first quality and of the latest New-York fashion.
April 23
THE AGENT of Le Courier, Etats Unis, intends visiting every village of importance on the coast, and would be happy to collect any accounts placed in his possession, on a fair percentage.
May 27

FOR BORDEAUX.
The new and fast sailing copper plated and copper fastened A 1 ship the principal part of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board, will meet with early dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to
J. LE BLANC,
182 Royal street.
May 21

NOTICE.—Messrs. L. Moreau, Let & Pierre Souff, Counsel and Attorneys at Law, have entered into partnership for the exercising of their profession. Their office is in St. Louis street, above Mr. B's auction street, opposite the Mortgage Office, built by
NOTICE to Pedlars and Hawkers trading within the State of Louisiana.
THE Subscriber, purchaser of the Farm of Licences to be granted to Pedlars and Hawkers, and other persons, trading, selling, or exchanging merchandise on the great roads and water courses in this State, informs those whom it may concern, that his office is opened every day, at the corner of Canal and Levee streets, No. 43, where the different Licences may be had for law by months, at the rate fixed by the Act of February, 1825, and conformably to the act providing for the collection of duty for the casual expenses of this State, and for other purposes—approved on the 25th of April, 1826.

The Farmer informs those who may traffic or sell (themselves, by their slaves or hiring people) beyond the limits of this city, that he will prosecute those who so trade without being furnished with a licence.
He also gives notice that Mr. P. D. HENRY is his agent, and is authorized to deliver licences signed by me.
Those who have licences and their terms are expired, are requested to renew them to avoid the penalty above mentioned.
LOUIS ALLEY.
May 7.

FOR NEW-YORK.—The ship JOHN LINTON, for New-York, will sail on Saturday, the 17th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the public square, or to
may 17 G. E. RUSSELL & BASTON.
SPOT—37 kegs shot, assorted shot, for sale by DAVID F. COTTE, Hospital, No. 17

A FRENCH highly recommended and fully acquainted with the English, Latin and Latin languages, wishes to employ 4 hours per day in giving private lessons. Application to be made at this office.
may 9

PANORAMA EXHIBITION.
The great Panoramic picture of the City of Paris, the Capital of the Kingdom of France is now exhibiting in the building on the public square of Rampart street.
The view is taken from the roof of the south end of the palace of the Tuilleries; the spectator must therefore imagine himself placed on this elevated situation which commands an extensive prospect over the whole city.
Immediately under the eye of the spectator in a northern direction, is the roof of the King's apartments, and on the right that of the long picture gallery stretching eastward as far as the Louvre.—This gallery bounds the place de Carrousel on the south side and the new gallery on the north, in the centre of this square is seen the triumphal arch. On this square Banaparte was wont to review his battalions previous to their departure for their respective destinations, and here oft the walls resounded with the clang of martial music. On the west side of the palace the spectator looks down on the Garden of the Tuilleries, and beyond that in the distance is seen the palace of the Gazette Meubles, and the woods of the Champ Elysees in the distance.

When we consider that Paris has been the theatre of so many great political events which have convulsed Europe for thirty years past, few, if any subjects of equal interest for a picture could be offered to the public.
Admittance.—40 cents.
New Orleans, April 30, 1828.

Ten Dollars Reward.
Were stolen from the subscriber on the 2nd of April last, two American Horses, one grey, old; very large, lean and wounded on the shoulder, the other black, with a small white star in front, with a mark near the left leg, occasioned by the rubbing of the girth.
The above reward will be given to any person who will bring said Horses to No. 145 Esplanade street.
FRANCOIS LAMOURGNE DUBIN.
May 9

LOTTERIE DE L'EGLISE EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE

SECONDE CLASSE.
Le tirage aura lieu le Samedi 3 de Janvier 1829, à la Nouvelle-Orléans.
D. MALCOLM, Directeur.

Table with 3 columns: Lot number, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like '1 lot de \$12,000 est \$12,000'.

CHEVAL TROUVE.
Il a été trouvé le 13 de ce mois, sur la Levée, entre les deux Haies, un cheval sizen, petite taille, marqué M d sur la croupe. Il n'a pas d'autre marque distinctive. Il a été trouvé sans selle ni bride. On prie le propriétaire de le réclamer, en s'adressant à
JEAN GOFFROD.
Rue de la Levée.
17 mai.

COUR DES PREUVES.—Jeudi 5 Juin 1828, j'exposerai en vente au café de la nouvelle bourse, à midi, pour le compte de la succession de feu A. Marigny Dactrive, un Terrain situé au faubourg Lacourse, rue Lacourse, entre la rue Religieuse et St. Jean-Baptiste, désigné par le No. 11 de l'Etat No. 2, un lot de terre situé dans la paroisse Lafayette, du côté est du bayou Queue de la Tortue; ayant 40 arpens de face sur 40 arpens de profondeur, borné des deux côtés par les terres des Etats-Unis.
Conditions.—Le terrain faubourg Lacourse, a 12 ans; et le lot de terre paroisse Lafayette a 1 an de crédit, en billets endossés à satisfaction avec hypothèque spéciale jusqu'à parfait paiement.
Par ordre de la Cour,
7 Mai CHAS. BLACHE, Dép. Rég.

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