LOTTERIE
DE L'EGLISE EVANGELIQUE FRANÇAISE.

PREMIERE CLASSE

Autorisée par l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Tirage aura lieu à la Nlle.-Orleans, Samedi 7 Juin 1828.

D. MALCOLM, *Directeur.*

a déposé dans la Banque d'Orléans, ample cautionnement pour le payement ponctuel et entier de tous les lots gagnans.

PROSPECTUS

1 lot de	8,000	est	8,000
1 lot de	5,000	est	5,000
1 lot de	4,000	est	4,000
1 lot de	3,000	est	3,000
1 lot de	2,000	est	2,000
1 lot de	1,500	est	1,500
1 lot de	1,200	est	1,200
7 lots de	1,000	est	3,000
11 lots de	200	est	2,200
14 lots de	100	est	1,400
112 lots de	50	est	5,600
335 lots de	10	est	13,500
3000 lots de	8	est	24,000
4,000 lots			$75,000
10,000 blancs			
15,000 Billets	à $5	font	$75,000

—NOMBRE DU TIRAGE :—

Les numéros dans ces loteries ne composant de suite ni de valeur, seront précédés du nombre necessaire de zéros.

Afin de déterminer les lots gagnans, on fera usage de quatre roues; dans la première desquelles, ces prospectus, seront placés quinze bulletins numérotés 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, et 13 (Des lesquels seulement seront tirés) et chacune des autres roues seront placés dix bulletins et numérotés 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Un bulletin sera tiré des autres roues successivement commençant à la gauche, moyennant quoi une série sera formée correspondant au numéro d'un des billets de la loterie. Un autre bulletin sera alors tiré des roues respectives, correspondant précédemment, et ainsi de suite jusqu'à ce que tous les bulletins soient tirés des trois dernières roues, et dix séries formées.

Les billets ayant pour son numéro les chiffres de la première série, dans l'ordre du tirage aura droit au lot de $8000

Ditto	ditto	2e. série	5000
Ditto	ditto	3e. série	4000
Ditto	ditto	4e. série	3000
Ditto	ditto	5e. série	2000
Ditto	ditto	6e. série	1500
Ditto	ditto	7e. série	1200
Ditto	ditto	8e. 9e. & 10e. s.	1000

Les 112 billets portant les trois derniers chiffres des 1e. 2e. 3e. 4e. 5e. 6e. 7e. et 8e. séries dans l'ordre du tirage 50

Les 14 billets portant les trois derniers chiffres de la 9e. série 100

Les 14 billets portant les trois derniers chiffres de la dixième série, dans le même ordre 200

Tous les billets (au nombre de 1350) portant les deux derniers chiffres de l'une des séries, dans l'ordre du tirage, seront des prix de 10

Tous les billets (au nombre de 3000) portant le dernier chiffre de la 1re, et 2e. séries seront des prix de 8

Tous les autres billets seront des blancs.

Aucun billet gagnant un lot supérieur n'aura droit à un lot inférieur, excepté un lot de la classe plus inférieure.

Le gros lot de huit mille piastres sera payé en billets avec deux cents billets, au prix du prospectus, de la classe suivante No. 2. garantis tirer moins huit cent piastres.

Le lot de cinq mille piastres sera payé en parties avec 120 billets, au prix du prospectus, de la classe No. 2 garantis ne pas tirer moins de quatre cent quatre vingt piastres.

Le lot de quatre mille piastres sera payé en billets avec cent billets, au prix du prospectus, de la classe No. 2. Garantis ne pas tirer moins de quatre-cents piastres.

Le lot de trois mille piastres sera payé en parties avec soixante dix billets, au prix du prospectus, de la classe No. 2 garantis ne pas tirer moins de deux cent quatre vingts.

Prix des Billets.

Billets entiers $6, demis $3, quarts $1 50; parties de dix billets entiers $60 garanti ne pas tirer moins de $26. Certificats de $37 90, parties en proportion. Les ordres par la poste, affranchis, renfermant l'argent ou billets gagnans des Loteries de la Louisiane ou des Ecoles publiques, seront reçus et suivis ponctuellement si on les adresse à

D. MALCOLM,

5 mai. N°. 86 rue de Chartres, N. Orléans.

LOTERIE
De l'Eglise Evangelique Française.

SECONDE CLASSE.

Tirage aura lieu le Samedi 3 de Janvier 1829, à la Nouvelle-Orléans.

D. MALCOLM, Directeur.

PROSPECTUS :

1 lot de	$12,000	est	$12,000
1 do	10,000		10,000
1 do	6,000		6,000
1 do	5,000		5,000
1 do	4,000		4,000
3 do	3,000		9,000
1 do	1,400		1,400
1 do	1,000		1,000
14 do	500		7,000
14 do	100		1,400
112 do	50		5,600
350 do	16		21,600
3000 do	12		36,000
4,500 lots			$120,000
10,500 blancs			
15,000 billets à $8 est			$120,000

5 mai.

CHEVAL TROUVE'.

IL a été trouvé le 13 de ce mois, sur la Levée, entre les deux Halles, un cheval alezan, petite taille, marqué Md sur la cuisse droite. 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.

17 mai. Rue de la Levée.

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 du feu A. Marigny Deuterive, un Terrain situé au faubourg Lacourse, rue Lacourse, entre les rues Religieuse et St. Jean-Baptiste, désigné par le No. 11 de l'Ilet No. 3; un bas 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, six et 12 mois; et le lot de terre paroisse Lafayette à 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.

AVIS.—MM. Moreau Lislet et Pierre Soulé avocats près des tribunaux de cet Etat, ont fait une société pour l'exercice de leur profession. Leur étude est rue St. Louis, au premier étage de la maison occupée par l'encan de Mr. Boyd, vis-à-vis le bureau des hypothèques.

20 mai—3f.

THE BEE.

Printed daily, by F. Bellaup.

New-Orleans:

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1828.

New-York, May 12.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, May 17.—Cotton is in great demand at ¼ c. improvement. Our prices are better to-day by ¼ to ½c. Many holders decline selling at present. We quote Uplands 9¼ a 12½c. Orleans 10½ a 18½c. Tennessee and Mobile 9½ a 12c.

Business generally looks well, tho' the manufacturers cannot furnish the demand for goods.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS, April 7.

Cotton.—There has continued a good demand for Cotton throughout the past week, at the full previous prices and on the lower qualities of American a trifling advance has been established. The sales amount to 14,[illegible] bags, consisting of 4780 Bowed at 5½d to 6½d. chiefly at 5¾d to 6d for middling to fair; 3150 Orleans 5¾d to 6¾; 2940 Alabama and Mobile 5½d to 6½d; 880 Sea Island 13½d to 19d; 170 stained do 5d to 11d; 1020 Pernambuco 7¼d to 8¼d; 430 Maranham 7½d to 7¾; 250 Bahia 7½d to 7¾d; 590 Egyptian 7d to 9d; 40 Demerara 8 1-3d to 9d; 80 West India 5½d; 30 Carthagena 4¾d; 70 Surat 4¼d; and 10 Bengal at 4d per lb; of which 1800 bags American have been taken on speculation. [There was a ready demand for cotton on the 8th and 7th; the sales amounting to 5000 bags, at full prices]

Baltimore, May 13.

Sloop Hetty, Sawyer, Havana 4 days. The schr. Hope, Barrows, from this port arrived 26th ult. via Key-West and reported that the schr. Susan, capt. Morgan, from New-Orleans for *Baltimore*, went ashore in the dry Tortugas, on the morning of the 24th ult. and was got off by the wrecking schr, Pizarro, and carried into Key-West.

Latest Intelligence from Europe.

The packet ship John Jay, at New York, brings London dates to the 7th of April, inclusive. The various particulars of intelligence, rumour and conjecture, our readers will find in succeeding columns. One point only seems to be established; that of the positive determination of Russia to commence hostilities against Turkey. A note of the same tenour as that communicated three weeks before, to the courts of London and Paris, announcing the formal decision of Nicholas to force the Porte to terms, has been delivered to Prince Metternich by the Russian Embassador at Vienna. What course Turkey will finally take, is not better known than heretofore. The commission which she has sent to the Morea, offering the Greeks peace,—a complete amnesty, "several considerable advantages," and a suspension of hostilities for three months, indicates no concessions adequate to the requisitions of the Allies, much less of Russia. If this measure could be construed as the first step of the Porte in a course of conciliation with the Greeks, it might be deemed of some moment.

After the remontrances of the Sultan against foreign interference with his domestic concerns, it is only with his own subjects that he could confer respecting the terms of pacification. Nothing of this temper is discernible, however, in the present offer to the Greeks, while, in the mean time, his defensive preparations appear to be proceeding. It is worthy of notice, that these seem to contemplate rather the making a stand in the interior of the country, and the protection of Constantinople, than any effective operations on the Danube, where however, it is to be supposed, the fortresses have been sufficiently garrisoned and provisioned. The Russian army of the South, is stated at two hundred thousand men.

No more light is thrown, either, on the course which will be taken by the European powers. The manifesto of Russia, which is still delayed, will depend, it is said, "on the answers which the Emperor shall receive from the courts of London and Paris."—If the policy and intentions of the Powers were as clear and definite as some London journals would have us suppose, the Emperor, one would think might be able to fashion his manifesto before hand. If England and France are ever so determined, however, to resist any territorial aggrandizement of Russia, and the latter ever so determined to make them, it will be time enough for the former powers to declare their intentions when Russia shall show a disposition to depart from the engagements of the treaty of London. In the mean time, a London journal, (the New Times) declares that the British ministry, and the great mass of the people of England, place perfect and absolute confidence in the uprightness of Nicholas. This, it would appear, by private correspondence from Vienna, is not the case with the Austrian government, which is augmenting its army of observation on the Turkish frontier, and regards with the greatest jealousy the movements of Russia. A private correspondent from Berlin, says, with a mystery quite diplomatic, that a treaty of alliance will soon be concluded with a great power, by which Prussia will be caused to take a more direct part in the decision of several great questions. The generality of these expressions might satisfy the caution of the most jealous post-office police.

In Portugal, Don Miguel has been checked in his arbitrary attempts by the firmness, it is said, of the British Ministry. To give an example of the agreement of the different journals on facts, one declares that the representations and views of Mr Lamb were coincided in by the French and Austrian ministers—The Quotidienne, on the contrary, asserts that his conduct has been such as to rouse the indignation of the whole Diplomatic corps, especially the Austrian Embassador. The Spanish Minister declined to unite with Mr. Lamb: and that government is accused of collusion with Don Miguel in the treacherous part he is playing. The true relations of Peninsular affairs, and the real objects of Spain, would be an edifying, and, we suspect, a complicated piece of secret history.

The resolutions introduced into the House of Commons, as the foundation of the Corn Bill, "have disappointed," says the Liverpool Advertiser, "all the hopes which the commercial classes had formed of a free trade to the prime necessary of life." The proposed rate of duty on foreign corn is so high, that it will exclude it except in absolute dearth. "Just so," it adds, "with Mr. Canning's Corn Bill; the leval of the stream, i. e. the average price of corn, during the six years between the passing of Mr. Peel's Bill restoring cash payments and the convulsions of Christmass 1825, was 56s. 10d. per quarter: but Mr. Canning fixed his flood gate at 60s., so far above the ordinary flow, that the stream could very seldom have reached the mark. Even this, however was not thought sufficiently high by the landed aristrocracy, who, like the insatiable proprietor in the eastern table, would have the Ganges itself turned over their lands to fertilize them. Let them beware lest, in a season of distress or scarcity, they share the fate of the Hindoo, and at the moment when their wishes seem to be accomplished, they and their lands be swept away together."

We are indebted to our correspondents of the New-York Gazette, and New-York Courier, for proof slips, and to the editors of the Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Journal of Commerce, for the annexed extracts from London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th of April, and Lloyd's and shipping lists to the 5th inclusive.

"Clouds and darkness" still rest upon the affairs of the East, and the designs both of Russia and the Porte are yet veiled in obscurity. The following paragraph is from the London Courier of the 5th—the latest evening paper from the British Capital.—The assertions are made with a degree of confidence which indicates an access to the best sources of information

[*Balt. American.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The latest advices from Constantinople, though Vienna, and from St. Petersburgh, by the Paris papers of Wednesday and one dated Thursday, have not added any new fact of importance to those which have already been communicated in this paper. But it is necessary to re-state them, because so many erroneous accounts have been published, from which the public might be induced to believe that every thing was not only in a train of amicable adjustment between Turkey and Russia and Greece—but that Turkey had evinced a disposition to make her submission, to return to the Treaty of Ackerman and to pay Russia a certain sum of money. There is no truth in these assertions. The Russian troops have not passed the Pruth, but the day fixed for the passage is the 12th inst. The Emperor Nicholas sets off for the army about a week afterwards.

Turkey, though she granted a three month's armistice to the Greeks, has not yet taken any steps that can warrent us in supposing she intends to accede to such conditions as would induce Russia to desist from war. On the contrary, the latest advices left her increasing her main Army at Adrianople and strengthening the forts of the Dardanelles.

Constantinople, March [illegible].

The Divan, warned, perhaps by the general discontent, and conceiving new hopes from the change of Ministry in England, returns at length, as after the battle of Navarin to concessions, and the change of measures which were spoken of on the 22d February begins to produce its effects.

The Greek Patriarch, with whom there was probably a private understanding, to escape this embarrassing intervention, received a Hatti Scheriff of the Sultan, which offered to the Greek insurgents pardon, oblivion of the past, moderation in the taxes, in short, all the advantages offered by the Reis Effendi in the conference on the 23d November; and, besides, a delay of three months, during which hostilities should be suspended. At the same time it is rumoured that orders have been sent to Ibrahim Pacha to observe this kind of armistice. To-day four Commissioners are gone to Smyrna, with this Hatti Scheriff. This concession has tranquilized all minds, and gives great reason to hope for peace, if the views of the Allies are still unanimous.—*Augsburgh Gaz.*

Accounts from Smyrna, direct, are to Feb. 3. The Grand Seignor was said to have ordered a million of Turkish troops to Constantinople, and many were daily before progressed in their march, desolating the country as they proceed.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Feb. 2

"There have been no Piracies for a long time in the Archipelago. Capt. Kearney is almost adored in the islands, for having driven away the pirates from Miconi, Andros, &c. He has done more good than all the Navies that have been stationed there put together.

I pity the poor Greeks in the interior of the Empire. God knows how they will fare in case of a war. The Porte has banished all its Armenian subjects from Constantinople into the interior, and is about doing the same with the Jews. The Greeks it does not permit to leave. About 12,000 Armenians have already left the Capital. These measures cause extremely misery."

"Scio has not yet fallen."

Turks and Greeks.—Advices from Trieste to the 21st March, mention that the Greek steam-boat cruizing in the Ionian Sea, had taken a great many pirates. An envoy from Constantinople was expected at Corfu.

A Turkish force on the frontiers of Bosnia, had alarmed the inhabitants considerably. The troops in that province had been augmented and well supplied. A tax had been [illegible] upon the inhabitants by the [illegible] contributions of corn and cattle. The manufactory of arms at Bel[illegible] Seraei, had been compelled to deliver up to the Turkish authorities [illegible] arms that were ready.

Berlin, March 27.

(Private Correspondence.)—We expect to-day his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, who is going to St. Petersburgh We learn that the Prince is to have a command in the Russian army of operations. Lieut. Gen. Scholer, our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh will accompany the Emperer to Bessarabia.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET.

Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvements.

ADAMS ELECTORS.

JAMES VILLERE, 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 DERRIGNY, 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 Saturd, June 7th, 1828.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

$8,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3000, 2000, 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.

PRESNT THE HONBL. JAMES PITOT.

Joseph Chaperon vs. his Creditors.

UPON filing a tableau of distribution 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 shew cause in open Court on or before the 9th day of June next, 1828, why the said tableau 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.

A PERSON highly recommended and perfectly acquainted with the English language, and well acquainted with the French and Latin languages, wishes to employ a few hours per day in giving private lessons. Application to be made at this office. may 9 tf

SPERMACETI OIL.—3000 Gallons first quality Spermaceti Oil.

A complete assortment of carpenter's planes.

30 Boxes Roll Brimstone.
300 Linen 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, Jaudon & co.

may 27 23, Magazine st.

LOGWOOD.—100 tons Spanish Logwood; 73 seroons Indigo, landing from brig Orono, and for sale by

may 27 *L. Millaudon.*

SUGAR.—100 hhds. very prime sugar, landing this morning, for sale by

March 25 PETERS & MILLAR.

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

COFFEE.—100 bags prime Havana Coffee, for sale by

may 13 G. E. RUSSEL & BARSTOW

HAT STORE, No. 18 Chapel street.

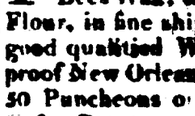
DRAB BEAVER HATS.

NICHOLS & KEELER have received per ship Talma, an assortment of Drab Beaver Hats of the first quality and of the latest New-York fashion.

April 23

THE AGENT of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, intends visiting every village of importance on the coast, and would be happy to collect any [illegible] placed in his possession, on [illegible] per centage. May 22.

FOR BORDEAUX.



The new and fast sailing coppered and copper fastened A 1 Ship WANDIAH, Capt. Adams, having the principal part of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board, will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

J. LE BLANC.

May 21 182 Royal street.

NOTICE.—Messrs. *L. Moreau Lislet & Pierre Soulé*, Counsellors and Attornies at Law, have entered into partnership for the exercise of their profession. Their office is in St. Louis street, above Mr. Boyd's auction store, opposite the Mortgage Office. may 21

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

WHITE Sparkling Champaign, Burgundy Wine, } first quality

Sparkling Champaign Rose, Chambertin, Chateau Margaux, St. Estephe, Cote Rotie, Hautbryan } old & of the best quality.

[illegible] in casks; Medoc Wine in boxes [illegible] from Switzerland.

[illegible] *Dry Goods, consisting of* [illegible] pieces of 60 yards, [illegible] do 40 do [illegible]

[illegible] Popeline & Ribbons, [illegible]

Assorted [illegible]
Cambrick [illegible] printed [illegible]
Madapolans, Sw[illegible]
Mecanical [illegible]
French Blankets [illegible]

entitled to debendure.

may 23 THEODORE [illegible]

FLOUR, Whiskey, Rum, Brandy, Gunpowder, Bees Wax, &c.—200 bbls. superior Flour, in fine shipping order—66 do. of good qualified Whiskey—325 do. of first proof New Orleans Rum, of good quality—50 Puncheons of 4th proof do. do—[illegible] casks Bacon, comprising, Hams, Sides and Shoulders—100 bbls. of excellent canvassed Hams—250 Kegs of good Lard—200 bbls. Pork, Mess, Prime & Cargo—100 half bbls. Beef, put up at Cincinnati, for family use—6 Pipes of good quality Holland Gin—100 bbls. domestic Rum, Gin, Brandy & other liquors—20 do. [illegible] old Rye Whiskey—300 do. of Bees Wax 50 do. of single refined Loaf Sugar—200 Coils of Bale Ropes for sale by

CHAS. BYRNE,

may 20 No. 5 Dorsiere-st

FOR NEW-YORK.—(*Old Line—1st Rate.*)

The ship JOHN LINTON, Jas. Whitney, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the public square, or to

may 17 G. E. RUSSELL & BARSTOW.

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 appartments, and on the right that of the long picture gallery stretching eastward as far as the Louvre;—This gallery bounds the place de Carousel 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 Bonaparte 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 Tuileries, and beyond that in the distance is seen the palace of the Garde de 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——50 cents.

New Orleans, April 30, 1828.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Were stolen from the subscriber on the 22d 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. 146 Esplanade street.

FRANÇOIS LABROUCHE DUBIN.

May 9 —3

SHOT—37 kegs Shot, assorted sizes, for sale by DAVID F. COTTER, Royal-st. may