LE TIRAGE

De la Loterie de la Louisiane,

[illegible], Chance a eu lieu ; et les Num. sont

24—25—4—23

Ceux qui ont gagné sont invités à venir recevoir leur argent, ou renouveller leur chance dans la prochaine

LOTERIE
DES ECOLES PUBLIQUES,

Qui aura lieu le 24 Mai.

1 Prix de	$5,000	1 Prix de	$4,000
1 "	2,000	1 "	2,000
1 "	1,000	1 "	1,600
1 "	1,200	1 "	1140
14 "	200	14 "	100
142 "	40	1426 "	8
2000 "	6		

Billets entiers 8 piastres, demis 5 piastres, quarts dix escalins.

S'adresser au Bureau de

P. V. BARBET,

Place de Louis, No. 37, faubourg Tremé.

Quelque [illegible] à une [illegible] ville a un lot de $2,000, ne [illegible] leur bonheur. 6 avril.

GROS LOTS :

24 25 4 lot principal $14,000.
25 4 25 [illegible]

ONT été vendus au célèbre bureau de loterie de Fortune de MALCOLM, rue de Chartres No. 86, le premier par un jeune officier à une personne demeurant dans la Rue Chartres ; le second par un [illegible] vendu à trois dames.

24 25 4 23,

Sont les numéros sortis dans la Tirage de la 10me classe de la Loterie [illegible]. Les heureux possesseurs de billets gagnants sont requis de les présenter aux [illegible] leur agent.

LOTERIE
DES ECOLES PUBLIQUES,

Même numéro, qui doit positivement se tirer Samedi 26 de Mai 1828.

Gros Lots : 5,000, 4000, 3000, 2000, 1500, 1400, 1200, 1140—Total des lots 20,000.

Billets : 3 3/4 moitié $2 50, quarts 1 25. Paquets de 10 billets, 50 piastres, qui en garantit 20 ; Certificats de 3 3/4. Portions de chaque également.

S'adresser au Bureau de la Rotte de Fortune, de

MALCOLM.

rue de Chartres, No. 86 et au No. 122

PANORAMA
DE PARIS.

Une grande panorama représentant la ville de Paris est maintenant ouverte au public dans la place du cirque.

Le vue est prise du haut du toit de la partie méridionale des Tuileries ; en conséquence le spectateur doit se trouver qu'il est placé dans cette situation élevée qui embrasse une partie considérable de la capitale.

Immédiatement tous les yeux du spectateur vers le nord, sont les combles des appartemens du Roi, et sur la droite la vaste galerie des tableaux se prolonge jusqu'au Louvre. Cette galerie borne la place du Carrousel vers le sud et la nouvelle galerie vers le nord. Au milieu de cette place, s'élève l'arc de triomphe ; c'est là que Napoléon avait coutume de passer en revue ses légions avant leur départ pour leurs immortelles campagnes, et cette enceinte a mille fois retenti de la musique guerrière. Du côté occidental du palais, le spectateur plane sur le jardin des Tuileries, et au delà, dans le lointain, il aperçoit le palais du garde-meuble et les Champs Elysées.

Si l'on considère le combien de grands événemens politiques Paris a été le théâtre, événemens qui durant les trente dernières années ont bouleversé l'Europe, on conviendra qu'aucun sujet de peinture ne pourrait offrir plus d'intérêt au public.

—Ce spectacle intéressant est ouvert au public, tous les jours depuis 9 heures jusqu'à 5 de l'après-midi. Entrée : quatre escalins par personne, et une piastre pour [illegible].

30 Avril.

DEMANDE.

Un élève en pharmacie bien recommandé, [illegible] s'adresser au bureau de cette feuille. 25 avril.

A LOUER,

LE haut de la maison située en face de l'Hôtel de Ville. Hermosa rue Chartres, entre St. Louis et Toulouse. La propriétaire ne consentirait à louer que jusqu'à la fin d'octobre prochain, ce local pourrait convenir à quelques médecins ou autres, dont la profession exige la présence en notre ville pendant le temps de ce terme. S'adresser pour le prix, qui sera raisonnable, à Louis T. Caire, Esq. qui en occupe le bas. 26 avril.

LE SOUSSIGNÉ vient de recevoir par le navire Martha, venant du Havre, 6 livres Sulfate de Quinine ; 4 onces Acétate de Morphine ; 12 douzaines [illegible] ; 10 douzaines Peaux d'agneau doublées, 12 do. Bottes de Maté, 75 do. Thiens à [illegible] de 3 à 4 once.

Quantité et demi-bouteilles de l'Huile [illegible] du glaboux, du Dr. Guillié.

Et [illegible] navire Eliza du Bordeaux : La Poudre [illegible] Vaughan du Bouret, [illegible] complet, approuvée par la commission [illegible] d'en faire [illegible], et recommandée à cet [illegible] par nos excellents [illegible] de l'Hôtel-Dieu, pour la [illegible]

[illegible] 24 avril.

THE BEE.

Printed daily, by V. Debaze.

NEW-ORLEANS,

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1828.

St. Martinsville, May 3.

Two of our townsmen, who left Martinsville twelve days since, report the Red and Mississippi both very high.

In our neighborhood the water has been falling slowly for two weeks, though it has not yet got down to the high water mark of [illegible]. The rise did damage to many planters on the lower side of the Teche, and at Berwick's Bay, has been considerable, though not so great as first anticipated.

(Since the above was written, the heavy rains which fell during the night of Friday last, have swollen the waters considerably. The Bayou Teche has since, when a rise of [illegible] and part of the bridge [illegible] has been swept away.)

PESTALOZZI.

Pestalozzi was born at Zurich in 1745. He lost his father, a physician, very early, and was educated by pious relatives. The intention of entering the church was given up after an unsuccessful attempt at preaching, and he applied to the law.—A disease, brought on by excessive and immoderate study, induced him to seek a farmer. He bought a little estate, where a frequent intercourse with the common people laid open to his eyes the distressing state of the lower classes. Pestalozzi was not the man who could see misery without the compassionate feeling of a philanthropist, or pass a wretched cottage without stretching out a friendly hand to the poor inmates, nor see a shivering orphan without taking it to his fireside. He began to feel a contempt for the splendor of cold hearted opulence, and indifference to all the knowledge which can be acquired from books he proposed to himself to study only the volumes of life, and the happiness of wiping off a tear from the orphan's cheek seemed of more value to him than all the glory of authorship. There were at that time in the canton of Berne, where Pestalozzi lived, many beggarly children, who were taken care of by [illegible] and greedy patricians of Berne, brought little better of the people than do the eastern despots : the education of the poor was entirely neglected. Pestalozzi took a number of them into his house, and became their father and schoolmaster. But the expenses of this undertaking soon made him poor, for he was more benevolent than prudent, and the kind disposition of his [illegible] him an easy prey to every designing villain. The loss of property did not depress his spirits, nor did the ridicule of worldly men at his folly damp his ardor for improving the condition of the lower orders. He wrote (1781) Leonhardt Und Gertrude, an original novel, in which he embodied his own experience, presenting us a true animated, vigorous picture of the people, with whom his habits, manners and propensities he had become acquainted. This novel, in my opinion, is perhaps unrivalled in Europe for the humorous descriptions of country life. In 1798, when the French entered Switzerland Pestalozzi declared himself a partisan of the Revolution, not from any partality to the French, but because he found, that no reform, however necessary, could be expected from the old aristocracies. After the massacre of Unterwalden, which has been so affectingly described by Montgomery in his Wanderer, Pestalozzi went to Stanz, and formed an establishment, where he received all the poor straggling orphans : he became again the teacher, father and servant of about eighty children. But he did not receive the support which he had a right to expect. His democratical principles rendered him very obnoxious to the parisian party, which could not, however, prevent his being sent as deputy to the first consul at Paris in 1802, and the pamphlet which he wrote after his return on the objects to which the legislature of Helvetia ought to attend, could not conciliate the unmeaning friends of abuse. Pestalozzi then had, for a short time, an establishment at Burgdorf and Munchenbuchsee, in the vicinity of M. Fellenberg, till at last he was invited to come to Yverdun. There, with the assistance of distinguished coadjutors, he tried his new methods of education and instruction. *The fundamental principle of his system that the development of the intellectual powers should be the chief object of education, not the acquirement of positive knowledge, is true, although Pestalozzi was not altogether successful in its application.* Pestalozzi's mind was of an intuitive cast, unfit for the details of an establishment, which soon proved to him ruinous and unmanageable. His method, however, effected a gradual and important improvement of the country schools in Switzerland and other parts of Europe ; and in 1818, still impressed with the necessity of educating the poor, he set apart 2000*l.* from the produce of a new edition of his works for the endowment of a school for the poor. His indefatigable endeavors to execute this great task ; the generous disinterestedness with which he devoted his life and property to this object,—a life fraught with trouble and bitterness, which might have been spent in ease and comparative opulence, will always endear him to the recollection of mankind. He could wind the heart of a child in one minute by that good humoured affectionate simplicity which lay in his countenance.—Scholarship was not his [illegible] and completely self-taught—but you could not converse long with him without perceiving that you spoke to a man of genius. Flashes of wit, following in quick succession, like light [illegible] in the summer season ; thoughts which astounded by their depth and originality : a volcanic excitability of mind, a perfect absence of all selfish cares : and lastly, a typical appearance, left a lasting impression of this extraordinary man with all who knew him. A short time before his death his establishment was completely broken up, and Pestalozzi returned once more to the hospitable mansion, where fifty years before he had commenced as a farmer, brooding over the gloomy reflection, that he had spent half a century in the service of humanity, and earned but the thanks of a few among the millions. Simple as Pestalozzi was in his creed, yet he was full of religious sentiment, which at the times would burst forth in a stream of devotion in the midst of his children : and this we know that he died with all the resignation of a philosopher, and with the piety of a Christian, the 17th February 1827.

From the Baltimore American.

The following testimony to American generosity and feeling, is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks during a residence from June 18th to August 11th, 1820, at the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas George Love,"—published at Buenos Ayres :

"Foreigners of all nations are domesticated in Cape Town ; Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, &c. and even North Americans. A gentleman of the last mentioned I regret that I cannot recollect his name has gained much esteem from the following occurrence.—He commanded an American privateer, last war, (I think the Rambler) and made a considerable sum of money in captures from us. He had taken a British merchant vessel in the latitude of the Cape, and placed himself in the boat to take possession. On board, almost the first object that met his eyes was a beautiful woman in tears, (the captain's wife.) "A woman's tears are more fatal than our swords," yet brave the American seemed to feel something of this. Addressing the afflicted lady, he stated that he had only boarded to hear the news, and have the pleasure of a glass of wine with the captain. He proceeded to the cabin, and after the lady had retired, told her husband that although by the laws of war, the vessel was made a prize, yet the sight of so much distress would not allow him to proceed to extremities. Taking pen, ink and paper, he made over all claim on the vessel to the fair creature that had so interested him.

Shortly after this event the war closed, and the privateer came into Table Bay. The intelligence of his generosity had preceded him ; upon passing a British frigate anchored in the Bay, the band in compliment, struck up the air of "Yankee Doodle." The lovely "Niobe" who had thus softened the heart of the rough sailor, was brought to bed at the Cape, and the child named after her benefactor. The American told me he felt more real pleasure at this than the value of the prize could possibly have given him.—Privateersmen are generally reputed to be so hard hearted and mercenary, that one would hardly believe this detail. Yet it is well authenticated at the Cape, and I feel the greatest pleasure in relating it. I had the happiness of knowing the individual whose conduct was at once so delicate and humane."

The Baths.—Baths are numerous at Constantinople, and remarkable for their magnificence ; but let no one imagine that in these establishments as in our own, each has his particular closet. You commence by entering a vast hall, round which are ranged several beds. You quit your clothes, and are enveloped in a large blue coverlet ; a bather then conducts you to a second hall, less than the first, where the heat becomes perceptible ; thence you are led into a third, where the temperature is still more elevated ; to a fourth, and sometimes to a fifth, where heat is suffocating. In these last halls are small marble basins, placed near the walls ; above each is a cock supplying warm, and another cold water. The person [illegible] places himself near one of the basins ; a boy in attendance rubs him with a sort of comb, which raises the skin, covers him with a lather of soap, and lastly rinses him by throwing frequent sluicings of water on his head. This is what is called a bath *a la troque*. I forget to say, that before these singular ceremonies, a certain flexibility procures your limbs and legs, and causes all the joints of your body to crack, so much the more active. After [illegible] you return to the first apartment, dress yourself, and take coffee.—*Quotidian Annexes a Constantinople.*

A British [illegible] what he wants in [illegible] consequence of being [illegible] of glory.

"Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to the taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw materials—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health—on the opinions which decorate the Judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant we must pay : The school boy whips his taxed top, the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road—and the englishman pouring his medicine which has paid 7 p. c. into a stomach that has paid 15 per cent—slips into his taxed bed into a chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent.—makes his will upon an eight pound stamp—and expires in the hands of an apothecary, who has paid a license of an hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death—His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel ; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more."

Two Dollars Reward.

Were stolen from the subscriber on the [illegible] of April last, two american [illegible] one grey, old ; very [illegible] lame 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 girt.

The above reward will be given to any person who will bring said [illegible] to No. 246 Esplanade street.

FRANÇOIS LABROUCHE DUSIR,

May 9

A PERSON highly recommended and perfectly acquainted with the English language, and very acquainted with 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

HAT STORE, No. 18 Canal 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 24

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 Tuileries ; the spectator must therefore imagine himself placed in 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 nearly as far as the Louvre ;—This gallery fronts the place du 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 gallery the spectator looks down on the gardens of the Tuileries, and beyond that in the distance is seen the palace of the Garde du 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.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Good House Servant, one that can cook, wash, and iron well.—Apply at this office. May 5.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY RAYNOR AND DONDIGOON.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May instant, at 12 o'clock, midnight, [illegible] the following :

A certain Tract of Land situated in the parish of West Feliciana, about 3 miles South-East from St. Francisville, and containing two thousand [illegible] arpents de superficie, consisting of the south by lands belonging to Mr. Robert [illegible] ; West by lands belonging to the [illegible] ; North by lands of Mr. [illegible] ; West by lands belonging to Henry Lockett [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] Wright [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and