11—Un Lot de Terre adjoignant [illegible] et désigné sur le même plan par le No. 11; mesurant 33 pieds 4 pouces de face à la rue [illegible] sur 120 pieds de profondeur, borné d'un côté par les lots Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7 et 6 [illegible] aussi par le lot N°. 12, et dans la proportion par le lot N°. 2.

12—Un Lot de Terre adjoignant le précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N°. 12; mesurant 33 pieds 4 pouces de face à la rue Toulouse sur une profondeur de 120 pieds, borné d'un côté par le lot N°. 11, de l'autre côté par la propriété contiguë appartenant aux héritiers de la succession de feu Orlain Guichard [illegible] et dans la profondeur par le lot N°. 6

Toutes les mesures des 12 lots ci-dessus sont [illegible]

13—Une étendue de terre située [illegible] Mississippi, dans la paroisse d'Ouest Feliciana, [illegible] de deux concessions faites à feu le sieur Augustin Allain par le Gouvernement Espagnol, conformément à un plan qui en a été fait par feu Carlos Laveau Trudeau, arpenteur-général pour la province de la Louisiane, l'un en 1794, l'autre en 1797; les dites deux concessions mesurant ensemble 2705 arpens en superficie. La première de ces deux concessions mesurant 40 arpens de face sur [illegible] arpens de profondeur, et la seconde de [illegible] arpens de face sur [illegible] de profondeur; les deux ensemble contenant [illegible] 2705 dit ci-dessus 2705 arpens de superficie, [illegible] conformément à un plan fait exprès dudit [illegible] arpenteur.

CONDITIONS.

Les 12 lots de terre dans le faubourg Delord, [illegible] quatre termes égaux à 1, 2, 3 et 4 ans [illegible] 5 pour cent par année [illegible] hypothèque spécialement sur les [illegible] dits ventes.

Les dits lots seront [illegible] publique d'Orient Feliciana [illegible] en détail ou en masse, et la [illegible] en quatre égaux à 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 ans de [illegible] 5 pour cent par hypothèque endossée [illegible] spéciale hypothèque sur la terre.

Les billets seront [illegible] payables [illegible] gouvernement des vendeurs. [illegible] sera [illegible] de consentir [illegible] devant ledit notaire. Tous les frais de [illegible] Les frais de sceau actuel et autres [illegible] de l'enregistrement et de la levée des hypothèques [illegible] spéciale des acquéreurs. 3 hiem.

LOTERIE
De l'Eglise Catholique
DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS.
TIRAGE DE LA LOUISIANE.
Le premier Samedi prochain, 8 Mars [illegible]
Il y a $7000, 6000 &c.
[illegible] billets [illegible] quart de billet
Payable au BUREAUDE
MALOCHE,
No. 26, rue de Chartres, à [illegible]
[illegible] Bureau, en [illegible] 1838, [illegible]
[illegible] de la Bourse. 29 fév.

LOTERIE
De l'Eglise Catholique, 1re. classe,
Pour 1838.
Arrangement in Gamme 8 Mars
[illegible] progressifs:
[illegible] un de 5000, un de 3000, un de 2000, un de 1000, un de 500, un de 400, six de 100, six de 50, six de 40, six de 30, six de 20, 700 de 10, et 7800 de 5
Formant ensemble la somme de 97,400 piastres.
Les billets entiers [illegible] quarts [illegible]
Les billets seront [illegible] payables [illegible] gouvernement des vendeurs. Les frais de sceau actuel [illegible] devront ledit notaire. Tous les frais de [illegible] Les frais de sceau actuel et autres [illegible] de l'enregistrement et de la levée des hypothèques [illegible] spéciale des acquéreurs. 3 hiem.

Pour les billets et quarts de billets s'adresser au Bureau de
J. F. BARBET,
No. 27 Rue St. Louis, No. 27,
[illegible] en face de Bienvenue
[illegible] piastres, moitiés [illegible] quarts dix centins
[illegible] de avoir donné de
DE LA LOUISIANE,
[illegible] le 21 Mars; [illegible]
[illegible] Blanc, 15 [illegible]
[illegible] des billets est de 10 piastres.

LOTERIE
[illegible]
DE LA LOUISIANE,
[illegible] MARS—pour 1838.
[illegible] appartenant [illegible] à Samedi
Mars 1838.

[illegible]	[illegible]	$7000
[illegible]	[illegible]	6000
[illegible]	[illegible]	5000
[illegible]	[illegible]	4000
[illegible]	[illegible]	3000
[illegible]	[illegible]	2730
1000	[illegible]	6000
500	[illegible]	4000
70	[illegible]	39970
40	[illegible]	7400
6	[illegible]	2000
[illegible] prix	$6,500 Billets	$97,400

[illegible] Prix 20 Billets;
[illegible] 2,50, quart $1,25.
J. F. Barbet, Directeur.
[illegible] Administrateur.
Tous les ordres doivent être francs de [illegible] et seront exécutés avec promptitude, s'adresser à J. F. Barbet rue de Chartres, N°. 134. 20 fév.

AVIS.—Le soussigné étant de retour en cette ville, offre ses services à [illegible] les parties intéressées, pour [illegible] de [illegible] Il fera tout autre [illegible] entreprises, relatives à la [illegible] soit en ville ou à la campagne. Les personnes qui désireront [illegible] de leur confiance peuvent [illegible] [illegible] il fera [illegible] son [illegible]

THE BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1838.

☞We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. Peychaud is a candidate for the office of *Mayor* of the city of New-Orleans, at the ensuing election.

The Mississippi is now within four inches of its highest stage and still continues rising: a crevasse has taken place at the plantation of Philip Minor, Esq. near the Island in Ascension, which he is in hopes of being able to stop. Several other crevasses are reported from below.—*Baton-Rouge Gazette.*

Congress, Wednesday, Feb. 7.—In the Senate a letter was communicated from the Governor of Georgia, enclosing a report of a committee, adopted by the Legislature of that State, in relation to the power of the general Government, for the purposes of encouragement of domestic manufactures and internal improvement.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Cincinnati, praying an appropriation for the purpose of removing the obstructions to navigation in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the bill to provide for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners was taken up, and an amendment offered on a former day by Mr. Smith, to make the appropriation 800,000 dollars, instead of 564,000 dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance, was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to remove the discriminating duties on foreign tonnage, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House, the speaker communicated a letter from the Governor of Georgia, with the report of a committee of the Legislature of that State, on the subject of the protecting system and internal improvements.—*Eve. Post.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

FROM HAVRE.—By the ship Queen [illegible] Havre, whence she sailed the 1st of December, the editors of the Gazette have received the following statement of the situation of that market.

HAVRE, Dec. 1.—Sales of cotton during November, 9000 bags; the market closed a little firmer, in consequence of more favorable news from Liverpool. Prices for Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee [illegible] to the 1 of September 10 [illegible] The stock in the interior was reported to be very small, but the trade in manufactured goods not very flourishing. Stock in Havre at the end of Nov. equal to that of the same time in 1837: 44,600 bags.

[illegible] November 24.

The Gazette de France announces that the following measures have been [illegible] of the Attorney [illegible] the punishment of [illegible] 19th and 20th inst. [illegible] were taken in the custody [illegible] forming a force of 100 or 150 [illegible] who breaking the windows, uttering exclamations, and flying before the military force which pursued them, traversed in a riotous manner the rue de Rivoli, the rue St. Honore, and the place Vendome. The others were for the most part surprised in an unfinished house in the rue St. Dennis, the materials of which served to form barricades, and from the windows of which stones were thrown and fire arms discharged upon the troops. On the 20th, 36 persons were arrested in different parts of the rue St. Dennis and particularly in some unfinished houses, the materials of which were employed a second time to form barricades.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Feb. 8.

We learn from Captain McQuillen, of the schooner Sophia, arrived at this port, from Montevideo, that the new frigate Imperial Prince, built at Baltimore, and sold to the Imperial service, arrived at Montevideo the 5th of November from St. Catharines, and had under convoy when she sailed, a ship loaded with guns & ammunition, and a brig with 70,000 dollars; during their passage they parted with the frigate, and were taken by a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and carried into the Salitado and discharged. On the 14th of Nov. a brazilian fleet, one frigate, an 18 gun brig, three masted lugger, and three gun boats, sailed for the purpose of destroying the Sallado and retaking the prizes, returned without success, but saw their vessels destroyed by fire as they could not be taken over the bar for want of water. A twenty two gun ship and two brigs of war sailed for the Coast of Patagonia for the purpose of cutting out a Portuguese East [illegible] and [illegible] ze that the Captain [illegible] up for a man of war, [illegible] unsuccessful. U.S. [illegible] Buenos Ayres [illegible] 7th November, 17. [illegible] Mandeville, Biddle, was lying in the roads of Monte Video.

From the New-York Americans.

The extracted extracts from the National Journal are the most striking passages of what is given of Mr. Randolph's reply to Mr. Everett and others on the retrenchment resolutions:

"As to the billiard table, he expressed himself entirely of the opinion of the gentleman from Mass.; that billiards was a manly exercise; and he never would join in the clamour which had been raised against it; for he considered a billiard table as a very suitable appendage to every gentleman's residence. He was sorry that we were become so once (to use a word of Burns) righteous as to proscribe this amusement. He thought there should have been a table of 500 dollars, instead 50, and he would have voted an appropriation to that amount for it. He thought it looked like a pitiful attempt to hide the thing, by the smallness of the sum.

"Mr. R. proceeded to say something on the subject of the supposed collision in the first instance between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. He denied that there was any in the first instance. He contended that Mr Clay was looking out, and electioneering for himself, until he found he could not get the vote of Louisiana, and therefore could not be returned to the House. Mr. Clay, he said, had made his calculations on the death of Mr. Crawford, who was in a state which made the chances 100 to 5 against his living through the summer. But Louisiana refused to give Clay her vote, and Mr. Crawford with unparalleled obstinacy, refused to die. Mr. Adams was then taken up as a *pis aller*. He had a right to say this. He had an interview with a gentleman about that time, not on that subject indeed, but on something relating to the house. That individual had then condescended to electioneer, for he said—"if you of the south will give us any other man of the west for President, in the room of J. Q. Adams I will not oppose him." Who could dare to deny this? In other words this was saying—if you will give any other—that is against myself—but when the south would not go with him, they lost all their weight and influence.

. . . "General Jackson was no great civilian; he possessed all the requisite for the Presidency. He contended that it was not necessary that he should be able to write a book or to make speeches. He contended that the inveterate habit which was produced by constant attention to study rendered men unfit for the conduct of nations. It was better to select those who understood men—to take those who, as to writing are untaught, than those who are unteachable. He declared, that had he lived in the Roman age, he should have been a partisan of Cæsar; and he advocated the merits of Cromwell, who had been abused to please the Stuarts, his whose character is now beginning to be understood. He was not for trusting [illegible] with the guidance of public affairs. He made a long argument to support this position."

Referring to the story of "an interview with a gentleman" as told above by Mr. Randolph, and which is meant to apply to Mr. Clay, the National Gazette has [illegible] remarks:—

"Mr. Randolph has made a direct charge against Mr. Clay. Reports of private conversations are are always more or less uncertain, and generally unworthy of men of honour. Besides, experience has proved the memory of the gentleman from Virginia to be remarkably treacherous."

From the Albanian "Friendship Battle," of the 31st ult.

"*Death by Hydrophobia.*—A very melancholy incident of this kind, occurred last week in Rockhill, Sock County, Christian Keil, a robust healthy man, in the prime of life was suddenly stricken by this terrible disease, and died on Friday last, after having endured for nine days, the most violent attacks of madness. The only account, in relation to the cause of the disease, which this unfortunate person, or his family, could give, was, that he had been bitten, about seven years previously, by a dog, which was not certainly known to have been mad. An admonitory instance of the danger of indifference or neglect in such cases."

From a New-York Paper.

Dueling.—We have extracted from the Albany Daily Advertiser the report of two speeches delivered on the bill pending in the Assembly, because they seem to treat the matter with frankness and good sense.—The case is strongly put by Mr. Emmett, that he who goaded on by some rebl or frenzied injury, and in obedience to what he deems a sense of honour, can make up his mind to all the fearful issues, both as to this life and the next, of a duel, would hardly be restrained by any regard to the paltry penalties which any new law might threaten against dueling. As the law [illegible] stands, killing a man in a duel [illegible] murder, quite as [illegible] And if they [illegible] the last extremity [illegible] Johnson [illegible] as Mr. [illegible] well says, "feelings of the human heart that hold no community with human laws;" and [illegible] to those feelings defies the penalties which are denounced against the crime.

It was too, well put by Mr. [illegible] that it [illegible] ridiculous to be legislating against the crime of dueling, when at the same moment an immense party in the United States (if they themselves could be believed, an immense majority of the people of the United States) are seeking to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of the country, "one who has always shown himself to be governed by the laws of this code of honor."

The editor of the Buffalo Journal has been held to bail in the sum of $3000, at the suit of the Washington Banking Company of New-Jersey, for having spoken of its concerns in a manner calculated to injure its credit. That paper informs that suits were also commenced against Messrs. Samuel C. Brewster and M. Seaglant, for violation of the statute against private banking. The penalty is fixed by statute at one thousand dollars for each and every offence, in cases of this kind.—*N.Y. American.*

This morning about 7 o'clock, Martin Bruce, aged 24, a labourer, employed in the [illegible] factory of Mr. James Cowen, [illegible] Catharine st. accidentally fell head foremost into a kettle of boiling [illegible] He was got out as soon as possible by those who were near the kettle, but life was extinct.—*Ev. Post.*

Benjamin D. Franklin, a blacksmith about [illegible] years old, married a respectable young lady in Fort Ball, Ohio, in October, 1836, got in debt, stole money, sold a horse in Michigan; stole another in York, U. C. sold him also on his way to Ohio, and stole a third; reached home; was put in jail for forgery; broke out, stole some more money, and cleared for the state of New-York. This is a short account of a long travel.

SALE AT AUCTION.

To the Intend Highest Bidder without Reserve.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, the first of April 1838, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee-House at New-Orleans, the following property:

1st—A lot of ground situated in the suburb Delord in the city of New-Orleans, measuring eighty feet front on the new levee street, one hundred and thirty feet front on Bagatelle street, eighty feet [illegible] lot No. 3 by which it is bounded on one side, and one hundred and thirty feet on the lot No. 2 by which it is bounded on the other side.

The said lot designated by the No. 1 on the plan thereof drawn by Joseph Pilié the city surveyor, and deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, Esq. notary public, in St. Louis street opposite the said Exchange. The said lot No. 1 will be sold together with the large two story house and the other buildings and improvements thereon.

2d—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 2. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the lot No. 1, on the other side by the lot No. 3 and in the rear by the lot No. 6.

It will be sold with the buildings and improvements thereon.

3d—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 3. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street, by one hundred and eighty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the late Mrs. L. and 6, on the other side by the lot No. 4 and in the rear by the lot No. 11.

4th—A lot of ground adjoining the former, and designated on the same plan by No. 4. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street, by one hundred and eighty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the lot No. 3, on the other side by the adjoining property heretofore belonging to the estate of the late Orleans Guichard, senior, and in the rear by the lot No. 12.

5th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 5, measuring thirty-five feet front on Bagatelle street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 1 and 6, on the other side by the lot No. 4, and in the rear by the lot No. 12, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

6th—A lot of ground designated, on the same plan by No. 6, measuring thirty-five feet front on Roseau street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 5, on the other side by the lot No. 7, and in the rear by the lots Nos. 3 and 11, together with the improvements thereon.

7th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 7, measuring thirty-five feet front on Roseau street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 6, on the other side by the lot No. 8, and in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the improvements thereon.

8th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 8, measuring thirty-five feet front on Bagatelle street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 7, on the other side by the lot No. 9, and in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the improvements thereon.

9th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 9, measuring thirty-five feet front on Bagatelle street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 8, on the other side by the lot No. 10, and in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

10th—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 10, measuring thirty-five feet front on the street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, fronting on Tchoupitoulas street, bounded on one side by the lot No. 9, and on the other side by the lot No. 11, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

11th—A lot of ground adjoining [illegible]

12—A lot of ground adjoining [illegible] designated on the same plan by No. 12, measuring [illegible] feet front on [illegible] street, by [illegible] feet in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 11, on the other side by the [illegible] and in the rear by the lots [illegible] sold together with the large two story house and the other buildings and improvements thereon. All the measures of the above twelve lots are French measure.

13—A tract of land situated on the left bank of the river Mississippi, in the parish of West Feliciana, consisting of two grants to Augustin Allain by the Spanish government, according to two plans thereof made by the late Carlos Trudeau then royal surveyor for the province of Louisiana, the one in 1794, the other in 1797; the said two grants containing together 2705 superficial arpents. The first of these two grants containing 40 arpents front on the river by 68 in depth, and the second in the rear of the former containing 37½ arpents in front by 72 in depth, containing together as above stated 2705 superficial arpents, [illegible] to a plan of the whole deposited [illegible] of the said notary.

TERMS.

The twelve lots of ground in the suburb Delord, payable in four equal instalments at one, two, three and four years from the day of sale, with interest [illegible] and bearing mortgage [illegible] respectively on the property sold.

The tract of land situated in the parish of West Feliciana, payable one fourth at one year, and the balance in six equal instalments at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years from the day of sale, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage on the land.

The notes to be divided in such proportions as may suit the sellers; the deeds of sale will be executed before the said notary, Theodore Seghers. The costs of these deeds and those of the recording and canceling [illegible] to be paid by the purchaser.

March 1.

TO BE DRAWN THIS WEEK.
BARBET'S LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 27 St. Louis-street, Exchange [illegible]
Coffee-House.

LIST of the drawing of the 3d class of the Catholic Church Lottery;

1—7—23—29

Persons holding prize tickets are requested to call and receive the cash or renew them in

next Catholic Church Lottery—5th Class, for 1838.

To be drawn positively on [illegible] March, 1838.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 7,000, of 6,000, of 5,000, of 4,000, of 3,000, of 2,730, 6 of 1000, 12 of 500, 100 of 70, 730 of 10.

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

P. V. BARBET.

The Office No. 27 St. Louis Street, opposite Hewlett's Coffee House, is always open to transact all sorts of Exchange, on foreign [illegible] either in doubloons, napoleons or sovereigns, for convenient money at the lowest discount.

Next Saturday, will positively be
DRAWN,
THE FIRST CLASS—FOR 1838,
Catholic Church Lottery,
HIGHEST PRIZES:
$7000, 6000, 5000, 4000, 3000, 2730,
And 6 of 1,000
Total amount - - - - $97,400
Tickets 5 dollars, packages of 10 do. [illegible] dollars—warranted 20 [illegible] halves of do. 25 dollars—[illegible] cash in proportion.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY,
SEVENTH CLASS;
To be Drawn on Saturday the [illegible]
MARCH,
HIGHEST PRIZES:
$15,000, 10,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,730,
6 of $1000 and 6 [illegible]
Total amount - - - - $[illegible]
[illegible] 500—[illegible] 400—[illegible] 300—[illegible] 200—[illegible] 100, Commutation of [illegible] of each in proportion.

Apply at
MALOCHE'S
Office No. 26 Chartres street, [illegible] of the Bank of Louisiana or at 128 do. Opposite the Exchange.

First Lottery to be Drawn in New-Orleans.
LOUISIANA
Catholic Church Lottery,
FIRST CLASS—FOR 1838.
To be Drawn positively on Saturday [illegible] March, 1838.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE of	[illegible] is	6,000
1	"	5,000	" 5,000
1	"	[illegible]	" 4,000
1	"	[illegible]	" 3,000
1	"	[illegible]	" 2,730
6	"	[illegible]	" 6,000
12	"	[illegible]	" 6,000
100	"	[illegible]	" 7,000
730	"	10	" 7,300
1,000 Prizes,		34,300 Tickets	$97,400

Price of Tickets, 5 dollars, Halves 2 dollars 50 [illegible] Quarters 1 dollar 25 cents.

To be had in a great variety of Numbers, at

BENNET'S
Truly Lucky Lottery Office, No. [illegible] Chartres street, *New-Orleans*;
Where was sold in the third class of the
PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY,
No. 7651—40,000 dollars, one half sold to a Gentleman in this City.
Also, Sixteen in the Louisiana State Lottery, to be drawn on [illegible]