

**THEATRE DE MARIGNY.**  
**RAUL BARBE BLEUE.**  
 Une représentation de burlapue et grotesques, ornée de tout son spectacle, mêlée de chaste.

**LE TIRAGE DE LA LOTERIE DE LA LOUISIANE.**  
 Samedi Prochain.  
 Les gros Lots sont connus soit :

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 LOT de 15,000 | 1 LOT de 5,000 |
| 12,000          | 1,000          |
| 30,000          | 5,000          |
| 8,000           | 1,000          |

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**THE BEE.**  
 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1828.  
 A war discussion took place in the Council at the sittings of Saturday and Monday last, concerning the election of Mr. Harper, as chairman of the 6th district. The opposition to his election was on the ground that according to the constitution of the State of Louisiana, no one in the employ of the General Government, is eligible to any other office in this State. It appears that of his members present, five were opposed to his taking his seat. To-morrow we will give more ample details of this circumstance.

The affair of Van Osten in consequence of the non decision of the jury in the first trial, was again brought before the Criminal Court yesterday. It was more than two o'clock before a jury could be formed, as nearly all the persons called had already made up their opinions on the subject. At last a jury was returned and took the customary oath, and the affair is to be tried to-day. Messrs. Crymes, Davozac and Cannon will defend the accused.

**THE CREEKS AND OSAGES.**  
 By a gentleman who came down in the Facility, and were present at the landing of the Creeks above the three forks of the Arkansas, we learn that the meeting between the Creeks and Osages was very cordial and friendly. A large portion of the latter nation had been camped at the place of debarkation for two or three weeks. At the suggestion of Col. Brearly and Col. Arckels, a council of the chiefs of the two nations was held on the same evening, at which the object of the removal of the Creeks to the country was explained to the Osages who appeared to be perfectly satisfied. Claymore, the principal chief of that portion of the Osage nation who reside on the Arkansas, appeared highly pleased with his new neighbors, proposed an union of the two nations, which will probably be acceded to, and as an evidence of his sincerity offered his daughters in marriage to the Creeks. Such a measure, we think, will tend greatly towards the security of both nations, in the wars which will unquestionably be waged against them by the Pawnees, Camanches, and other Indians, with whom the Osages have been at variance for many years. The Osages made no objection to giving up to the Creeks that portion of their country which they ceded to the U. S. by treaty at St. Louis, in June, 1825, and the Creeks will probably occupy one of their towns which was included in that cession. We sincerely hope that the harmony and good feeling which subsisted between the two nations when our informants left there, may be permanent.

**THE OSAGES AND PAWNEES.**  
 On the evening that the Creeks were landed at their place of destination, and while their chiefs were in council with those of the Osage nation, a war party of Osages returned from an excursion against the Pawnees, bringing with them eight prisoners. It was said that a large party of Pawnees were within a few miles of the place where the Osages were encamped; and a report reached the steam boat just before she left that neighborhood, that they had attacked the Osages the evening previous, and killed 25. This report, however, wants confirmation.

**Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, dated St. Paul's Parish, March 15.**  
 "After an unusually mild winter, the weather has suddenly become excessively cold. Yesterday had the morning we have had very severe. Vegetation, which had been very short crops of cotton made the last year, we were all able to commence out door work earlier than usual, and are, therefore, very forward in our preparations for another crop. But this cold weather now sitting in, gives us fearful apprehensions of an unfavorable spring for starting cotton. Many have been induced to abandon the culture of cotton this year, from the cultivation of such low prices, and will cultivate rice, either in part or entirely, as a crop. I am inclined to think, from all accounts that I have had from various sources, that (exclusive of the islands,) the quantity of black seed cotton planted in 1828, will be very little over half of that of 1826."

**HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Feb. 19.**  
 Lord Goderich, who had taken his seat on the cross-benches, when the Earl of Shaftesbury moved that the House should now adjourn, rose and addressed the House as follows—My Lords, I feel myself under the necessity of again troubling your Lordships

with a very few observations upon a matter personal to myself and in reference to the subject upon which I seek the liberty of addressing your Lordships in the course of the week. For whatever your Lordships might think with regard to the prudence of the course I took, whatever you may think with regard to my individual fitness for the situation in which I was placed, upon that I should not have thought it necessary to trouble your Lordships with any remarks, but I cannot forbear saying now, because I apprehend, as it appears to me at least, have been cast upon me, which, if true, would render me unfit to appear before your Lordships again: for, if I understand right, that which has been stated, it is that I went to the King with a false pretence, and that I had a covered design, different from that which I professed to entertain. I should have thought I might have relied on what the world knew of me for many years past, not to have been the subject of an imputation of this kind, and I can scarcely bring myself now to believe that after all any such imputation had been made, but I do say, if it has, there is no earthly foundation for it whatever. It is impossible that I could have been guilty of such a thing, I write to Mr. Herries myself, in which letter I told him, in the plainest terms, my Rt. hon. friend the Secretary of State, did conceive it to be impossible for him to acquiesce in the nomination of any other individual, as the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, than the individual who was mentioned. I stated to him, if the decision was against that nomination, I would immediately be followed by the resignation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of the Colonies, and that would be the dissolution of the Government; I added his own resignation, which he had tendered to me before would in all probability be attended with the same consequence. If what had been represented affected merely my character as a minister, or my fitness for the situation which I held, I would not have another word, but I felt deeply to myself personally, and I could not think that I should have done justice to my own character and honour as a gentleman if I had not in the face of this House come forward, and said I am incapable of going with any pretence to any one, much more to the King, and to have betrayed him, which should have done, if I had been guilty of that which appears to have been imputed to me.

Lord Carlisle declared that it was with great surprise that he heard it stated in another place, that the difference of opinion which existed between two right hon. gentlemen was not the real cause of the dissolution of the late administration.—He knew of no other cause, and was perfectly ignorant of any secret intrigue which may have led to that event; and he considered his noble friend, Lord Goderich, incapable of any dishonourable conduct towards his colleagues.

Lord Morley expressed his determination to support the present administration, after which the House adjourned to this day.

**Extract of a letter from David Offley, Esq. Consul at Smyrna, to a gentleman at Washington, dated 24th Nov. 1827.**  
 "The Greeks undertook to convey one very dark and perfect storm night. The schooner's boat was manned, and found five mistrahs, with about sixty men each, very quietly towing the brig, about forty of them being on board. Lieutenant Goldborough, who commanded the party, gave them such a dressing as they have never met with from the beginning of this revolution to the present day; and had it not been against the poor Greeks, it would have done him honor to show what some thirty Yankee sailors could do with a few hundred valiant heroic Greeks. The schooner was out of gun shot, perfectly becalmed."

**Note.**—A mistar or mistrah is a boat of large size, constructed to row with sixteen to thirty oars; to move with celerity, and carry forty to sixty men. They are peculiarly adapted to piracy.

**Whaling.**—We understand that Gen. William Williams, of this town, has purchased the ship Acasta, formerly one of the New-York and London line of packets, and that she is to be immediately fitted out from this port on a whaling voyage. We shall rejoice to see this branch of business again reviving among us.

**Earthquake.**—The shock of an earthquake, which has been noticed in this paper as having been experienced in several of the cities south of us, was felt also as far southward, as Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 9th inst. between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. The editor of the Raleigh Star observes, that though the shock was brief in duration, it was violent as to occasion a jar

of buildings and furniture, loud as to disturb many of our citizens. The annals of the Baltimore American conjectures, with some show of reason, that these tremblings of the earth are indications of some disastrous convulsion in South America; and in support of the supposition, remarks that the earthquake by which Caracas was destroyed in 1812, was denoted here by vibrations similar to those that have been lately felt, and that then, as now, their violence was more severe in places farther south.

**Earthquake.**—A French paper remarks, that the shocks experienced this year on the Columbian coast, were felt at the same time in the West India Islands; and that the coincidences were so remarkable as greatly to confirm the opinion entertained by some learned men, that there is a submarine connexion between the islands and the Main; the former being the summits of submerged mountains. A vessel from Nantes, which was at sea about one hundred leagues west of Martinique at the time of the most severe shock, was very perceptibly affected by it. The crew and passengers were just sitting down at table, when they felt a very violent shock, as if the vessel had struck the ground.—N. Y. Enquirer.

**A Grecian Heroine.**—Sophia Condolimo was the wife of an officer of distinction, who fell during the siege of Missolonghi. When the Turks entered the town, she was among the crowd who sought to escape the fury of the enemy by quitting the city, accompanied by her mother and daughter. They had not proceeded far, when the mother perceived a party of Turks coming towards them; horrified at the fate which was about to befall her daughter, a beautiful girl, she rushed to the son, who was armed, and told him to shoot his way out, lest she should become a victim of barbarian brutality! The youth instantly obeyed the dreadful mandate, drew a pistol from his girdle, and lodged the contents, four large slugs, in his sister's head, when she fell to the ground, apparently a lifeless corpse. Thus relieved from a charge which the mother could not preserve, herself and son endeavoured to take refuge in a cavern. Just as they were entering it, a grape shot struck the boy in the leg. Scarcely had he recovered from the pain of his wound, when a piquet of Turkish cavalry came up; one of the party drawing forth a pistol, pointed it at the temple of poor Sophia, who suddenly rising up, looked sternly at the Turk and exclaimed, "Barbarian! do not you see that I am a woman!" This appeal had the desired effect, and both the mother and her son were spared to be conducted into slavery.

The most extraordinary part of this story remains to be told. Being among a hundred ransomed by the Ottoman Greek Committee, they were sent over to Corfu, and placed with the others. Judge of the mother's astonishment on finding that her imaginary ordered daughter was among the number. To be bright on perceiving she was a female, she carried her to Missolonghi, and found upon her what she had feared, the appearance of being mortal, but recovered, and her story having attracted the attention of the ransoming agents, the interesting Cressula was rescued from bondage, and what is more this singularly destined to be once more restored to the arms of her disconsolate mother.—Blaquier's Letters from Greece.

**BERGUE.**  
 Successor of F. Gabaroché.  
**INFORMS** his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a HAT STORE, where may be had, Hats of the first quality, and from the best manufactories of New-York. Having had every opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the most reputed manufactories of the United States, he is induced to believe that his old customers in continuing their patronage, will as heretofore have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with purchases made of him. He sells wholesale and retail, and at low prices as any other store in the city.—His store is in St. Peter street, between Charres and Leves streets, & in the same house formerly occupied by Mr. Gabaroché.—April 10, 1828.

**RUNAWAY SLAVE.**  
 RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about four days since, a creole Negress named CELESTINE, about 28 years old, 5 feet and 3 inches french in height, of a reddish complexion, having small white spots hardly perceptible on her face, and speaks English, French and Spanish. Whoever will bring said slave to the subscriber, or will lodge her in the goal of this city, shall receive a reward of 10 dollars. Masters of vessels and others, are forbidden to harbour said slave, under the penalties prescribed by law.  
**PETER GALE,**  
 in Barrack street, between Condé and Royal streets.—9th march.

**AT AUCTION.**  
 W. P. DUTILLET.  
 Will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Office, on Monday, April 21st, a LOT of ground with the buildings thereon, in Burgundy street, between Dumaine and St. Anne streets, measuring 30 feet in front by 120 feet in depth, bounded on one side by the property of Robin Pappas, and on the other by the late property of Messrs. Pappas. Terms: One third cash, and the remainder in one year, with notes secured by mortgage until final payment.

**THE THREE FIRST IN WHOLE TICKETS.**  
 3-16-12-30  
 Were the Grand Lottery in the 2d Class of the LOUISIANA LOTTERY, for sale ON SATURDAY NEXT.

**LOUISIANA LOTTERY.**  
 CAPITAL PRIZES: \$15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, 500, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 8,000, 10,000, 12,000, 15,000.  
 Grand Total 194,860  
 Whole Tickets, 100; Halves, 50; Quarters, 25.  
 For a Copy of the "Official List," apply at MALCOLM'S ever Fortunate Office, at the wheel of Fortune, No. 26 Chartres street, or at 120 St. Louis Street, opposite the Exchange, April 14.

**3-16-12-30**  
**DRAWING NUMBERS IN THE**  
**LOUISIANA LOTTERY,**  
 No. 3-16-12-30—Last prize of \$100,000, 6 of 100, and a number of smaller prizes sold by P. V. BARRET.  
 For the cash apply at P. V. BARRET'S Lottery Office, No. 37 St. Louis Street, opposite Hewlett's Exchange.

**ON SATURDAY NEXT,**  
 The 5th inst. will positively be drawn, the 9th Class of the LOUISIANA LOTTERY;  
**HIGHEST PRIZES:**  
 \$1500, \$12000, \$1000, \$8000, \$6000, \$5000, \$4000, \$3000, \$2000, \$1000, 5 of \$500, 6 of \$200, 6 of \$100, 6 of \$50.  
 Whole Tickets, 100; Halves, 50; Quarters, 25.  
 Tickets for sale as above.  
 This Office, No. 26 St. Louis Street, opposite Hewlett's Exchange, is always open to meet all orders of Exchange, on foreign bills, either in dollars, or in any other currency, at the most advantageous rates.

**VERY FINE AND FRESH**  
**PERFUMERY, & FALSE HAIR**  
**OF ALL KINDS.**  
 THE subscribers have just received from Paris an assortment of PERFUMERY AND FALSE HAIR, which they offer at their stock.  
 CREAM OF CUCUMBER for the Skin; Cream of Rose; Cream of Peppermint; Cologne Water; Lavender; Eau de Cologne; Essence of Portugal; otto of Rose in Turkish Fluids; Sassafras; bitter Almonds Candied; Opium; Ceylon Powder; Hair and Tooth Brushes of all descriptions; fine Coral Powder.  
 ALL KINDS OF TORTOISE SHELL COMBS; do. of Buffalo Horns; Men's Beaver Glasses; Superior Scented Hair Power.  
 An assortment of French Perfumery for sale. A description of prices, and to whom purchasing large quantities.  
 The subscribers continue to receive every thing suitable to their trade.  
**GALEAC & WELLS,**  
 Hair-dressers, No. 128 Chartres-st. April 10, 1828.

**HATS.**  
 THE subscribers have received by Ships RUSSELL, KENTUCKY, and other late arrivals from New-York, an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's BLACK AND DEER BEAVER HATS, WITH LONG HAYS, AND OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY. Also—Gent's Drab, Imitation, and Roman ditto:—All of which are offered for sale on very Reasonable Terms.  
**NICHOLS & KEELER,**  
 2d April, 1828. 18 Canal-st.

**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.

**UNE** personne ayant travaillé depuis plusieurs années, sur des habitations soit en qualité d'économ, soit comme charpentier, pouvant fournir sur son compte les attestations les plus avantageuses, désirerait trouver une place sur une habitation. S'adresser pour plus ample renseignements à Mr. J. Clément, encoignure des rues de Chartres et St. Pierre. 26 mars.