LOTERIE

l'Eglise Catholique de Saint-Martinville.

PREMIERE CLASSE POUR 1829.

Le tirage aura lieu le Samedi 24 Janv. 1829.

Sanctionnée par la Législature de cet Etat.

—PROSPECTUS—

1 lot de	$6,000		$6,000
1 " "	4,000		4,000
1 " "	6,000		6,000
1 " "	4,840		4,840
1 " "	3,000		3,000
1 " "	2,000		2,000
6 " "	1,000		6,000
1 " "	600		6,000
15 " "	450		7,800
7 " "	400		7,800
7 " "	125		39,000
8,000 Billets			$97,440
17,550 Billets blancs			

21,550 Billets.

La petite Loterie composée de 30 numéros par permutation, il y aura vingt-quatre prix ayant pour gros numéros tirés sur les 30; 936 avec deux et 7,650 avec un seul numéro. Les billets ne portant aucun des numéros de 15,600, n'auront aucun des numéros tirés, et seront par conséquent des billets blancs.

Pour déterminer les prix, les 30 numéros depuis un jusqu'à 30 inclusivement, seront placés dans une roue le jour du tirage, et l'on en tirera 4 d'entre eux et le billet qui aura les 1er., 2e. et 3e. numéros tirés dans l'ordre dans lequel ils auront été tirés, aura le gros ..... $ 8,000

Et les cinq autres billets qui auront les mêmes numéros, dans l'ordre suivant, auront droit à ce qui leur revient respectivement, comme suit:

No. 1, 3 et 2	7,000
2, 1 et 3	6,000
2, 3 et 1	4,840
3, 1 et 2	3,000
3, 2 et 1	2,000

Les 6 autres billets qui auront trois des numéros sortis, et les trois suivans: 2, 3 et 4, dans quelque ordre de permutation que ce soit, auront droit chaqu'un à 1,000

Tous les autres billets au nombre de 12 ayant trois des numéros sortis, dans quelque ordre que ce soit, auront droit à 500

Les 150 billets qui auront deux des numéros sortis, savoir le 1er. le 4, auront chacun droit à 50

Tous les autres billets, au nombre de 799, ayant deux des numéros sortis, auront droit chacun à 10

Les 7800 billets, ayant un des numéros sortis, auront droit chacun à 5

Tout billet qui aura gagné un prix ne pourra avoir droit à un prix moindre que celui qu'il aura obtenu.

Les prix seront payables quarante jours après le tirage, et seront sujets à la déduction ordinaire de 15 pour cent.

Tous les ordres, franc de port, seront exécutés avec promptitude, en s'adressant à Jr. B. FAGET, rue de Chartres, N° 145.

Prix des Billets.

Entiers 5 piastres, demis 2 50, quarts 1 25. Les billets ci dessus seront à 4 piastres jusqu'au 10 Janvier 1829.

[18 déc] J. B. FAGET.—*Directeur.*

LOTERIE

DE L'EGLISE CATHOLIQUE

ST. BATON-ROUGE. *Classe pour 1829.*

Le Tirage aura lieu Samedi, 7 Février 1829.

PROSPECTUS

1 lot de	$ 6000	est	$ 6000
1 do	do 3000	do	do 3000
1 do	do 2000	do	do 2000
1 do	do 2000	do	do 2000
1 do	do 1600	do	do 1600
1 do	do 1246	do	do 1246
6 lots de	do 500	sont	do 3000
6 do	do 300	do	do 1800
6 do	do 100	do	do 600
138 do	do 25	do	do 3450
138 do	do 20	do	do 2760
552 do	do 8	do	do 4416
6072 do	do 4		do 24288
6624 lots	17,550 billets		$66160
10926 blancs			

Ce plan, formé par la permutation de 27 numéros et le tirage de 4, donne 17,550 billets. Il y aura 24 lots avec trois des numéros sortis, 828 avec 2 des numéros sortis, et 6072 avec un seulement. Pour déterminer le sort des 17,550 billets, 27 numéros, depuis 1 jusqu'à 27 seront mis dans la roue l'un après l'autre, et l'on en tirera 4. Le billet ayant les 1er. 2d. et 3e. numéros sortis immédiatement, et dans l'ordre du tirage, aura droit au lot de $6000

Celui ayant les 1er. 3e. et 2d. numéros sortis, aura droit à 3000

" 2d. 1er. et 3e. " 2000

" 2d. 3e. et 1er. " 2000

" 3e. 1er. et 2d. " 1600

" 3e. 2d. et 1er. " 1246

Les six ayant les 2d. 3e. et 4e. numéros sortis dans n'importe quel ordre, chacun 500

Les 6 ayant les 1er. 2d. et 4e. numéros, chacun, ... 300

6 " 1er. 3e. et 4e. " 100

138 " 3e. et 4e. " 25

138 " 2d. et 3e. " 20

552 ayant 3 des numéros sortis, ... 8

6072 ayant un seulement des numéros sortis, ... 4

Tout billet ayant obtenu un lot, ne peut avoir droit à un autre lot moindre.

Les Lots seront payables 40 jours après le tirage, et sujets à la déduction d'usage de 15 pour cent.

J. VIGNAUD, L. VIDAL. } *Administrateurs.*

Prix des Billets.

Billet entier $4, demi $2, quart $1. Livrets de neuf billets (garantis de ne pas tirer moins de $36) $36, les demis et quarts en proportion.

☞ NOTA: On peut se procurer les billets ci-dessus à $3.20, jusqu'au 1er. Février 1829, en s'adressant

Au Bureau des Administrateurs,

No. 63, coin des Rues Chartres et Bienville.

12 Janv J. VIGNAUD, Agent.

AVIS.—Le soussigné vient de recevoir de New-York, un superbe assortiment d'ARBRES FRUITIERS consistant en Pêchers, Abricotiers, Amandiers, Prunliers et Vignes des meilleurs espèces connues, qu'il vendra à des prix très modérés à son établissement du Faubourg Lacourse. J. B. ADUM. 15 janv.

RUM & GIN.

A Constant supply of 1st and 4th proof Rum and Gin, superior quality, from the Distillery formerly owned by Fort and Clement, will be kept for sale by

nov 18 L. MILLAUDON.

THE [illegible]

PRINTED DAILY, BY F. DUMONT,

St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1829.

(Communicated.)

CELEBRATION OF THE 8th JANUARY, 1829.

Extract from an oration pronounced on the Levee in front of the Franklin Hotel, on the eighth of January:—

The advantages of the great battles of Leuctra, Marathon, Salamis and Mantinea, to the youth of our country were altogether modified as scaffoldings for youthful instruction. They had become altogether too cold and too distant. But the great battle of the eighth of January which saved the city of New Orleans, immediately became a new political sabbath for the instruction of all after ages. The enemy on the occasion were taught a lesson useful and salutary; and the youth of our country were also taught in the same manner as the children of the heros of Leuctra and Mantinea were taught never to tremble before an enemy terrible only in a great name.

An ardent desire for improvement discovers a noble and a liberal mind, and a breast enriched with many accomplishments, with much refinement and with many virtues. Next to the rich and refined pleasure of acquiring knowledge, is the generous sympathy of instructing others. In a government like ours resting almost entirely upon liberal opinion it becomes a matter of almost absolute necessity that that opinion should be a little enlightened. Few men have it more in their power to simplify and improve our language, to decide the word of instruction, and to distribute knowledge to thousands and tens of thousands of individuals than teachers of commons schools. In the days of Greece when she was most renowned for the purity of her science, her virtue and her valor those who had charge of the morals, the manners, & the minds, in short the whole education of youth were regarded as in the most honorable employment. They were early taught to celebrate their victories over their enemies, and to feel a warm and sincere attachment for their own institutions, and they made more rapid improvement in a knowledge of their own language, in its sobbeties in its depths and refinements than any nation have since done. But these great battles had been celebrated for ages and the freedom of Greece had felt and preserved from a host of Barbarians before she produced those imperishable monuments of poetry, genius, art, science, literature and taste. The State of Louisiana, has the wealth, the power, the genius, the pride and the love of glory. Let the youth of our country, let our representatives in council look at this. When parents reflect upon the many thousands heaped upon tens of thousands that have been brought upon their knees to ask pardon and forgiveness only for having instructed mankind; when they also reflect upon the many millions heaped upon millions, wasted with opportunities less liberal with a zeal not so well directed or with genius less powerful than a Benjamin Franklin, that have washed away their existance a burthen to themselves and their country and a disgrace to their friends, many no doubt will be deterred from all attempts to educate their children. I now appeal to history tho' sacred and venerable saronider of the grave !!! Can all the allusions of ambition realised, can all the wealth of a universal commerce, can all the achievements of successful heroism or all the establishments of this world's wisdom secure to empire the permanency of its possession.

Let such parents and guardians of youth recollect that an education is the choicest of all civil blessings both a friend and a companion at home that no clime can alienate, no enemy distroy, both a guide and an ornament to genius; and without which, what is man but a splendid slave, a reasoning savage trembling with terror before the blast that he adores. While the man enlightened by science and philosophy glides over the elements even upon the very wings of the tempest. That the last twenty years have been so very favorable to the cultivation of the arts and sciences of peace, is a subject of sincere regret. Whoever reflects upon the rise and progress of nations, upon their advancement in civilization, in refinement and upon their fall; upon the regularity of the times and seasons that our barns are filled with plenty, and our houses with health, that we are now at profound peace with all the world and not to discover that our lines have been drawn amid pleasant plains, must be the very heighth of stupidity and not to be thankful the very height of ingratitude. Schlom does it fall to the happy lot of the imbecile powers of mortality man to confer any signal or lasting blessing upon his race. But when the stages are so simple within your hands you are bound to preserve. Of all the honors that can be conferred in paying the honors of the temple of science, of knowledge and of virtue, are transcendently the greatest. Raise above each other in the same proportion as they enjoy the advantages of a liberal education. In appreciation of the most signal blessings that were ever conferred upon man were the fruit of the operations of the mind alone and the heart united with industry and perseverance. The writings of Cowper, Pope and Milton will long be regarded as a treasure. But the harp has been hung high upon the willow ever since the days of the great David.

Happily for our race that human genius was never dependant upon the smiles or the frowns of potentates, admirals, princes and kings for patronage and assistance. Who ever reflects upon the manner in which the history of Europe has been brought to its present condition, must be of the opinion that genius has been the fruit of chance, of accident or of neglect. The patrons of genius and the founders of institutions dedicated to science and to literature Eloquence will open to herself new paths and poetry again string her lyre to cherish their memories when all the works, the movements, the dispositions and the vast plans of warriors and duellists shall be for ever blended with the dust and their very names for ever forgotten.

AUGUSTUS COVERS.

Turkish Swordsmen.—The following paragraph is from Von Valentini's Military Reflections on Turkey:

"The superiority of the Turks in the use of the sabre is founded partly on the quality of the weapon itself, and partly on what may be deemed their national dexterity in using it. The Turkish sabre, which is wrought out of fine iron wire, in the hands of one of our powerful laborers, would perhaps break to pieces, like glass, at the first blow. The Turk, on the contrary, also gives rather a cut than a blow, makes it penetrate through helmet, cuirass and separates in a moment the head or limbs from the body. Hence we seldom hear of *slight* wounds in the action of cavalry with the Turks. It is a well known fact in the Russian army, that a colonel, who was front of his regiment, seeing the Spahis make an unexpected attack on him, drew his sabre and was going to command his men to do the same, when, at the first word—*draw*, his head was severed from his body.

"The highly tempered Turkish sabres will fetch a price of from 10 to 100 ducats, even when they are not of fine metal. But, as Scanderberg said, such a sabre only produces its effect when in the hand of him who knows how to use it. It is related that at the storming of Ismael, a brave foreigner, who served as a volunteer in the Russian army, and who was most actively engaged in the *melee*, broke in pieces several Turkish sabres, and constantly armed himself with a fresh one taken from the Turks who were slain. The substance from which these valuable sabres are wrought is called *tabun*; and they are proved to be genuine when they admit of being written upon with a ducat, or any other piece of fine gold."

The story of this Russian Colonel is pleasing to the imagination, which reposes with satisfaction on the idea of a gentleman losing his head so unexpectedly; but it is not altogether consistent with probabilities, as soldiers in action do not require an order to *draw* when the enemy is advancing on them. According to an old nautical story, an officer upset at sea with his boat's crew, thought it necessary to give the word to swim *for the shore*, but we conceive that such orders for self preservation, if requisit any where, are only requisite in the British Navy, in the merchant service of which indeed seven men lately suffered themselves to be bound and butchered by their Captain, from sheer habits of discipline. As for the dexterity with which the Spahis sliced off that Russian Colonel's head while it was crying *down*, it reminds us of an authentic historical anecdote:—

A Sultan, who was in every sense of the word, a *capital* swordsman, being dissatisfied with his Vizier, signified to him his sublime pleasure to take off his head, and in consideration of his personal regard for him added that he would do him the honour to behead him with his own hand. The Vizier hoped the Sultan would spare him the pain to his feelings. The Sultan assured him that pain there would be none. "Just," said he, "stand still, shut your eyes, and I will by way of a sample draw the back of the sabre along your throat. The cold of the steel, which you will then feel, will be all that you will suffer when I really proceed to your *bona fide* decapitation." The Vizier accepted of this trial upon trust. The Sultan drew the sabre across his neck not exactly in the manner promised, then said, "now open your eyes, and tell me whether it hurt you"—"not the least," replied the Vizier. "Then shake your head"—the Vizier did as he was bid, and his head fell off, and rolled away on the ground. As the news papers always conclude, it is needless to add that the Sultan had in fact filched the head from the body when pretending to shew only *how it would hurt.*

[London Examiner.

DIED—Yesterday morning, M. A. Dolan, a native of Ireland, his friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Capt. Charles Cochran, Madison street, No. 56.

The Friends of Mr. Dolan, take this occasion to give their grateful thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Boatman, for their kind, affectionate and unremitting attentions towards him during his lingering disease.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Brig Rosario, Alberdis, Matanzas, W. Kendall & co.

Brig Kentucky, Ballister, New-York, Foster and Hutton.

Schr Celeste, Rudrouge, Pensacola, master.

Brig Iris, Harding, N. York, G. Hewes.

Brig Sabat, Clark, Boston, G. Hewes.

Schr Criterion, Barker, Baltimore, master.

Schr Bride, Chandler, Mobile, master.

ARRIVED.

Steam-boat Columbia, Crain, from Red River with cotton, sugar, and passengers.

Steamboat Lady Lafayette, from Baton Rouge, with cotton, sugar and Molasses to consignees.

Sloop Stonington Starks, from up the coast with 144 hhds. sugar to order.

Steamboat Cavalier, Reider, fm Louiville, with 44 bbls, 1 cask, 3 bxs pork, 130 kegs lard, 83 bls beef, 49 kegs sausages, 1 case venison, &c. &c. to consignees.—82 pas.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

ON MONDAY next, January 26th 1829.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. E. BRUTUS,

A FULL DRESS BALL,

To be

PRECEDED BY A CHILDREN'S BALL.

To commence at 5 o'clock and quit at 9 the Grand Ball will commence immediately after.

Mr. E. BRUTUS ever anxious of meriting the favor of the public, will use his every exertion to render the evening worthy of the presence of those who may do him the honor of visiting the Ball-Room.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

On Saturday next January 24, 1829,

FULL DRESS &

MASQUERADE BALL.

Admittance, - - - $1.

Ladies are respectfully invited.

Children, - - - 50 cts

NOTICE.

LOVERS OF WALTZES.

MR E. BRUTUS informs the gentlemen that may be at leisure in the afternoons, that he will open a class from 4 to 6 o'clock, for Waltzes only—persons who wish to attend, can apply to the subscriber in St. Louis street between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

January 15.

BALL ROOM,

Corner of Orleans & Bourbon sts.

On Saturday, January 24, 1829,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SAID ROOM,

A FULL

DRESS BALL.

Admittance——One Dollar.

Ladies will not be admitted without a personal ticket.

ST. PHILLIP BALL-ROOM.

On Saturday, January 24,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SAID ROOM,

A FULL DRESS

AND MASQUERADE BALL.

Admittance——One Dollar.

J. GAULHIAC, coiffeur, just arrived from Paris, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans, that he has brought with him an assortment of false hair, altogether new, metalic wigs, ornaments, false curls, tufts and Grecques, indispensable in modern coiffure, and which greatly facilitates hair dressing, whether with plumes or flowers. Dames who wish to have their head dressed are requested to give timely notice by applying at the Marine Hotel on Levee street, where he is residing for the present. jan 22

GLASSES.

The Subscriber has just received by the latest arrivals from New-York an assortment of very handsome GLASSES of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale in his Furniture Store, in Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, No. 146.

J. ROUSSEAU,

Jan. *Cabinet Maker.*

NOTICE.—Whereas a petition has been presented to me by the heirs and administrator of the estate of John M. Johnson, praying that the bond mortgaged on the twenty-third day of August, eighteen hundred and fifteen, by said John M. Johnson, as Parish Judge for the former Parish of Feliciana, jointly with Robert Young and A. F. Brewster, as accomplice, be raised and annulled.

These are to give notice to all persons interested, to shew cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bond and the mortgages resulting therefrom, should not be raised and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the city of New-Orleans, on the thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, and the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

P. DERBIGNY, *Governor of the State of Louisiana.*

By the Governor,

GEORGE A. WADDAMAN, *Secy. of State.*

FOR TAMPICO,

The fine fast sailing copper-fastened Schooner LAFAYETTE, Capt. Bird, will sail in a few days, for freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

P. F. SOBBE,

jan 13 118 Royal street.

LOST,

ON SUNDAY Evening, about the Hospital or in Canal street, a bundle of papers, containing an account of a settlement between the subscriber and Mr. Hatchett, several accounts and a free paper for the subscriber;—a liberal reward will be given to the person who will return those papers to the owner, or by leaving them at the office of *The Bee*, or at the office of A. Race, Esq. No. 94 St. Peter street.

Jan 21 PETER SMITH.

COURT OF PROBATES.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ON MONDAY the 16th of the month of February next, at 9 o'clock A. M., by virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, in and for the Parish of St. Charles, county of Gentilly Coast, will be sold at public auction by the Judge of this parish, or auctioneer of the same, on the Plantation here below described, the following objects belonging to the succession of the late Louis Fachet, [illegible]

1st—A Sugar Plantation of 32 arpents front to the river Mississippi, on 80 arpents in depth, opening about 13 degrees, with all the buildings and constructions whatever erected on the same. The said Sugar Plantation being bounded upwards by the plantation known by the name of A. Bruno, now the property of Joseph Giraud; and downward by a small plantation belonging to the said succession Hubine, with 40 pairs of mules, [illegible] Cows, 50 head of horned cattle, from one year old, [illegible] Sheep, 36 English Horses; all the Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, &c. necessary for the service of a large plantation; all the Rye, Cotton and Indian Corn contained in the barns, and 180 Slaves of both sexes, attached to the said Plantation, whose names and qualifications it would be too long to minutely describe, among whom are found house servants, coach men, cotton, plough-men, coopers, carpenters, women, cooks, washers and dressers, in a number sufficient for the use of the Plantation, and whom any body may take cognizance of before the sale.

2d—A small plantation adjoining the one hereabove described, having one arpent and 26 French feet in front on 40 arpents in depth, without any buildings belonging to it, those existing on the said Plantation being the property of Dr. Rigaud who lives on the said land, and has rented a part of it (the whole front of 40 arpents in depth) for the space of seven years.

3d—All the moveables belonging to the estate of the deceased, such as beds, chairs, looking glasses, silver [illegible], pewter, bed and table cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.; some pieces of timber, two [illegible] carts, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The Sugar Plantation with all the Negroes, Cattle, Horses, [illegible] attached to the said Plantation, [illegible] and be payable [illegible] of the price, in ready money, and the remainder in five annual and equal payments commencing in all the months of April of the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, with the reservation of a special mortgage on the Plantation and slaves, until full payment.

2d. The small Plantation is to be paid in three equal instalments, in all April of the years 1830, 1831 and 1832.

The instalments are to be paid in ready money for sums under $100, and for sums of $100 and upward, in [illegible] from the day of the sale.

The purchasers shall furnish their own [illegible] factory, [illegible] and divided into [illegible] (coupons) [illegible] assistance of brokers.

J. B. [illegible] GRAMAND,

[illegible] 1829. Judge.

Jan 14

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have on this sixth day of January, 1829, received an order of seizure from the honable. Felix Grima, presiding judge of the city court of New-Orleans, at the suit of Pierre Rubin Delogny, vs. two rafts whose owners are unknown to the said Delogny, by which I am commanded to seize and take possession of said two rafts, I hereby give public notice to all persons interested in said rafts, to appear within fifteen days from the date of this advertisement, before said Judge Grima to answer to the claim of the plaintiff in this case.

LS. DAUNOY,

Marshal.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have on this sixth day of January, 1829, received an order of seizure from the honable. Felix Grima, presiding judge of the city court of New-Orleans, at the suit of Louis M. Maclein, vs. the Steam boat [illegible] of the Lake, whose owners are unknown to the said Maclein, by which I am commanded to seize and take possession of said Steam-boat, I hereby give public notice to all persons interested in said Boat, to appear within fifteen days from the date of this advertisement, before said judge Grima, to answer to the claim of the plaintiff in this case.

LS. DAUNOY,

jan 7. Marshal.

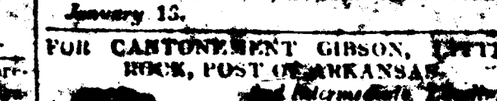
BEAVERS HATS.

NICHOLS & KEELER have received from their Manufactory on ship Atlas, several cases of First Quality Beaver Hats, also a large stock of Castors, Imitation and Rorum, which are offered at wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms.

January 15.

FOR CANTONEMENT GIBSON, LITTLE ROCK, POST OF ARKANSAS.

and Intermediate Landings.



The substantial steamer RECEIPT, Pennywit jr. Master; will be despatched [illegible] for the above places. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

dec 6 FERGUSON & BUCHANAN.

BATON ROUGE CATHOLIC CHURCH

LOTTERY,

[illegible] 1829—*to be drawn on Saturday, 21st of February 1829.*

CAPITAL PRIZES.

6000 DOLLARS, 3000 DOLLARS, 2000 DOLLARS, 2000 DOLLARS, 1,600 DOLLARS, 1246 DOLLARS—and 6 of 500 DOLLARS, 6 of 300 DOLLARS, 6 of 100 DOLLARS

With 6,900 of smaller denominations.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$4
Halves	2
Quarters	1
Packages of nine Tickets	6
Warranted to draw not less than	$12

Tickets may be had at $1 20, (the balance will be paid the 15th of February. Apply at MARAGNIER'S OFFICE, No. 63 Chartres street, corner of Bienville.

J. VIGNAUD, Agt.