THEATRE DE

**MARIONNETTES,**

*Rue St. Philippe entre Bourbon et Dauphine.*

Samedi prochain, 5 d'Avril,

Les pièces seront changées à chaque représentation.

*Spectacle extraordinaire.*

Une représentation de

MR. VAUTOUR,

Vaudeville des Variétés—suivi de

La Perruque-Brulée.

Quelques scènes burlesques de POLICHINELLE avec la mère GIGOGNE et sa famille, marionnettes qui n'ont point encore paru.

De danses mécaniques et jeux pantagoniques—Le spectacle sera terminé par le *LE PETIT VOLTIGEUR.*

Prix général d'entrée, 50 cents; moitié prix pour les enfans. Les secondes sont reservées pour les personnes de couleur. On commencera à 7 heures précises du soir. Les bureaux seront ouverts à 6.

**5—22—4—13,**

[illegible] les Numéros sortis dans le tirage de la [illegible]rie de la Louisiane, 7e. classe.

[illegible]et 5—21—4 (un chiffre de moins que [illegible] a gagné le **GROS LOT**) [illegible] du par

**Malcolm.**

[illegible] possesseurs de billets ga[illegible]nt priés de [illegible] payement, [illegible] de la [illegible]erie de la Louisiane, [illegible]me, qui sera tirée positivement Samedi [illegible] d'Avril 1828.

*Lots*—$12,000, 10,000, 8,000, [illegible]000, 2784, 6 de 1000, 6 de 600, [illegible] de 400.—Montant total 121,800.

*Prix des billets, six piastres; moitiés trois; quarts une et demie.*

AU BUREAU DE

*LA CELEBRE ROUE DE FORTUNE DE*

**MALCOLM,**

*Rue de Chartres No. 86 et a celui No. 132.*

**Loterie de la Louisiane.**

5, 22, 4, 13,

SONT les numéros sortis dans la LOTERIE DE LA LOUISIANE, tirée le Samedi 22 Mars.

☞Ceux qui ont gagné dans cette Loterie, peuvent s'adresser, pour recevoir leur argent, ou renouveller leur chance

*Dans la 8ème. Classe de la*

**Loterie de la Louisiane,**

Qui doit se tirer Samedi 5 Avril.

Billets entiers, $6; demis, $3; quarts, $1,50.

GROS LOTS:

12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 5,000 &c.

MONTANT TOTAL—$121,800.

A l'heureux Bureau de

**P. V. BARBET,**

*Rue St. Louis, No. 37, face de la Bourse.*

**LOTERIE**

*DE LA LOUISIANE.*

Elle se tirera Samedi 5 d'Avril.

Gros Lots:

12,000, 10,000, 8,000 &c.

*Le tout moindre à*

**[illegible] FRANCS,**

Quiconque prendra un billet dans cette Loterie, au Bureau de Bonhomme, de

**BENNET, rue de Chartres**

**No. 81,**

Pourra avoir grand espoir de gagner un Lot, quelqu'il soit.

Les billets entiers sont à 6 piastres et les coupons en proportion. 2 avril

**College Louisianais.**

LES développemens progressifs, amenés par cet établissement, ayant considérablement augmenté le nombre des élèves, et nécessité un changement de domicile, Mr. CUVELLIER a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il vient de fixer sa résidence dans la vaste local connu sous le nom de FRASCATI, situé à un quart de mille au-dessous de la Nouvelle-Orléans, sur la rive gauche du fleuve.

Les motifs qui ont déterminé ce changement et le choix de la maison désignée ci-dessus, seront aisément appréciés d'après l'exposé suivant:

1°.—La salubrité du lieu considérée, par des juges compétens comme plus élevée que la sphère d'activité des maladies épidémiques qui, dans certaine saison, exercent d'effrayans ravages à la Nouvelle-Orléans.

2°. La proximité de la ville, qui permet de jouir de tous les avantages que peut offrir une cité populeuse et florissante, sans être exposé à aucun des nombreux inconvéniens qu'elle présente.

3°. Le besoin urgent d'édifices disposés de manière à favoriser le maintien de l'ordre intérieur et les différentes classifications qu'exige un système d'éducation qui embrasse la totalité des études classiques.

4°. La [illegible] non moins impérieuse d'une vaste enceinte dont la circulation permît de séparer les jeunes élèves des élèves plus âgés, afin d'éloigner autant que possible les chances d'accidens et les inconvéniens de tous genres qui résultent nécessairement de la confusion des âges.

Tel est le résumé des raisons qui ont déterminé M. Cuvellier à opérer ce changement. Il les soumet au jugement du public, et plus particulièrement ensuite à celui des personnes qui l'honorent en lui confiant l'éducation de leurs enfans. Il s'estimera heureux si ces motifs obtiennent leur approbation et il croirait manquer à la reconnaissance en ne saisissant pas cette occasion de leur offrir ses remercimens.

M. Guillot, professeur de mathématiques au Collége Louisianais, étant obligé de s'absenter pour six mois, sera remplacé dans ses fonctions, jusqu'à son retour, par M. Allen d'Hémécourt, ingénieur des ponts et chaussées, déjà connu sous les plus favorables auspices, et recommandé d'ailleurs par M. le général Bernard à MM. Roffignac, Pilié et d'autres citoyens respectables de cette ville.

Considérant combien il est difficile de faire observer à des jeunes gens dont le caractère est déjà formé, les règles indispensables dans une maison d'éducation, M. Cuvellier se voit dans la nécessité d'annoncer au public qu'il lui sera désormais impossible d'admettre au nombre de ses élèves des jeunes gens au dessus de l'âge de quatorze ans.

Les personnes qui désireraient parler aux élèves, sont priées de vouloir bien s'adresser d'abord au chef de l'établissement. 26 mars


# THE BEE

PRINTED DAILY, BY [illegible]

*NEW-ORLEANS,*

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1828.


Tomorrow, *Good-Friday*, the Bee will not be published.

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

☞We are authorised to state, that Mr. MANUEL FLEYTAS, will be a candidate at the next election for the place of Recorder.

From the N. Y. American.

The Congress of the United States is still in session. We think it necessary to state the fact thus emphatically, lest our readers, looking in vain for some evidence thereof in any public acts or discussions of general utility and interest, might suppose it had adjourned. This would be an error. It is still in session, and has now been sitting upwards of three months, during which time some two or three appropriation bills have been passed, and the administration, in all its acts and members, has been constantly, intemperately, and undiscriminatingly assailed by the *wouldbe's*. The subject actually before the House of Representatives relates to the continuation of certain surveys ordered at previous sessions to be made in reference to canals and roads. Nothing else apparently offering, upon which time might be wasted, and the government be upbraided, this topic has been seized upon, and the constitutional question, lugged in by the ears, has furnished forth many period, by tedious orators, to listless ears. Nothing in short is presented to the consideration of this enlightened body, that does not appear to be seized upon, as a medium of detraction from the merits of the administration; and the rule of action seems to be, attack, vilify, abuse, with some show of reason if possible; but at, any rate, attack, vilify, and abuse. On this head we find the following observations in a recent number of the National Journal:

Were any new evidence required to show the disposition of the Jackson party in relation to internal improvements, it is to be found in the tone and tendency of the discussions of the last week, on the appropriation to continue the preparatory surveys, under the act of 1824. There appears to be a settled determination, in that party, to cut up, or cut down—we will not be fastidious as to the precise expression—every thing whether institution or measure, which has benefitted, pleased or honored the country. The attacks on the navy, on the army, through the military academy, and now on the system of internal improvement, through the surveys, and the clearly indicated design to strike a blow at the manufactures of the country, either by the refusal to grant protection, or by the enactment of a bill which will injure what it professes to protect, all show the existance of this anti-American and anti-Administration party. "Perish the institutions and interests of the country, so the present Administration may be made odious!" that is the motto and the policy of the party. It is admitted by nineteenths of the House, that the question of constitutional power is not necessarily involved in this measure. They therefore, who have wasted more than a week in discussing the clause, cannot find any justification in their conscientious scruples. Much money has been taken out of the public treasury to pay for the time thus uselessly expended, which would have met the expenditures asked for on those surveys; and this expenditure of time and money has been for no other purpose than to evince the deadly hostility of the party to measures of internal improvement.

*From the Phil. National Gazette.*

A serious debate took place in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, on a motion to close the hall on Sunday, instead of allowing divine service in it. Mr. Sutherland said—

"Sir, I would not have it said to this nation and to the world, that we had abolished the practice of requiring public service from our chaplains in our own hall—I would not set such an example before the nation. Sir, what will be said abroad, if we do this thing? Why, sir, that this was the first Congress that had ever thought it proper to abolish the worship of the Most High God."

Mr. Chilton, of Kentucky, delivered a sort of sermon, from which the following extracts are taken.

"What apology can be offered for this attempt to levy contribution upon the worship of our Creator, or to exclude it from this House? Sir, I cannot, I will not, attack the motives of gentlemen upon this floor, who have voted differently from me: No, sir—I am satisfied that their motives are pure; but, I must be permitted to say, that, in the course of my short experience in life, which has been marked with alternate pleasures and pains—with scenes of joy and of mortification—I never before experienced greater regret, nor was I ever more astonished, than when I witnessed a willingness on the part of this House, to proclaim to the world (not to design, but by the vote given) that religion is destitute of either "from or comeliness." I am sure, sir, that no member upon this floor cherishes such an opinion. I am equally sure, that the reflection would be painful to the house, that other nations, that the world at large, should be impressed with the belief, that an American Congress could gravely cast a censure upon Religion, which comforts us amid the calamities of life—which comforts us in death— and which alone can cheer a gloomy prospective of both "time and eternity."

"I am aware [said Mr. C.] that our Hall should be preserved, with the utmost diligence and care. I am conscious that the massy heaps of documents upon our tables are sometimes, perhaps, thrown into confusion during worship; but, sir, this would be the least, nay, the last reason, which would influence me to vote for the proposition to exclude religious service from this House. Instead of having our documents (with a few exceptions) thrown into confusion, I would gladly see them thrown out of the House, as an evidence of my utter hostility to a systematic plan of prodigality, which has obtained among us, in the printing of almost any and every thing: It is not my design to detain the House. I hope the motion to re-consider will prevail. I will cheerfully vote for the resolution in its original shape, as I am not inclined to grant privileges in this House beyond the transaction of legislative business, and religious worship on the Sabbath. Without the latter provision, for it I never can, I never will vote.

Mr. Kremer argued thus—

"What, are we now to be told that this Hall must be used for any other purpose than that of Legislation? And is it true that we cannot go to Heaven unless we have preaching here? There was a time when it was very proper to lend this House for the purpose of public worship. The city was new, and the few inhabitants resided almost in a wilderness. They were like those persons who dwell in cabins in our settlements; and under such circumstances, it was very well to accommodate them here. But now they are numerous, and have churches of their own, and the necessity has entirely ceased. It was certainly more convenient to sit in the Churches than in this Hall; and as to the right to seats, is it not a fact, that, when we come here [illegible] all occupied? He did not know of a single member who occupied his own seat on the Sabbath.

Large numbers of people were in the habit of attending; whether it was because there was better preaching here than elsewhere, he could not say; what their motives were, he did not know. But this he knew, for the health of the members, the House ought to have been cleansed long since, and it was a well known fact, that more filth was brought into it on the Sabbath, than during the whole week. He had spoken for two weeks past of making a motion to adjourn over for a day, that the carpet might be taken up, and the dirt removed. He should vote against the reconsideration. He believed that all purposes of Religion could be as well attended to in the Churches, as in this place. Did he believe it to be at all essential to the present or future happiness of the members, that they should have preaching here, he certainly should not oppose it."

*Loss of the brig Cuba.*—The brig Cuba, Capt. Suydam, 14 days out from New Orleans for Baltimore, was cast away on Friday night, 29th ult. on the beach about a mile south of Nagg's Head—the wind blowing fresh from N. E. at the time. She had a cargo consisting of 287 hhds. New Orleans sugar 120 bbls. and 39 tierces molasses, and 16 bales coton, the greater part of which would be saved in good condition, and was to be sold, together with the brig, &c. on the 13th inst. Capt. S. had arrived at Elizabeth City, N. C.

*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The Ex-King of Sweden is said to be so totally void of resources, as to have been compelled not long since to pawn his portmanteau at Basle.

[From the New York American.]

The present is the time to mark the effects of our accursed paper system. Now that almost all in trade are writhing under the distress occationed by its legitimate and constantly recurring consequence, an excessive scarcity, to be followed in turn, after all the evil which can be produced is accomplished, by a corresponding redundancy of money; the sufferers will be likely to listen to the enquiry, whether the advantages of the system can be thought of for a moment in comparison with its evils? The writer of this sent to the American for publication, a year ago, his views on this subject, but their insertion was declined, because, as the Editor alleged, he thought the question, whether specie or paper should be the circulating medium in this country, was already decided in favor of the last mentioned. But is better at any time to quit the road to ruin than to continue in it, and although our paper contrivances will not, perhaps, lead us to its termination, because of counteracting causes, yet they are fraught with evils which materially diminish or retard the prosperity of the country, and engender habits of thriftlessness and reckless speculation, ruinous to their victims and disastrous to the whole community; the sooner, therefore, we return to the beaten road of gold and silver, the better will it be for us. I say again, the present is the time to mark their effects.

**SPECIE.**

[*From a Paris Paper of the 31st Dec.*]

A singular occurrence took place on Friday, before the court of Assizes. M. Richerand, one of the principal surgeons of the capital, being absent when his name was called as a witness upon a case in which he attended the prosecutor for a wound he had received, the further hearing of the affair was postponed to the afternoon, and Mr. Richerand was fined 30fr. At the hour fixed in the afternoon, Mr. Richerand appeared, and apologized for his non attendance, alleging that he had been detained at home by two important and urgent surgical operations. The court after a short deliberation, decided to press the fine, upon which Mr. Richerand exclaimed in a passionate tone: "This abominable. The public shall judge of it." The President immediately drew up a *proces verbal*, and the court retired into the council chamber. Upon its return to the bench, Advocate General Bayeux, after stating the facts of the case, called upon the court to apply the 222d article of the penal code, which pronounces imprisonment for the term of from two to five years against any one who, at the audience of a court of tribunal, may employ insulting language towards one or more magistrates in the exercise of their functions. M. Richerand next addressed the court, acknowledging that he was in fault, and soliciting indulgence for an improper expression that had escaped him in a moment of wrath. Counsellor Floriot urged that in consequence of the appology offered, the court should apply the 463d article of the penal code, which permitted the judge to reduce the term of imprisonment to under six days, when there were palliating circumstances. The court then decided that M. Richerand should be imprisoned for three days only.

**SALE AT AUCTION.**

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

*To the last and highest bidder, without reservation.*

*SALE POSTPONED.*

WILL be sold on Thursday, April 10, 1828, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange-Coffee-House, the following Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late Jean Baptiste Lajonchère, a free black, to wit:—

BATISTE, a negro man 60 years old, having a sore foot.

PIERRE, a negro man, 40 years old, having runaway, and having a rupture.

MARTHA, a negro woman, 35 years old, having a sore knee.

Terms—cash. The bills of sale to be passed before Theodore Seghers, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers. april 3

*Parish Court for the Parish and City of New-Orleans,*

April 1st, 1828.

PRESENT THE HONBLE. JAS. PITOT.

*Frederick Freyd & others, creditors of M. Souza, sen.* vs. *The said Marie-chée Souza, sen.*

UPON reading the petition in this case, & upon application of P. Soulé, Esq. of Counsel for the petitioner; it is ordered by the Court that on meeting of the Creditors of the said M. Souza, Senr. do take place at the office of L. F. Caire, Esq. Notary Public, on the 13th day of April, instant, at TEN o'clock A. M. then and there to take into consideration the affairs of the said M. Souza, Senr. and in the meantime all proceedings are stayed.

I do hereby Certify the above,

J. OLLIE, Dpy. Clk.

**HATS.**

THE Subscribers have received by Ships RUSSELL, KENTUCKY, *and other late arrivals from New-York*, an extensive assortment of Gentlemans' *BLACK AND DRAB BEAVER HATS*, WITH LONG NAPS, AND OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Also—Seal-Drab, Imitation, and Rorum ditto:—All of which are offered for sale on ☞*Reasonable Terms.*

NICHOLS & KEELER,

2d April, 1828. 18 Canal-st.

LANDING from brig Commerce and for sale,

Grugere and pate grasse Cheese,

Vermicelli,

Sardines in butter and oil; Sweatmeats,

50 baskets Gingnolets,

29,000 Tiles,

*LANDREAUX, VIENNE & Co,*

April 1 58 *Gravier street.*

WANTED immediately, 250 Spanish and Mexican Doubloons, for which a premium will be given, by applying at BARBET'S Lottery Office, No. 37, St. Louis street, opposite Hewlett's Coffee House. march 17

**SALE AT AUCTION.**

BY FRANCOIS DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 5th of April, 1828, at twelve o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange-coffee-House, the following real property and slaves:

1st—Aymée, an American negrowoman, aged about 40 years, and somewhat of a seamstress and of a cook.

2d—Mars, a negroman 43 years old, a cigar maker and brick-layer.

3d—Cæsar, a negroman 39 years old, somewhat of a carpenter, a butcher, and drayman.

4th—Toussaint, a negroman 35 years old, drayman, a field-hand and somewhat of a brick-layer.

5th—Helen or Henny, a negrowoman 24 years old, a cook and a field-hand, with her child named Toby, a griffon boy six years old.

Said slaves are warranted from the diseases and vices provided for by law.

6th—A LOT of ground situated in Dauphin street, between Barracks and Esplanade streets, of an irregular form, designated by No. 2, on a plan drawn on the 6th of July 1826, by Joseph Pilié, city surveyor, which is to be seen at Hewlett's Exchange till the day of sale. Said lot measuring 26 feet 11 inches front on Dauphin street, by an irregular depth of 53 feet 2 inches. Lot No. 2, there is a brick house with a terrace roof, divided into four rooms; and in the yard, a frame kitchen roofed with slates. There is a corridor common to the lots Nos. 2 and 3.

7th—A LOT of ground designated on said plan by No. 3, measuring 29 feet one inch front on Dauphin street between Barracks and Esplanade streets, by an irregular depth of 81 feet ten inches: on which lot there is a brick house, terrace roofed, and in the yard, a frame-built kitchen roofed with slates, and a brick oven.

8th—A LOT of ground designated on said plan by No. 4, measuring 29 feet 8 inches front on Barrack Street between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, by an irregular depth of 76 feet 9 inches: on which lot No 4, there is a brick house roofed with tiles, consisting of four rooms, and in the yard a frame-built kitchen roofed with slates.

9th—A LOT of ground designated on said plan by No. 5, measuring 38 feet two inches front on Barrack street between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, by a regular depth of 95 feet 3 inches: on which lot No. 5, there is a brick house roofed with tiles, consisting of four rooms, and in the yard a frame-built kitchen roofed with slates, and large wooden shed.

10—A LOT of ground forming the North Corner of Burgundy and St. Peter streets, measuring 45 feet 6 inches about, front on Burgundy street on 93 feet about, front on St. Peter street; with the house built with bricks between posts, roofed with tiles, and other buildings and appurtenances.

11—A LOT forming the East Corner of Burgundy and Du Maine streets, measuring 54 feet front on Burgundy and 80 feet on Du Maine street; with an old frame-built house, roofed with boards, consisting of 3 rooms, a gallery, and two closets, and in the yard, a kitchen and other dependencies.

TERMS:

The whole, payable one half, at one and the other half at two years' credit from the day of sale, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing special mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale to be executed at the expense of the purchasers, before *Theodore Seghers, notary Public.* March 22.

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold at Hewlett's Exchange-Coffee House, 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 Antoine Populus, and on the other by the late property of Medzanrue.—Terms: One third cash, and the remainder in one year, with notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

*LOUISIANA LOTTERY,*

EIGHTH CLASS!

HIGHEST PRIZES;

$12,000, 10,000, 8000, 500, 6 of 1000, 6 of 600, 6 of 400

To be drawn positively on SATURDAY, 5th April.

TICKETS, 6 dollars; Shares in proportion. For sale at

BENNET'S

Lucky Lottery Office, ☞No. 81 Chartres-st.

DRAWN NUMBERS

*In the Louisiana Lottery—7th Class,*

5—22—4—13

P. V. BARBET'S

Lottery Office, No. 37 St. Louis Street,

*Opposite Hewlett's Exchange.*

Those who have obtained prize tickets are requested to call for the cash,

*Or renew them in the*

LOUISIANA LOTTEY—8th class

*To be Drawn positively on the 5th of April,*

HIGHEST PRIZES:

$12,000, 10,000, 8000, 5000, 4000, 2,784, 6 of 1000, 6 of 600, 6 of 400

PRICE OF TICKETS;

*Whole Tickets, 6 dollars; Halves, 3 dollars; Quarters, 1 dollar 50 cts.*

This Office, No. 37 St. Louis Street, opposite Hewlett's Coffee House, is always open to transact all sorts of Exchange, on foreign monies, either in doubloons, napoleons or sovereigns, &c. uncurrent money at the lowest discount.

5—22—4—13

DRAWN NUMBERS IN THE

*Louisiana Lottery—7th Class.*

5—21—4—within one of the

HIGHEST PRIZE,

*Was sold by*

MALCOLM.

Persons holding Prize Tickets, are requested to present them immediately for Payment, or renewal in the 8th Class of the

LOUISIANA LOTTERY,

*To be Drawn positively on SATURDAY week, the 5th of April, 1828:*

—HIGHEST PRIZES.—

$12,000, $10,000, $8,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,784, 6 of $1000, 6 of $600, 6 of $400

Total amounting to $121,800

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50 Packages of 10 Tickets, $60; Warranted $24; Certificates of do. $39 60; Shares of each in proportion;

*Apply at*

MALCOLM'S Office, sign of the Wheel of Fortune—No. 86, Chartres street—or at 132 do.

☞*Opposite the Exchange.*☜

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

march 25 PETERS & MILLARD.