

REMOVAL.

SULPHUROUS BATHS. DOCTOR RENOU, has the honor of informing his colleagues and the inhabitants of New-Orleans and of Louisiana, that he has removed his establishment of Sulphurous Baths from...

It is generally known, how much benefit is obtained by sulphurous bath in cutaneous diseases, rheumatic complaints, palsy, a d other serious complaints, it is needless to quote here the numerous instances of immediate cure and relief afforded by the application of that remedy.

Mr. Renou has availed himself of his removal, in constructing a new apparatus and making his establishment free from any kind of reproach that could have been made to the former one.

The room for the reception of white people is totally separate from the one fixed for negroes.

His new lodgings afford him the means of receiving certain number of sick persons wishing to board at his house.

He has provided a spacious hospital, and his house being situated in a retired part of the town less crowded with houses than elsewhere, makes the situation perfectly agreeable.

Prices for 12 Baths, 2 \$ 25, 6 " 9 " 1 50, 1 " 1 " 50.

For treatment of negroes per day, 1 Doctor Renou will however take with the persons who will apply to him all possible arrangements.

During the last year of his practice in Paris, Doctor Renou has been intimate with the celebrated Dr. Ducamp inventor of the most efficient method of curing ischaemia (retention of urine,) and he had especially added himself to the treatment of that disease; he has now in his possession a complete collection of all the instruments necessary thereto. He may ensure to those persons affected with the above complaint, who will apply to him, a prompt and safe cure from his method of treatment.

OIL, wine, and Olives.—The subscribers have just received and offer for sale—20 casks Marseilles claret; 30 baskets olive oil; 40 boxes olives—entirely delectable.

J. W. ZACHARY & Co. 83 Royal st. Jan 15

DISTRICT COURT, SATURDAY 9th February, 1828.

ON motion of Rev. DAUPHIN P. O'F. Esq. of Council for N. B. Le Breton, syndic of the Creditors of the insolvent, on filing a tableau of distribution in this case; it is ordered by the Court that the Creditors of the said B. & F. Dauphin, as well as all others interested herein show cause if they any have, on or before Saturday, the 22d day of the present month, why the said Tableau of distribution should not be homologated and confirmed according to law.

Extract from the minutes. (Signed) R. FARMER, Dy. Clk.

TREASURY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA February 7, 1828.

THIS Office has been removed to the former Convent of the Ladies of St. Ursula.—The entrance is opposite Mr. Joseph Le Camp's dwelling house. The Office will be open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M.

P. GARDNER, State Treasurer. Feb. 7.

NOTICE.—The Office of the Treasurer of the Parish of Orleans is now in the Convent of the Ladies of St. Ursula, and in the same room with the State Treasury.

A. CRUZET, Parish Treasurer. Feb. 7.

HELVETIC INSTITUTION.

The Helvetic Institution, for the education of the poor, is now in the progress of its studies. It is situated in the city of New-Orleans, and is open to all who wish to obtain a complete course of education in the French language, and in the principles of the liberal arts and sciences.

but rigidly adhered to, will give the character of the Helvetic Institution. The Helvetic Institution is now in the progress of its studies. It is situated in the city of New-Orleans, and is open to all who wish to obtain a complete course of education in the French language, and in the principles of the liberal arts and sciences.

LES Commandants des bateaux à vapeur ou de tout autre embarcation, sont prevenus de ne point recevoir à leur bord un mulâtre esclave nommé BURCKET age d'environ 18 ans, et de 5 pieds 7 pouces anglais de taille, de figure agreable, fleurette sur l'echelle pour marquer partie anglaise et française; lorsqu'il partira, il était vêtu d'un gilet rouge, chemise blanche, rayé bleu et blanc, et d'un pantalon de la même couleur. Une récompense de 10 piastres sera donnée à quiconque fera connaître au sous-gouverneur le lieu où il est retenu, ou bien, le livrera dans un des prisons de cet Etat. Et si ledit esclave est hors de cet Etat, 200 piastres seront données à quiconque l'aurait reconnu passant ou arrivant à bord d'un steam-boat, ou de tout autre embarcation, après toute fois que le fait sera prouvé devant une Cour compétente de cet Etat.

11 Fév.—3f. LS. BRINGIER.

AVENDRE par F. BERTOUJIN.—Kirch Wasser, Eau-de-Vie d'Andry, Guignolet, Anisette de Marie Brizard, Sardines à l'huile et au beurre, Pat's de fievre truffés, do, aux foie gras, tranches de Salmon frais, et sardines crues. 20 Fév.

THE BEE.

PRINTED DAILY, BY F. DELANEY. NEW-ORLEANS. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23 1828.

CITY COUNCIL.

On Saturday last, the committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of an inhabitant of the St. Mary suburb, to open a street so as to have a communication between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, made a report in favor of it, which was adopted. The street is to be called "Natchez."

Price-Current at Barleau-Prince, Feb. 11. Flour, 61 3/4 a 13.....Duties 6 1/2. Meal, 22.....Duties 2 1/2. Prime Pork, 18.....Duties 2 1/2. Beef morn, 12, evaluated 12.....Duties 16 pr. ct. Bacon, 15 cts. evaluated 20.....Duties 16 pr. ct. Lard, 25, evaluated 18 1/2.....Duties 16 pr. ct. Tobacco, Kentucky, 15.....Duties 6 1/2. Coffee, 8 50 a 8 7 1/2.

BOSTON, February 2.

Buenos Ayres.—It appears by letters from Buenos Ayres to the 14th October, that all the Provinces of Rio de la Plata have determined to assist the Banda Oriental in the war against Brazil, and that an amicable intercourse now exists between Cordova and Buenos Ayres, both Provinces acknowledging each other as equal: they will proceed as soon as possible to appoint Deputies to the Convention, which is to meet, to settle the general affairs of the country, in Santa Fe, or San Lorenzo. The instructions with which both Provinces are to send their Deputies to the Convention, will be directed to the following objects: to appoint a National Executive for the purposes of peace and war and foreign relations; to give a basis to the Constitutional Congress, which afterwards is to assemble at the time that may be designated by the Convention; to mark out with precision the objects and duties of Congress; to determine immediately on the form of Government, which is to be, according to the vote already expressed by the Provinces, the Federal Form; and to provide for the security of the country in the present circumstances. Dr. Moreno is now the Premier; he is said to have much influence in the interior, and more confidence is expressed in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity than in that of any other man in the whole Argentine Republic. The writer hopes to see in a short time the re-union of all the provinces under a Federal Government, and thinks that much will be due to Dr. Moreno for his agency in affecting so desirable an object. Dr. M. we remark has resided in this country, and is an admirer of our institutions; he is the same gentleman who was appointed some time ago minister plenipotentiary to the government of the United States, but did not proceed on his mission, on account of the war with the Emperor of Brazil.

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Bogota, Dec. 28, 1827.

news here. Bo... of Government. ... in Bogota, go... and placing civic... Santander, who at heart is most deadly hatred for him, I am convinced that Bolivar has done the good, but on the contrary, much harm since his return from South. The Grand Convention has been called to meet in March, to revise the Constitution. Meantime, all the acts of Congress have been confirmed by the Congress. I very much doubt whether there will be any convention at all. My own opinion is that the following steps should be taken, and will govern as he does, with despotic sway, under the title of "Libertador," or "Dictator" without molestation. The name of King or Emperor, is yet a little too startling, but I think it would be the best thing for the people. They are poor, despicable set of people, and do not deserve the blessings of liberty, neither do they know how to improve them. In regard to Bolivar, he may have the good of the country at heart, and perhaps he has; time will show."

(From the Boston Patriot.)

Who would talk about a coalition now? Let those among us who affect to consider this word as synonymous with every thing evil, note the following precocious, candid confession in the editorial columns of the Richmond Enquirer. It is part of a remonstrance addressed to Chapman Johnson, Esq.

"Would such a man, as you have described him to be, have been able to unite in his favor the suffrages of discordant and even hostile men and parties in South Carolina, headed by such men as Calhoun, and Hayne, and Hamilton on the one side, and Smith, and Williams, and Taylor on the other—the Old School Republicans?"

But this is union, forsooth! how that word "flows like honey from the lips;" but if men who have never been "discordant and hostile" on any great national concern, unite to aid the re-election of Mr. Adams, then, indeed, there is an "unhallowed coalition, a conspiracy."

From the same column we extract this open assertion of a sectional policy in the opposition: and the way, if Massachusetts takes but one step in favor of Mr. Adams, where Tennessee takes a hundred, and the whole South takes a thousand, that a single movement should be derided in our surmises as hostile to the South, as a "toy" movement?

And here, sir, I must remind you, that you have not only endeavored to distract and divide Virginia, but to divide the whole South, the weakest, in some regard, (from a cause that I will not name) of all the grand sub divisions of the Union. You have endeavored to set us at variance with our Southern brethren; for, if we do not stand by them in this their hour of peril and of need, as well as our own; if we quail and betray the cause, in vain may we hereafter call upon them, when we shall be sore beset. We shall deserve and receive their derision and scorn. This sin, in conception at least, must ever lie at your door.

This indeed is defining virtue geographically. What is to be applauded beyond "Hares Nest" is positive crime "East" of it.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Culpeper of North Carolina—"I have not patriotism enough to devote my time to the public for a bare support. My family are to be provided for, and I shall vote for the compensation I deem just, and use my wages to support myself, to pay my debts, to support my family, &c. just as I would the avails of my labour on my farm or any where else; and I deem eight dollars about a proper compensation, and I shall never vote for less, for fear that that compensation may end the 3d March, &c. But the gentleman expresses a hope that we have passed the middle of the session. Passed the middle of the session! And what have we done? We have passed one bill to appropriate money to pay our own salaries; and if we are to progress in the same way, judging of our progress in future, from the past, we shall pass one more bill, and what bill is that to be? Not the tariff, I presume; for, though many gentlemen are anxious for the passage of that bill, yet the resolution authorising the committee to send for persons, &c. has, I expect, put the passage of that bill out of dispute, if we are to rise the 3d of March. Yes, sir, the bill on that subject, if not defunct, is rocked to sleep for the present, if we are to have a short session."

Mr. Taylor, of New York—"I have been so occupied, said Mr. T. for raising the tariff. Most of the laws increasing them, both in the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, have been passed in opposition to my vote. When the secretaries at the head of Executive Departments had smaller salaries, they lived less expensively.—They were not required—it was not expected of them—that they should keep up a household and entertain all members of Congress and strangers, who might visit the seat of Government. Most of them could not do it without ruin to their private fortunes. When you raised their salaries to six thousand dollars, you did them no service. You imposed upon them the necessity of living in more splendour, but in less comfort. Put the salaries back to the old standard, and they will have more time for private study and public duties: I doubt not you will have their thanks."

Mr. Barney, of Maryland—"The gentleman from Kentucky commenced his arguments this morning under some excitement, caused by my notice of his introductory remarks yesterday. I regret it, because, disposed to treat every gentleman with respect, I would not be deficient in courtesy to young members; for their country has much to hope from them; and, if any individual of this House will say that I was wanting in courtesy, I will not hesitate to acknowledge and atone for it. In allusion to my venerable self, he certainly has forgotten the respect due to my supposed age: for, in fact, there cannot be many years difference between us. I thank Heaven I still have some of the fire of youthful blood in my veins; and, notwithstanding my alleged imbecility, I have just discernment enough to see that he is on such good terms with himself, that I will not seek to disparage him in his own esteem, by retorting any uncomplimentary epithets; and if he is in love with himself, would not rob him of a rival; for, where ignorance is bliss, it were folly to be wise. He has gravely asked, why his constituents send him here? On my conscience, although I have reflected on the subject, I do not know—therefore cannot give him a satisfactory answer. He alleges that I have considered him a bird of flight. Not so I frankly say to the gentleman, that ere he has arrived at my advanced age (I speak in reference to my political life), his experience will convince him that a few days, residence here is too short to allow him to arrive at a conclusion that, in this (which I consider

the most economical government on earth), extravagance and prodigality have full sway, and that he is competent to the great work of reform."

Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky—"The honorable gentleman from Maryland attempted to turn this investigation into ridicule and reproach, and had attempted to play off his wit upon his colleague. At some of his remarks, said Mr. D. I was amused, though I did not entirely approve of them, nor could I discover the force of the argument which they conveyed. His great argument appeared to be, that, if the pay of members of Congress were to be reduced, they could not so well educate their horses to go electioneering; and indeed, sir, when those remarks fell from the member, I was greatly at a loss to determine which possessed the most native genius, the horse which was spoken of, or his master.

[The Speaker here declared all personal observations to be out of order.] "It was not my wish, said Mr. D. to make any personal allusion whatever, further than in reference to my colleague, but if the statement of the gentleman was to be believed, his horse was much more intelligent than the greater part of his constituents. That breed of horses, Mr. D. went on to say, would be very acceptable in his country, and would save a great deal of expense, &c. This argument about the horse appeared to him to be the great and only argument of the gentleman from Maryland against the resolution, except that the mover of it was a young member, who had been in the house only two or three days, and that it was therefore highly improper, that he should attempt a measure of such great importance to the community."

Mr. M'Duffie "took the liberty to remind gentlemen that short speeches make short sessions."

An Old Rogue.—Johnson, a fellow who ran away with a horse and sulkey from New-York and was committed to jail in Salem, N. J. was recognized by a lady there as the gentleman who suddenly disappeared from a boarding-house in Philadelphia at the same time that landlady's desk exhibited a deficit of 500 dollars. He then went to England, and from a memorandum found upon him at Salem, it appears that he was imprisoned in that country for obtaining a valuable watch with forged papers.

Spontaneous Combustion.—The cotton factory in Hooksett, N. H. owned by John Bell and others, came near being burnt a short time since by the spontaneous combustion of the sweepings which were thrown into a receptacle the flue having been obstructed, it is supposed. A fire was kindled, which was of great violence, and the floors let down.

In an airy room, a lamp which had been trimmed for evening use, and the wick wet with spirits of turpentine, lighted itself at noon-day, to the astonishment of the girls in the room.

81. First Lottery to be Drawn in New-Orleans.



LOUISIANA Catholic Church Lottery, FIRST CLASS—FOR 1828.

To be Drawn positively on Saturday 8th of March, 1828.

SCHEME. PRIZE of \$7,000 is 6,700, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,700, 2,300, 1,000, 500, 70, 10, 5. 8,760 Prizes, 24,360 Tickets, \$97,440, 15,600 Blanks.

Price of Tickets, 5 dollars, Haves 2 dollars 50 cts. Quarters 1 dollar 25 cents.

To be had in a great variety of Numbers, at

BENNET'S

Truly Lucky Lottery Office, No 81 Chartres Street, New-Orleans;

Where was sold in the third class of the PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY. No. 7551—12,000 dollars, one half sold to a Gentleman in this City.

Also, tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery, to be drawn on the 22d March. CAPITAL PRIZES: 15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, &c. Price of Tickets TEN dollars—shares in proportion. Feb 21

NEXT WEEK.

THE FIRST CLASS—FOR THE Catholic Church Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZES: \$7000, 6000, 5000, 4000, 3000, 2700, And 6 of 1,000

Total amount 597440 Tickets 5 dollars, packages of 10 do. 50 dollars—warranted 20 dollars—Certificates of do. 33 dollars—shares of each in proportion.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY, SEVENTH CLASS:

To be Drawn on Saturday the 22d MARCH.

HIGHEST PRIZES: \$15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 8,000, 6,000, 5,880

6 of \$2000 and 6 1000

Total amount 5194,880 TICKETS, \$10—PACKAGES OF 10 do. 100 Warranted \$40, Certificates of do. 60—shares of each in proportion.

Apply at MALCOLM'S

Office No. 86 Chartres street, Sign of the Wheel of Fortune, or at 134 do. Opposite the Exchange.

BARBET'S LOTTERY OFFICE,

No. 37 St. Louis street, opposite Barbet's Coffee-House.

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

1—7—26—29

Persons holding prize tickets are requested to call and receive the cash, or renew them in next Catholic Church Lottery—first Class, for 1828.

To be drawn positively on the 6th of March, 1828.

81. BENNET'S

Price List of the Drawing of the 3d Class OF THE Catholic Church Lottery,

Numbers drawn were—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 1, 7, 26 29

Persons holding prize Tickets are respectfully invited to call and receive the cash or renew them in either of the two next Lotteries to be drawn next month, the first is the CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY to be drawn on Saturday the 8th March—Price of Tickets, 4 dollars; shares in proportion. The next Louisiana State Lottery, capital prizes 15000, 12000, 10000, 8000 dollars.—Price of Tickets, 10 dollars; shares in proportion.

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 double, napoleons or foreign gold, but uncurrent money at the lowest discount.

81. BENNET'S

Price List of the Drawing of the 3d Class OF THE Catholic Church Lottery,

Numbers drawn were—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 1, 7, 26 29

Persons holding prize Tickets are respectfully invited to call and receive the cash or renew them in either of the two next Lotteries to be drawn next month, the first is the CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY to be drawn on Saturday the 8th March—Price of Tickets, 4 dollars; shares in proportion. The next Louisiana State Lottery, capital prizes 15000, 12000, 10000, 8000 dollars.—Price of Tickets, 10 dollars; shares in proportion.

The Subscriber having been in danger by the late fire, was obliged to remove his household furniture; and a great many gun smith tools and fire arms, by missing; persons having received said articles are requested to inform him thereof, that he may recover the said articles.

He begs also those persons who took fire-arms at the City Guard, or elsewhere, on the night of the fire, thinking to be their own, are also requested to return them to him, wishing to ascertain if any has been stolen.

Feb. 6—3

ADOLPHE DUHAËS.

BEAVER HATS.

RECEIVED by ship Illinois, from NEW-YORK, FORTY CASES of First Quality black and drab BEAVER HATS, of the high, low, and medium crowns, with long and short naps—all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of the latest fashions.—Also, several dozens of elegant SEAL DRAB HATS, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.—NICHOLS & KEELER, Jan. 28 18 Canal-st.

Chapeaux de Castor.

Reçus par le navire Illinois, de New-York, 40 caisses de CHAPEAUX noirs et de brun, de première qualité, de formes hautes, basses, et moyennes, à poils longs et courts; tous de qualités supérieures, et des dernières modes.—De plus, plusieurs douzaines de CHAPEAUX dits Seal-Drab, qu'on vendra en gros et en détail, à des termes raisonnables.

NICHOLS & KEELER. 28 Janvier. 18, rue Canal

Demande d'emploi.

Mr. J. C. G... jardinier-Menuisier, planteur et tailleur d'arbres et de vignes, établit toutes sortes de jardins neufs et répare les vieux; il exécutera tous les plans qui lui seront présentés; ayant appris à travailler sous les meilleurs maîtres jardiniers d'Europe, et ayant constamment exercé cet art, même dans ce pays depuis plusieurs années; il a une parfaite connaissance de la culture des végétaux indigènes et exotiques. Il prendra des arrangements avec la personne qui voudra l'employer au moins. Pour renseignements, s'adresser à Mde. Mateau et M. Willos, rue d'Orléans, face au Café Davis, et à M. St-George, propriétaire des rues de la Loyeté et Versailles. 25 janv