

Tous les autres billets, au nombre de 700, ayant deux des numéros, sortiront droit chacun à 5 francs.

Les 7.000 billets, ayant un des numéros sortis, sortiront droit chacun à 5 francs.

Tout billet qui sera gagné en 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.

Les billets seront vendus au bureau du directeur, rue des Chartres, N° 134, à 84 le billet, jusqu'au 28 du courant.

J. F. RIBETTY, Directeur.

M. POTIER, Administrateur.

N<sup>e</sup>. Orleans, 17 Mars 1828.

## VENTE A L'ENCAN.

Par Bauduc & Domingon.

À la vente le 1<sup>er</sup> Avril 1828, à midi, à la Bourse d'Hewlett, à la N<sup>e</sup>. Orleans ; les propriétés suivantes :

1—Un Lot de Terre situé au fond de la rue de la Nouvelle-Lèvre, 130 pieds de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lèvre, 130 pieds de face à la rue Sautet, 80 pieds sur le lot N° 3 par lequel il est borné d'un côté et 120 pieds sur le lot N° 2 par lequel il est borné de l'autre côté. Le lot désigné par le N° 1 sur plusieurs figures qui en sont dressées par Mr. J. Filie, voyer de la ville, et qui est dépendant d'un étude de Mr. Zabell, avocat, et notaire public, rue St. Louis, n° 12 de la Bourg, l'edit lot N° 1 sera vendu ensemble avec la grande maison à étage, et les autres batiments et établissements qui s'y trouvent.

2—Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N° 2. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds 4 pouces de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lèvre sur 180 pieds de profondeur et est borné d'un côté par le lot N° 1, de l'autre côté par le lot N° 3. Ensemble sera vendu avec les batiments et les établissements qui s'y trouvent.

3—Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N° 3. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds 4 pouces de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lèvre sur 180 pieds de profondeur et est borné d'un côté par le lot N° 2, et dans le fond par le lot N° 1.

4—Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N° 4. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds 4 pouces de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par les lots N° 1 et 2, de l'autre côté par le lot N° 6, et dans le fond par le lot N° 5, ensemble avec les batiments qui s'y trouvent.

5—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N° 5, mesurant 35 pieds de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N° 4, et dans le fond par le lot N° 6, ensemble avec les batiments qui s'y trouvent.

6—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N° 6, mesurant 35 pieds de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N° 5, et dans le fond par le lot N° 7, et dans la profondeur par les lots N° 3 et 11. Ensemble avec les batiments qui s'y trouvent.

7—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N° 7, mesurant 35 pieds de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N° 6, et dans la profondeur par le lot N° 8, et dans la profondeur par le lot N° 11, ensemble avec les batiments qui s'y trouvent.

8—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N° 8, mesurant 35 pieds de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N° 7, et dans la profondeur par le lot N° 9, et dans la profondeur par le lot N° 11, ensemble avec les batiments qui s'y trouvent.

9—Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N° 9, mesurant 35 pieds de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N° 8, de l'autre côté par le lot N° 10, et dans la profondeur par le lot N° 11, ensemble avec les batiments qui s'y trouvent.

10—Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N° 10, mesurant 55 pieds de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, fait à la rue Tchoupitoulas, borné d'un côté par le lot N° 9, et de l'autre côté par le lot N° 11, ensemble avec les batiments qui s'y trouvent.

11—Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent, et désigné sur le même plan par le N° 11, mesurant 33 pieds 4 pouces de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N° 10, et dans la profondeur par le lot N° 12, et dans la profondeur par le lot N° 13.

12—Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N° 12, mesurant 33 pieds 4 pouces de face à la rue Sautet sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N° 11, et dans la profondeur par le lot N° 13.

13—Une Etendue de terre située dans la paroisse d'Ouest Féliçane, bordée par la rivière Mississippi, dans le district d'Ouest Féliçane, composée de deux terrains faits à son le sieur Augustin Allain et le sieur Gouvernement Espagnol, conformément à une partie qui se sont faites par feu Carlos de la Torre, et approuvées pour la province de la Nouvelle-Espagne, l'an 1794, d'autre en 1797 ; les deux terrains mesurant ensemble 2705 arpens de superficie. La première de ces deux terrains mesurant 40 arpens de face au fleuve sur 20 en profondeur, et la seconde à la suite de la première mesurant 373 arpens de face sur 20 en profondeur, les deux ensemble contenant comme il est dit ci-dessus 2705 arpens de superficie exactement à un plan du tout déposé dans le dépôt du notaire mandat.

### CONDITIONS.

Les 12 lots de terre dans le faubourg Delord, payables en quatre termes (cinq à 1, 2, 3 et 4 ans) et de 100 francs en billets endossés à satisfaction et portant hypothèque respectivement sur les propriétés vendues.

La terre située dans la paroisse d'Ouest Féliçane, payable en quatre à un an, et le surplus en six termes égaux à 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 ans du jour de l'acte, en billets endossés à satisfaction et portant hypothèque sur la terre.

Les billets seront fournis par compagnies suivantes : la compagnie des Vénitiens, Société de vente en actions devant le sieur Théodore Béthune. Les frais de vente et ceux de l'enregistrement et de la levée des hypothèques seront payés par les acquéreurs.

### TERME.

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## THE BEE

Printed daily, by F. Dallard.

NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1828.

We are authorised to announce that Mr. A. Poydras 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 Fleitas, will be a candidate at the next election for the place of Recorder.

The Senate of Kentucky having called upon Mr. Blair, a friend of Mr. Clay, to give testimony for the extraordinary investigation which that body has undertaken, he refused, and said—

I assure the Senate, that I am not actuated in withholding my testimony, by any consideration of the effect it might have on the reputation of the persons alluded to in the prosecution, or on those inculpated as having made false charges against them. I oppose myself to a precedent, which goes to violate confidential correspondence, and to render unsafe all friendly, social, and intimate intercourse among men. This obstacle it is not in the power of the Senate to remove, and I trust it will not exert its power to suspend that good faith, which would preserve a principle, that should be held inviolable, unless where the laws of the country demand the sacrifice."

This is the 9<sup>th</sup> aim of a gentleman—a man of true honor and probity. One who is capable of proclaiming—in order to promote party ends or gratify personal resentments,—what he has heard in confidence or the unreserved intercourse of social meetings, may be presumed capable also of perverting or misrepresenting the language or meaning of others. He is not to be trusted as an evidence.

There is a Mr. Kendall, who gives testimony in acrimonious printed letters, and before the Kentucky Senate, against Mr. Clay, and who is said to have been particularly fostered by that gentleman, to have been buried, when sick, in his house, &c. Such a case calls to mind the following Persian anecdote.

A tortoise and a scorpion travelled the same road for a considerable distance, in good fellowship.—The latter, on the ground of this friendship, asked the former to carry him over a deep stream. The tortoise complied; but what was his surprise to find his companion endeavouring with all his might to sting him! When he had placed him safe on the opposite shore, he turned to him and said, 'Are not you the most wicked and ungrateful of reptiles? But for me you must either have given up your journey or have been drowned in that stream, and what is my reward? If it had not been for the arsenic which God has given me, I should have been stung to death.' 'Blame me not,' said the scorpion, in a supplicatory tone, 'it is not my fault; it is a habit of my nature; it is a constitutional habit I have of stinging.'

[From late London Papers.]

ISLAND OF SCIO.—It is one of the most beautiful and celebrated islands in the Archipelago. It is near the coast of Natolia; in length about thirteen leagues, and six in breadth. The productions are oranges, citrons, vines, mastic, game, and all the necessaries of life.—The principal trade is in silk. The population is about 10,000 Turks, 20,000 Greeks, who have a bishop, and 16,000 Greeks, who have also a bishop. The plague in 1788 destroyed 14,000 persons. The foreign commerce is very considerable. They export manufactured cottons, silk, velvet, gold and silver wove damasks, &c. to Asia, Egypt, and the states of Barbary. The Genoese were many years in possession of the island, but the Turks drove them out in 1595. The Venetians took it 1664, but the Turks retook it in 1698. Scio is the capital. It is a large beautiful city, with a fort and harbour. The Greek bishop is at Scio. The inhabitants believe that Homer was born in this island. They have a place near the city which they call the schools of Homer, but there is no reason for supposing Homer was ever upon the spot. It has been described by modern travellers, to be a place where they made sacrifice to Pan, or some other rural divinity. In this island there are several Greek families who claim nobility as the descendants of the Genoese Justiniana. There are about 200 Christian temples in the island, and thirty religious houses for Christian men and women. The superstition of the Greeks and Turks is a remarkable feature in the general association. Mahomet the Second granted the Scio many privileges, which the Grand Seignor has never infringed. The Greeks, in every other part of the Turkish empire, are reputed slaves. In Scio they have a magistrate, named the Consul, who administers justice upon principles of liberty unknown to the Greeks in other parts. It is 19 leagues

from Smyrna, and 84 from Constantinople, longitude 43 deg. 50 minutes, latitude 38 deg. 6 min. north.

**Curious Exhibition.**—At the Stockport Theatre, on the evening of the 10th ult. Mr. Girthwaite, whose benefit it was, announced an exhibition of what is termed the "laughing gas." Mr. Elton undertook to deliver a short lecture on the subject, and administer it to three or four men, who volunteered their services from the front of the house. The lecture was delivered with a very superior degree of excellence, but the first experiment failed. The next candidate for submitting to this (in general pleasing) experiment, inhaled a sufficient quantity of gas to produce—not a laughing sensation, but a fitting one. He remained in a state of stupor in his chair for some seconds, staring wildly around him, and then attacked the lecturer, with the ferocity of a mad bull. Mr. E. got out of the way, and he then, sans ceremonie, attacked all the persons who were standing at the wings. The lecturer, supposing himself in security, then stepped forward to make some remarks to the audience, off the effect of the gas, when the fellow ran behind him, caught him by the shoulders, and, with Herculean strength, pitched him over the orchestra, into the front of the pit. The audience, who were much alarmed on the instant, on perceiving Mr. Elton return to the stage unharmed, burst into an immoderate roar of laughter, and Mr. Elton concluded, with great good humour, by observing, "Thus ends our laughing gas, gentlemen, which had nearly proved a most serious joke for me."

**Taking of Edinburgh Castle.**—While Robert Bruce was gradually getting possession of the country, and driving out the English, Edinburgh, the principal town of Scotland, remained, with its strong castle, in possession of the invaders. Sir Thomas Randolph was extremely desirous to gain this important place, but, as you know, the castle is situated on a very steep and lofty rock, so that it is difficult or almost impossible even to get up to the foot of the walls, much more to climb over them. So, while Randolph was considering what was to be done, there came to him a Scottish gentleman, named Francis, who had joined Bruce's standard, and asked to speak with him in private. He then told Randolph that in his youth he had lived in the castle of Edinburgh, and that his father had then been keeper of the fortress. It happened at that time that Francis was much in love with a lady, who lived in a part of the town beneath the Castle, which is called the Grassmarket. Now, as he could not get out of the Castle by day to see his mistress, he had practised a way of

crag on the south side, and returning up at pleasure; when he came to the foot of the wall he made use of a ladder to get over it, as it was not very high on that point, those who built it having trusted to the steepness of the crag. Francis had gone and come so frequently in this dangerous manner, that although it was not long ago, he told Randolph that he knew the road so well, that he could undertake to guide a small party of men, by night, to the bottom of the wall, and as they might bring ladders with them, there would be no difficulty in scaling it. The great risk was, that of their being discovered by the watchmen while in the act of ascending the cliff, in which case every man of them must have perished. Randolph did not hesitate to enter on the adventure. He took with him thirty, (you must be sure to choose for activity and courage,) the same one dark night to the crag, which they began to ascend under the guidance of Francis, who went before them, upon his hands and feet, upon one cliff, and down another, where there was scarce room to support themselves. All the while these thirty men were obliged to follow in a line, one after the other, by a path that was fitter for a cat than a man. The noise of a stone falling, or a word spoken from one to another, would have alarmed the watchmen. They were obliged, therefore, to move with the greatest precaution. When they were far up the crag, and near the foundation of the wall, they heard the guards going their rounds, to see that all was safe in and about the castle. Randolph and his party had nothing for it but to lie close and quiet each man under such crag as he happened to be placed, and trust that the guards would pass by without noticing them. And while they were waiting in breathless alarm, they got a new cause of fright. One of the soldiers of the castle, willing to startle his comrades, suddenly threw a stone from the wall, and cried out, 'Aha, I see you well.' The stone came thumping down over the head of Randolph and his men, who naturally thought themselves discovered. If they had stirred, or made the slightest noise, they would have been entirely destroyed, for the soldiers above might have killed every man of them, merely by rolling down stones. But being

ageous and chosen men, they remained quiet, and the English soldiers, who thought their comrade was merely playing them a trick, (as indeed, he was,) passed on without further examination.

Then Randolph and his men got up, and came in haste to the foot of the wall, which was not above twice a man's height in that place. They planted the ladders they had brought, and Francis mounted first to show them the way: Sir Andrew Grey, a brave knight, followed him, and Randolph himself was the third man who got over. Then the rest followed. When once they were within the walls, there was not so much to do, for the garrison were asleep and unarmed, excepting the watch, who were speedily destroyed. Thus was Edinburgh Castle taken in the year 1312-13.—[Tales of a Grand Father.]

**From the Brooklyn, (L. I.) Star.**

**Revolutionary relic.**—A few weeks since, the remains of a rifle were found in the Flushing woods, about three miles from this village, on a part of the old battle ground of 1776. The rifle had been a very fine one, and the brass work and silver plate and sight were perfect. The plate was made of a coin on which 1776 is to be seen. The legs I. C. I. are rudely cut on it. The wood was entirely gone, and the iron much corroded. It was found to be loaded with ball. The rifle is now in possession of William Bigelow, of this village.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

**Foolish Adventure.**—Major Gen. Collier, of Burke, Va. on the 14th inst. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Harry Ingram at the distance of 27 yards, with a rifle. Mr. Collier then took his turn, and Ingram, at the same distance shot an apple from his head.

It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen who, after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so hand-some cut by the ball that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads. [N. Y. Ev. Post.]

**Reputation.**—The way, according to Socrates, to obtain a good reputation, is to endeavour to be, what you desire to appear. "Men should be what they seem."

The mistakes of a layman are like the errors of a pocket watch, which affects only an individual; but when a clergyman errs, it is like the town clock going wrong—it misleads a multitude.

**5—22—4—13**

**DRAWN NUMBERS IN THE**

**5—21—4—within one of the**

**HIGHEST PRIZE.**

**Not sold by**

**MALCOLM.**

Persons holding Prize Tickets, are requested to present them immediately for Payment, or return in the 5th Class of the

**LOUISIANA LOTTERY,**

To be drawn positively on SATURDAY next,

the 5th of April, 1828.

**HIGH PRIZES.—**

\$12,000, \$10,000, \$8,000, \$5,000, \$4,000,

\$2,750, 6 of \$1,000, 6 of \$600, 6 of \$400.

Total amount to \$121,800

**PRICE OF TICKETS:**

Whole Tickets, \$6; Halves, \$3; Quarters, \$1.50

Packages of 10 Tickets, \$6.60; Warranted \$24;

Certificates of do. \$39.60; Shares of each in proportion;

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