

LOTÉRIE DE L'ÉGLISE ÉVANGÉLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

PREMIÈRE CLASSE. Autorisée par l'État de la Louisiane. Le tirage aura lieu à la Nlle-Orléans, Samedi 7 Juin 1828.

Table with 3 columns: Lot number, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like '1 lot de 5,000', '10,500 Billets à \$5', and '75,000'.

Les numéros dans ces loteries se composent de 4 chiffres de valeur, seront précédés du nombre nécessaire de zéros.

Afin de déterminer les lots gagnans, on se servira de quatre roues dans la première desquelles, de ce prospectus, seront placés quinze bulletins et numérotés 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 et 14 (Dix seulement seront tirés) dans chacune des autres roues seront placés dix bulletins et numérotés 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, un bulletin sera tiré des autres roues successivement commençant à la gauche, et ennant qu'on a tiré une série correspondant au numéro d'un des billets de la loterie. Un autre bulletin sera alors tiré des autres roues respectives, comme précédemment, et ainsi de suite jusqu'à ce que tous les bulletins soient tirés des trois dernières roues, et dix séries formées.

Les billets ayant pour son numéro les chiffres de la première série, dans l'ordre du tirage, aura droit au lot de \$1,000.

Table with 3 columns: Billet number, Série, and Montant. Includes entries like 'Ditto ditto 3e. série 5000', 'Ditto ditto 4e. série 4000', etc.

Les 112 billets portant les trois derniers chiffres de la 2e. 3e. 4e. 5e. 6e. 7e. et 8e. séries dans l'ordre du tirage.

Les 14 billets portant les trois derniers chiffres de la 9e. série.

Les 14 billets portant les trois derniers chiffres de la dixième série, dans le même ordre.

Tous les billets (au nombre de 1359) portant les deux derniers chiffres de l'une des séries, dans l'ordre du tirage, seront des prix de \$10.

Tous les billets (au nombre de 3000) portant le dernier chiffre de la 1re, et 2e. série seront des prix de \$8.

Tous les autres billets seront des blancs.

Aucun billet gagnant un lot supérieur n'aura droit à un lot inférieur, excepté un lot de la classe la plus inférieure.

Le gros lot de huit mille piastres sera payé en partie avec deux cents billets, au prix du prospectus, de la classe suivante No. 2. Garantie tirer au moins huit cent piastres.

Le lot de cinq mille piastres sera payé en partie avec 100 billets, au prix du prospectus, de la classe No. 2. Garantie ne pas tirer moins de quatre cent piastres.

Le lot de quatre mille piastres sera payé en partie avec cent billets, au prix du prospectus, de la classe No. 2. Garantie ne pas tirer moins de quatre cents piastres.

Le lot de trois mille piastres sera payé en partie avec soixante dix billets, au prix du prospectus, de la classe No. 2. Garantie ne pas tirer moins de deux cent quatre vingt.

Prix des Billets. Billets entiers \$6, demis \$3, quarts \$1.50. Paquets de dix billets entiers \$61 garanti ne pas tirer moins de \$26. Certificats de \$37.90, garantis en proportion. Les ordres par la poste, affranchis, renfermant l'argent ou billets gagnans des loteries de la Louisiane ou des Ecoles publiques, seront reçus et suivis ponctuellement si on les adresse à D. MALCOLM, 25 mai. No. 85 rue de Chartres, N. Orléans.

LOTÉRIE DE L'ÉGLISE ÉVANGÉLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

SECONDE CLASSE. Le tirage aura lieu le Samedi 3 de Janvier 1829, à la Nouvelle-Orléans. D. MALCOLM, Directeur.

Table with 3 columns: Lot number, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like '1 lot de \$12,000', '1 do 10,000', '1 do 6,000', etc.

EXPLICATION.—L'administrateur de la loterie de l'Eglise évangélique Française, dont les deux premières classes sont en partie consolidées, croit devoir mettre sous les yeux du public les explications suivantes: Par exemple, le lot principal de \$8000 étant payable, partie en 200 billets de \$4, prix du prospectus dans la seconde classe, qui sont \$1600 la quelle somme déduite de 8000 piastres, demeure de 6400 piastres. Les autres 200 billets sont garantis, ne pouvant tirer moins de 800 piastres, qui ajoutés à 6400 font la somme de 7200. Le favori de la fortune qui gagnera le lot principal dans la 1re. classe peut être assuré d'être payé comptant, déduction faite de l'escompte d'usage; et il lui reste encore 200 chances favorables pour gagner le gros lot de la 2me. classe, dans laquelle il y a 120,000 piastres de prix, et ainsi à proportion pour les lots de 5000 piastres 4000 piastres, 3000 comme il est spécifié dans le prospectus. Tous les autres lots sont payables comptant; il n'y a pas de doute que celles qui résisteront à obtenir les gros lots ci-dessus, seront satisfaites de leur réussite dans la 1re. classe, et dans la belle chance que leur offre la seconde. Une autre circonstance à laquelle personne ne fait attention, c'est d'après le mode de tirage de ces loteries, les prix les plus bas sont plus forts que les prix du billet; de manière que celui qui gagne un lot reçoit tous jours plus qu'il n'a donné pour le billet. On observera aussi que dans ce mode de tirage il n'y a que 15,000 billets; 10,000 de moins que dans les loteries tirées jusqu'ici ce qui diminue d'autant les chances contre les possesseurs de billets. On pense que le genre de paiement ci-dessus plaira davantage au public, que celui adopté dans toutes les loteries de New York et dirigées par Mrs. Yates et McIntyre dans laquelle on paye en terres une partie des lots gagnés. 3 Juin. MALCOLM Administrateur.

THE BEE.

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TORNADO IN WASHINGTON.

We experienced, in this city, on Saturday last, about half past three o'clock, one of the most violent gusts ever remembered. The time of its duration, at its height, was not more than five minutes; but, in that short space of time, the wind raged from almost every point of the compass, and the earth was deluged with rain, accompanied with hail, which, luckily, was not very large. Less damage was done than might have been expected from the violence of the storm. Several chimneys, however, were blown down, falling through the roofs of the houses to which they belonged, and occasioned some hair breadth escapes from bodily injury. The brick wall round Mr. Secretary Rush's house was blown down, and parts of one or two houses. In some houses in the North West end of the city, where the storm was first felt, thirty or forty panes of glass in each house—in others less, but in the whole a great many, were broken by the hail. Many cellars were instantaneously filled with water, and the ludicrous was not wanting to diversify the scene; for, in the houses having kitchen cellars, the cooks were half drowned before they could turn them round; and, as for the viands which were intended to compose the dinners, the boarders might be seen in silent dismay witnessing the disaster which had befallen their sharp appetites, or assisting the frightened servants to rescue from the flood a turkey or a leg of mutton, as it floated to and fro amongst the kitchen-movable, surrounded by lots of potatoes and cabbage heads. The most serious accidents we heard of were witnessed, in part, from the windows of the Capitol, with the most intense anxiety. The two late stages from Baltimore, arrived within the city just as the storm began. The horses of one of the stages, terrified and unmanageable, could the driver have seen how to guide them, blinded as he was by the mingled hail and rain, ranged down the circular road, round the hill, with furious haste. One of the leaders taking one direction, the other the opposite one, they brought up the stage against a large poplar tree, at the turn into the avenue, with such violence as to break down the tree, which was large and firmly rooted, and killed one of the wheel horses on the spot. Fortunately, all the passengers had been able to escape from the stage before the horses ran off. The horses attached to the other stage ran off the road on to the commons, and soon overset with great violence. The passengers in both stages escaped miraculously, though some of them jumped out whilst the horses were in full speed. The person most injured was a female passenger, the wheel of the stage having run over her foot. Nat. Intelligencer.

Accounts have recently been published by the House of Commons, exhibiting the returns of taxes levied by the Parishes in England and Wales, under the poor rate system: which either shows that the paupers of England are increasing at an alarming rate, or that some very gross mismanagement prevails in the conduct of the system. Indeed if both are not true it is better than we suppose. It appears by this document that 7,800,000l. have been collected in taxes in England and Wales during the year ending March 25, 1827, for the relief of the poor—an amount greater by 9 per cent than that of any former year. It appears that no less than 1,386,000l. of this sum has passed into the hands of the managers of the funds as a compensation for their services. Fifty years since, the whole revenue of Great Britain fell short of the sum now raised to relieve the poor. Our readers are already familiar with the circumstance that some of the great landed estates are now absolutely worthless, owing to the fact that the taxes exceed the rents; but a calculation has recently been made showing that in a few years the whole rental of the country will be required to maintain the poor, unless something transpires to change the current of affairs. This state of things has, more than any thing else, induced the people to think favorably of Mr. Horton's emigration scheme. Laborers from Ireland are constantly pouring in to seize upon the chances of employment; if they succeed the English laborer is handed over to the Irish; if not they are forced back again to starve in Ireland. For the last five or six years, it has been the case that Irish paupers have been returned from England to Ireland, at an average of about 4000 per year. We need not say that we have no faith in the plan of Mr. Horton, to remedy these evils. It must be done by the development of some internal resource. Joseph Bonaparte.—The citizen's line of coaches through New-Jersey, pass

the residence of the King of Spain, at Bordentown, on the Delaware. His estate occupies a large territory. His house is in the French style, but not so splendid. His lands, on which immense sums have been expended, are well cultivated. In all public improvements he contributes liberally—something like 4000 dollars, I am told he paid on one Road. He is much beloved, and his memory will be ever dear to the villagers. There is scarcely now, a poor family in the village, so many does he employ on his lands. He pays liberally, punctually fulfilling all his contracts no law suits—no disputes, and the intemperance and immoral are at once discharged. He is constantly, in the season, of agriculture, in the field with his men, and is constantly with an elegant pruning hatchet in his hand. Strangers who are introduced partake liberally of his hospitality. He has thus exchanged a coronet of thorns for that of a peaceful agriculturist, and become a citizen of our happy republic. [Poulton's Philad. Adv.

England and America.—A writer in the London Morning Herald, in comparing the expenses of the British and American Governments, makes the following statement:— "The annual expenditure of the United States amounts to only about 2,313,883l. sterling—that is to say, about one twenty-fourth part of ours, which is 55,000,000. The details of course, bear a similar proportion.— Thus, whilst our army costs eight millions and a quarter, the United States army costs but 458,000l. Our navy costs six millions and a half, that of the United States only 726,000l. Our Ordnance one million and three quarters; the American ordinance 262,000l. Our civil list—namely, king, royal family, nobility, and courts of justice, two millions and a quarter; the civil lists of America, 274,000l. Our King one million, the President of the United States 6000l.

On Tuesday evening, a young lady on a visit to a friend in Kennington, swallowed a quantity of laudanum, in consequence of being disappointed in a love affair with a gentleman, to whom she was devotedly attached. The nuptial day appointed was for Tuesday, and on the Thursday previous, every arrangement was made for the ceremony, the ring-bought, and suitable apartments taken for their reception; the lover then took his leave, promising to return on the following day, but never made his appearance. On the marriage day the young lady purchased laudanum, in small quantities at different chemists' shops in the neighborhood which she swallowed at six o'clock in the evening. Scarcely had she taken the noxious drug, when the lover appeared to explain his absence; in an agony of despair she clasped him in her arms, confessing at the same time what she had done. Medical aid was instantly sent for, and the intended bride upon the proper remedies being applied, was fortunately saved, and is now happily in a state of convalescence. London Examiner.

On the list of insolvents in the London Gazette, we notice the name of John Howard Payne, formerly of the American theatre.

The Duke of Wellington is the first native of Ireland who has filled the post of first lord of the treasury in the British government.

The British Parliamentary Review for 1826-7 says— "There is no such complicated scheme of perfidy exemplified in the whole field of human depravity, as exists in the electioneering traffic of England, by two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Parliament." A pretty exposition truly.

From Noah's (N. Y.) Enquirer. A Bashaw with Six Tails.—A person has been convicted of being a practical Turk, in Genesee county, having married six wives; his name is Benjamin Franklin.

Sleep, Richard of the Lion Heart. Sleep on, nor from thy carments start." And he has likewise been confined to ten years confinement in the state prison, for passing counterfeit money, and attempting to burn the jail. We could suggest a more apt punishment—confine him one week with his six wives.

We understand says the Democratic Press, that captain Porter is expected to return to the United States in a few weeks. Whether he will remain or return to the Mexican service, we have not been able to ascertain.

Accommodation.—The Gloucester Telegraph notifies the good people of that place the "Divine Service will be held at Union Hall," on Sundays; but those who attend are requested to furnish themselves with seats, as no arrangements have yet been made to accommodate them.—It must be a queer

spectacle, truly, to see the congregation assembling or dispersing, with their chairs, stools, or benches, of divers shapes and fashions, at their backs! We hope they have wide streets in Gloucester.

In the same paper a gentleman forwarns all persons against trusting or harbouring his wife Abigail; she "having swallowed her bed." From all accounts, there must be a great scarcity of household furniture in that region. Boston Bulletin.

Lake Superior.—According to late surveys of the boundary between the United States and Canada, about one thousand rivers and streams empty themselves into this enormous inland sea. It is intimated that an elevation of nine feet in the waters of this lake would cause them to flow over the source of the Mississippi, instead of running in their present direction. An earthquake, such as was experienced in China in 1822, might be attended with tremendous consequences to that region of country.

Witchcraft.—Mr. Cambreleng is said to have indulged in debate, in the following portentous remarks: "We are now on the verge of another administration. I speak the honest conviction of my mind, when I say so. We may have a warm campaign, but we cannot alter to decree of fate. The seed is now sown, and the harvest will be reaped." Now we speak the honest conviction of our mind when we say, that New-York is on the verge of having a different representative; one that will represent the good people of this city, not the people of London or Sheffield. Mr. Cambreleng has been the representative of the merchants of this city by "construction." We shall see whether they send him again. N Y Advocate.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL Church Lottery—first class. To be drawn in New-Orleans on Saturday, June 7th, 1828. HIGHEST PRIZES: \$8,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,500. Tickets \$6; shares in proportion, for sale at P. V. BARBET'S Lottery Office, No. 37, St. Louis-st. opposite the Exchange.

RUNAWAY SLAVE. Runaway from the Subscriber, during the present month, a creole Negress named Catherine; 5 feet 2 inches in height, french measure, she is of a large face, is a hawker of goods. Whoever stops said runaway, will receive the reward of 10 dollars, on delivering her at the gaol, or to her mistress, in St. Claude street, near the college. Mdm. ROUQUETTE. June 2.

Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans, May 27th 1828. PRESENT THE HON. JAMES PITOT. Joseph Chaperon vs. UPON filing a table of his Creditors. U.P. of distribution of Mr. Augustin Rousseau the syndic of the Creditors in this case, and upon motion of Octave Rousseau, Esq. of Counsel for the said syndic.—It is ordered by the Court that the Creditors of the said Joseph Chaperon, and all other persons herein concerned show cause in open Court on or before the 9th day of June next, 1828, why the said table should not be homologated, and the said syndic discharged from any further trust or responsibility on the premises. I do hereby certify the above. THOS. S. KENNEDY, Clerk.

NOTICE to Pedlars and Hawkers. trading with in the State of Louisiana. THE Subscriber, purchaser of the Farm of Licences to be granted to Pedlars and Hawkers, and other persons, trading, selling, or exchanging merchandize on the great roads and water courses in this State, informs those whom it may concern, that his office is opened every day, in Levee street, between Bienville and Custom-House, No. 21, Jackson Store, where the different Licences may be had for twelve months, at the rate fixed by the Act of the Legislature—approved the 18th of February, 1825, and conformably to the act providing for the collection of money for the casual expences of this State and for other purposes—approved on the 25th of April, 1826. The Farmer informs those who may traffic or sell (themselves, by their slaves or hiring people) beyond the limits of this city, that he will prosecute those who so trade without being furnished with a licence. He also gives notice that Mr. P. D. HENRY is his agent, and is authorised to deliver licences signed by me. Those who have licences and their terms are expired, are requested to renew them to avoid the penalty above mentioned. LOUIS ALLEY. May 7.

SUPERMACETI OIL—3000 Gallons first quality Spermaceti Oil. A complete assortment of carpenter's planes. 50 Boxes Roll Brimstone. 300 Linen Bags. 500 Kegs Paints of all colours. 200 Boxes Window Glass assorted sizes for sale by MARTINSTEIN & HALL. May 23. No. 9 Bienville at.

FOR BORDEAUX, Passage Only. The fine fast sailing ship MERE-DMAN, Capt. Adams, will positively sail on the 10th of June, last, having accommodations—three or four more passengers can be accommodated; the best table will be kept on board.—For passage apply to J. LE BLANC, Royal street, No. 182. June 3d.

HAT No. 18 STORE, Canal street.

DRAB BEAVER HATS. NICHOLS & KEELER have received per ship Talma, an assortment of DRAB BEAVER HATS, of the first quality and of the latest New-York fashion. April 23.

THE AGENT of Le Courier des Etats Unis, intends visiting every village of importance on the coast, and would be happy to collect any accounts placed in his possession, on a fair percentage. May 22.

NOTICE.—Messrs. L. Moreau Lislet & Pierre Saulé, Counsellors and Attorneys at Law, have entered up to partnership for the exercise of their profession. Their office is in St. Louis street, above Mr. Boyd's auction store, opposite the Mortgage Office. May 21.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. WHITE Sparkling Champagne } first Burgundy Wine, } quality Sparkling Champagne } old & of Chamberlin, Chateau d'Argentan, St. } quality Estephe, Cole Reic, Hancé Bryon } Grand Larose, in corked Medic Wine, in boxes. Gruyer Cheese from Switzerland. French & English Dry Goods, consisting of Norwich crapes in pieces of 60 yards, Crapes Ecosais do 40 de latest fashions, Popelines Organdies, Gaze Popelines & Ribbons, Azure blue and white Handkerchiefs, Fancy Bandannas assorted, Madras Pattens do Assorted Shawls, plain centers, Cambric Handkerchiefs, printed borders, Madras Pattens, Swiss Muslins, Miscellaneous Sorts of Goods, French Blankets of 3 paces, most of which entitled to dependence. May 23. THEODORE NICHOLET & Co.

Flour, Wiskey, Rum, Bacon, Lard, Bees Wax, &c.—500 lbs. superior Flour, in fine shipping order—66 do. of good quality Whiskey—320 do. of first proof New Orleans Rum, of good quality—50 Puncheons of 4th proof do.—80 casks Bacon, comprising, Hams, Sides and Shoulders—100 bbls. of excellent canvassed Hams—250 Kegs of good Lard—200 bbls. Pork, Mess, Prime & Cargo—100 half bbls. Beef, put up at Cincinnati, for family use—6 Pipes of good quality Holland Gin—100 bbls. domestic Rum, Gin, Brandy & other liquors—80 do. of old Rye Whiskey—300 do. of Bees Wax—50 do. of single refined Lead Sugar—200 Coils of Bale Rope, for sale by CHAS. BYRNE, No. 27 Chartres-st. map 22.

FOR NEW-YORK.—(Old Line—Let June.) The Ship JOHN LINTON, Jas. W. bry, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the public square, or to May 17. G. E. RUSSELL & BARSTOW.

PANORAMA EXHIBITION. THE great Panoramic picture of the Kingdom of France is now exhibiting in the building on the public square of Rampart street. The view is taken from the roof of the south end of the palace of the Tuileries; the spectator must therefore imagine himself placed on this elevated situation which commands an extensive prospect over the whole city. Immediately under the eye of the spectator in a northern direction, is the roof of the King's apartments, and on the right that of the long picture gallery stretching eastward as far as the Louvre.—This gallery bounds the place de Carrousel on the south side, and the new gallery on the north, the centre of this square is seen the triumphal arch. On this square Bonaparte was wont to review his battalions previous to their departure for their respective destinations, and here oft the walls resounded with the clang of martial music. On the west side of the palace the spectator looks down on the Garden of the Tuileries, and beyond that in the distance is seen the palace of the Garde de Meubles, and the woods of the Champ Elysees in the distance. When we consider that Paris has been the theatre of so many great political events which have convulsed Europe for thirty years past, few, if any subjects of equal interest for a picture could be offered to the public. Admission—50 cents. New Orleans, April 30, 1828.

Ten Dollars Reward. Were stolen from the subscriber on the 22d of April last, two american Horses: one grey, old; very large, lean and wounded on the shoulder, the other black, with a small white star in front, with a mark near the left leg, occasioned by the rubbing of the girth. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring said Horses to No. 146 Esplanade street. FRANÇOIS LAROCHE, Dr. May 9.