Loterie de l'Eglise Catholique de
BATON-ROUGE.
PREMIERE CLASSE.

Le billet portant les Nos.
3. 1, 23,

Qui a gagné le Lot de TROIS-MILLE Piastres de cette Loterie, a été vendu à l'heureux Bureau de
DUFOUR FRERES,
Rue de Chartres, face de la Bourse.

CEUX qui voudraient s'assurer d'une pareille chance au TIRAGE de la Seconde Classe de cette Loterie, peuvent s'adresser au Bureau susdit, où l'on trouvera des billets.

Ce tirage aura lieu le 15 de Septembre.

Prix des Billets:

Billets entiers $3, demi-billets $1-50, quarts de billets $1-25, paquets de 9 billets, (qui ne peut gagner moins de vingt piastres) $45.
25 août

AVIS—Le soussigné ayant fixé sa résidence dans la paroisse d'Iberville, à 2 ou 3 milles au-dessus du Bayou Plaquemine, et du même bord, y continue l'exercice de sa profession, et suivra régulièrement les cours de district dans les paroisses Est et Ouest Baton-Rouge, Pointe Coupée, St. Jacques, Ascension et autres de l'intérieur de Lafourche.—En se chargeant des affaires qui lui seront confiées, le soussigné stipulera toujours, lorsque ses clients en manifesteront le désir, de conduire lui-même sans augmentation d'honoraires, ces affaires jusqu'en appel inclusivement, si le cas échet.—Près de vingt ans de pratique, tant à la Nlle-Orléans que dans les paroisses susdites, semblent dispenser le soussigné de la nécessité de dire que son zèle, ses soins et son activité ne laisseront jamais rien à désirer à ses clients pour le succès des causes qui lui seront confiées.

Le soussigné a confié à son confrère, Mr. P. Soulé, avocat résidant à la Nlle-Orléans, et associé avec Mr. Louis Moreau Lislet, la suite (selon la liste qu'il lui a remise) des affaires de son cabinet non encore terminées; les talens de Mr. Soulé, les grandes lumières de Mr. Moreau Lislet, son associé, sont les meilleurs garans qu'il puisse désirer que ces affaires seront conduites à leur fin d'une manière convenable, indépendamment de ce que le soussigné, toutes les fois que les affaires en appel le conduiront en ville, joindra ses soins à ceux de ces Messieurs.

Toutes personnes de la Nlle-Orléans, ayant des communications à faire au soussigné, peuvent les lui faire parvenir avec célérité en les donnant à son fils Adolphe Cuvillier, commis au greffe de la Cour Suprême, demeurant rue St. Pierre, no. 47, vis-à-vis de la prison de l'Etat.

Iberville, ce 8 Aout 1828.
18 août—3,1ps CUVILLIER.

AVIS.—Attendu que Stephen Van Wickle, ci-devant Sheriff et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupée, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothèques résultantes de diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal, le 26 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Boothène Allain, ses cautions—le 27 de Décembre 1824, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Arnaud Beauvais, ses cautions—le 7 Février 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et François V. Bonin, ses cautions—le 17 Décembre 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Arnaud Beauvais, ses cautions—le 26 Février 1826, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Vincent Sainsere, ses cautions—le 30 Janvier 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Augustin Leblanc, ses cautions—et le 31 de Décembre 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Arnaud Beauvais, ses cautions, soient levées et annullées.

Avis est par le présent donné à toutes personnes co-intéressées de déduire par écrit au bureau du secrétaire d'Etat dans l'espace de quatre-vingt-dix jours après la dernière publication, les raisons pour lesquelles lesdites obligations et hypothèques ne seraient pas levées et annulées.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquième jour de Juillet mil-huit-cent-vingt-huit, et la cinquante-troisième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

H. JOHNSON,
Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Par le Gouverneur,
P. DERBIGNY, Secrétaire d'Etat. 16 juil.

ORGE Mondée reçue et à vendre par
FORESTIER & Co.
23 août

COUVERTURES:

FRANÇAISES de 3 points, dernièrement importées, pesant 8 liv. la paire—à vendre par J. MAGER.
31 juillet—3m 2ps

COUR des Preuves, Vente par le Régister des Testamens.—Samedi 30 août, j'exposerai en vente à l'encoignure des rues Tchoupitoulas et Delor, faubourg Ste. Marie, à 11 heures, pour le compte de la succession de feu Richard Macbinder, 11 Chevaux, une Barouche et un Cabriolet. Conditions, comptant.

Par ordre de la cour,
21 août Ch. BLACHE, dép. régister

THE BEE.

PRINTED DAILY, BY P. DELAUP.
St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET.
Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvements.
ADAMS ELECTORS.
JAMES VILLERE, of St. Bernard,
ANDRE LE BLANC, of Assumption,
C. BUSHNELL, of East Baton Rouge,
N. DECLOUET, of St. Martin.
B. MORRIS, of Natchitoches.

[From the Philadelphia National Gazette.]

SPEECH OF MR. DUPONCEAU.

At the Valley-Forge Celebration, on Saturday, the 26th July.

Mr. Duponceau rose, and returned thanks to the meeting, for the honour done him. Nothing, he said, could be more gratifying to an old soldier of the revolution, than the invitation he had received to join with them in the commemoration, on this sacred spot, of the declaration of our nation's independence, and the much too flattering manner by which he was now presented to their notice, by far exceeded his expectations and his deserts. He was happy to say, however, that he cordially participated in the sentiments that animated them on this occasion. For several years he had entirely abstained from mixing in active politics, being desirous of devoting the remainder of his life to literary pursuits; but he could not resist the opportunity offered him, of revisiting these scenes, which fifty years ago exhibited a spectacle so different from the one now presented to his view. But the satisfaction he felt, was much damped by observing that of his brother officers who had shared with him, the dangers and the privations of the winter of 1778, he had met only one, (Capt. Alexander Moore,) in so numerous an assembly; which showed what ravages death had made in that fine army, which once filled this encampment with animation and life. In a few years, not one of them would remain; and all that he and a few surviving fellow soldiers had witnessed, and still could relate, would live only in tradition and in the volumes of history.

But quitting, for a moment, the contemplation of these scenes, Mr. Duponceau proceeded to say, that although he had withdrawn from active political life, he was not indifferent to the welfare of his country; nor was he one of those who, when differences of opinion existed among his fellow-citizens, could rem in neutral—taking part neither with the one nor the other. On the great question which now agitated the public mind, he had no hesitation to say that he was a friend to the present administration of the general goyernment. As this was the first time that he had publicly avowed these sentiments, though he had frequently done it in private, he thought himself bound briefly to state his reasons for the opinion he entertained. He would say nothing derogatory to the character of Gen. Jackson; he was a great warrior, and posterity would do him justice. But he preferred to him, our present tried and worthy President, John Q. Adams. Perhaps there was some feeling mixed with the sentiments he thus entertained; he loved every thing connected with our glorious revolution; he loved revolutionary scenes, revolutionary recollections, revolutionary men, revolutionary *names*. At the period to which he had before alluded, fifty years ago, three illustrious names stood pre-eminent above the rest—they were, Hancock, Adams and Washington. It need not be wondered at, that Washington is named the last; in those days, he was only known as a warrior chief, and in those days the military was in strict subordination to the civil power, and took pride in it. He was happy that it was still so at present; and hoped it would so continue while our republic existed. But independent of this consideration, one serious consideration had mainly contributed to fix his opinion. He had heard many objections against the election of Gen. Jackson; he could not examine whether they were well founded or not; he had heard but one against the choice of Mr. Adams, and that he considered as an insult to this great and virtuous nation. It was said that he obtained his last election by means of intrigue and corruption.—Corruption of whom? he would ask: Why, of the representatives of the United States, of the successors of that immortal Congress of 1776, who, little more than half a century ago, pledged their *sacred honour* for the maintainance of the national rights and liberties: and is that sacred pledge forfeited? forfeited in so short a time? And has it so soon given place to corruption and vice? Has our nation, once so renowned for its republican virtues, so degenerated in the short space of fifty years? For, be not mistaken,—if your representatives are corrupt, you are corrupt likewise; for they are chosen, freely chosen, by you; they are a fair extract from the national mass. If from a cask of liquor you take out a cup full, and that cup full is corrupt, the whole contents of the vessel are corrupt also.—And where are the signs of that corruption, which has so rapidly taken place, without any apparent cause? Which of you delegated authorities has ever made his fortune by means of the powers you have entrusted him with. Surely not your Presidents—Washington, Adams and Madison retired, if not poorer, at least not richer than they were then they came into office.—Jefferson died insolvent, and his honourable debts are yet unpaid by the country. Monroe retired poor and has no reason to boast of republican gratitude. If you look to your inferior officers, you will find the same results. No, you are not a corrupt people; but, if you were, as is vilely insinuated, it is of no consequence who you choose for your chief magistrate. Choose then, Gen. Jackson, or any other man whom you please; not, however, for President of these United States—but make him King, Emperor, Dictator, Sultan—any thing but the chief magistrate of a free people; for, if you are such as you are represented, you are not worthy of the name of freemen.

But, continued Mr. Duponceau, setting all these considerations aside, John Quincy Adams has been tried, and not found wanting. Under his administration our country has prospered, and continues to prosper in a manner that exceeds our most sanguine expectations. I could expatiate in these wonders, if I were not afraid of taking up too much of your time. But what need of explaining to you the cause of that prosperity which you all feel, particularly when those causes be open and patent before your eyes? But though you feel and know the high state of happiness and prosperity to which our country has advanced under the auspices of our virtuous rulers, you cannot be made sensible of their full extent unless you compare our present situation with what it was at the time when Washington's brave army occupied this spot, in the memorable winter of 1778; in the times, as a great writer of the day expressed himself, *that tried men's souls*. Then you would not have seen the thousands assembled in this sequestered spot, partaking of the good cheer of plentiful tables, and rending the air with shouts of happiness and joy; but in the miserable huts on the site of which these tables now stand, you would have seen naked and famished soldiers, in the depth of a most inclement winter, separated only by this little river (the Schuylkill) and the small space of 21 miles, from a numerous, well fed, well clothed, and well disciplined hostile army, which a single day's march might have brought down upon us. At that time, no nation in Europe had acknowledged our Independence except a few insufficient succors secretly sent us by France, we were left entirely to our own resources, which were alas, all centered in the courage and patriotism of our rulers and of our brave soldiers. Despondency reigned every where, except in the hearts of those who watched and suffered for our safety. I cannot well represent to you with that fortitude, resignation and patience these severe trials were borne by the soldiers of the revolution. They never broke loud murmurs, much less into mutiny or disobedience. I have seen them when pressed by hunger, sometimes pop their heads out of their [illegible], and call out in an undertone "bread, no soldiers!" but never a word from an officer. They still their complaints, but they were willing to bear [illegible] for the sake of liberty, and their country. They even submitted under these hardships to the strict discipline lately introduced among them, by Baron Steuben, and to which they had not been before accustomed. And where was at that time your great Washington? Here (pointing to the head quarters at some distance;) in that humble dwelling, partaking of all the hardships and privations of his brave followers.

Shall I describe to you his table, on which was daily served (when it could be had) a scanty piece of meat, with some hard bread and a few potatoes, where the health and prosperity of the nation was drank in humble toddy, and the luxurious desert consisted of a plate of hickory nuts! Yet what are the sumptuous tables of the kings and princes of Europe, compared with the modest board of that illustrious man. Had you seen with what dignity he presided at these poor repasts, and at the same time, how he encouraged those of his officers whom he admitted to the honor of partaking of them, you would have witnessed a scene worthy of the pencil of Homer and of the greatest poets of ancient and modern times. But I have not told you all; it is but little known, and it ought to be known every where, that his incomparable wife, Mrs. Washington, shared with him in all the dangers and hardships of this never to be forgotten winter. Yes, Mrs. Washington encamped at Valley Forge in the winter of 1778, undauntedly following the fortunes of her husband and of her country. I still see her at the head of that table, with her mild, but dignified countenance, which often reminded me of the matrons of ancient Rome, of the wives of those great chiefs of the Roman Republic, whose names history has made immortal. Grave, yet cheerful, her countenance and her manner reflected the feelings of the hero, whose name she gloried to bear. Her presence inspired fortitude, and those who came to her with almost desponding hearts, retired full of hope and confidence in the wisdom of their rulers, in the talents of their chief and in the high destinies of their country.

Now, my fellow citizens, compare those dreary scenes with what you now witness; look at the degree of prosperity which our country has attained under the guidance of the wise administrations who have succeeded each other to the present moment, and do not abandon the positive good which you now enjoy for the vague and foolish expectation of something better. Let very well alone. You cannot be better than you are; you may be worse.

Mr. Duponceau concluded with again returning thanks for the honor done him on this occasion, and offered the following toast.

"Old Chester and Montgomery counties, the former of which was honoured with the first footsteps of the great founder of Pennsylvania, and the presence of Washington and his brave army in the most trying times of the Republic, and both distinguished by the virtues and patriotism of their citizens—Happiness and prosperity to them."

The threats of a dissolution of the Union, which were thrown out by some intemperate designing politicians in S. Caroline, received a timely check in the counter sentiments of the better portion of her citizens, and have been completely done away by the stand taken by Governor Taylor, who at a public dinner to which he had been invited took occasion to say "*If I have any influence, it will be exerted to preserve the Union.*" A noble sentiment, uttered by one who is himself opposed to the tariff policy.

Boston Patriot.

A letter from Liverpool of the 25th ult. which we have been favoured, says, "I fear we shall have some alteration in duties, in consequence of the measures lately pursued by your government. By a Resolution of the House of Commons, all Cotton from British ports is only to pay a duty of one shilling per cwt.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A late London paper says, Mr. Cooper, the American Novelist, is about to publish his "Notions" of his own countrymen, with a view of counteracting some of the superficial and erroneous accounts of recent English travellers.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having established his residence in the Parish of Iberville, two or three miles above Bayou Plaquemine, and on the same side, follows the practice of his profession, and will regularly attend the District and Parish Courts of East and West Baton-Rouge, Pointe Coupée, St. Jacques, Ascension and other parts of Lafourche-Interior. In taking charge of the causes which may be entrusted to him, the undersigned will always agree with his clients (when they will make known their wishes so to do,) to conduct them himself without an increase of salary, till the appeal inclusively, if the case require it. [illegible] twenty years, as well [illegible] in this city, [illegible] Parish seem to dispense the undersigned from declaring that his [illegible] to business will leave nothing [illegible] by his clients for the success of the causes which may be entrusted to him.

The undersigned has left to his fellow-members of the bar, Mr. P. Soulé, residing in New-Orleans, and partner of Mr. Louis Moreau Lislet, the unfinished business of his office, a list of which he delivered to him. The talents of Mr. Soulé, and of Mr. Moreau Lislet, his partner, are the best security to be wished for that those causes will be conducted to the last in a suitable manner. Besides, the undersigned, whenever his causes in appeal will call him to New-Orleans, will unite his care to those of those gentlemen.

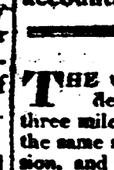
All persons in New-Orleans, having communications to forward to the undersigned may do it with more celerity by giving them to his son Adolphe Cuvillier, Clerk in the office of the Supreme Court's Clerk, residing at No. 47 St. Peter street, opposite the Parish Jail.

CUVILLIER.

Iberville, August 8, 1828.—[aug. 18]

RUNAWAY.

FROM the undersigned's house on the 26th July last, in the morning,



A negro woman named AGNES, aged about 34 years, about 5 feet high, big lips, big nose and eyes,—has a front tooth missing, an old scar of about four inches on her neck, and is a créole of the Plantation of Mr Chs Bolot, formerly a planter of the parish of Assumption.

This said negress was on the bank of the river, about 9 o'clock, a. m. cleaning a fish, and it was not until about half past ten o'clock, that her absence was noticed—a man known by the name of Chabau, was seen passing by in a pirogue at that time.

The said negress having manifested several times, the preceding days, her wish to go to town, and the fruitless search made after her that, and the two following days, to ascertain whether she had fallen into the river, leaves no room to doubt but that she has seized the opportunity of the above mentioned pyrogue to runaway.

Any person who can give any information respecting the said negress, is requested to do so by leaving a note at No 47 St Peter-st. at Mad. widow Orso's house, or directing it to the undersigned, at his plantation, Bayou Plaquemine.

CUVILLIER.

Iberville, August 8, 1828.—[Aug 18.]

COCKLE SHELLS FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred Barrels of the above will be sold on the canal, one square from the Basin. Apply on the premises. aug. 9

AUCTION SALES.

Par J. Le Carpentier.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 30th of August, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee-house.

Four Lots of Ground situated in the first bounty Lacourse, of this city, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house and out houses, to wit:

A LOT designated by No. 3, in square No. 11, measuring 60 feet front on Annunciation-st by 120 feet in depth; bounded on one side by the property of Madam Bell, and on the other by that of Mr. J F Bourté.

A LOT, No. 2, in square No. 41, measuring 60 feet front on Annunciation street, by 120 ft in depth.

Another LOT, No. 5, in square No. 41, measuring 60 feet front on Basin street, by 120 ft in

Another LOT, No 4, in square No 41, measuring 60 feet front on Annunciation street, by 120 in depth. [aug 29] *Terms:* cash.

By J Le Carpentier.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, September 2d, at 4 o'clock, p m, at the store, corner of Toulouse and Burgundy—130 Casks Bordeaux Claret, good quality. aug 21

REGULAR PACKETS TO TAMPICO.

The fine, first class, fast sailing schooners CORREO, Captain Tucker, and HOUND, Capt. Bateman, will henceforth sail as regular packets between this port and Tampico, and leave each port twice a month. The Hound will sail from hence on the first of August, and from Tampico on the 15th of the same month; and the Correo from hence on the 15th of August, and from Tampico on the 1st September.

Passengers and shippers may depend upon the above arrangements being punctually observed. For freight or passage, apply to Gordon, Fuyet and Co. in Tampico, and in New Orleans, to

GORDON, FORSTALL & Co.
No 22, Toulouse street.
New Orleans, August 4, 1828.

FOR HAVANA.

The [illegible] SOPHIE, burthen 134 [illegible] tons, [illegible] A. No. 1, and a very fast sailing [illegible] in a cargo for the above [illegible] quick dispatch. For freight of [illegible] passage, [illegible] D. [illegible] No.

FOR SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The fast sailing schooner SALLY & POLLY, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with dispatch. For freight of about 300 bbls of the best thereof, or passage, apply to

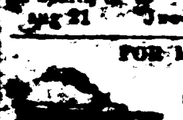
aug 21 GOTTSCHALK & BRUNER.

FOR MOBILE via BAY OF ST. LOUIS.

The fast sailing Sch'r SUN, Eldridge, master, will leave the basin for the above ports immediately. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

aug 21 Jno. SEERLEY, 23 Main street.

FOR MADISONVILLE,



The fast running and substantial S. B. ST. JOHN, [illegible] Featherston, will leave the Light House every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, A. M. for the above ports and return to the Light House every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. This arrangement offers a certain and expeditious mode of conveyance to those travelling in that direction, or parties on pleasure, as they may depend on the strictest punctuality on leaving both places at the hours stated. Carriages will always be in readiness for the accommodation of passengers at the Planters and Merchants Hotel, Canal street, and at the Nation, al Hotel, Chartres street, and at Mr. Hunt's, at the Basin, at half past 5 a. m. July 24.

NOTICE—On the 24th of November 1819, the subscriber gave notice to the public, by an advertisement inserted in the *Louisiana Courier*, that he would pay no debts that Marie Lavenue, his wife, might contract after that time; having since that epoch no reason to change his resolution, and wishing to put the public on their guard, declares now that he will pay no debts contracted as above, may hereafter be contracted by her.

FRANCOIS AUGUSTE.

NOTICE.

[illegible] me praying that [illegible] dollars subscribed on the 23d day of Feb[illegible] 1827, by Hudson Tabor and Joseph Robichaux as securities of Louis Talbot, Sheriff of the Parish of Lafourche Interior, and also that the bond of four Thousand dollars entered into by Hudson Tabor on the 6th day of June, 1827, for the faithful performance of the duties of sheriff of said Parish, and the special mortgage to ensure the payment of said sum, executed by said Hudson Tabor, and affecting a tract of land or plantation of three arpents front, more or less by forty in depth, situated in said Parish, on the left bank of the Bayou Lafourche, be raised and annulled.

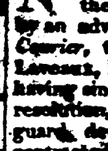
Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, to file in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days from the last publication hereof, the reasons, if any they have, why the said bonds and mortgages should not be raised and annulled.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at New-Orleans, the twenty first day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(L. S.)

(Signed) H. JOHNSON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
By the Governor.
(Signed) P. DERBIGNY,
Secretary of State. aug 26

E. DEBERGUE,



HAS just received by the Packet Ship FRANCES, from New-York, a fine assortment of HATS, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store in St. Peter street, near the Levee.

August 6.

DRY HIDES.

94 Dry Hides for sale by
D. G. BORDUZAT & C.,
aug. 15 Royal street, No. 108.

BEAVER HATS,

No. 20 Canal Street.

NICHOLS & KEELER have just received per *Ship Frances*, from New-York, an assortment of Gentlemens' Fashionable Beaver Hats, of the FIRST QUALITY, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.