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AT.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1837

The *Picayune*, it seems, is disposed to be quite serious upon us. We really fear that if we are once inside the whetstone for this journal's wit, we shall be conspicuously hacked in pieces—irredeemably destroyed in public estimation. Alas our unhappy fate! that we should draw down upon ourselves the mighty censure of this potent politician. We really in future shall place it in diminutive pages in fear and trembling, desiring yet dreading to peruse the wonderful effusions by which we are to be annihilated.

The paper of yesterday evening contains a communication, which is nothing more than the substance of a long conversation that occurred the same day between a *Bank director* and one of his friends. Now, since this gentleman is sufficiently complaisant to furnish subjects for articles to the various journals of our city, we, for one, would be highly grateful if he will supply us with a few notes relative to his participation in the affairs of the *Union Bank*. Should he refuse the information we solicit, we shall make shift to obtain it elsewhere, and to make known to the public in our next number the enormous privileges which have been accorded to this Director, at the expense of more than a hundred honest citizens. We are accused *par parenthèse* of inditing articles against Banks. This is freely acknowledged—we are opposed to all Banks conducted by such Directors.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

We availed ourselves of the polite invitation of the proprietor of this magnificent establishment, to pay it a visit, and note the improvements which have been effected in readiness for the coming season. These are numerous and highly tasteful. In the first place the parquette has been entirely removed, and the pit now forms a vast semi-circle, filled with handsomely covered benches, well stuffed and furnished with backs. The draperies in front of the first tier are taken away, to give place to new and more splendid ones. The dress circle has been enlarged by the addition of four more boxes, situated immediately back of those fronting the stage. These, in common with the entire range of the first tier, will be illuminated by gas lamps, so arranged in recesses as to throw a brilliant light upon the dress circle, and enhance the affect of the whole. By means of these improvements accommodations, the capacity of the first tier has been materially augmented. On each side of the pit the boxes have been tastefully painted, so as to represent specimens of the beautiful *mosaic marble*, of which the columns that adorn the House of Representatives in Washington are constructed. The same care has been displayed in adorning the sides of the Proscenium, which now appear particularly light and graceful.

The general tendency of these alterations has been to relieve the massive gorgeousness which the interior of the theatre formerly presented, and give it a degree of lightness, airiness and elegance infinitely more gratifying to the eye. The whole has been accomplished with the skill and enterprise eminently characteristic of its proprietor.

We understand his corps dramatique will be extremely complete and effective. All the minor details so essential to the entire success of a piece have been sedulously attended to; and neither the ear nor understanding will be again shocked with those incongruities which were not uncommon last year, and which frequently defaced the splendour of scenic representation, and detracted from the general effect of dramatic productions.

The little Camp, we understand, is likewise to be beautified and improved in various ways. We tried to get a peep and judge for ourselves, but amid a mass of scaffolding, a cloud of dust and an insufficient light, we could discover nothing sufficiently distinct for description. Both houses have our cordial wishes for their prosperity.

Authors and editors are proverbially a querulous class. The latter especially have been ever anxious to inform the world of the pains, the sorrows and torment that attend their unhappy vocation. The entire corps from the patty proprietor of a pigmy newspaper, to the august conductor of the mammoth paper of the Courier and Enquirer, love to expatiate upon this topic, with a sadness and apparent sincerity, which impose greatly upon the uninitiated, and make them, believe that we editors, are the most indefatigable, hard working, ill-recompensed poor devils that society, amid all her parti-colored groups, can possibly present. Now, to us it appears, that if this same editorship be scrutinised with an impartial eye, it will be found more fruitful in pleasure than in pain. Tis true that Nature in the wisdom of her dispensations, has decreed that in this sublunary state all human pursuits shall be essentially composed of mingled joy and sorrow but a healthy philosophy rarely fails to extract from even the most unpromising prospect, some source of comfort and gratification. If this principle be applied to the subject in question, the results will be perfectly successful. For example, editors complain of the labor of continual composition whether the veine be present or not. But if ah editor possess ability (a rare one in his possession) can he not, out of the variety of subject and style ready for his pen, discover something to suit his fancy. When he is pleased he can be luxurious and facetious—when grave, solid and critical. When good tempered, he can give us a comedy, when vexed, he can preach us a sermon. If his physical man is in harmony with his mental, he can be light and easy—if he have a head-ache—let him be wrathful and argumentative.' In short, his lucubration may assume as many phases, as his humor does caprices, and still he does not depart from his vocation, since he fills the columns of his journal and entertains his readers.

Then take a look at the glories of controversy! The sharp attack—the keen rejoinder—the animated defence—the array of wit, argument, causticity and fire, and then the parting coup de grace, unveiled like the ancient dagger of mercy, mercifully meant only to kill. Oh! there is a deep delight in the gladiatorial contest between the wielders of the gray goose quil, only known to us, the inditers of these brief and pithy compositions.

Next come the wild excitement of news hunting and news making, the sublime exaggerations of the last murder, the fiery details of the latest conflagration, the swelling catalogue of casualties collected by our industry, and invested with "supernumerary horrors" by our magic touch. It is there that the inspiration of the divine afflatus is felt. There our imaginations luxuriate and our language revels. There we touch the chord of sympathy in the bosom of the gentle and feeling, and make it vibrate to agony at sufferings so eloquently delineated.

And, last and greatest the pleasures of politics. With what alacrity do we entrench ourselves in some favorite position, some impregnable point in our fortress, and there launch our arrows of zeal and patriotism. How bold and convincing our vindication of party—how sudden and powerful the attacks on our adversaries—with what unflinching tenacity do we adhere to our opinions—and with what unbending obstinacy defend them. And then the delight of assailing, hacking to pieces and demolishing the empty reputations of some political opponent. Join to these ineffable delights—the mighty fascinations of the electoral canvass—see the breathless interest with which it is watched—how it wavers—now its gone—no it halloes—it is ours. If successful no bounds to our exultation—if defeated a ready resource in charges of intrigue, bribery and corruption.

Such are a few of the main springs of pleasurable excitement in the life of an editor. After this brief sketch who will presume to controvert them.

We publish in our paper of to-day, a communication from a highly valued commercial friend, under the signature of MERCATOR. The views of our correspondent are diametrically opposed to our own upon the subject of which he treats, but we give them publicity upon the ground, that the great question now agitated is a national one, and every citizen should have full and ample opportunity to express his sentiments through the great public organ—the press.—The principles besides, by which we in common with our political associates are actuated teach us to respect the opinions of others, and by frequent reference to those opinions, to convince ourselves of the solidity of our own. We are sorry, however, on account of our readers, that "Mercator" offers nothing new in his essay. It is the old story a thousand and one times told. But let not the reader be deterred from reading it. Despite of our wishes to be fair and impartial, our prejudices may do the profession injustice.

The columns of the New York papers teem with accounts of the enthusiastic reception of our native tragedian since his return from Europe. Forest is the sole American actor who has ever undergone the arduous ordeal of a British audience, and has returned from the trial, not only unscathed, but crowned with the most unequivocal and triumphant success. Public opinion in that country, has had but one voice in the acknowledgement of his histrionic powers. The jealousy and envy which would have contracted dramatic genius within the narrow limits of the British empire, have been disarmed of their malignity, and forced to yield a reluctant homage to the fame of the Roscius of the Western World. The captiousness of criticism has disappeared before the honest admiration of excellence. The glories of Kean yet remain in undimmed splendour, but Forest has secured the brightest trophy which an American could desire *—a tribute to his country's genius.*

A letter from Erwinton, S.C. published in the Charleston Mercury, states that the cotton crop in that vicinity will not be one half so large as was anticipated.

The promissory notes of the United States and in Europe, in consequence of the present and recent commercial embarrassments, are selling at a discount.

In the first place I will proceed to consider those circumstances which have led to the present distress in the United States, and point out it is in support and security.

It will be seen in the examination of the obscure and unprejudiced person of the readers, that during the existence of the United States Bank, having also the depository of the national revenues, the money operations of the country were to a great and extent under, dependant on the circulation created principally by the issues of that institution, during all which time the various banks throughout the country were compelled to keep specie in their vaults in proportion to their issues, and in case of any general run upon the banks, the deposits of the United States Bank could be drawn for to meet the demand. Under this system of things, the banks were necessarily restrained in their issues, and the country was preserved from those fluctuations in the money market which have been so ruinous to the interests of the community. Since the destruction of the United States Bank, the deposits of the national revenue have been placed in the state banks, which are more imaginary than solid, the administration determined in 1836 on the renewal of the charters, removed the deposits of the public funds from its vaults, and withdrew all specie from the state banks, distinguished by the emphatic though sarcastic title of "Pets," and simultaneous with, or about the period of these summary measures being adopted, a treasury order was promulgated, requiring the value of the foreign precious coins about 7 per ct. beyond the standard as agreed upon by other nations during the past year, the object of which was to draw hither these precious metals, in aid of the President's favourite project of ceasing a paper and substituting a metallic currency.

Thus did the executive of this country, in defiance of the ruinous results of a similar experiment in 1811 and '14; the palpable maxim "that there is no subject so delicate and dangerous to touch as that of the money currency," and regardless of the experience of older nations, pertinaciously adhere to his determination of destroying the United States Bank, whose only sin was its unfounded utility, without even intimating his intention to create a currency equally effective substitute, other than the quixotic one of attempting to give a metallic circulation exclusively, for that it is a mere chimera, and will never be completed abortion. I am firmly convinced. Shortly after these measures of hostility to the U. S. Bank had been carried into effect, it was deemed necessary to supply its place by the formation of numerous state or local banks, whose numbers soon swelled from about 300 to nearly 800, and which commenced a system of accommodation and undeserved credits, (not having the fear of the former institution before their eyes) of the most ominous of their notes, which resulted, as was inevitable, in overtrading, in excessive speculation, and in an extravagant and undue rise in the value of most products, real estate, &c. and in forming the basis and generally induced an upward tendency in most of the leading articles of commerce. Cotton and Tobacco especially—although the supply of both was fully adequate to meet the consumption.

In this state of dangerous confidence, the commerce of Great Britain with the United States proved until September last, when the Directors of the Bank of England, on a then exhibit of its Liabilities and Resources, appear to have suddenly discovered, that the specie in its vaults was reduced to nearly half the ordinary amount; but whether from panic or from opinion to the primary and principal cause, viz. "the Augmentation Law" before referred to, does not clearly appear, although it may be inferred from the cause of restrictive policy which the Directors of that institution, commenced to put in force against American commerce and especially, a tardiness for which I can conceive no excuse, which has occasioned the incalculable amount of misery and distress on both sides of the water.

I may here remark with regret that certain English Journalists, doubtless from ignorance of the facts and merits of the case, have written severe strictures reflecting on the conduct of the merchants of the United States, on the alleged ground that they have wilfully refused to pay debts due to those of Great Britain, and that the government of the United States has aided and abetted in this course, not stating, as they ought to have done, that the latter, by acting on a false and insane course of monetary policy, assisted by the defection of one of the Bank of England, deprive them of the means of fulfilling their engagements.

I may further observe, in relation of the charge brought against the American Merchants, that as soon as the Banks in the U. S., suspended specie payments, and in the absence of every description of Foreign Exchange, entitled to confidence, that Bills of Exchange as a last resource, commenced remitting to Europe large sums in the very precious metals, and at an exchange of 9 and 10 to 15 per cent, which had been drawn hither from thence, by the laws so frequently quoted.

Such is the melancholy portraiture which I have endeavored briefly to draw of the causes of both Countries in reference to each other; I will now, as briefly as possible, proceed to consider what remedial measures ought to be adopted for the future.

Firstly as regards the United States.

The present exclusive system of State or local Banks, can never subserve the true and important interests of this extensive Country, nor can it be, as it has been found not to be, a safe medium for carrying on the Fiscal concerns of the Government, or Circulation thus originating, is limited within a very narrow compass, as it is of little available use beyond the State where issued, and the Banks themselves, as years of experience have demonstrated, are subject from the fluctuations of the community, where a mere temporary revulsion in commerce or in exchanges occurs; in short (mercantile) they are totally deprived of the national currency, or circulating medium, which must be restored by the immediate creation of a "National Bank" with branches, on sound equitable and liberal principles, to which the public moneys must be deposited; that it shall discount business papers, at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum; that it shall buy and sell Bills of Exchange, foreign exchanges at premiums or discounts alike equitable to the parties, and safe to the institution itself, and generally, that its monetary operations shall be conducted on the principle, of at all times preserving a proportion of specie in its vaults in reference to its emission of notes, established by such an institution, and the early if not the immediate resumption would be, that the present redundancy of State Banks, would cease to exist, leaving only a comparatively few of those which are sound and well established, to be auxiliaries to the National Bank, in carrying on local discounts, exchange operations; but if Congress do not see fit to adopt the remedial measures, and to abolish these laws which have been so greatly instrumental in producing the distress now prevalent. I fear that the prospect of relief will be alike dubious and remote.

As regards the Bank of England and its management, considering its numerous importance, being in point of fact, the grand concentrating focus of the capital and credit, and also considering that its measures have such a great influence on the happiness and prosperity of many millions of the nations; and further considering its recent conduct, as also unanswered upon the immediate attention of Parliamentary inquiry, ought to be directed to the passing of those laws and regulations, which will have the effect of imposing restrictions in times of imaginary prosperity, and of extending itself when temporary depression exists, thus alike preventing an undue rise of property on the one hand, and an undue depreciation on the other. I will conclude this letter with the remark, that if the Bank of England had commenced its course of restrictions only six months sooner, say in April 1836, the ruin and misery which prevail would have been averted to a great degree; and further I would add, how can the previous metals be retained in this country, in any thing like the proportion necessary, in the absence of Foreign Exchange, and of a National Bank.

MERCATOR.

Civil War in Portugal.

Ship Constitution, arrived at Boston on the 18th instant from St Ubes, whence she sailed on the 20th of August. Capt Glidden and Mr Tilden, passenger, inform Mr Topliff that a civil war raged in Portugal at the time of their departure, and skirmishes daily took place between different portions of the military, and much blood shed, and many lives lost. A great portion of the people of the country were dissatisfied with the Constitution and Administration of the government, and were determined to bring about an alteration of both, for the better, by force. The Duke of Saldana, one of the oldest generals in the Portuguese service, was marching, with a large force upon Lisbon, not however to depose the queen, as all parties were in her favor. In consequence of this state of affairs, martial law had been proclaimed throughout the kingdom. The queen was very near the time of her accouchement.

The Constitution brings despatches to Government from the American Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

Mr. Forrest made his first appearance since his return from Europe at the Park Theatre last evening. The greeting which he received from one of the finest audiences ever assembled was of the most enthusiastic description. The house was crowded in every part, and on Othello's entrance upon the stage, the shout of welcome which burst from

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
CLEARED
Lamb, Rufford & Sor-
Charlotte, Mack, Pensacola.
Chester, Wild, Tappin Bay, G Beaufort
Brig Aguilla, Eldredge, New York.
S & J P White ag
ARRIVED.
September 27.
Packet Pacific, Martin, from the Passes, left on the 26th; brought up from sea ship Edward Bonnaffe, and from he coast ship Eliza & Abby and brig Express. Reports one barque in the offing bound up.
Packet ship Edward Bonnaffe, 15 days from Philadelphia to Jas Read & co.
Steamboat Yasoo, Latham, fm Louisville, to master.
Steamboat Vandalia, Small, St. Louis, to master.
Steamboat Chickasaw, Rhodes, Ouachita River, no cargo—15 passeng rs.
Steamboat Bijan Borihuse, Edwards, fm Alexandria, via Natchez.
September 20.
Steamboat Hudson, Dunsten, fm Louisville, to master.
EXPORTS.
Comet for Havana—43 bales cotton, 659 [illegible] 23 bbls flour, &c.
Alexander for Pensacola—Groceries, pro-
Charlotte for Pensacola—Groceries, pro-
Schr Climax for Tampa Bay—United States [illegible]
Per brig Aquilla for N Yolk—359 bls cotton, 523 hhds sugar, 11 pgs lead
IMPORTS
Per Packet ship Edward Bonnaffe from Philadelphia—sndze.
CONSIGNEES.
Per ship Edward Bonnaffe—Bonnett, Ferriday & co; Wilcox, Anderson & co; W M'Kaue; Goodman & Levy; Lamlight & Thompson; W Ingarth; W Jenkins; J Magee; J Lapice; Jaunel Armis; Burke, Watt & co; W Massey; Sloane & Bros; E Johns; Pierce & Shannon; J H Fish; Auld & Clark; J E Wyckoff; Capt Gallaher; D Rogers—for Shreve; J G Bell; Hart & Labatt; G Brasle; W H Bennett—Bisson & Avery; T Newman; J B Adams; W H Jones & Co; Pierce & Turner; Traquair, Bryson, Arcuart & co; N & F C. Duplessis, newly elected alderman of the first district—16.
Absent—Messrs Dorrive, Armas, Lesseps and Gelivet.
Messrs Armitage, Tulane, Davis and Coquet are absent by leave.
On motion, the absence of Mr Lesseps was excused.
On motion of Mr Canon, resolved that a committee be appointed to verify the election of Mr W. F. C. Duplessis, elected alderman of the first district.
Messrs Canon, Lorrepiles and Guillot were named on said committee.
After a few minutes recess, Mr Canon, Chairman of said Committee, presented to the council the following re olution, which was adopted
Resolved, that as Mr W. F. C. Duplessis, possesses all the qualifications required by law, he is entitled to sit as alderman of the first district, in the first municipality.
After the reading and approval of the journal of the last sitting:
A message from the Mayor, dated this day, was read.
The first article of the message transmitted to the council, the result of the election of an alderman, which took place on Saturday last, in the first district.
The second article recommends to the council, at the demand of the commissary of the 1st district, a monthly relief for a child at the nursing, whose mother died of the present epidemic.
On motion of Mr Brasle, the rules being dispensed with.
Resolved, that the mayor be and he is hereby authorised to cause to be paid to Mr John Bowers, left without support, during the present epidemic, the sum of keeping a child deprived of his mother.
The last article of the message transmitted a letter of Mr Bringier, ordered, in favor, relative to the immediate repairs which are consequent, to be made in those parts of the Levee where the earth has given way.
On motion of Mr Pauves, the council took into consideration the ordinance presented to it from the committee on Levees, the printing of which was ordered several sittings since; the said ordinance, after having been discussed, article by article, was adopted as follows, with a substitute for the 4d section, and the vers amendment by Mr Crozat, an additional section under No 5, and various amendments by Mr Canon.
ORDINANCE
Concerning the construction of temporary wharfs, and for other objects.
The Council of the 1st Municipality of the City of New Orleans do ordain as follows:
Art 1st—The Surveyor and Mayor shall conjointly procure immediately an Artesian Sound, together with a Battering Ram, of sufficient dimensions to serve in constructing a harbour or other similar works.
Art. 2—The surveyor shall have temporary wharfs constructed in that part of the batture, not sufficiently strong to permit the erection of permanent ones, and shall have that part of the harbour destined for the location of steamboats, ordered.
Art. 3d—The surveyor shall be and he is hereby authorised in connection with the committee on levees, to order to be executed such other work as may be necessary for the preservation of the harbor of this municipality.
The mayor having transmitted a confidential message, on motion, the council sat with closed doors.
See the secret Journal Folio 65.
The doors being opened.
On motion of Mr Crozat, the following resolution adopted in the secret sitting, shall be published in the Journal of the Council.
Resolved, That the mayor shall be and he is hereby authorised to cause to be paid to Mr. John Bowers, on the undertaking of the reparations to be made in all the paved streets and *banquettes* bordered with curb and gutter stones, to be kept in good condition, during the space of one year, for the sum of three thousand dollars. The said Mr. Roach to furnish all necessary materials for said work; he shall likewise proceed to execute the portion of two intelligent freeholders to the satisfaction of the Mayor; which freeholders shall be separately bound in the sum of 3000 dollars and shall be considered responsible for the faithful execution of the same, which is to be done in strict conformity to the ordinances relative to this object.
Mr. T. Duplessis demanded a dispensation of the rules in order to introduce the following preamble and resolution.
HUGO GILDEMEESTER.
Whereas at the sitting of the Council of the 1st Municipality, held the 18th September, Mr Canon, member of the said Council, presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That mention be made in the Journals, that in consequence of the abrupt departure of Mr Hugo Gildemeester, from these climes, the quorum was broken at the moment the chair was taken in House, Dutch Ombro Mudder in casks very fresh and a general assortment of Dry Goods, Linens, Blue and white Cotton Homery, Silk Belts and Calicoes, Cotton Aushue, Drills, French Batiste, a few Bales of very low priced 3-point Blankets, &c. &c.
sept 28
CARROLTON ACADEMY.
MR AND MME DUPRE have the honor of informing the public that they have opened an Academy in Carrollton, in the management of which they will exert themselves to merit the confidence that may be placed in them. They will teach. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mythology, Drawing, Painting and Music. Needle Work, and the English, French and Spanish languages.
If sufficient encouragement is offered they will take boarders.
The healthy situation of Carrollton, and its proximity to the city of New Orleans, being only twenty minutes ride from Canal street by the rail road, renders this location a very desirable one for a seminary of learning.
(Signed) T. DUPLESSIS,
U. WILTZ,
S. HIGH.
W. K. PALFREY, Esq,
J. CRAWFORD, Esq,
T. SONNIER, Esq.
Messrs HARPER & MERRICK
sept 26—tawlim.
DANCING SCHOOL.—M'E. Bernis has the honor to inform the fathers of families and the public generally, that he has opened his Dancing School on Monday next, 2d October. The lessons will be given in the morning and at night.
sept 26
NOTICE.—The subscribers have removed their store to Chartres st, near the corner of Conti.
DUFOUR FRERES.
sept 26
NOTICE.—Those persons having any claims against the estate of the late Paller, are requested to present them at the house situated corner of Bourbon and Barrack streets, during the ten days subsequent to this publication.
sept 26 3t
RENE PIERRE PALLET.
NOTICE.—The subscriber having received from Paris, a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the most elegant description, now furnished rooms covered with the finest and most fashionable stuffs; every chairs and chairs; side-boards; writing desks with marble tops; centre and tea-tray tables; dressing tables; ladies working-tables. The whole made with Mahogany of the best quality, which he offers for sale at the most moderate prices, as he does not intend to follow the same kind of business. Apply at No 107 Orleans street.
sept 26—2t
P. SEMEL.
FOR SALE—A handsome LOT OF GROUND situated at Mandeville, near Mr. Davis' hotel, having 186 feet front on the Lake by 1000 in depth.
A half arpent at Lewisburg to 7 arpents, with a depth of 107, fronting the railway.
An arpent at Fare Christian by 40 fronting the Lake. Having a small house erected on, near the wharf. Apply to
J. J. MONTFORT.
sept 26 6t
TO HIRE OR TO SELL.
That well known property situated in Esplanade street, between Levee and Chartres streets. The lot of ground measures 64 feet fronton Esplanade street, by 192 feet in depth. There is on said lot, a story house, (a dwelling) a story kitchen, two gardens, a stable for five horses, a shed for three carriages, several barns, fire wood, coal, &c. &c. Apply to the proprietor, corner Royal and Custom-house.
sept 26
R. SABAUN, Broker.
Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, New Orleans, 23d Sept. 1837.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders in said Company, for the election of seven directors to serve during one year, will take place on Monday 2d October next at the office of the company, between the hours of 10 A M, and 2 P M.
By order of the Board.
D. F. HUEX.
sept 26
Secretary.
LANDING from ship Caroline, from Havre, and for sale by B. LACOSTE, No. 103 Royal street.
Angora shawls, gloves and mitts; boxes of fine crackers; confectioner's papers; linen and woven cotton stockings and hose; men and women plain and embroidered silk stockings; women and children Scotch thread stockings; Tartan shawls; embroidered cashmere shawls, very rich; printed shawls; men and women embroidered silk cravats; men and women shirts and pantaloons of wool and cotton; calicoes and red bordered Indian rubber suspenders; cotton dress for men & children; French and German night lamps; lasting polisses; curtain rings; hair pins; ladies and gents handkerchiefs; ladies morocco bags; cake for children; needles; muslin and embroidered capes; ladies pantalones for women and children; lasting gaiters; silk and cotton fringes; gilt and silver and steel chains; gilt and silver and steel watches; fine satin-stripe for taffeta; Paris Merino; [illegible] and Hamburg patterned poplins.
sept 26
NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Lambert & Mallet was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Lambert will continue the business in his own name.
sept 21
CHARLES MALLOT & LAMBERT.
SUSPENDERS.—5 cases India rubber suspenders late ly imported from France in short and for sale by
KOHN, DARON & CO,
sept 21
No. 28 Bienville street.
FOR SALE CHEAP, to be taken on the Levee, at the landing—
150 bales HAY, from ship Hebrew, from N York,
200 do do from ship Gerard, from Bath.
DAUBERT & CO.
sept 21—3
154 Old Levee.
LEHIGH COAL, broken and screened in bbls, just received and for sale by
E. & A. SOULIE,
sept 22
76 Chartres street or 127 Esplanade st.
TREASURY WARRANTS for sale by
JAMES HEPBURN,
sept 19 3t
No 20 Exchange st
FOR SALE—200 bales, New York hay, in flat,
500 bags oats,
500 sacks corn,
Bran,
In store
DAUBERT & Co.
sept 19 3t
No 152. Old Levee, between Hospital and Urseline streets.
FOR SALE,
BY W MERRYFIELD & CO.—40,000 feet white pine lumber, 30,000 feet oak plank, from 3 to 4 inch, likewise 4000 Pine boat bottom plank, corner of St Mary and Levee ats, inquire of Babbyette.
sept 19 6t
COPARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership in the Importing and wholesale hardware business, to be carried on under the firm of Richardson, Waterman and Wood, at No. 29 Magazine street.
JOHN RICHARDSON
JEDEDIAH WATERMAN.
PHŒNIX N WOOD.
sept 19—1m
DR. ROUGH has removed his office to No. 86 Canal street, near the Episcopalian Church.
sept 7—3m
PORK—60 bbls prime pork, just received and for sale by
LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
sept 19 17 Magazine st.
FLOUR—700 bbls family Flour, just received and for sale by
LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
sept 19 17 Magazine st.
POTATOES—[illegible] just received and for sale by
LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
sept 19 17 Magazine st.
POTATOES—1000 bags fresh Illinois potatoes, just received and for sale by
LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
sept 19 17 Magazine st.
NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Bringier & Soniat, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to Mr. Soniat, who is duly authorised to receive the same.
New Orleans, 1st May 30, 1837.
Witness, Thos. Urquhart.
(Signed) DENIS BRINGIER.
(Signed) DENIS PRIEUR.
Witness, Thos. Urquhart.
(Signed) DENIS PRIEUR.
Witness, Thos. With the exception of the mayor, the recorder, the aldermen and the members of the guard, any individual, who during the night shall strike the passe-par-tout so as to imitate the signals of the night watch or spring a rattle, of any other signals used by the night watch, shall be arrested in a suspicious character, brought to the watch and taken the following morning before the recorder. And any individual who found in contravention, shall be, on conviction of the fact, condemned to a fine not less than twenty five dollars, and not over fifty, in default on which the offender not paying the fine, he or she shall be condemned to be imprisoned for a space not exceeding six month; if he is a slave he shall receive twenty lashes at the police jail, unless the owner of the offending slave will prefer paying the above said fine.
(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved May 13th, 1837.
(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy
THEARD Jr., Secretary.
Resolved, That from and after the first of June next, the number of the Commissaries of police shall be fixed to five; to wit: two for the square of the city; one to exercise his function on the northern part and one to reside in the southern part; the line of this division shall be a line corresponding with the middle of Orleans st. from Rampart street to the river.
The necessary for the beef market, one for the vegetable market, and one for the city, which company was first designated by the No. 7 and since numbered among the five companies of this city under the No. 8, as it is now designated; and that in case of the absence or illness of any one of the commissaries, pursuant to act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to authorise limited or anonymous partnerships, and to regulate the same," they to be hereby authorised to appoint a temporary substitute, and those who shall be willing to become subscribers thereto by complying with the rules and bye-laws, a company or partnership for the purpose of keeping in good order and cutting of hay, shall be furnished fire engines and accessories for establishing the fire, in case of alarm in the street, by the rights and its vicinity, and to be vested with the rights and privileges which are now granted to chartered companies created by any law of the State of Louisiana for similar purposes.
The said company shall be conducted under the name, title and style of the *Phœnix Fire Company* No. 8, located in the Municipality No. 2 of this city."
The purpose of said company is to keep in good order and [illegible] which shall be useful, on account of fires or a commotion of police, and who shall receive a salary of twenty five dollars per month.
(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved May 13th, 1837.
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy THEARD jr. Secretary.
Mayoralty of New Orleans.
Council of Municipality No 1.
Sitting of May 22, 1837.
RESOLVED, that the City Survey be and the same is hereby authorized, to cause to be repaired at the shortest notice, the streets and other public ways which have been or may be required, or which have not been repaired in a proper manner by the Gas and Water Work's Companies, and to keep a statement of the expenses caused by said repairs, in order to be able to claim the amount thereof from those companies, for that which will concern them respectively the paper in order to recure the recovery of the same before the city by the said companies shall take the necessary steps in order to pay them in default.
(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved May 27, 1837.
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy.
THEARD, Jr Secretary.
MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
Municipality No. 1.
Sitting of Monday, 21st August, 1837.
RESOLVED that it be forbidden, under the penalty of twenty five dollars for each contravention, to retail oysters at any other places but those designated by the ordinances of this Council.
(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved, August 26, 1837.
(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy. THEARD Jr., Sec'y.
Sitting of August 28, 1837.
Resolved that the construction put by the Mayor on the resolution of the 21st instant, concerning the sale of oysters, be and the same is hereby approved by the Council.
(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved, August 30th, 1837.
(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy. THEARD jun'r, Sec'y.
Mayoralty of New-Orleans.
BY P. DUTILLET & DELERY, Auctioneers.
A GREEABLE to a resolution of the Council of Municipality No. 1, notice is hereby given that, on Tuesday 3d October next, at four o'clock, P. M. the wooden materials forming a part of the edifice known by the name of *old barracks*, fronting the line of Mr. McDonough by the said Municipality, will be sold at auction, on the premises, by the aforesaid auctioneers. Said materials shall be removed by the purchaser within a delay of sixty days from the day of sale; and in default thereof, they shall be removed and sold by the first Municipality, to account for the excess of price of the sale, if any, to the said purchaser, it being understood that the wooden materials above will be sold as aforesaid, and that the walls and brick shall not be retained by the first Municipality.
Terms—four months credit with notes satisfactorily endorsed.
sept 23
D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
HIBERNIAN SOCIETY OF NEW-ORLEANS
AT a special meeting of the Society, held in the Commerce Room of the Arcade Exchange, on Monday the 11th inst., the following Gentlemen were appointed a committee to assist the manager during the ensuing of the present epidemic.
The managers are to be found as follows: P Power, corner of Pontchartrain rail-road, Chas. Diamond, Tchoupoulas st opposite new market, Nicholas Hoey, Bienville st, between Canal and Chartres sts.
COMMITTEE OF ASSISTANTS.
First Municipality.
Alexander Park, No. 80 Royal st.
William Hopkins, 90 Old Levee.
Jno. B. Wallace, 87 Canal st.
Second Municipality.
John White, Carondelet st.
Michael Maher, Povdras st.
James O'Kane, Tchoupoulas st.
James Walsh, Lafayette.
Third municipality.
Geo Pollock, Main st
Daniel Phelps, Water Works,
James Roach, Corner St. Ann and Rousseau sts.
Doctors Farrel and Beatty,
Physicians to the Society.
Without a grain to any poor person a nurse, or decendent of a native of Ireland.
Doctor Beatty resides in Canal st., No. 22 Masons buildings.
Doctor Farrel, No 42 Canal st, between Chartres and Exchange st.
Extract from the minutes.
CONNOLLY LEPPER.
sept 12—10t
Secretary.
GRANITE—On hand, suitable for fronts of stores and other purposes, which can be cut and delivered up to order at short notice, on application at the quarry, 147 Custom house street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.
N. B. The basement of brick buildings can be removed and granite safely inserted, with little inconvenience to the occupant.
sept 23.
THE advertisers are first rate Men, Horses & Carts, and will undertake the hire by the week or month, or by will contract for any work, such as filling of lots or raising sand from the batture. Any orders left at Messrs. W. E. & R. Murphy's, office No. 132 old Basin, will be immediately attended to by the subscriber.
sept 12—6t
THE undersigned have received per ship Caroline from Havre, and offers for sale at moderate prices, Paris clocks, black, brass and silver mounted for gigs; also, for carriages. Collars of varnished leather; do of black leather; calf skin do. A general assortment of saddler, horse covers, bridles, snaffle bits, leather trunk, sponges, oil cloth, carpets, brushes, all sorts of bits, stirrups, gig whips, &c. and a great variety of other articles.
sept 23
LABORDE FRERES.
PARTNER WANTED.
WANTED a partner, either an active or sleeping partner, by an experienced and long established Exchange Broker, with a capital of not to be less than $20,000. The funds of every description to remain in the hands of the person putting in the capital, and the subscriber not to be answerable for any of the profits in case the same do not give at least 33½ per cent. per annum to the capitalist for his share or in other words the subscriber garantees 33½ per cent per annum profit on the capital invested.
Address box 39, Post Office.
TIN Plates & Zinc—300 boxes Tin Plates 1-3 X, and a few casks Thiercreville Zinc of extra quality, for sale by
EDWARD MILLARD,
sept 23
Bank Alley.
LARD—200 kegs good Lard landing from steamer Princeton, for sale by
G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.
sept 23
FLOUR—700 bbls landing, from steamer Princeton, for sale by
G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.
sept 23
IRON CHESTS—55 "C J. GAYLORS" make various sizes weighing 300 to 2500 in store and for sale by
COIT & CO.
sept 23
20 Carondelet st.
COTTON BAGGING—400 pieces for sale by Dundee 44 inches wide, in store, and for sale by
COIT & CO,
sept 23
20 Carondelet house street
PATENT BALANCES—To weigh from 300 to 2500 lbs in store and for sale by
COIT & CO,
sept 23
20 Carondelet house street
100 Barrels Rectified whiskey landing from steamer Princeton, for sale by
sept 22
E. & A. SOULIE,
YORKE & PEISER AGENCY,
76 Chartres street or 127 Esplanade st.
LIVERPOOL COAL.—A small lot of choice Liverpool coal of a superior quality for sale in quantities to suit.
W. E. & R. MURPHY,
sept 23
No. 132 Old Basin.
THOMASTON LIME for sale at
W. E. & R. MURPHY,
sept 23
No. 132 Old Basin.
Hams, Flour, Sugar and Whiskey—25 hhds superior smoked Hams, 200 bbls Flour, 300 kegs lard and 20 barrels whiskey, landing and for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO,
sept 23
16 Poydras st.
500 SACKS OF BRAN, received per steam boat Bienville, from St. Louis, and for sale by DAUBERT & CO. 152 Old Levee. sept 23
DOUBLOONS for sale—19 Spanish Doubloons, for sale by
B. C. GRONING & CO.
sept 23.
LANDING from ship Duke D'Orleans, 460 bags Havana Coffee, for sale by
B. C. GRONING & CO.
sept 23
HOLLAND GIN—35 pipes superior Holland gin imported direct from Amsterdam by the Galen Luise and for sale by B G. ONING & CO.
WOOD & COAL.
OAK Ash & Pine Wood Liverpool Stone Coal. The subscribers have a choice stock of the above articles. Persons wishing any particular kind of wood can have it cut by leaving their orders. Those that contract to purchase their winters wood are invited to call at
W. E. & R MURPHY,
sept 23
No 132 Old Basin st.
CHARCOAL & WOOD—Constantly a large stock of Charcoal & Wood, Residents, Hotels & Boarding houses contracting to purchase this coal & wood by the year, can have them of the cheapest quality, and at 50 per cent less than the market prices.
W. E. & R. MURPHY,
sept 23
132 Old Basin.
MACKEREL—No. 1, 2 & 3 for sale by
ROBERT B. WHITE.