THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL, OF THE FIRST AND THIRD MUNICIPALITIES, PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON, No. 110. CHARTRES.

No. 8. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 23, 1836. Vol. X.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.—*for the Paper only.* TEN DOLLARS YEARLY, payable six months in advance. No subscription will be received for less than a year.

No subscription from the country will be received, unless an agent in this city be designated, to whom payment may be made for regular payment, which is to be made one year in advance.

No subscription either from the city or the country will be stopped unless the arrearages be paid; and any person wishing to discontinue his subscription shall give notice thereof in writing to the Editor of the Bee only, ten days before the expiration of the year's subscription.

Advertisements to be published in English and French. None in one language only. They shall be charged one dollar per ten lines or less for the first insertion in each language; and half a dollar for the following insertions.

Advertisements published *with interruption*, will be charged the same as a first insertion—viz: one dollar for each insertion and each language.

Advertisements which are not limited on the manuscript as to the number of insertions, will be continued and stopped, and charged to the advertiser.

Annual subscriptions for commercial advertisements only will be received on accommodating terms.

All letters directed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise they will remain at the post-office.

Subscribers who shall not receive their paper regularly are requested to inform the editor of it.

Carriers of the Bee are not authorized to receive or stop a subscription.

Regular Packet between New-Orleans, Plaquemine and Baton Rouge.

The fast running steam boat COMMERCE, captain G. Mix, will leave New Orleans regularly every Saturday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will leave Baton Rouge every Friday and Monday at 8 o'clock, A. M. She will take freight to be landed at any part of the coast.

For her regular trips as above, will begin on Saturday next.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to CAIRIERE, DARAN & CO,
sept 2 11 and 15 St Louis st.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LOUISBURG AND MADISONVILLE.

The Public are respectfully informed that Capt Sheridan having taking command of the new and splendid steamboat Mobile, she will in future leave for the above named ports twice every week: viz

Leaves the Railroad every Saturday at 4 p. m.
" Madisonville every Sunday at 5 a. m.
" the Railroad every Sunday at 9½ a. m.
" Madisonville every Sunday at 1 p. m.

TOURNE & BECKWITT, Agents.
sep 2—4w

FOR MOBILE.

The United States Mail Boat MOBILE, Mark master, will leave for Mobile every Thursday on the arrival of the half past 12 o'clock cars; returning will leave Mobile every Friday at 11 o'clock, touching both ways at Bay St Louis, Pass Christian, East and West Pascagoula. For freight or passage, apply to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
aug 5 28 & 29 New Levee

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

The new splendid steam boat MOBILE, will continue to make her trips to Madisonville, touching at Mandeville every Sunday, until further notice—leaving the rail road on the arrival of the 9 o'clock car—returning, will leave Madisonville at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
aug 5 28 & 29 New Levee.

FOR BAYOU SARA—For Passengers only—The fast running low pressure steamer CHAMPION, capt Mix, will leave the foot of Canal at for the above and intermediate landings, on Monday, the 21st inst, at half past 6 o'clock, A M.—though by daylight.

From New Orleans.	From Bayou Sara.
TUESDAYS	MONDAYS
THURSDAYS	WEDNESDAYS
SATURDAYS	FRIDAYS

This boat is well calculated for the comfort and convenience of passengers; and no expense or exertion on the part of the captain or owners will be spared to make the trip agreeable. For passage apply on board or to JOHN DOUGLASS.
sept 22.

For Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemines and all intermediate Landings.

The well known first running Steam Boat TECHE, Chas. D De Blanc master, having the best kind of accommodations for passengers. Will ply as a regular packet between this city and the above places, leaving New Orleans every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, and Bayou Sara every Wednesday at the same hour.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to GRAY DURRIVE & Co. or, LASTRAPES & DEEMARE.

N. B. Any freight to be landed between New Orleans and Plaquemines, will not be received if not paid for by the shippers, and any freight landed on the coast at night, will be at the risk and for the account of the owner.
aug 17

NOTICE.

Lake Packet ALERT, Chas. Walker, master, will leave the Railroad every Wednesday and Saturday on the arrival of the 6 o'clock, P. M. car, for the following places: the Bay of St Louis, Pass Christian, Beloxi, and East and West Pascagoula.

aug 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, Agents.

For Bay St Louis, Beloxi, East and West Pascagoula, & all intermediate landings.

The steamer JAMES MONROE, Dunlevie, master, will leave the lake end of the Railroad every Tuesday and Friday during the summer at P M.

Returning will leave Pascagoula on Thursdays and Saturdays, so that passengers by this boat will be landed at daylight

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to MAUNSEL WHITE & Co,
j30 Gravier street

Steamer ALERT, Chas Walker master, will leave the Rail Road every Wednesday and Saturday for the Bay of St. Louis, Pass Christian, East and West Pascagoula, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock P M car.

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
aug 31-4w Agents.

St Martinsville, Attakapas and Plaquemine Packet.

The steam boat VETERAN, Captain P Delahoussaye, will run as a regular packet between St Martinsville and Plaquemine during low water,—leaving St Martinsville for Plaquemine every Sunday at 7 o'clock, a m—returning, will leave Plaquemine for St Martinsville, New Iberia and Franklin, every Thursday at 10 o'clock, a m. For freight or passage apply to

GRAY, DURRIVE, & Co.
No 42 & 43 New Levee.

N. B. Passengers going to Attakapas will meet with no detention at Plaquemine, by leaving New Orleans every Wednesday per steam boats Columbia or Commerce, as the Veteran will wait the arrival of passengers by these boats. sept 3

Coastwise Traders.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's Line.
Packet of 25th instant.

The packet ship Archer, O Marstin master, is now discharging, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
sept 16 38 Camp street.

Mexican Traders.

FOR CAMPEACHY.

The fine fast sailing brig Gustave, Hoffman master, will have immediate despatch. For freight, which will be taken low, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to HARRISON, BROWN & CO,
sept 19 47 Bienville street.

FOR TAMPICO.

The fine and fast sailing schooner Lady Hope, Wm Williams, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail soon for the above port.—For balance of freight and passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to KOHN, DARAN & Co.
sept 2

West India Traders.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine fast sailing schooner Emigrant, Hardy master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to EASTMAN & BROTHERS,
sept 3 30 Old Levee.

FOR SALE.

The well known copper fastened schooner Julius Caesar, as she now lies, opposite St Louis street; draws an easy draught of water; carries when loaded about 1000 barrels; is in fine order, and ready for a voyage. For terms, apply to JAMES REED & CO, 25 Royal st

For Sale, Freight or Charter.

The fine brig Canonerve, 171 tons burthen. Apply on board, or to T NICOLET & CO.
sept 14

For Sale.

The fast sailing clipper Schooner Lone, 66 28-95 tons burthen, four years old, of light draught and well calculated for the Gulf trade.—Will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to COIT & CO,
aug 29 20 Custom House street.

For Freight or Charter—The A1 ship Choctaw, 444 tons burthen, recently overhauled and recoppered and put in complete order—Freeman Foster, master. Apply to HARROD & QUARLES,
aug 27 24 Custom House street.

HAY—300 bales hay, superior quality, for sale by
aug 19 W EVANCE

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned officers and privates of the Louisiana Grays, a uniform company attached to the Legion of Louisiana, feel it due to themselves, to the Legion of which they are a part, and to the cause of truth, justice and public order, to take some notice of the proceedings of the council of the 2d Municipality, and particularly of the police committee, on a memorial addressed to them by the undersigned—to point out the unjustifiable reasons (whose intentional or unintentional contained in the report of the committee—to refute the calumnies with which it abounds—and to expose the partial conduct and culpable negligence of its members.

Before doing this however, it is necessary to state the facts on which the memorial was based.

On Sunday, the 4th Sept 1836, the Louisiana Grays, paraded for military exercise, and tested their skill in shooting at a target in a convenient place. In returning hence they had, in conformity with the common practice on such occasions, their target carried by two negroes, who being fatigued with the weight of the target (for it was very large and heavy) stopped at the corner of Gravier street, for the purpose of resting and recruiting their strength. Captain Harper of the night watch, and constable Johnson of the day police of the 2d Municipality, alighted from a gig in which they were riding, and asked the negroes "what they had there?" They replied that it was a target which they were employed to carry for the Louisiana Grays.—Harper and Johnson then ordered the negroes to exhibit the painted side of the target, which was concealed, but they declared that they had been directed not to shew it. Whereupon Harper and Johnson, threw down the target and proceeded to break it. The commanding officer of the company was informed of this most gross, wanton, unprovoked and unwarrantable insult offered on Sunday, in midday, in the public streets, within beat of drum and within sight of the company. He immediately ordered a detachment to assist and preserve the target. But they were too late—Harper and Johnson had procured a hatchet and shivered the target before the detachment came up.

This extraordinary and violent conduct of two public officers sworn to maintain public order and preserve the peace, excited the indignation of persons passing by, who pointed them out as the perpetrators of this outrage on property and on the lively sensibility of the citizen soldier. Harper and Johnson, pretending that they were ready to give a satisfactory explanation of the transaction, accompanied Lt. Daniels to the armory of the Grays—where the company assembled to hear them. But their statement was false, lame & contradictory. The memorial itself fully shows the course pursued by the company. It uses the following language to the council; that your memorialists notwithstanding they had the officers in their power, and were incited by the clamor of the crowd to lynch them, and notwithstanding they felt, and still feel, deeply incensed at the insult offered them, forbore to violate the laws of the State; that this forbearance was founded upon their conviction that the proper tribunals to whom they would appeal in this matter, would feel a becoming sympathy with them and redress their wrongs in that legal mode which would inflict the heaviest punishment on the offenders; that your memorialists have been informed that, through the defective system of criminal laws of this State, there is no punishment provided for the injury they have received; that an appeal to the civil courts would involve them in a heavy expense, without affording that kind of satisfaction which they felt to be due, and considering the circumstances of the offenders, without any prospect of punishing them by pecuniary damages.

Under these circumstances, your memorialists appeal to you, their fellow citizens, the legal guardians of the rights of the people of this Municipality, to dismiss from the service of this Corporation the two offending officers, and so to set an example to the officers of police, which will teach them not to violate the laws of their country, but to observe and enforce them, to respect the feelings of their fellow citizens, to protect private property, to maintain peace and order, and to bear in mind that they will not be entrusted with power who are forgetful of right and decency.

The violation of the right of private property by the destruction of the target, is an act which concerns every citizen; for no man's property is safe, if a police officer may do with it as he pleases.

But the act was of a still more aggravating character as respects your memorialists. In addition to the injury to property, it was an insult of a peculiarly offensive nature to a company under arms—it touched their military pride. In this country, where the people are the guardians of their own liberties, a sacred regard should be paid to the feelings of the citizen soldier. His sense of honor, as connected with his military duties, should never be wounded. It is the very life of a Republic. It gives strength to patriotism, and refinement to valor. It is our tower of strength against foreign invasion and against domestic faction and usurpation. Any attempt to treat it with levity or contempt—to sport with its sensitiveness, or to dull its edge, is a species of moral treason against the State.

Deeply impressed with the necessity of preserving peace and public order, and considering the nature of the affront offered by Harper and Johnson, both police officers, your memorialists pray that the two offenders be discharged forthwith from office.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

This memorial was referred to the police committee, consisting of Messrs. J W Breedlove, Robt. McNair and V. Burthe. Notice was given to Lieut. Daniels that the committee would meet on the 9th Sept. and he was invited to attend the investigation of the subject of the complaint of the Louisiana Grays.

During the first part of this "investigation", Mr. Breedlove was the only member of the committee present. Mr. Burthe came in after a short time, but took no part in the investigation. He sat silent, indifferent and unconcerned, without asking a single question and without seeming to pay the least attention to the matter before him. Mr. McNair did not appear at all; and yet all three signed the report! Upon the propriety and justice of this conduct we forbear to comment.

We proceed now to expose the true character of that report; to shew that it is a tissue of misrepresentations, invented in a spirit of partiality, and artfully set forth to screen two public officers from public censure and just punishment, and to punish a military company for their audacity in presuming that the official conduct of the immaculate and infallible police captains, Harper and Johnson, could be made a subject of fair, public investigation.

The report commences by stating that the Louisiana Grays allege, "that the outrage committed by Harper and Johnson has cast a stain upon their military honor and fame, to remove which they ask the dismissal of those officers." This statement has no foundation in fact, and is not warranted by the memorial.—There is no stain upon the honor and fame of the company. The company, however, feel that they are bound to bring to punishment, if they can, two public officers who have violated their duties, and the expression of this feeling is tortured, by Mr. Breedlove, or the advocate of misrule who wrote the report, into an allegation, on the part of the company, that a stain has been cast upon their military honor and fame.

If Mr. Harper, the cast-off officer of the 1st municipality, or Mr. Johnson, the rejected applicant for membership in the Louisiana Greys, were to stop Mr. Breedlove's servants in the street, take from them a sofa, or other property, which they were carrying, and break it into pieces—would Mr. Breedlove, if he expressed his indignation at such an outrage, and demanded redress, think it honorable in any one to say that a stain had been cast upon his honor and fame!

The report next says, that they (the committee) have "had the subject complained of by the petitioners, under consideration", and arrived at facts "after a long and patient hearing of many witnesses on both sides": this statement is altogether unfounded. The committee—that is, the *whole* committee—never had the subject under consideration. Only two of the members met, as we have already stated, and Mr. Breedlove alone was present during a part of the time—Mr. McNair never attended—there was not a patient hearing of many witnesses on both sides. On the contrary, the few who were examined in support of the memorial, were not permitted to make full and detailed statements. Besides, all the witnesses were not examined—as the term "many", employed by Mr. Breedlove seems to imply. Indeed, some of the members were even prevented from entering the room, and the two colored men who bore the target, and who were free men and competent witnesses, were ordered by Mr. Gibson, the secretary of the council, to retire, without being examined. Thus, it appears that the report has been made up hastily and intemperately, of ex parte materials, and that it must, of necessity, be partial and unjust.

The police committee next proceed to make what they are pleased to term a statement of facts. But the statement is directly contradicted by the evidence; and the scurrilous style in which the statement is made betrays a spirit of vulgar hostility, for which the company are at a loss how to account.

It is stated on the report that the figure on the target was publicly exposed, at the time when Harper and Johnson were returning from the lake. This is not true. Mr James Drulian, who saw the target at the time it was thrown down, expressly declares that the painted side of the target was not exposed to view until the target was thrown down, and he is confirmed by the statements of Messrs Samuel E. Rose, Edward Francez, and by the declaration of the two free men of colour who were carrying the target.

It is stated in the report that there was a considerable crowd of negroes about the target making a noise. This is not true. Messrs S E. Rose, Edward Davis, and all the members of the detachment who were sent to preserve and rescue the target, declare that there was not more than ten negroes present, and these witnesses are fully sustained by the testimony of Messrs D. Griffin, E L. Pickett, and James Drulian, the latter of whom lives near the corner of Tchapitoulas and Gravier streets, and avers that every Sunday negroes are attracted to that corner by a grog shop situated on or near it.

It is stated in the report that Harper and Johnson were compelled to march to the drill room of the company. This is not true. Messrs W. Emerson, J. C. Damarin, and S. Richards, and others prove, that Harper and Johnson went willingly, and volunteered to make an explanation to the company.

It is stated in the report the barouche in which Poot Rose and Linkinson were, was stopped by the Louisiana Greys, and that the horses were unhitched from it and the harness cut by the Greys. This is not true. Messrs Richard, Summire and others, disprove the assertion; and Mr Stanmire, who is not a member of the company, testifies that he ran to the barouche and took the horse by the bridle.

It is stated in the report of the evidence of Mr Poot, who was not examined as a witness, but who was permitted to make an ex parte affidavit that he was treated in a violent manner, and that bayonets were pointed at his breast. But this is not true. Messrs Marlette, Richard and Stanmire, testify that no bayonets were pointed at him, and that no violence was used towards the persons in the barouche.

The indecent spirit of partiality, which taints the whole report is peculiarly striking in the sentence in which after stating that several members of the company proved that Johnson admitted that he knew to whom the target belonged. It is added, however, that Johnson denied that admission, as if the declaration of Johnson, the accused, were quite sufficient to counterbalance the sworn testimony of several respectable members of the company.

Indeed, it appears beyond doubt, that a gross outrage has been committed on a military company by two police officers; and that Mr Breedlove and the members of the corporation have countenanced that outrage, and even lauded it through their official organ as "*a great moral triumph.*" The destruction of private property—the violation of public order—an insult to a military company under arms, and through that company to the whole body of the militia—an whose military skill and patriotism the safety of our slave holding state depends—"*a great moral triumph.*"

No—gentlemen of the committee it is the triumph of disorder and violence—of anarchy and misrule—of brutality and insolence, and in proclaiming such a triumph with satisfaction, you are assailing your own liberties and are laboring to overturn those republican institutions which are the glory of our nation of this age, and the best inheritance a freeman can bear to his children.

The report speaks of the painting on the target—the figure of a negro, as if that was a warrant for the act of the officers. But this only shows how hard the committee have tasted their wit to screen their favorites. For the evidence shows that when the target was seized by the officers, the painting was turned towards the wall.

Besides the painting of a target is a matter of fancy and the painting of a negro with two dozen shots through it, is the last sign which a sober man would imagine calculated to produce a disturbance of the public peace. Moreover we have proves that there were not more than eight or ten negroes near the target, not one half the usual number on such occasions, and they were not making noise. Hence it is manifest that all, which has been said about the painting and the crowd is an after-thought, and a desperate attempt on men, conscious of wrong, to escape censure and hold on to office.

The question—What are the motives which induced the police officers complained of, to act as they did—naturally forces itself upon one who considers their conduct.

These motives are obviously—1st, The disposition of small and mean men to swell in office and assume and exercise undelegated power—2d, To indulge their petty resentments under the pretence of official action. The influence of the latter of these motives is to be attributed to the rejection of an application made some time ago by Johnson to the Greys for a membership in their company. A rejection founded upon his bad reputation. Johnson it will be borne in mind was the first man to engage in the outrage.

The report alludes to the fact that the company marched under Lieut. Daniels with muskets and fixed bayonets to the place where the target was seized. This is a correct statement and the marching in that way was altogether proper and military. Did Mr. Breedlove who no doubt possesses some knowledge of military tactics, so far lose sight of the duty of such an officer, as to expect that upon hearing that the target of his company was violently and illegally seized, he would order his company to pile their arms, so that they might appear before those who had infringed upon their rights without any arms, an object of contempt and mockery and gain justice to Lieut. Daniels, who was a stranger to the Greys, on the occasion alluded to, it should be stated that since the Council has pursued such a partial course in the affair we have been considering, he has applied to Brig. Gen. Plauché for a court of inquiry into his conduct. But Gen. Plauché has refused the application, because he was satisfied that Lieut. Daniels did his duty on the occasion as a citizen-soldier and as a friend to the laws of his country.

Before we conclude our strictures upon the report of the police committee adopted by the council, it is due to truth and justice to state that Mr. Lockett was the only member of the Council who opposed the course pursued towards the Greys, and that he rested his opposition to it upon the sensible and manly ground that there had not been a full and impartial investigation of the facts stated in the memorial.

This conduct justly entitles Mr. Lockett to the thanks of every man who has a proper regard for the feelings of his fellow citizens, and who appreciates, as he ought to do, the blessings of law and public order.

To conclude—the remarks made in the memorial on the propriety of keeping alive a nice sense of military honor in the bosom of the citizen-soldier, derive additional force from a consideration of the peculiar structure of our society. No gentleman will be willing to become a member of a military company, if in that character he may be exposed to violence and insolence of the ignorant and unprincipled, without the confident expectation of a prompt and full redress. If, therefore, such conduct as that of Harper and Johnson should pass without the punishment of a proper tribunal, or without the wholesome censure of public opinion, society will lose its safety in the destruction of that military power which is absolutely necessary to its preservation and purity. It is the mistake of ignorance to suppose that the rights of the militia are opposed to our civil rights and interests: on the contrary, the latter would soon be good for nothing, without the former. They are parts of our system, and every man of honor, and especially one who has a family, will feel himself bound to respect both.

Having vindicated the Louisiana Greys, and exposed the wicked and unjust course pursued by the council in favor of Harper and Johnson, we leave the whole matter to the judgment of an impartial public, confident that *that* judgment will be founded upon principles of law—justice—and sound policy.

S. Haynes, 2d Lieut. W Anderson,
J. Cronican, 2d Sergt. J. McCann,
S. Shakspeare, 1st Corp. J. B. Cornelius,
J. Routlemet, 2d do. James Thompson,
John Cronican, E. K. Thompson,
M. J. Donlin, Chas. Hefferman,
F. Obroyd, Theo. A. James,
James Fullick, R. E. Edade,
William Dykes, John G. Proctor,
Geo. H. Elliot, Chas. H. Nobles,
J. R. Baker, Rob. H. Burden,
W. Emerson, J. B. Stockwell.
J. B. Guthrie,

Bank & Company's Notices.

NOTICE.—The subscription Books of the stock holders of the "Merchants steam boat Co" for the purpose of establishing a regular communication by steam between this port, Havana and ports in Mex co, is now open at the Ocean Insurance Office, shares $500 each.

Thomas Barrett
E. Sainett } Committee for receiving subscriptions.
S. W. Oakey
James Curell
J. Kilshaw Jr
june 7 tf

Bank of Kentucky,
July 4th, 1836.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 4 per cent be declared, payable on or after the 15th inst., on two millions one hundred thousand dollars, being seventy dollars per share on the amount subscribed by individuals, companies and corporations, in the Bank of Kentucky: *Provided*, The dividend shall not be paid on any stock on which the call made, shall remain unpaid.

Signed,
G C. GWATHMEY, Cashier

In conformity with the foregoing, stockholders residing in New Orleans, will be paid on application to the Commercial Bank, New Orleans.
EDWARD DUPLESSIS, Cashier
july 27 3t

Administrators' Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Jackson county, Miss., I will expose to sale on the premises, on Saturday the 24th instant, all that well known valuable property, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon, lying and situated on the west side of the Bay of Pascagoula, belonging to the estate of the late Jno. McRae, dec'd, and known as one of the most fashionable watering places in the South. And also, at the same time and place, one section 640 Acres of Land, situated on the Bayou Dieaux, and known as the Gravaline tract. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, and a mortgage on the property until final payment is made.

COLIN J. M'RAE, Administrator.
Pascagoula, Jackson Co., Miss., Sept 10, 1836. [sl4
P. S. At the same time and place will be sold all the negroes and personal property of every description, belonging to said estate, on a credit of six and twelve months.
C J M'RAE, Adm'r.

FOR Sale—500 barrels quick lime, just received and of the first quality and in good order; can be delivered immediately on applying to
J A BELLANGER,
sept 19 Corner of Esplanade and Levee sts.

SUGAR, Coffee and Segars—300 bags Rio Coffee, 600 do Havana do; 423 boxes brown Havana sugar; 173 do white do do; 120 mills superior Havana segars, in store and for sale by
sept 19 R GRONING & CO.

CARTS & Wheelbarrows, for sale by
sept 12 JAS REED & CO, 25 Royal st

TO RENT—A beautiful summer residence on the Carrollton Rail Road, corner of Erato and Nayades streets, directly opposite Mr Hubert's garden. The house has an arbour in front, contains 4 rooms well finished, and two pantries. Attached to the building is kitchen, servants room, coach house and stable. Also, a good cistern. Possession can be given immediately. Apply at No. 18 Customhouse street. june 13 tf

J. BUSS, Merchant Tailor, begs leave to inform all o the inhabitants of New Orleans and its vicinity, that he has established himself in the above business and all its various branches, at No 72, Magazine street, between Natchez and Poydras sts, a few doors above Banks' Arcade.

N. B. Ladies riding habits, and also uniforms, made in the neatest style and latest fashions.

WANTED—Six first rate workmen. Enquire at the above establishment. sept 21 1t

MEDICAL Consultation—Doctor Dubourg has located himself at 330 Royal street—He offers his professional services to the public, as a medical doctor and a surgeon-oculist, for the cure of deafness and retention of urine. He has established a galvanic, electric and magnetic apparatus for the cure of certain nervous, lymphatic and rheumatic diseases, which can only be effected by the application of electric, galvanic and magnetic fluids.

Consultations and attendance from 10 A M, till 4 P M. september 16—10t

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 19th instant from Mr Bardon, corner of Bourbon and St Peter street a griff boy aged about 13 years, was dressed in cottonade pantaloons and white shirt, Capts. of steamboats from up the river and the other side of the lake are requested to stop him, as he is in the habit of hiding himself on board

The above reward will be paid to the person bringing said boy to the corner of St Peter and Bourbon streets.
sept 21. J. BARDON.

5 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the undersigned, the negro named Jupiter, well known in the upper suburbs as a carter, is about forty years of age, walks slowly with his head downwards, is in the habit of frequenting a grog shop corner of Camp and Gravier streets, as also one at the corner of Girod and St Charles streets.

F. P. PEYTAVIN,
Suburb Delor, Corner of Appollon and Calliope streets. sept 21—6t.

NOTICE.—Detained at the Parish Jail of St John the Baptist, the negro named BENOIT, said to belong to Mr Veloin. This negro is a creole.

Detained at the Parish Jail of St John the Baptist, the negro named WILLIAM, said to belong to Mr McCrutchon. This negro is of short stature, very thin, and speaks French.

A. LUMINAIS, Sheriff.
Parish of St John the Baptist, 19th Sept., 1836. sept 21

Office of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,
New Orleans, Sept. 18th, 1836.

$100 Reward—Will be paid at the office of this company, for the apprehension and delivery of the two boys, Henry Eustis and Edmond Coleman. Henry Eustis ran away on the morning of the 13th; he is about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches in height, rather black and has lost one joint of the first finger of his left hand; he is about 23 years old.

Edmond Coleman is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, rather fleshy and stout built; he left on Monday the 12th of this month; he has been seen lurking about some new buildings in the neighborhood of Conti st. The above reward will be paid for both boys, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.
sept 19 D F GUEST, Secretary.

Fifty Dollars Reward—Will be given for the apprehension and delivery in the jail of this city, of the negro man JIM, alias JIM CRACK, who absconded on the evening of the 11th instant. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, rather stout, very black, with little beard, large eye brows and a good looking fellow; generally clean in his dress and having a good many clothes: it is impossible to say how he was dressed—has of late worn a drab coloured hat. Being very intelligent, he will probably attempt to pass for a free man. Steam boat captains are particularly warned against receiving him on board their boats, as the severest penalty of the law will be enforced against any one harbouring him. If taken out of the State, any reasonable expenses will be paid for his delivery here, or there.
sept 16 6t FRERET & BROTHERS,

RUNAWAY, a griffone slave named, ANNE, aged about 22 years, pock marked, was going to my plantation, at Chemiere Caminada, in the Parish of Jefferson, and escaped from the boat. Any person who will arrest said slave, shall receive 20 dollars reward This slave is well known in the city of New Orleans, having been owned by Mr Blanc near the Bayou road.
sept 16 10 t evm WILLIAM GORMLEY.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY about three weeks ago the mulatto man, PETER, formerly belonged to Robert Lewis and is well known about town as a drayman and carman, and who is no doubt lurking about the upper or lower faubourgs—was seen a few days since at the end of the Pontchartrain Rail Road. The above reward will be paid if delivered to Mr. E. W. Sewell, in the faubourg St. Mary, or at 59 Gravier street. sept. 14 1w

Fifty Dollars Reward—Runaway from the residence of L R Marshall, in Natchez, Miss., the mullatto boy NATHAN; he is about 23 years old, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, is stout built, has an impediment in his speech, a scar on one of his arms, and has very large feet; he is supposed to be lurking about New Orleans, and may pass himself as free.

The above reward will be given for Nathan, if lodged in jail and information thereof given to Hermann, Briggs & Co., 89 Canal street.
HERMANN, BRIGGS & CO,
aug 29—18t 89 Canal street.

Detained in jail of the Parish of Jefferson, the negro SALVADER; says he belongs to Mr Lafé of New Orleans. The proprietor of said negro is required to claim him and take him away as prescribed by law. JAMES CHARBONNET,
Parish of Jefferson. September 2, 1836. Sheriff.

Ten Dollars Reward—Will be given to whoever will bring back the negro boy WILLIAM, aged 18 to 19 years, of a reddish complexion, who absconded on the 7th August.—He had on blue cottonade pantaloons and a white linen shirt. Said boy was seen four days ago about the Bayou Road. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring him to No 85 Camp street.
august 13

Runaway from her mistress on the 6th instant, the negro wench Mary, her skin is of a copper colour, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 4 yellow figured frock. It is supposed she makes her escape on board of a Steam Boat. She was last seen on the levee, carrying a bundle of cloths. A liberal reward will be given if delivered to her mistress, No. 165, corner of St Ann and Burgundy. july 9

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the negro boy JOE, who ran away from the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company on the eighteenth of August. He is five feet seven or eight inches high, black colour and rather slender in make, no peculiarity either in speech or gait. He was purchased from Mr. Joshua Baldwin a few month since. august 23

$30 Reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery in any jail so that I get them, of two negro fellows who runaway from the subscriber about the 15th of February last, or $20 for the confinement of either of them. The said negroes, NED & DOCTOR, left the subscriber's plantation living about 12 miles s. e. of Demopolis, Marengo county, Ala., and made their way to Mobile, where Doctor was committed to jail, and was brought back home, but absconded again in a few days, and I presume will aim to get back to Mobile, if indeed he has not already reached there. My impression is that he will try to make his escape to New Orleans. The other fellow, Ned, I have never heard of since he reached Mobile, about the 6th or 8th of February, and I am fearful that he has already found his way to New Orleans. Ned is a young fellow, about 22 years of age, about 6 feet 8 inches high, neither very stout nor very slim, rather of a yellow complexion, and somewhat of a down cast look, and has a bushy head of hair. The said negro was purchased by me of Mr. Henry S. Langhorne, of Lynchburg, Va., about Christmas last, and I recollect no particular marks or scars about him. The other is a noted fellow, about 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet high, a short thick neck, his right eye, I think, has a kind of film over it, and on his left cheek he has an ugly scar, caused by scrofula, besides several on his neck, which were made by seasons. He has a remarkably flat nose, and very small eyes. The above reward will be given for the safe confinement of said negroes, and information by which I will be enabled to get them.
june 24 THOS H. DICKINSON.

Sixty Dollars Reward.—Runaway from the plantation of the subscriber, situate on the Chenie Caminada, in the parish of Jefferson, the following slaves, viz:

Daniel Courcelle, aged about 18 years, a griffe, five feet 7 inches high, speaks French and English, recently purchased of John F. Miller. Also,

TOM FINGER, a negro aged about 20 years, five feet 8 inches high, very black and short made; has the first joint of one of his thumbs cut off by a cotton gin; likewise recently purchased of J F Miller. Also,

JACQUES, a griffe creole of the country, aged 18 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks but little English, has one of his front teeth cut out, and is somewhat of a bricklayer, recently bought of John Greene.

All these slaves are well known in this city,—and whoever shall arrest them, or any of them, and deliver them to the subscriber or lodge them in prison, shall receive the above reward of sixty dollars, or twenty dollars for each.
aug 12 WM. GORMLEY.

PHOENIX & CUMBERLAND, NAILWORKS, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform the Merchants and Hard-ware men of New Orleans, that they have constantly on hand at their store, No 208 Market st Philadelphia, a constant supply of cut nails assorted from 3 to 7 inch spikes, the terms of which will be liberal, and orders will be attended to with punctuality.

These nails are made at their extensive manufactories, one of which is known by the name of the Phoenix and the other the Cumberland works.

The kegs bear the appropriate stamps, those stamped Phoenix are *flat grips* and those stamped Cumberland are *edge grips*.

These nails have been long and favourably esteemed and it is presumed their quality is well known in his market.

REEVES & WHITAKER.
may 27 4m No 208 Market st, Philadelphia.

NOTICE—John B Byrne having retired from the firm of Byrne, Hermann & Co, of this city, and Briggs, Lacoste & Co, of Natchez, on the first inst., the business will henceforth be conducted in New Orleans under the firm of Hermann, Briggs & Co, and in Natchez, as heretofore, under that of Briggs, Lacoste & Co.

L F HERMANN,
CHARLES BRIGGS,
CHAS A LACOSTE.
july 2 t

BALE ROPE—100 coils superior bale rope, landing from ship John Sergeant, and for sale by JAS REED & CO,
sept 16 25 Royal street.

WILLOW BASKETS—A lot of willow baskets, landing from the ship John Sergeant, and for sale by JAS REED & CO,
sept 19 25 Royal street.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having this day taken into partnership Mr. Alphonse Miltenberger, of this place, the business will henceforth be continued under the firm of A. Ledoux & Co.
Aug 1-1m. A. LEDOUX

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Council of the First Municipality—Sitting of Friday August 12, 1836.

1. Resolved that hereafter the Sindic of the Bayou St John shall receive the same salary as that granted to the other commissaries of Police and that his duties and powers shall be the same within the limits of his district as those of the commissaries.

2. Resolved, That said Syndic shall have the inspection of the bridge at the Bayou St John and the exclusive control over the persons employed at said bridge

3. Be it further resolved that the guard stationed at the Bayou St John shall be increased of eight men and one corporal.

4. Be it further resolved that the salary to the captain of the city guard be fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and the salary of Mr Lainga, chief carpenter of the city, at one hundred dollars per month.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved August 19th, 1836.
(Signed.) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy, THEARD, Jnr. Secretary.

Sitting of the 20th of August, 1836.

An ordinance for the creation of a Sinking Fund.

The council of the 1st municipality ordain as follows:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be immediately established a Sinking Fund for extinguishing the debt of which the First Municipality may contract, under the name of Sinking Fund.

ART. 2. Said Sinking Fund shall be kept by the comptroller of the First Municipality.

ART. 3. The committee on Finance, the mayor and the recorder shall have the superintendence of said fund under the name of commissioners of the Sinking Fund; a majority thereof shall form a quorum who may transact all the business of said fund.

ART. 4. Said fund shall be created by delivery made by the Treasurer of the First Municipality in the hands of the comptroller: 1st of the notes proceeding from the sale of the property belonging to the 1st Municipality up to the 1st of May last. 2d of notes proceeding from the sale of the property acquired by the 1st Municipality since the 1st of May last; deduction being made of the cost price.

ART. 5. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall invest the funds aforesaid by discounting notes of the 1st Municipality or of individuals their in residing; at a rate not less than five per cent per annum, whenever may be the time said notes may have to run.

ART. 6. Said Sinking Fund shall be authorised to receive funds of individuals by allowing an interest of five per cent per annum on all sums deposited in said fund for a time not less than six months.

ART. 7. The committee on Finance is hereby authorised to advertise in two of the newspapers which are published in the French and English languages in the city of New Orleans, that the Sinking Fund is ready to receive the deposite that may be made therein.

(Signed.) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved August 20, 1836.
(Signed.) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy, THEARD, Jnr. Sec'ry.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be required to remove the lining in flat stones on both sides of the cathedral.

Resolved, That the commissaries of police and especially the officers and men of the guard be required under the penalty of being removed, to watch that the ordinances concerning the public health be strictly enforced in the streets on each side of the church; and the captain of the guard shall, whenever he may deem it necessary for the faithful execution of said provisions, place sentries in said street.

Be it further resolved, That the captain and lieutenant of the guard shall keep, alternately, every night, a horse ready saddled during the whole night near the guard house.

(Signed,) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved August 20, 1836.
(Signed,) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy, THEARD, Jr. Secretary.

Resolved, That from and after the 15th of September next all tumbrils, drays or other kind of vehicles employed in conveying the dead from the several hospitals of the Lazaretto, Gen. Mez, Crape, Love and Good Children streets, as far as Pologne street.
DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.
aug 26

Judiciary Advertisements.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans. Present the honorable Charles