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NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1837.

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## BANKS.

Our readers will find a very instructive and valuable article on the several charters of the Banks in this city. It was written originally in the French language by a gentleman who appears to understand his subject in all its bearings.

☞ The Notes of the First Municipality are now ready and signing as fast as possible. The Consolidated Association will issue them.

### The Legislature and the Banks.

The policy pursued by the banks has aroused general attention, and we have ourselves been seriously occupied with the results of a system, whose advantages in certain cases cannot be denied, but which has been prostituted to a spirit of favoritism. It cannot be concealed that all the advantage of the banking system have been monopolized by a class who desire to elevate themselves above the common lot of mankind, and to attain, in default of a higher destiny, the aristocracy and power of riches. We have seen, for some years back, the influence of money insinuating a political party, and the superiority arrogated by the directors of the banks over their fellow citizens. Weakness and cupidity have marvellously served the purposes, these would-be enslavers of their species; and we see patriotism and honor sacrificed upon the golden altar whose shrine has been dedicated to the service of the most dangerous passion that can agitate the human breast. Notwithstanding, the people repose in fatal security while the chains are riveting to bind them. Duped by glitter and show, the mass perceive only in the increase of paper money a means of prosperity; and think themselves rich by the number of figures that stand to their credit upon a bank-book.

The banking system, founded on a solid basis and wise laws, might doubtless have contributed to the prosperity of the country. But a kind of vertigo having seized upon the minds of men, we have seen banks rise up in every quarter of the city. The slightest pretext sufficed to extort a charter, and the legislature seemed to forget every interest but that of individuals who wished to arrogate to themselves exclusive privileges by being placed at the head of monied institutions. Intoxicated by the flatteries lavished upon them by the petitioners, the representatives of the people resigned themselves to the sweet dream of sudden prosperity, and frequently the title of president or director of a bank added to the legislative enthusiasm for a system, which was not regarded in all its bearings upon the well being of society. The banks, faithful to the principle in which they originated, were favorable only to monopolists, and were dead to the cavils of small traders and mechanics, who were they obliged to resort to usury, shamefully practised by some of the bank directors themselves. More than one could be mentioned, whose credit in bank served him with the means of discounting as a shaver the note which he had rejected as a bank director. It was thus the new order of men fulfilled the fine plans of public good and general utility, while the people, deped by this financial juggling, beheld with indifference their representative ignorantly lend themselves to the stangest petitions.

Sixteen banks are the fruit of this good natured facility of disposition and God knows to whom the advantages have accrued. Extravagant speculations on one side, and unlimited credit on the other have exploded the whole system, and mistrust have once awakened, every one seems anxious to procure whatever he could for the notes in his possession. As soon as the credit of the banks was threatened, they took shelter in an impenetrable concealment—the same obscurity which has always shrouded them, and then the institutions formed an association, the scope of which is known only to the initiated. Their first act was to issue a mild manifesto, the object of which was to justify the suspension of specie payments. The tender solicitude of the bank directors was alarmed at seeing the specie passing from their strong boxes into the hands of the bearers of their notes—but in order to conceal their real object, they cried out that the gold and silver were leaving the country, and to prevent so direful a calamity, it was necessary to keep them in the pure hands of the directors. They gilded the pill for us and tried to convince us of the necessity of taking it. For a few days they bribed us by changing here and there a five or a ten dollar note.—In this manner some of the banks called in their circulation of such notes. With this exception the specie is preserved in the strong chests of the banks, and unless public rumour be a liar, some of the directors have taken good care that their dividends shall not be annihilated—and after all, what is it to them if the community—the people perish with hunger so the directors are not compelled to walk on foot?

Since, as governor White predicted, we have begun to be habituated to the crisis, since the people endure every evil with patience, nothing remains to relieve us from the evils that afflict us and those which menace us, but to invoke the intervention of the legislature in this conflict between the public and the banks. Our representatives will appreciate the sufferings of their constituents and they will know how to repair the evils inflicted upon us by the inconceivable extension of the exorbitant privileges granted to the banks in their charters. But to enlighten the public mind on this subject, and to make known the extent of those privileges, we have made a brief synopsis of the charters of the sixteen banks. It seems to us that these charters mean that the advantages of the banks shall be common to all classes of society—for it is well understood that in a democratic republic like ours, there may be classes where there are no castes.

In order that our readers may become acquainted with the extent of the rights to which the banks are really entitled to enjoy, we have combined in this paper extracts from the charters of all, which subject at a view the privileges granted them. We hope that this synopsis, if not very credit able to the sagacity of our legislators, will induce them to enforce the laws with rigour, and to give a rational interpretation to certain sections of some of the charters, which are carelessly worded. We pretend in this place merely to afford the means of forming an opinion. We shall now cite the different sections of the charters comprehending the obligations imposed upon the banks.—In proceeding with this dry labor we shall add a few reflections to certain clauses, in order to fix the attention of the reader on the singular uniformity with which every thing is done for the benefit of the monopolists and nothing for that of the people.

First, then, in the charter of the Union Bank we find the following:

Sec. 19. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That the said corporation shall never refuse or suspend the payment, in current money of the United States, of any of their notes or obligations, or of any funds received by them in deposit; and if ever the said corporation shall refuse or suspend the said payment, the bearer of any note or obligation, or any person having the right to demand or receive the amount of funds deposited as above mentioned, shall be entitled to recover damages at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

It is clearly seen that in no case can this bank refuse to pay its notes in current money of the United States, and that no delay is allowed; and that the bearer of its notes shall have a claim to interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. It seems to contrary to every principle of commerce and of finance to suppose that this clause permits the existence of this bank after a suspension of cash payments. The legislature being silent on this subject, has necessarily left the Union bank liable to the same law which regulates the failures and suspension of payments by private individuals; for it is plain that a privilege granted to the bearer of a note, in case of a suspension, not its exception, still less derogation of common law, to which all citizens under the constitution are subjected, whether they be incorporated or not.

Sections 14 and 15 of the act of incorporation of the City Bank, are still more explicit:

Sec. 14. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That the said Bank shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in coin or money of the United States, of any of its own notes, bills or obligations, or of any moneys received upon deposit in said Bank; and if the said Bank shall at any time suspend or refuse payment as aforesaid, the holder of any such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such moneys as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive interest thereon from the time of such suspension or refusal, until the same shall be fully paid, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

Sec. 15. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That no dividend shall be made during any such suspension or refusal of payment; and if any such suspension or refusal of payments shall continue for more than ninety days, the charter shall be *ipso facto* forfeited and void. Provided also, That no dividend shall be made at any time, unless the capital paid in be complete.

This bank, it will be seen, is constituted on the same erroneous system which marks every one, so—as it is privileged with a delay of 90 days, in case of suspension of payment, it is another proof that the exception does not make the rule, and that all institutions of this kind not if vouced, are liable to the same process as individuals or commercial firms.

Our object is not to excite evil feelings towards the banks, and we feel happy in being able to prove our exemption from such motives, by expressing our approbation of those banks which have not deceived the public confidence or the hopes which had been formed from their operations. Among these are the Improvement Bank, and the Exchange and Banking Company. Founded on merly the same principles, they have contributed to the embellishment of the city by the erection of sumptuous edifices. Their operations have felt the general stagnation; but there can, at, far from being diverted from its original destination, has been used for the erection of buildings that pay an interest, and which are at the same time a guarantee for their paper issues. Whatever, then, may be the restrictive measures adopted by these institutions, they will reap all the advantages of a judicious investment of their capital. The Improvement Bank, with the magnificent edifices with which it has adorned the city, may also bring into account the steam boats which its charter obliges it to keep afloat. It seems to us to deserve the more praise, as being in operation scarcely seven months, it has produced a greater sum of benefits to the public, than nine of the banks with larger capital, which appear to have nothing in view but their dividend, and which have shamefully stopped payment in specie even of the smallest notes.—It is to be hoped the legislature will judge all the banks according to their merits, and that the rigour of punishment will be apportioned to the good or evil conduct of each.

The following is the section that relates to the present situation of the Improvement Bank.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That the bills and notes obligatory issued by the company, sh ll not be for a less sum than five dollars; that the said company shall not at any time, suspend or refuse payment in lawful money of the United States, of any of its own notes, bills, or obligations, or of any moneys received upon deposit in said Bank; and if the said company shall at any time suspend or refuse payment as aforesaid, the holder of any such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such monies as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive interest thereon from the time of such suspension or refusal, until the same shall be fully paid, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

The provisions of the charter of the Exchange and Banking Company are so similar with those of the Improvement bank that we do not deem it necessary to quote them.

There is another bank which has been doffed with the popular name of Mechanics & Traders, that confines its benefits to the higher classes of society, as if in mockery and contempt of those whose name it blazons forth to the community as the peculiar object of its solicitude.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, &c. That the said company shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment, in current money of the United States, of any of its notes, bills or obligations, or of any moneys received upon deposit by said company, and if the said company shall at any time suspend or refuse payment as aforesaid, the holder of any such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such monies as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive interest thereon from the time of such suspension or refusal, until the same shall be fully paid, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

The silence of the legislature as to the delay, or time, allowed, when the charter shall expire, shows that this bank like several others is placed upon the general laws, and does not having the ninety days which is allowed to other institutions, the it in the same situation as a commercial concern that has suspended its payments or declined to resume specie. This fact seems to us to be incontestible, in this, that it flows from all legislation, that no exception exists unless it be expressly declared. To pretend, then, that the law that accords ninety days is a law of exception, would be to infer that what annuls a charter, *ipso facto*, is nothing more than that all charters are exempt from forfeiture by suspending specie payments which would be throwing discredit upon the prudence and foresight of the legislature, and would be subjecting that body to ridicule and contempt, which, God forbid, we should impute to them.

The charter of the Mechanics Bank is too jesuitical to be interpreted against her interests in many respects, but one of the sections, (the second) is so positive, that she will find it impossible to escape the operations of the specie standard. It says:

Sec 23. Be it further enacted, &c. That the said company shall not any time suspend or refuse payment in lawful money of the United States, of any of its notes, bills, or obligations, or of any moneys received upon deposit in said bank. And if the said company shall at any time suspend or refuse payment as aforesaid, the holder of any such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand of receive such moneys as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive interest thereon from the time of such suspension or refusal, until the same shall be fully paid, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

To accomplish the duty we have undertaken, we have now to speak of the Carrollton Bank, whose liquidation was attacked even before the suspension; but she is among the favored institutions to whom a delay of 90 days is accorded, and as that term has not expired, we must wait until the law places her in delay before we can consider her insolvent.

The following is the article that permits her to suspend the redemption of her notes.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That the said company shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment, in lawful money of the United States, of any of its own notes, bills, or obligations, or of any moneys received upon deposit in said bank. And if the said company shall at any time suspend or refuse payment as aforesaid, the holder of any such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand or receive such monies as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive interest thereon from the time of such suspension or refusal, until the same shall be fully paid, at the rate of ten per centum per annum; and if the said company shall at any time suspend or refuse payment as aforesaid, the hold of any such note bill, or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such monies as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive interest thereon from the time of such suspension or refusal, until the same shall be fully paid, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

The Citizens' Bank and the Consolidated Association have contended manfully and successfully against the crisis that has placed all the other institutions in a false position; and we are wanting in words to express the disinterested conduct displayed by their directors, who, faithful to their obligations, have met every demand, and have not to blame very bitterly that we may not be indulgent to them in their favorable end-avors. The community are careful not to confound them with those institutions that have trampled under foot every consideration of honor and public convenience, and who have laughed at the public distress, by assuming a smo the and arrogant stand.

In this exposé, the reader will observe, are two very distinct kinds of charters: the one according 90 days for suspending specie payments, and the other not alluding to such a contingency. As bad faith takes advantage of every thing, and construes silence as an authorization, we have been induced to insert the last mentioned, that the Banks a granted the last privilege may suspend indefinitely their payments without the least hazard.

We have already said, that in a legislation founded upon principles of equity, no individual, no corporation, can exempt themselve from the provisions of a general law, unless that it is alone by a special enactment and that explicitly expressed, to the exclusion their delinquencies. Who will pretend, that charters that formally prohibit suspensions are titles against the decisions of a law relative to bankruptcy? I and that because it has pleased the legislature to grant 90 days before the forfeiture of a charter, in certain cases that when this privilege is not stipulated, a bank is above the exercise of such a power, and that suspension of payment on the part of such an institution, is nothing more than the commencement of a failure of a legal, and authorized company, who is not privileged to evade the general provisions of law. If, then, the legislature considered the right of an individual to prosecute, before the legal tribunals, a note made payable on demand and dishonored, as a sufficient cause of complaint against the right of an individual to prosecute, before the legal tribunals, a note made payable on demand and dishonored, as a sufficient cause of complaint against such a corporation, as the Citizens' Bank, it has done with regard to those Banks whom it has favored with a delay.

The charter of a bank is nothing more than a contract between the legislature, and the stockholders and the public. The bank is in fact, nothing more than a commercial house, and the holders of stock are interested in the amount of that stock. We would therefore ask, all legislators and merchants, whether a commercial house that is in a state of insolvency continues to do business further than to wind up its affairs? Let us be shown, in any of the charters, where an authorization exempting them from the general provision and we will admit that there is some doubt about the abrogation of the charter of a bank, that forfeits its engagements, in the ordinary manner. We have no doubt that the legislature will express itself in the most direct terms, but if this we shall see.

The next question will offer an opportunity of legally getting rid of all these enormous institutions, that reduced the wealth of the people without the least compunction or commiseration. The price of provisions appears to be fixed by the quantity of money in circulation; and flour is now selling at $12, a striking proof of the incalculable evils with which our patience is tasked by the banks. We should think such measures as should compel them to resume specie, would be a public uniform the delay granted them. Let the holders of notes contest the legality of the suspensions by bringing their claims before the proper tribunal. This would be a very efficacious means of procuring their redemption; for there are certain high personages we understand who obtain the specie for their notes from certain banks by merely holding out the threat of a prosecution.

The directors calculate upon the silliness of the people to escape the penalty for their delinquency, and we feel grounded the fact, that if they were not authenticated, they would endeavor in a want of form to show that they had not suspended. The damages do not run but from the day of the refusal of payment, and therefore, according to some jurists, it must be ascertained legally. We advise our readers to consider the matter we have laid before them, and to consult disinterested persons as to the proper steps to be taken.

In the meanwhile, we shall attempt to enlighten and inform the Legislature as to the extent of the public calamity, and the inconvenience endured by them. Justice we say to the people, whose voices are not to be stifled in a popular government like ours!—

The people will have justice somewhere, if not at the ballot box, when they will call their representative a to a rigid account for the manner in which they have made use of the power delegated temporarily to them.

P. S. It appears that the Bank of Louisiana, the Louisiana and the Orleans Bank (this placed amongst the twelve of whom we have spoken, have a *caste* clause for the suspension, or rather permanent specie payments: for we find no section that prohibs them from suspending ad vitum aeternam; and altho we feel persuaded of the intention of the legislature we think it would be wise and provident to impose hence forward a penal clause should the legislature continue her thirter. As for the bank of Orleans, we are told that her affairs are in a prosperous situation, that it is seriously doubted whether she will much longer be enabled to meet the demands against her.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8th, 1837.

SIR—The undersigned, a passenger from the passengers on board the steamer Crusader at the time of her unfortunate accident on the 19th ultimo, admiring your noble and humane behavior upon such occasion PITCHER as a pledge of the high consideration for so much purity and goodness of heart as was displayed by you on that day. They beg you to be kind enough to accept and keep as a small and inadequate representation of the regard with which your action on that heart rending occasion inspired them.

With respect, your obt. serts.

J. A. ARMITAGE, Chairman.
ARMAND PITOT,
J. B. WALTON,
WM. HENDERSON,
SPENCER GLOYD,
Capt. E. SHERIDAN. Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, 10th July, 1837.

*Gentlemen:* Permit me to return you my thanks for the very kind testimonial of your regard, which you have been pleased to present to me. The value of the gift is enhanced in my eyes by the proof it affords that on the occasion alluded to, I have met with your approbation.

The assistance which I was enabled to afford to the passengers and crew of the Crusader, was in fact nothing than it was my duty to have profered at a time which I trust would have been as cheerfully and efficiently performed by any other steamboat captain under the circumstances. I can only conclude by myself fortunate in having been the first to reach the scene of the disaster, and thereby to have had the first opportunity of relieving my comrades in their distress.

I have the honour to be gentlemen, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

E. SHERIDAN.

Messrs J. Armitage, chairman; Armand Pitot, J. B. Walton, W. Henderson, Spencer Gloyd, committee.

By the Express Mail of yesterday we learn the death of Mr. Macon, one of the fathers of democratic principles. The life of Mr. Macon as a man and politician is his best panegyric.

*An honest man is the noblest work of God*, says Pope, and any one ever deserved this high praise it is Mr. Macon. Undismayed by power, and influenced by personal considerations, he was among the few, whom we may emphatically term true Lars or true Romans: an old school republican with whom interest never had the slightest weight.

From the Albany Eve. Journal.

Specie—The Steamboat Niagara purchased 120,000 Silver dollars in New York, for the payment of the troops in Canada, which came up in the Steam Boat North America last night.

From Florida—By the schr Polly, Capt Williams, arrived this forenoon, we have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 9th ult from which we copy the following paragraph:

Day before yesterday, Mr Kingsley's negroes past here from Drayton Island, which they had abandoned because the Indians made their appearance on the Island The Negroes stated they saw Indians, and saw fires in various directions.

It is reported that the mail rider was stopped at the River Styx, by Indians—that they told him to carry "his news" back; that no more should go through their country.

General Jesup has for some days been expected to arrive at Black Creek and possibly he is there now and we have not yet heard of his arrival.

It is also reported, how true we cannot say, that the Indians have burned the Government buildings at Volusia.

DIED—Yesterday at 3 o'clock P M, Doctor Joseph Victor Guttschalk. His friends and the friends of his Brothers are requested to attend his funeral without further notice, from his late residence in Conti street near the Levee at 10 o'clock this morning.

NOTICE—A meeting of the stockholders of the steamboat Merchant and steam ship Cuba, will be held at the Ocean Insurance office this evening at five o'clock for the former and 6 o'clock for the latter, punctual in order that their respective accounts may be laid before them. JOHN KILSHAW, JR.
July 11 Agent and Commissioner.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $12 per barrel, according to the tariff, bakers must give during the ensuing week commencing Monday, July 10, 16 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold by one bit or three bits, are required to weigh 55 per cent more; that is to say 28 ounces.
DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

THE Citizens' Bank is drawing at sight on New York.
July 11 J B PERRAULT, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI Bank notes for sale by
July 11 G R STRINGER, No 50 Canal st

REMOVAL—G R STRINGER, has removed to his Exchange Office back to his old stand, No 50 Canal st
July 11

BEEF CATTLE—90 head of beeves for sale low. Apply on board, opposite the Bull's Head Tavern.
July 11 II

MEXICAN Dollars & Doubloons, for sale by
July 11 N GROSJEAN & Co

PIMENTO—50 bags received, and for sale by
July 11 R. H. WHITE, 34 Gravier st.

TAMARINDS—75 bags landing and for sale by
July 11 ROBERT R. WHITE, 34 Gravier street.

NUTMEG—3 bbls, for sale by
July 11 ROBERT R WHITE, 34 Gravier st

BEDIRONS—[illegible] received and for sale by
July 11 ROBERT R WHITE, 34 Gravier st

## MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED. July 8.

Ship Robert Morris, McQuislaw, Marseilles, J L Adison.

Ship St Cloud, Colburn, Liverpool, H C Commack & co.

Ship Queen Adelaide, Burstow, Liverpool, L H Gale.

Barque Ann Louise, Demandes, Bordeaux, B Leadesimo.

Brig Edwin, Ladlow, Baltimore, W Foriat.

Brig Opelousas, Collins, Baltimore, Bailey & Abbott.

Sch Boniface, Gaylord, Brazoos River, W Bryant.

Sch Jose fin, Manuget, Havana, Master.

Sch Ada Wills, Pulsofer, Austin, Texas, Master.

Sch Oscar, Mellers, Matagorda, G Green.

Steamboat Amite, McKinstry, Matagorda, Master.

Ship Ann, Penhallow, Bordeaux, A L & J L Addison.

ARRIVED. July 8.

Tow boat Porpoise, Morrison, from the Passes, towed to sea brige Damon and Snow, and sch Columbus; brought up 30 miles from sea ship St James: reports nothing in the offing on the 7th; passed tow boat Linn at anchor 6 miles below the Turn with a tow bound down, nothing new in the river bound up.

1 Ship St James, Penhody, Havre, May 13th, S & J P Whitney.

Steamboat Cuba, Swift, Baltimore and intermediate ports, last from St Joseph, Florida, to J Kilshaw, Jr.

Steamboat Clyde, Cable, St Louis, master.

Steamboat Ajax, Ratter, St Martinville, master.

Steamboat Cavalier, Powers, Natchitoches, master.

Steamboat Invincible, Wright, Lafourche, master.

Steamboat Rover, Weyman, Wabash River, master.

Tow boat Hudson, Linfel, from the Passes, took her tow to sea and brought up brig Raymond; left the pass on the 8th at 4 P M, reports in the offing barque Mand and sloop Dream, in the river sch Robt Center.

Brig Raymond, Howat, 24th days Bremen, master.

Steamboat Siam, Thomassin, Lafourche.

Steamboat Mariner, Streck Latourche.

Steamboat Nick Biddle, English, Alexandria, Red River, Master.

July 10.

Steamboat Claiborne, Barrett, Louisville, master.

Steamboat Madison, Scott, Waterloo, Ala, master.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Robert Morris—804 hhds tobacco, 6099 pipe staves.

Per ship St Cloud—1900 bales cotton

Per ship Queen Adelaide—1500 bales cotton.

Per ship Ann—469 hhds tobacco, 11 bales cotton, 2500 pipe staves, 18 packages, sundries.

Per barque Ann Louise—207 bales cotton, 21 hhds tobacco 42,300 staves.

Per brig Edwin—152 bales cotton, 50 tons bar lead, &c.

Per brig Opelousas—248 hhds sugar, 10 puncheons rum.

Per sch Sea heroor—sent in lge.

Per sch Julia Wills—shingles.

Per sch Boniface—sugar, molasses, groceries, &c.

Per steamboat Amite—hallast wood.

IMPORTS.

Per ship St James—wines, &c.

Per brig Raymond—sugar, lime, &c.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship St James—Pimlard & co; J Clin laron; H A Chapman; T Ingram & co; Delamare & Montreuil; Vaurigaud; B Lafon, C Sauvinier; Boiton gr & co; Ambrun; H Lacoste; T Nicolet & co; J Vatinet; F Frey & co; J A Merle & co; Duflilas & co; Jaquelino & co; Cobin, Durand & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE

Per steamboat Siam—sugar and molasses.

Per steamboat Mariner—cotton, sugar, molasses, &c.

Per steamboat Rover—650 sacks corn, Godfrey, Blow-min & co, 20 kegs butter, 158 bbls whiskey, G Dorsey.

Per steamboat Invincible—30 bales cotton, H H Jude; 28 do Burke, Watt & co; 147 sacks corn, Prescott & Jones; 5 bales cotton, C Clapp & co.

Per steamboat Clyde—3037 pcs lead, J H Field & co; 28 bbls flour, 85 sacks corn, 24 kegs butter for sale on board.

Per steamboat Ajax—15 bales cotton, J B Plauche & co; 10 hhds sugar, Lastie, E Deemar.

Per steamboat Cavalier—19 bales cotton, Bullit, Shropp & co.

Per steamboat Nick Biddle—99 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 1 bundle hide, Walker, Wilson & co.

Per steamboat Claiborne—45 bales cotton, Kirkpatrick & co; 20 do Barrett, Watt & co; 46 do Fisher & co; 30 S & J P Whitney; 83 Tassie & Delamire; 22 R Austin; 10 Forsyth & co; 14 Martin, Plasanta & co; 5 S & J Dick & co; 87 Bussman & Bentler; 4 R Winter; 2 J Bridge; 25 Lyons; 4 Ogden & co; 6 Ferriday; 4 J Armour; 13 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 11 hhds tobacco, A L & J L Addison; 1959 sacks corn, Bell.

Per steamboat Madison—41 bales cotton, A Mather & co; 20 Martin, Pleasants & co; 27 do do 43 sacks corn, M. White & co; 25 Kirkman, Rosser & co; 421 bales cotton, 1 do do 4 do do 2 do and 16 sacks R Wood & co; 4 bales cotton, J Payne.

PASSENGERS

Per steam packet Cuba—Mrs Deshon 2 daughters and son, Dr Peterson, Jas Dick, Lieut Lady and son, R Finn, Brackway, Aaner, R Marrero.

Per steamboat Cavalier—Mable, Clark, Pope, Meker, Mahale, Purdy, Alexander, O'Brien, Hatch, Graves, Smith, Tyler, Jones, Hoover, Bidson, Lane and lady, mrs Kennead.

Per steamboat Invincible—Brooks, Munnell, Francis, Walker, Hawkins, Hawkins, Paige, Wesley.

Per steamboat Nick Biddle—Jones, mrs Lane, Strong, E Ogden, A P Williams, C Mulholland, Nutt, Cornell, Bryan, C Jones, W S Morton, S Cheese, Baughy, Lewis, Hendrick, Colcock, Col Calmese, J Denny, mrs Watson and daughter.

Per steamboat Claiborne—Bartlett, McDonald, T H Farra, T Ball, J Amonett.

Per steamboat Madison—Montgomery and Updike.

MEMORANDA.

Ship St James, June 6th, spoke ship Tamia in lat 30, long 43 30, bound to Cowes for orders.

Barque Ann Louise, Demandes, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, was spoken on the Tortugas-sea on the 24th June and on the 29th arrived at Key West in charge of wreckers, who gave them her out a part of her cargo consisting of flour and hay.

On 30 b June a wrecker arrived at Key West with the passengers and crew of the British ship Rosselia, bound on Carrydoul prt.

Hence at New York, July 1, ship Kentucky, Bunker; ship Cincinnati, Barstow.

Ship Rachel, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 16th June, in lat 24 24, long 74 30.

Hence at Philadelphia, brig Swan, Harding, July 3. Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, 3d July, ship Georgian, Eldridge.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 20th, barque Bevis, Hoggs.

Ship Rubicon, hence for Havre, was spoken June 25th lat 22 40, long 79.

## ORLEANS THEATER.

**Benefit of Signor Fornasari,**

ON FRIDAY Next, 14th July,
At the Orleans Theatre, will be enacted for the Benefit of Sig. or Fornasari,
Rossini's Opera of the
**Barbier De Seville.**
Between the two first acts, Signora Pautanelli will sing a favorite cel-ba
MERCANDANTE,
And the beneficiary the celebrated and admired.
INTRODUCTION,
With accompaniments and choruses from the opera of Puccini, entitled,
"The Pirate and the Gelo"
☞ Box Book open at the Theatre on Wednesday, 12 instant when seats can be procured.
July 11

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of lots in Huntsville situated about midway between New-Orleans, Proper and Carrollton, fronting the Mississippi and extending back to the rear line of the New-Orleans and Carrollton Banking Company, sold on the 28th of March, 1837 by M Barret Senr, & H B Conn auctioneers, are notified to call at the office of W Boswell Esq. Notary Public and comply with the conditions of the sale within ten days of this date otherwise the same will be resold by M Barrett Senr on the 22d of July at the Exchange corner of Chartres and St Louis streets for their account and risk, according to law.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SQUARES. | | | |
| A O Keefe | No. 36,39 lots | No 74 20 lots | |
| Jules Magnan | " 38 11 " | " 46 10 " | |
| J N Gawdin | " 39 11 " | " 44 20 " | |
| Louis Eugene | " 41 20 " | | |
| Jean Baptiste J Lafargue | " 45 20 " | | |
| Edward Jolly | " 48 20 " | " 97 20 " | |
| Joseph D Bolden | " 51 20 " | " 53 20 " | |
| Joseph Gutierres | " 52 20 " | | |
| Augusta Worm | " 60 20 " | | |
| Francois Eduoarol | " 93 20 " | " 94 23 " | |
| | | No 112 22 lots | |
| Simon Muss on | " 98 20 " | " 101 20 " | |
| | | " 109 20 " | |
| John B Doherty | " 118 12 " | | |
| Steward Perry | " 115 18 " | " 116 18 " | |
| | | " 117 14 " | |

Terms at sale. July 11—6t

FOR RENT.

The North American Hotel, corner Bienville street and Public Road.
Apply to M MUSSON,
July No 143 Royal street.

THE subscriber being about to depart in 5 or 6 days, informs the public and his friends, that he offers for sale an assortment of jewelry, with brilliant stones, at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO—He offers to rent, a handsome property at Biloxi.
July 11—3t JOS ANGLADE, No 85 Orleans street.

DOG LOST.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday a brown Spaniel Slut of middling size—long tail and ears—had on a chain collar with the letters 'L and B—30 old leves' engraved on a brass plate attached to it, and answers to the name of Fidele. Any person returning her to 30 old Levee, shall be handsomely rewarded.—If stolen the sum of 20 dollars will be given for such information as will convict the thief. July 11

FLOUR. 500 bbls superfine for sale by
F G DORSEY, 44 new levee July 11

FAST INDIA MADEIRA—3 pipes, 63 cases 1 of 1 and 2 dozen each and 10 demijohns do. of superior quality, in store, for sale by
July 11 P. H. GALLWEY, 31 Common st.

OLD PEACH BRANDY—18 bbls in store for sale by P. H. GALLWEY,
July 11 No 31 Common street.

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—91 bbls old monongahela, in store for sale by
July 11 P. H. GALLWEY, 31 Common st.

CORN, 200 sacks in store, for sale by
SLOAN & BROTHERS,
July 11 27 new levee.

WHISKEY—150 bbls common whiskey landing from steamer Rover, for sale by
G DORSEY,
July 11 44 New Levee.

MESS—Prime, Rump and clear Pork for sale by G DORSEY,
July 11 44 new Levee.

BACON, 58 sacks assorted for sale by G DORSEY
July 11 44 new levee.

Detained at the Police Jail of the post of the suburb Washington, third Municipality, at Precedy, the negro man George Shaw, who pretends to be from, aged 40 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, common face, grey eyes, greyish hair, and wearing beard. Notice is here given to the owner or agent to come forward.
July 11—10t F BRYHI, chief of the Post.

Detained at the Police Jail of the post of the suburb Washington, third Municipality, at Precedy, the negro man John Bennington, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, who pretends to belong to John Bennington. She has redish complexion, a scar on the left side of her breast, and one on the back of her left hand.
Notice is hereby given to the owner to claim said negro, or he will be sold according to law.
July 11—10t F BRYHI, chief of the post.

NOTICE.
FOR LOUISVILLE, and all intermediate Ports.
THE superior fast running and well known steamer Southerner, John Carey, master, having all her cargo engaged, will depart as above, this morning, at 11 o'clock positively, at which hour, Passengers are requested to be on board, foot of Gravier st.
HYDE & McCORMICK, Agents.
July 11

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND All intermediate ports and landings.
The new light draft and fast running steamer Columbus, Isaac Gaston, master, is now ready to receive cargo and will depart with despatch. For freight or passage, having fine airy state rooms, apply on board opposite the North American Hotel or to
GRIVOT & PAIGE, No. 12 Poydras st.
July 8

Definitive Arrangement
—After the 4th of July, the steamer Pontchartrain will leave for Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and the Covington Landing on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* mornings at the arrival of the Boat from the City.
She will return on the days following, leaving the Covington Landing on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock in the morning.
No change has taken place as to her voyage on Saturday evening, which will continue as heretofore, but on Sundays she will start from the arrival of the 8 o'clock car, and will leave Mandeville same day at 5 o'clock in the evening.
The public may rely upon the rigid execution of the foregoing.

FOR PENSACOLA, direct, MOBILE, and all intermediate landings.—The commodious boat and fast sailing Schr Mechanic, Baker, will leave for the above places on Saturday morning, the 8th inst, after the arrival of the 7 o'clock cars. Families may depend on her punctuality in departing for the above ports, every Saturday morning at the time specified, during the remainder of the season. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
July 4 RICHARD SHAW, Jr.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
Permanent Arrangement for the Summer.
The commodious Crusader, Hereford, master, will leave the Lake Cars of the Saturday and Sundays, and Tuesdays at 6 o'clock, P M, and will touch at the Bay of St Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and East Pascagoula, and will afford as good fare and attention to families and Passengers generally as any boat in the Lake. The boat is new and will open on Saturday, the 15th instant and is managed by experienced and polite officers. Her attention will be of recent entirely at the trade for which she is advertised, and solicits the share of public patronage, which has so generously been given to the Lake Cities, course of St Louis and Barbara sts.
Terms—Six dollars cash, for more satisfactory arrangement.
July 6 G. CAMPBELL.

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE BY AUCTION
BY ISAAC I. McCOY.
ON SATURDAY 29th July, at 12 o'clock, at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, will be sold without reserve,
**Four valuable three story Brick Dwelling**
Adjoining each other, situated in Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets, each a commodious house with a court and outbuildings, and a lot of ground 25 feet front by 100 feet in depth, with a double tenement, fronting on the upper side of Velas, P Marmillion and on the lower side of Velas, P Marmillion and on the River by the Public Levee. Where also the plantation hereinafter described, consisting of about 1 arpent front by 40 arpents in depth, with the appurtenances, the movable and immovable property belonging exclusively to said Joseph Hyde, and with the consent of Joseph Hyde, the immovable property belonging jointly to them and to said property.
Property belonging exclusively to said succession.
1st. Six silver dessert spoons, some household furniture, a mow of hay, two barrels of Sugar, a horse, a mare and colt, a cow, some horned cattle, some hogs &c.
2d Nine Slaves, viz: Jerry an American negro woman of 70 years old,
Dora an American negro woman, a woman of about 19 years old, house servant, and her daughter Rose of 18 months old.
Harriet, alias Georgette, an American mulatto woman of 25 years old, cook, washer of a washer and baker, and her daughter Adeline of 5 years old.
Jerry an American negro of about 35 years old field hand.
Noss an African negro of about 46 years old, field hand.
Jean an African negro, carter and ploughman of about 30 years old.
Property belonging jointly to said succession, J Heydel and Sylvester Webre.
1st. Some implements of husbandry, tools and other articles to the use of a plantation, 350 cords of wood, 1 yoke of oxen and 2 carts.
2d Twenty two Slaves, viz: Jean Baptiste alias Congo, a creole negro of about 43 years old, driver.
Jean alias Congolo a creole negro, sawyer, of about 34 years old.
Gabriel alias Zimbeau a creole negro of about 35 years old, somewhat of a carpenter.
Pierre a creole negro of about 45 years old, carter and sawyer.
Jean a creole negro of about 25 years old, carter and ploughman.
Yves alias Jolipea a creole negro of about 23 years old, carter and ploughman.
Etienne a creole negro of about 18 years old, carter and ploughman.
Joseph a creole boy of about 13 years old.
Jean a creole boy of about 11 years old.
Paul Sam an African negro of about 40 years old field hand.
Paul an American negro of about 35 years old, field hand.
Pierre an American negro of about 35 years old, carter and ploughman.
Henry an American negro of about 22 years old, carter and ploughman.
Jean Baptist a creole negro, somewhat of a blacksmith and carpenter of 30 years old.
Sam an American negro of about 35 years old, carter and ploughman.
Francois a creole boy of 14 years old, house servant.
Alphe a creole boy of 9 years old.
3d A Sugar plantation situated in this parish on the left bank of the Mississippi, measuring six arpents more or less front to said river by 40 in depth with a double concession, bounded on the upper side by land of Velas P Marmillion and on the lower by that of Velas, Where are found the buildings of a sugar house, two sheds for tools, three horse mills, a sugar house, two sheds for utensils, three horse mills, a sugar house, two sheds for utensils, three horse mills, a sugar house, two sheds for utensils, three horse