# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1839.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

## HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

### THE LOUISIANA LEGION.

In assuming the responsible duties of editors of this journal, we distinctly announced that nothing would be changed in the course of the Bee, but its political character; we as distinctly stated our determination to sustain all the great interests of our state and her institutions; reserving to ourselves the right of commenting on any errors or abuses in administration, which might come under our observation.

Louisiana has no more legitimate source of pride than that which is furnished by the history and condition of the Louisiana Legion; its reputation belongs, rather to our whole country than to a single state—to connect the patriotic and chivalrous body of our fellow citizens with political party strife, never entered into our imaginations, nor can we conceive it to be possible, (the testimony of Gen'l Plauché to the contrary,) that the Legion, composed of men of all parties, of all origins, have found any cause of offence in any thing that has appeared in the Bee since it has changed its political character; still less do we believe that this right arm of our defence in times of danger, has authorized Gen'l Plauché to take the step he has in disseminating this paper as a medium through which that gallant corps announce their orders.

We lay before the public the note received from the General, and take this method to inform the Legion, that no compunction will be exposed by this paper for any notice they may at any time require—considering as we do, that we should contribute as well as the individual members of that Body to the patriotic object for which they were organized:

"Gen. Plauché and T. M. Wadsworth desire to withdraw their subscription from the Bee, and Gen. Plauché desires that no orders relative to the Legion should hereafter be published in the Bee."

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The election for state printer for the year 1839 took place in the legislature yesterday morning. Upon counting the votes it appeared that of fifty-nine votes deposited in the ballot box,

Mr. J. C. de St. Romes had received 33
Jas. John Gibson,..... " 21
Messrs. Bullitt, Bullen and Magne, 5 "

consequently Mr. J. C. de St. Romes was declared duly elected on the first ballot.

Two additional clerks were appointed in the house of representatives. After some unimportant business, the two houses proceeded to count the votes cast in July last for governor of Louisiana; after which the decision of the people was ratified by joint ballot, and Mr. A. B. Roman elected governor without opposition.

For the last day or two our report of the proceedings of the legislature has been somewhat imperfect, in consequence of being disappointed in our expectation obtaining reporters properly qualified. We intend, however, to obviate this temporary difficulty as soon as possible, when we shall not fail to bestow the requisite attention upon the deliberations of the representatives of the people. We are beginners, and for a brief period must profess the usual claim to indulgence.

### THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The military made a beautiful display on the anniversary of this glorious day. The companies generally turned out full, though the weather was dull and gloomy enough. The veterans of 1814 '15, dined as usual together, and the festivities of the occasion were unmarred by any unpleasant casualty. We did not have the pleasure of listening to the orations by which the day was commemorated, but understand they were particularly appropriate, eloquent and able.

### SENATOR TAPPAN.

The Louisville Public Advertiser, the Nashville Union and other journals of the locofoco stamp, have sedulously attempted to relieve from the imputation of abolitionism, the newly elected Senator of the Democratic Legislature of Ohio. The effort has, however, proved signally fruitless. The very name of TAPPAN is damning evidence against his pretended anti-fanatical tenets. No fair and goodly branch can sprout from a tree so vile and rotten. No southern predilections can possibly be cherished by the brother to the great northern foe to our domestic institutions. The eager anxiety of the locofoco party to efface this deep and pervading stain that rests upon them, is of itself nearly conclusive of the truth of the suspicion. If they did not regard Judge Tappan's principles as at least highly doubtful, they would not flounder so desperately in their endeavors to shield him from the censure of the south. What possible testimony do they offer in support of their position save the solitary remark, the bare assertion, that Judge Tappan, though a brother of the celebrated Arthur Tappan, differs with him on the subject of slavery. Against this meagre argument we have to oppose, not simply the unanimous declaration of the whole whig press of Ohio, but the acknowledgments of several of the administration journals of that state, and the felicitations of the loco-foco abolition papers, whose triumph at the success of their patron and abdicator knows no bounds. The Stubenville Herald, published at the place of Judge Tappan's residence, observes "as was appropriately and correctly said of Mr. Tappan, by a distinguished member of his own party, "he is the worst kind of abolitionist," and every body in this part of the state knows him to be so. So radical an abolitionist was he, so far ahead of that party did he go in his violence against slavery and slave-holders, that they hesitated to acknowledge him as of their creed. He went abolitionism to the knife."

We have as yet witnessed no attempt to controvert or disprove the declarations of the journal above cited in fact, that portion of the administration press in Ohio, which is opposed to the incendiary doctrines of the fanatics, does not seek to excuse or palliate the choice of the legislature. It remains mute and tranquil, neither offering to defend, nor striving to condemn the opinions of the new senator. It is only the papers at a distance, of the character of those already mentioned, that are engaged in a pitiable and abortive effort to reconcile this monstrous selection of the dominant party in Ohio, with the *affected* anti-abolition principles of the self-styled democratic party. We emphatically employ the term *affected*, for it is our purpose hereafter to expose the hollow pretensions of our opponents to the title of defenders of the constitution and anti fanatics, as well as to establish beyond doubt or cavil the fact that to the whig party in general must the south stand indebted for the preservation of her peculiar institutions. With regard to judge Tappan, the flimsy and futile manœuvres of his political associates to protect him from the opprobrium attaching to his ultra anti-slavery sentiments, are almost too manifest for further comment.

The election of this individual presents tolerably fair *à posteriori* evidence, that in the late contest the great state of Ohio went for the administration, principally through the exertions and influence of the abolitionists. It seems undeniable, that had this not been the case, the locofoco members of the legislature would not have been required to vote unanimously for a functionary who has for years been in close alliance with the abolition clique in the state. They would not have been called upon to propitiate the turbulent spirit of fanaticism by this timely peace-offering. Let us remember that the administration majority enjoyed a most excellent opportunity of sustaining triumphantly their claims to be considered friendly to the south, by fixing upon general Lytle or any other prominent member of their party, who should be utterly free from even a taint of the revolting doctrine. This, however, could not be accomplished without offending the important and numerous faction to which they had been indebted for their victory. They had not the moral courage to return an anti-amalgamationist to the senate of the United States, because they were well aware that such a measure would infallibly lose them the state at the very next election. They resolved, therefore, to choose an abolitionist to this office, and not content with this base and criminal truckling to the sworn enemies of slavery, they pitched upon an individual who has been characterized as "the worst kind of abolitionist," radical at once in loco-focoism and anti-slavery. It may be asked why Mr. Morris was not re-elected. The reply is not difficult. Senator Morris had rendered himself unpopular to the motley faction of which the administration party in Ohio is constituted by various acts in his public career. By the abolitionists he was accused of lukewarmness and indecision, and by others he was charged with a lack of orthodoxy on particular subjects of political faith. He was, hence, considered entirely out of the question, and the only mooted point was, who should be his successor. General Lytle would have been acceptable even to the whigs, in default of their ability to elect a member of their party, but he was contemptuously set aside to make way for a leading champion of the most detestable doctrine that ever menaced the union with anarchy and dissolution. With Dr. Duncan in the house, and Mr. Tappan in the senate, loco-foco-ism, it must now be confessed, will not be devoid of stalwart defenders.

### COMMODORE ELLIOTT.

It appears from the correspondence transmitted to congress touching the Harrisburg difficulties, that *Commodore Figure Head Elliott*, has again made himself ridiculous—an attitude by the way in which he is prone to exhibit himself. Upon the issuing of the governor's proclamation, the doughty commodore on entering his presence at the scene of difficulty to be essential to the restoration of harmony, forthwith hurried to Harrisburgh and offered his services both as adviser and mediator. Imagining that his interference would be exceedingly acceptable to the administration he communicated his movements to the Navy Department, and in a high sounding epistle, gave Mr. Paulding to understand that he had taken the burden of the whole affair upon his own shoulders, and that the prominence of his station promised success in the undertaking. The administration, however had determined not to interfere in the matter.—Mr. Van Buren was indisposed to quell an insurrection gotten up to sustain his partizans. The clause of the constitution which guaranteed a republican form of government to the states, and protection from external assault and domestic violence was construed not to have applicability to political riots, and consequently it had been resolved to leave the capitol of Pennsylvania in the hands of the infuriated mob. Whereupon Mr. Figure-head was sent to the right about, with a flea-bite request from the secretary to go and do likewise and not make a fool of himself.

### THE BANK QUESTION.

The most important subject urged on the attention of the Legislature by the governor in his message, is unquestionable that in relation to the banks of the state. The admirable manner with which they have extricated themselves from the difficulties and dangers which surrounded them in 1837, at the period of the general suspension of specie payments by all the banks of the Union, is most properly alluded to by the governor.—Their position at the present time is such, that while it furnishes a just cause of pride to every good citizen of Louisiana, it is a most flattering proof of economy on the wisdom and foresight of Gov. White, who so boldly stepped forward in defence of the best interests of the state, and interposed his veto on the monstrous bill proposing to amend, in fact destroying our banking system,—which occupied the attention of the legislature, and agitated the whole community for many months.

We understand notice has been given of a bill, intended to carry out the recommendation of the Governor, by relieving the banks from any doubt that may exist with regard to any forfeiture which might have resulted from the temporary suspension of specie payments.

Justice to the banks and the best interests of the state, require the passage of such a law. It can no longer be denied, that the miserable policy of the national administration brought about the event, for which, it is pretended by our political adversaries, the banks of New-Orleans are responsible.

As clear as we consider this to be, we shall not be surprised if party spirit and party discipline will prevent many impediments to the passage of this law, (who so important to the credit and character of Louisiana and her banking institutions. The administration party will endeavor to inculcate the idea that the recent derangement in our monetary system is to be ascribed to some inherent defects in the system itself, and that, consequently, the government is not responsible for the misery and misfortunes which have resulted from their suicidal experiments on our currency. We hope that no man elected as a whig will prove recreant to his principles and regardless of his duty to his constituents—as to waver on this question.

The bill relieving the banks from the *suspicion* of a forfeiture of their charters should be unconditionally passed into a law, in defiance of all attempts of the loco focos, or of their co-operators, loco foco whigs, —if any there be in our legislature—which we shall soon know.

"Patience, thou young and rose eyed cherub," we never more fervently invoked thy support to enable us to bear with resignation the manifold evils of our destination than we do now. THE MAIL HAS AGAIN FAILED. Twenty four hours more, and the extreme utility of Aaron Kendall's express will be demonstrated by the arrival of the slow mail bearing dates as late as those due by the express. The tortoise will outstrip the hare. *Prah pudor!*

Mockery apart, for it is no laughing matter, we would ask in the name of all that is just, reasonable and moderate, whether the good citizens of New-Orleans are to be considered as amply provided for, should they perchance receive two full mails per week?

We publish the following letter with the utmost pleasure. We regret the mistake which occurred in the Bee, and which arose entirely from misconception. It was natural that we should regard the opponent of the whig candidate for speaker, as an administration man. We are happy to discover that we were in error.

NEW ORLEANS, 8th Jan. 1839.

*To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee.*

In the report of the proceedings of the house of representatives of yesterday, published in your paper of this morning, I am let down as an administration of man, or supporter of the present administration of the federal government.

Although my political opinions may be of very little consequence to the public, it is at least as important that they be *truly stated* as that they be stated at all.

I am not and never have been a supporter of the present administration, but, on the contrary, have, from my first entrance into public life been steadily opposed to the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration; and this has always been known to my *real friends*, though I am aware it has been denied by some *pretended friends*. It is my fortune (whether good or bad) to be independent of all party discipline, and in all cases whatsoever, to think and to act for myself according to the best light my feeble abilities afford me.

To correct the error above referred to, I must request you to insert this note in the next number of your paper. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOS. H. LEWIS.

Mr. CALDWELL, as will be seen by the annexed correspondence, has tendered a free benefit to the "Firemens Charitable Association." This generous offer is one of a thousand instances of the munificient liberality of that gentleman, and we trust our citizens will not suffer it to be neglected.

NEW ORLEANS, January, 3, 1839.

To the President and Directors
Of the Firemen's Charitable Association.

GENTLEMEN—As a testimony of my gratitude to the fire department for the strongly elicited sympathy in my misfortune, the St. Charles theatre, so generously and nobly displayed in the exertions of that body on New Year's Day, saving to myself and to the public that magnificent temple from destruction by fire, I most respectfully tender to the Firemen's Charitable Association a free benefit.

With respect,
Your obliged,
JAMES H. CALDWELL.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1st, 1839.

JAMES H. CALDWELL, ESQ:

SIR—In behalf of the Directors of the Firemen's Charitable Association I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, tendering a free benefit at the St. Charles Theatre to that institution.

In acceptance of your generous offer, allow me to tender the thanks of the Firemen generally, for the delicate manner in which you have noticed their services at the fire on the morning of the 1st inst. It will be at once their pride and reward, if they have manifested as much enterprise and public spirit in *saving*, as has been justly awarded, Sir, to you, in *erecting*, that splendid edifice.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE BEDFORD, President.

☞ On reference to the ship news it will be seen that during the gale of wind which took place on the 1st inst. the Spanish Barque Argonanta, Capt. Avila, was totally wrecked, and that her loss has probably been attended with that of FORTY SEVEN lives.

☞ We are gratified at being able to inform our readers, that Col. JOSEPH M. WHITE, has delegate in Congress, from Florida, was yesterday admitted as a counsellor at law in the supreme court of Louisiana.

### BRADFORD'S ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A more splendid, complete and useful work has rarely been presented to the public. The maps of the different states are beautifully colored, of large size and accurately marked, and the description of the natural boundaries, productions, population and government is the most thorough and satisfactory we have ever beheld. The work is executed with the most durable and splendid materials—the typography is remarkably elegant. In short, it presents in every respect, abundant claims to consideration and patronage.

Mr. GRANT, the agent for the work, may be found at the Verandah hotel.

### OLIVER TWIST COMPLETE.

Those who have traced poor little Oliver through the wayward course of his intensely interesting history, will be gratified to learn that it is now finished and may be obtained, bound in two volumes, at the book store of messrs. Norman, Steel & co. Oliver Twist needs no encomium of ours to recommend it to readers. The universal voice of the European and American press has pronounced it a work, which in profound pathos, delicate and discursive humor, and the most thrilling and faithful portraits of human nature, scarcely yields to the most finished creations of Smollett, Fielding or Sterne.

☞ The lovers of dancing are requested to look at the advertisement in our columns respecting the "Almack balls" in the second municipality.

RESOLUTION.—On the second day of January the banks of Nashville commenced paying specie in full, and the resumption is now complete, as well at the country banks as at the principal banks. The amount of specie paid out during the first two days was very small, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

RESUMPTION IN MOBILE.—On the 7th instant, the banks of Mobile resumed specie payment. No excitement occurred—little specie was called for except for change, and in some of the banks, the deposites exceeded the drafts.

GEN. CASS.—It will be remembered that Gen. Cass, whilst secretary of war, employed his whole attention in political intrigues and delivering lectures on ancient history. It was owning to his shameful inattention to the duties of his office that the government got involved in the Florida war. He is now reported to be a defaulter to the amount of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars.

Gen. Harrison has declined giving a definite reply to the unauthorised and senseless nomination of the anti-masonic convention in Pennsylvania. This looks well for the determinat on of the general to await the ultimate decision of the only legitimate umpire between the conflicting claims of the different whig candidates. He has exhibited in this respect far more patriotism and prudence than many of his friends who have been perfectly willing to jeopard the best interests of the party, by arrogantly anticipating the fiat of a tribunal to whose arbitrament all the candidates have consented to submit.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The house of commons of North Carolina have passed, without amendment, the resolutions of Mr. Raynell, on the currency. These resolutions, it will be remembered, oppose the sub-treasury in the most determined language. It is presumed that the senate will adopt them with little or no variation. What will Messrs. Brown and Strange, the democratic senators from North Carolina, say to their instructions? They must either obey or resign.

SAMUELS, Jan'y 4.

THE RIVER has risen about 15 inches at this place, and about 12 inches on the shoals. Appearances indicate a sufficient swell to permit a resumption of navigation in a few days.

☞ The high price of fuel in Cincinnati is such, that a number of citizens have signed a call for a public meeting to take into consideration the enormous rates demanded, and the operation of the Cincinnati Post Co. in regard to the price of fuel.

☞ The loco-focos of this city are about to send one of their most prominent men out of the party.

*N. Y. Paper.*

Aham is right. They will have to go to Texas.—*Louisville Journal.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

LA SYLPHIDE.—This splendid Operatic Ballet has been produced at the Camp street Theatre, in a style worthy of admiration. All that art could do with the means within the command of the manager has been done. The scenery is the work of an artist. The orchestra, though small, did wonders under its young but talented leader. The corps de ballet moved in unison with each other,—no small merit,—and acquitted themselves well in the complicated dances entrusted to their care. Monsieur Martin,—indeed a sylph,—moved about the scene with a grace and airiness pertaining to the character of this imaginary being.—Nor was Miss Turnbull unobserved.* Light and easy in her movements, she broke like a ruby when moving about with the star of the evening. Lecompte, the charming Lecompte,—what shall we say of her? Language fails to describe her charms, her powers, her elegance, and her grace. If ever the poetry of motion were embodied in the person of woman, it is in Lecompte that we are to look for it. The house on Monday night was crowded to excess, and yet a breathless silence prevailed during the performances of this inimitable artiste's *Pas*. The perfect *abandonment* of style displayed by her in her interview with the object of her affections, formed a picture we shall never forget. If Sylphs woo thus, it is no wonder that frail man should fall. As to the music of La Sylphide, it abounds in the richest melody and the most profound harmony. The genius of a Schneitzoeffer, a Chopin, and a Barnett presides over it as admiral in Chief. We had almost forgot to speak of Archer's rich, mellow bass voice. His Hela was almost objectionable. Taken all in all,—we consider the Sylphide as the best get up Ballet ever attempted in this city.

On Friday, the Ballet is announced for the last time. The lovers of dancing and music will not fail to be present and cram the house from pit to ceiling, to reward the exertions of such an artiste, and the enterprise of Mr. G. H. Barrett, the Manager.

We trasgcribe the following from the Mobile Journal of the 8th instant,

"We give this morning from the Montgomery Advertiser, the last Bank Reports of the State Bank and branches, made to the legislature. We compile from them the following tables, which may be useful for comparison and reference.

| | Capital. | Circulation. | Individ'l deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuscaloosa | 1,235,230 | 1,900,153 | 544,165 |
| Mobile | 2,000,000 | 3,036,744 | 1,734,467 |
| Huntsville | 1,000,025 | 1,040 480 | 159,779 |
| Montgomery | 882,000 | 1,579,438 | 993,244 |
| Decatur | 1,500,080 | 1,559,997 | 134,333 |
| | 6,987,823 | 9,169,737 | 2,995,988 |
| | Notes and Bills Dis. | Specie. | Bills held by State Banks. |
| Tuscaloosa | 2,368,981 | 227,949 | 93,131 |
| Mobile | 6,416,316 | 139,260 | 108,068 |
| Huntsville | 2,733,045 | 79,279 | 56,171 |
| Montgomery | 3,038,642 | 76,449 | 96,915 |
| Decatur | 4,666,683 | 9,915 | 17,356 |
| | 22,740,551 | 525,764 | 984,933 |

We have excluded personal and public deposites, for which, refer to the table.

It will be seen that for a circulation of $ 9,169,737
There is in specie, $ 584,764
Notes of other banks, 984,933—909,697
We exclude from the aggregate the bank balances, which nearly balance each other, thus—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuscaloosa, Dr. | $ 33,817 | Mobile, Cr. | 436,697 |
| | | Agent | 221,164 |
| Decatur, | 784,619 | Montgomery, | 97,739 |
| | $ 750,476 | | $ 755,723 |

It will be seen that the bank loans and discounts upon the capital of less than *seven millions* are more than *twenty-five and a half millions*.

### MUNICIPALITY, No. 1.

*Sitting of Monday, January 7th, 1839.*
A. R. 63.

The council assembled this day conformably to adjournment.

The recorder having called the members to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll, the members present were: Messrs. E. Duplessis, Armitage, Lusenberg, Wogood, Faurès Crossman, Locke, Dupuy, A. B. Lanaux, Cruzat, Prados, Vignié, Guesnard, Lefebre, Lambert, Marmoudet, H. Colson and Petitpain—18.

On motion, the absence of Messrs. Guillott, Z. Colson, Préval, Cornejolle and Ph. Lanaux was excused.

After reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding sitting,

A message from the mayor was read, stated this day. That the last article of the message transmitted to the council a diagram executed by General Gaines of the United States Army, with a dissertation by the author on the line of a railroad, uniting the various parts of the American union.

On motion of Mr Guesnard, Resolved that these documents so placed at the disposal of the members of the council, to be examined.

On motion of Mr Lusenburg, Resolved that the council tender its thanks to General Gaines and that the secretary be directed to transmit to him a copy of the present resolutions.

That said article of the message transmitted a petition signed by a certain number of merchants of this city, requesting the council to prohibit the expense of vessels from entering the city board their vessels or on the levee.

Mr Cruzat, reporter to the committee to which has been referred the preceding subject, a petition from several merchants of the city on the same subject, submitted to the consideration following report, and after suspension of rules, was adopted, and was on motion of Mr Vignie, ordered to be inserted in the journal.

To the Hon. Council of the Municipality No. 1.

Gentlemen—The committee to which was referred the petition of several merchants of the municipality, complaining that goods of every kind are landed on the levee to the detriment of those who pay heavy rents &c., have the honor to report, that existing ordinances have provided for the cause of which the petitioners complain, in manner as all persons are forbidden to retail any goods or merchandize on the levee, under penalty of a fine of $25. (see art. 15 of the ordinance of the 15th Feb. 1831, page 157.)

It is true that the 3d article of the ordinance of the 17th November, 1827, permits merchandize brought by vessels, to remain deposited on the levee during five days, to be sold there by wholesale either at auction or at private sale, but the same permission being granted to the importer himself, the inconvenience, a great disadvantage would result, if it were refused to that one, inasmuch as vessels having greater facility in the city municipalities, would go there in preference. Consequently, your committee thinking that the ordinances above provided for the cause of reference to them, are sufficient to protect the interests of the merchants established in the 1st municipality, and paying taxes therein, propose to you to lay upon the table the petition referred to them. All the whole is respectfully submitted.

Signed, M Cruzat, L Colson, C A Lusenberg

Mr. Armoudet, chairman of the committee on petitions, submitted to the council a petition from Mr. Moreau, demanding relief, which was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Vignié, Guesnard and Lefebre.

Mr. H Colson, in behalf of the committee on petitions, submitted a letter from Mr. Guesnard, treasurer of this municipality, demanding that an appropriation of $500 be made to pay the clerk employed in his office for the exchange of municipal bonus.

A resolution of Mr. H Colson granting said demand was reported.

A motion made by Mr. Marsoudet to appoint a committee for the purpose of enquiring into the extraordinary expenses incurred by the treasurer, for the issue and exchange of municipal bonds, was rejected.

Mr. Marsoudet, on behalf of the committee on petitions, submitted to the council the petitions of Messrs. A Bié & Ducos, praying for gratuitous pedlars' licenses.

On motion of Mr. Armitage said petitions were laid on the table indefinitely.

The vote being equally divided, the motion prevailed by the casting vote of the recorder.

Mr Marsoudet submitted to the council and proposed to refer to a special committee a letter from Mr. C. A. J. Bellet, proposing to prosecute for all the violations of the police ordinances, provided that one half of the fines recovered through his exertions, be granted to him.

On motion of Mr. Cruzat said petition was laid indefinitely on the table.

On motion of Mr. Guesnard, the council took into consideration the letter from the president of the Navigation Company, read at the last sitting.

On motion of Mr. Lambert, and after suspension of rules,

Resolved, that the endorsation of the 1st municipality be granted to the Orleans Navigation Company, on the third series of the bonds of said company, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the product of the negociation of said bonds to be employed in improvements to be made in the canal of said company. The yeas and nays called for by Mr. Vignié on this question produced the following result: in the affirmative Messrs. E. Duplessis, Luzenburg, Tw. good, Faures, A. P. Lanaux, Cruzat, Vignié, Guesnard, Lambert, Marmoudet, A. Colson and Petitpain, 12.

In the negative Messrs. Armitage, Crossman, Locke and Dupaty, 4.

On motion of Mr. Faurès and after suspension of rules,

Resolved, that the ordinance making it the duty of of the captain of the guard to place a sentinel in the belfry of the prison, shall be and is hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr. Faurès and after suspension of rules;

Resolved that any individual hawking or retailing goods within the limits of the 1st municipality, without having paid to the treasurer of the 1st municipality the tax imposed by existing ordinances on pedlars and retail merchants, shall be subject to a fine not less than $10 and not to exceed $25.

Be it further resolved, That the collector of the taxes on pedlars, as well as the police officers shall be and are hereby charged with a strict execution of the present ordinance.

On motion of Mr H Colson, and after suspension of rules,

Resolved, That the resolution of the ——— repealed by the council, concerning the making of fences in fau'xbg Treme, shall be and is hereby restored to its full force and vigor, and that all the owners of property shall have their lots surrounded conformably to the dispositions of said resolution.

Be it further resolved, That the commissary of police in the 5th ward, shall notify immediately all the owners of property in said ward, to conform to said ordinance.

On motion of Mr Twogood, and after dispensation of rules,

Resolved, That the façade of the public buildings shall be completely repaired, at the expense of the municipality, and under the superintendence of the surveyor.

Be it further resolved, That the mayor shall be and is hereby authorised to give notice in the offi ial paper in English and French, that proposals will be received at his office during ten days for the execution of this work. This contract will be adjudged to the lowest bidder, and the constructor shall furnish good and available security.

On motion of Mr Cruzat, and after suspension of rules, and an amendment by Mr Locke,

Resolved, That in future the sugar unloaded within the limits of the first municipality, may be deposited on the lot situated in Levee street, between Bienville and Conti, under the same restrictions however with regard to Trémé as that prescribed for the deposit of sugar on the levee.

On motion of Mr Lusenburg and after suspension of rules,

Resolved, that the mayor shall be and is hereby authorised to have published ten days in English and French in two of the papers of this municipality, that he will receive proposals to fence in the centre of Esplanade, conformably to the plans and estimate furnished by the surveyor.

On motion of Mr. Duplessis, after suspension of the rules, an amendment by Mr. Guesnard, and another amendment by Mr. Marsoudet,

Resolved, that the drawers of all notes furnished to this municipality in payment for the purchase of lots, which notes will fall due within three months from the date of the present resolution, and which may have been discounted in the different banks by the municipality, shall have the right to prolong the payment of said notes, until the term of four months from the period when they respectively fall due, by paying 20 per cent and endorsen on said notes, together with bank interest and by furnishing such additional security as may be exacted by the mayor and the committee on finance.

*Provided* that the banks holding said notes shall consent to the renewals demanded in this manner, and that the mortgaged notes shall remain deposited in said banks as collateral security.

On motion of Mr. Marsoudet, after suspension of rules, and the additional section by Mr. Luxenburg, the following resolutions were passed.

Whereas the light of the public street contiguous between Bienville & Louis streets, is insufficient for any day as appreciable for the passage of carriages as it is dangerous for pedestrians on account of the great number of carriages, cabriolets, and horses stationed in said street during business hours, and which are almost invariably left free, and without any superintendance—

Be it resolved, that there shall be the day officers of the guard to the prison St. Louis street, and the guard-men as heretofore kept during the night and post themselves in said street, to prevent any accidents whatever, cabriolets, carriages and horses may be left standing during whole hours in the street, or may be abandoned to themselves, or may be found tied by posts.

Be it further resolved, that a fine of five dollars shall be paid to the treasurer by whatever owner of cabriolet, carriage or horse that may be thus seized or left to prowl, and moreover that said fine shall be paid together with expenses, before said horses and carriages shall be restored to the owners.

Be it further resolved, that the preceding resolution shall be applied to the full extent of the limits of the municipality, whenever a horse, cabriolet or carriage shall be found stationed without superintendance, as above stated.

On motion the council adjourned till Monday next at 5 o'clock, P. M.

D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

### EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Chilon—4251 bales cotton.
Rotterdam—Per barque Cossack—208 bales cotton.
Baltimore—Per brig Kosprean—1000 bales cotton.
Bristol, R I—Per brig Emeline—265 bbls. 80 tes and 10 bbls molasses.
Galveston—Per brig Mississippian—Armitage, Lusenberg & Co; 1 bale cotton; 1 box merchandize.
Per schr Gov Arnold—Provisions and sundries.
Matamoras—Per schr Isabella—65 bbls molasses.
Havana—Per schr Sabine—260 bbls flour, 620 kegs lard, 10 bbls and 4 casks sperm oil
Per schr Delaware—For steam packet Cuba—Groceries, provisions, sundries, &c.

### IMPORTS.

Baltimore—Per ship Senator—Corn, glassware, tobacco, drugs, hardware, beef, nails, woollen ware, dry goods, cotton bags, flour, oil cloth, nail wrought, boots, perfumery, oysters, shirts, tin, iron, coffee, bar iron, hoops, brandy, hams, thread, trees and mdse.
Philadelphia—Per ship Edward Josephine—Assortm.
Augusta—Per brig Grand Turk—Assortment.
Per steamboat Swan—From Bayou Sara—2 bales cotton, 5 bbls paint oil, 50 tins and 2 bbls sundries.
Per steamboat Rose—From Manchester—2 bales cotton W Bell & Co; 2 Gourrand & Bonti; 2 do Fisher & Hall; 1 do Lawrence; 2 do Gurney & co; 2 do Hasson; 13 N Bell; 63 Holmes & Gooch; 92 Peyton, Arcenal & co; 6 Mercier; Jennings & co; 1 N & J Dick & co; 112 Martin, Plasmeta & co; 10 W Cash & co; 12 corner co boards.
Per ship Southboro—From Washington—Bales cotton—Bales cotton Bringier, Lafargue & Montague; 24 Brand & Landry; 17 Gertrude & Labranche; 17 St A Hennen & Bro; 1 Bringier; 20 G Labranche & Bro; 3 bbls sugar; 20 bales cotton; 2 bbls sugar; 2 bbls molasses; 2 bbls sugar; 1 bale cotton; 1 do Vaughan; 1 do Weber, Kenner, Dupuis, Bringier & Co; 1 do Bringier, Lafargue & Co; 1 do Bringier, Lafargue & Co; 1 do Bringier, Lafargue