THE TRIBUNE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JOHN E. BAYON.
OFFICE, CITY PRINTER.
CONDITIONS—IT MUST BE PURCHASED.

EDITION—MORNING, APRIL 10, 1835.

The first meeting of the friends of good order and harmony among all classes of our citizens, whether Louisianians, native Americans or naturalized citizens, will be held at the saloon of the office of this journal, to pass resolutions promoting fellowship and union with all ranks of Americans.

Yesterday's mail brought us New York papers of the 25th ult, by the steamboat Georgia to Charleston; and papers from the latter city to the 27 inst. They contain no foreign advices. Extracts may be elsewhere seen.

Commercial Insurance Co.—The books of subscription to the stock of this company will continue open today—and those who desire to become subscribers should embrace the opportunity. The books will be closed at 2 p. m.

The attention of capitalists is called to the sale of the property to be sold this day by the Register of Wills, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Robert Lewis.

THE PRESS.

There is scarcely one true friend to liberty who does not desire to see the freedom of the press preserved; uncontrolled by any extraneous coercion; nor is there one true friend to the decorum or discretion of social life, who does not desire to prevent that liberty from degenerating into licentiousness. The press is the palladium of our rights when it is truly the organ of public opinion, not of party servility or personal scurility.

An editor is but the active organ of his readers; and in being supposed to utter their views or opinions, he is permitted to assume the term 'we.' The public interest should always be his guide and object; the means of best promoting it is indeed consigned to his own discretion or judgment. An onerous and a responsible duty is therefore devolved on him who would be fearless and faithful; and perhaps there is no place wherein that duty is more involved in difficulties than New Orleans—if an editor would be impartial and independent.

We shall make no remarks on the state of the press; yet we cannot refrain from believing that there is much room for an independent journal conducted with intelligence and integrity, without fear or favor. Were the press to take cognizance of the administration of justice in New Orleans, a material melioration might be produced; were it impartially to investigate the conduct of the executive government of the state and the municipal of the city;—were it to notice more or less with ability and justice the proceedings of our legislature and judiciary;—to penetrate into the courts of justice; withdraw the veil from the sanctum of the city council; and the dark mantle of secrecy and obscurity from the city police;—were it to scan minutely the conduct of public officers and others engaged at the port;—to enter the places of public resort and amusement;—extend its fostering care over our charitable and other institutions, asylums, and colleges;—and were it then (still guided by a patriotic feeling for the good of all) to reconnoitre the mutual or collateral relations of the different parts of the state; the proper connection of Louisiana with other states; and its position in the union of all the states—were a press in New Orleans to do this with knowledge and zeal, there can be very little doubt of its liberally receiving public patronage.

We had hoped that we would make some progress to effect so desirable an object, even with our limited means—as regards our space for reading matter, and our local information. We have been encountered with persons' calumny, with malignant suspicions and base insinuations. I have acquainted the public that I was honorably connected with the press in London and in Philadelphia; and have received the warmest encomiums for industry and intelligence and gentlemanly conduct from all with whom I have been so connected. One of these letters from Philadelphia I published entire.

Yet now the only accusation brought against me is that of being unknown—that too by a person who has read one of my letters of introduction to a respected acquaintance of his; that by one who was generously candid enough to depend simply on my word of honor in binding me over to keep the peace towards him; by one who knows in his heart and soul that he can place reliance on my integrity and determination; by one.... but why should I urge my case further than saying that I never promise what I do not resolve to perform; that if I have appeared quiet under aspersions, it was because I despised them and was fully resolved that my conduct should give them the lie? I had indeed thought that malice could be shamed when it could not be softened; and that the most stupid slanderer might find out the utter unprofitableness of reiterating a calumny easily and promptly exposed. Yet malignity will generally defeat itself.

I have made some animadversions on the house of representatives during the past session: I was right and justifiable. I laughed at them for the undignified manner of their passing the law abolishing legal gambling houses; I censured them for smoking cigars in the streets while passing in funeral procession to the house of the late Mr Dorens; and I condemned them for their recklessness, futility and injustice during the last two days of the session. I calmly investigated many of the laws in transitu; but the public welfare was invariably my guide. I knew none; feared none; sought favor from none.

Even this conduct on my part may afford a salutary lesson to our delegates hereafter. They will learn that their legislative privilege is no bar to their being summoned to the bar of public opinion; and that their constituents will not consider it a satisfactory vindication that they passed a silly resolution condemning the writer of impartial strictures, because unprecedented and exposing.

So long as I have been connected with journalism, I have maintained the freedom of the press fearlessly and faithfully; and with the blessing of God, I shall still do so. I shall never assail private character: nor wantonly insult any individual: and I am always responsible for whatever I write, in any manner required. If I err, err, I shall be happy to be undeceived; and shall cheerfully give insertion to any communication from any person who feels himself aggrieved by me or others. I want the courtesy of justice for myself; and as far as is in my power, I shall extend it to all others.

But none shall coerce or cajole me into subserviency.—The public interest is my duty: to the public alone am I responsible.

THORNE'S BENEFIT—THIS EVENING.

There is not a stock company in the United States with more meritorious young men attached to the corps than that at the American theatre in this city. The public are more or less acquainted with the capabilities of Messrs Thorne, Farren, Pearson, Hodges, Reynoldson, Williamson and Bannister; but unfortunately these capabilities were obscured during the season, or rendered secondary to the exhibition of the itinerant lions of the day. They were satellites of the theatrical stars, to revolve round their orbits. A different course would have been more just and judicious.

Thorne (with superior talents) has performed in every grade of his profession, from tragedy and opera to melodrama and farce. He has made us laugh heartily while we admired his Justice Woodcock and Baron Pompolino; his Figaro, Blaize and Ephraim Smooth; his Modus, Mr Placide, and Touchstone; his Watty Cockney, Joe Shakspeare and Teddy O'Rourke; his Tom Tape, Dombiedikes and Kranz; and tho' we have not seen his Caliban, we have heard it warmly commended by competent judges. Yet we have seen his Dandie Dinmont with gratification; and we regard his Bailie Nicol Jarvie as the best personation of that character that we have ever seen. No doubt this is a matter of opinion but is an impartial judgment consequent on some experience in Europe and this country.

Thorne never refuses a subordinate part; but makes the most of a trifling character. He has gained the approbation of the public, and the esteem of his acquaintance. He deserves the support of the playgoing public, not less for his amiable merits in his profession, than for his bill of fare this evening. Part of Cinderella will be performed—and what has not been before done in this city—the whole of the concerted music of The Miller and his men will be given this evening.

Be generous that you may be gratified; and secure your seats in time.

Every citizen and friend of America must witness with pleasure the rapid strides made in internal improvements in almost every state. New-York is not only making improvements within her own state to scize as much as possible of the western commodities and custom; but is connecting her improvements with Pennsylvania. This latter state has completed her route by railroads and canals across the Alleghany to Pittsburgh; and is now extending it to intersect the Ohio canal: yet she is also connecting her western intercommunication with Baltimore—for which a million dollars have been appropriated by the legislature of Maryland. This state in her turn is extending the ramifications of intercourse to Virginia and Kentucky. Kentucky is making noble efforts in different turnpikes and railroads—supported by banking privileges. Indiana is connecting her interior and southern districts with the northern lakes; and Illinois is proceeding similarly. The neighboring state of Alabama is also on the qui vive.

Nor has Louisiana been behind in the onward march of internal improvements. The New Orleans and Nashville railroad company will facilitate our travel and trade with Mississippi and Tennessee; and thence to Kentucky, Virginia and the Atlantic states. The Red-River and Alexandria railroads must be beneficial in the north-western part of the state—particularly when the Natchitoches steamboat company is in operation, and the rafts or obstructions in the Red river still have been removed. The Clinton and Port Hudson railroad will be advantageous in the Feliciana district and opening the navigation of the bayou Lafourche—of the Amite, Pearl and other rivers specified in a late act—of the several bayous too east of the Mississippi will greatly promote the health and intercourse of the eastern section of the state. The Atchafalaya railroad and other improvements ordered in the western parts of the state must also promote the glorious cause of internal improvements.

Even the disfranchisement of the Orleans navigation company, and permitting the Pontchartrain railroad company to open a communication by lake Borgne to the gulf of Mexico, may have a salutary tendency in our commercial transactions. The disreputable conduct of the former company deserves the severest public reprehension; and while it is to be hoped that the attorney general will speedily perform the commission imposed on him by the last legislature in procuring the forfeiture of their charter, it is sometime to be desired that the objects of the latter company will be efficiently supported, so as to act as a substitute for the other.

But we confess we are not greatly pleased with the establishment of steamboats now regularly plying between Louisville and Pittsburg, unless they shall be supported by similar lines established between this city and Louisville and between this city and St Louis on Missouri, or Alton in Illinois. Steamboats established regularly to trade with those places could easily be established; and could assuredly be successful, if capitalists embarked wisely in the undertaking. Merchants singly owning boats are liable to great risks; but when collectively formed into companies, the hazards are decreased, the losses diminished because proportionably divided among many, the expences are lessened, yet the profits are ensured and enlarged.

Here is an ample and fine field for the exercise of capital. During the summer, companies might be formed and commence operations. A company for regular steamboats between Louisville and New Orleans, would be chartered by Louisiana and Kentucky; and be supported by the citizens of both states. Similarly might it be with those hence to St Louis. And when the public could feel assured of the regularity of the trips of such boats, of the certainty and safety of traveling and trading on them, the companies would be amply remunerated by preference in public support.

Route to New Orleans.—At a public meeting held in Pensacola on the 24th ult, a committee, appointed to consider the subject, made the following report:

'That the following notes of the roads and water courses between New Orleans and Augusta, will exhibit the great advantages which the Pensacola Route possesses over any other between the Atlantic and the Gul of Mexico.

From N. Orleans to Mobile, in steamboats through an easy and safe inland navigation, 160 miles, 24 hours.

From Mobile to Blakely, steam boat ferry, 15 miles, 2 hours.

From Blakely to Pensacola, over a road requiring very few repairs, and passing through a pine wood country, 50 miles, 10 hours.

From Pensacola to Cedar Bluff, in steamboats passing through a very safe inland navigation, 120 miles, 15 hours.

From Cedar Bluff to Mount Vernon, on the Chattahoochie river, passing over a good road, 60 miles, 15 hours.

From Mount Vernon to Hawkinsville in Georgia, over an excellent road, 123 miles, 22 hours.

From Hawkinsville to Augusta, over a good road, 125 miles, 24 hours.

In all, 674 miles—108 hours.

That the above schedule of times and distances shows that, at an average rate of only six miles per hour, the mail may be carried from New Orleans to Augusta in 108 hours, or four and one half days.

That by this route, it is possible to reach New York in 6 1-2 days from New Orleans, by the Charleston rail road—Say 4 days from New Orleans to Augusta, 1-2 day from Augusta to Charleston, 3 days from Charleston to New York, by steam ships 1-2 day for detention—8 1-2 days.

That the New Orleans mail, arriving at Augusta in 4 1-2 days from New Orleans, can reach Washington in 5 1-2 days more by the present route through the Carolinas—making 10 days from New Orleans to Washington.

CHARLESTON, April 2.

The Journal of Commerce of the 25th ult says: 'The packet for Liverpool which sailed yesterday, it will be seen, had a long list of passengers. The two packets next in order have their berths nearly all taken up already. There is a 'mighty movement' going on in the world.

The Branches of the State Bank of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Madison, Lawrenceburg, and Richmond, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the Public Money.

By an arrival at Boston we have received Buenos Ayres papers to Jan 16th. They contain nothing of importance.—The Oriental brig Rio de la Plata, with African colonists, from Africa, bound to Montevideo, had been captured off Cape St Mary's, by a Brazilian schooner of war, and sent to Rio Janeiro. This occurrence has created some excitement in montevideo.

Buenos Ayres Price Current.—Jan 17.

Doubloons, Spanish, $121 1-2 a 122 each; do Patriot, $116 do; Exchange on England, 7d per dollar; hides, ox, best 33l a 32 per pounds; do country, $28 a 30 do; do weighing 23 to 24 lbs, $27 a 28 do; do salted $22 a 35 co; horse, $11 a 12 1-2 each; nutria skins, $31 a 35 per doz.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.—By the Moro Castle arrived last evening from Havana, we have papers to the 14th ultimo. The marine news is under the proper head. The following from old Spain is a translation from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MADRID, Feb. 4.

On the 27th of January Cat Albain gained a complete victory over the faction of Villabalos in Castile, composed of 220 horsemen, leaving 51 of the rebels killed, among whom were a captain and several other officers. Forty-six horsemen and a large quantity of baggage fell into the hands of the victors.

In addition to the forces ordered out by Michiels, under Gen Brown, Gov Lucas has directed the Major General of the 17th division of Ohio militia to meet him at Perrysburg, April 1, to protect the commissioners of that state in laying out the boundary line.

The seizure of 73 slaves on board the brig Enterprise bound from Alexandria to Charleston and driven into Bermuda—the particulars of which we published some days since—appears to have created a strong sensation at the South. The Charleston Courier of the 16th inst, says, 'this unwarrantable conduct of the officers of the British Government, in interfering with, and forcibly taking possession of the property of American citizens, this piracy, under cover of law—this high-handed insult to the Flag of the United States, calls for the attention of our Government and we confidently trust that prompt measures will be taken to redress the wrongs, and avenge the insult which has been thus a second time offered to this country."

The new constitution of Tennessee has been accepted by a vote of 20,000 out of the 30,000 ballots given.

Mr Weymiss has engaged Miss Jarman, Miss Wheatley, Mr Knowles and Miss Watson, for the Pittsburg Theatre, which will open in May next.

A little cutter, called the Circe, of only 22 tons, has found its way from London to the Cape of Good Hope, manned by the master and two boys! After leaving Deptford which was on the 2d Aug 1833, she had been at Madeira, the Canaries, Cape de Verde, to Albrolhos, on the South American coast, Isle de Grank, St Sebastian, Elizabeth and Saldanha Bays, and on the 6th of March, 1834, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

A RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.—A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration—the exigency of the case suggested the following plan:—He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text—2d Epistle of John, verse 5th:

"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another.

She returned it, pointing 2d chapter of Ruth, verse 10.

"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?"

He returned the book, pointing to the 12th verse of the 3d Epistle of John:

"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face."

From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

By our papers from Bogota, we perceive that the time for receiving proposals for opening a road across the isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had expired, without any proposals being offered, and that the time was further extended, by a decree of Gen Santander, to the 15th of April.

A decree of Gen. Santander, January 21, 1835, prohibits, under any circumstances, the exportation of gold, in dust or bars, without the express permission of the government.

Marshal Marmont, it would appear, after having been at the instance of the Emperor of Russia most hospitably treated by Mehemet Ali, has ungratefully made use of the information he had gathered in his travels, to the disadvantage of the Viceroy and his government. He speaks quite contemptuously of the power of Egypt. Says it has no other foundation than a shifting sand, and that Mahomet's army does not exceed, to the utmost, more than 25,000 men.

Talvernier, in his travels in Persia, speaks of one of the king's painters having his mustach so long that he could tie them behind his neck, & for which he received a double pension.

IMPORTANT FACT ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.—The London and Southampton Railroad Company have made arrangements for the more speedy construction of the same: by ordering a number of rails and locomotives to be provided to remove the earth wherever excavations are necessary. This great work, which will make in some measure London an interior town—having as a port in Po Compoth and Southampton, is to be united with that to Bristol, thus uniting together the Bristol & English channels—a desideratum which has long existed. Our London packets, probably, will in a few years make Southampton their port of destination.

DISINTERESTEDNESS.—The following fact is taken from the "History of the French Republic." We submit it to the consideration of present and future ministers: Pleville le Peley, Minister for the Marine Department in 1797, received the orgie of the Directory to make a cruise to the westward and inspect the coast. They allowed him 40,000f. for the voyage. The modest Pleville le Peley refused to take more than 12,000 francs. Part only of this sum, who expended, and on his return at the end of seven days, he was desirous of remainder to the national treasury, which had ordered him 30,000f. The government, however, considered it beneath their dignity to comply with his intention. Pleville le Peley could not force it upon them, but thinking he had no right to detain the public money, he wished at least to apply it to a national object. He accordingly consecrated it to the erection of a fine telegraph seen at the present day upon the office of the minister of marine. This was the conduct of a man in poor circumstances with a family.'

An extensive robbery has been committed on the premises of Dubocq & Baton, jewellers, Bank street, Philadelphia.—The burglars must have been very laboriously at work for hours in forcing iron chests, etc, before they could accomplish their ends. The shop was guarded by a ferocious dog which they were prepared to silence his death by bringing with them an animal of the same species, but of opposite sex. Three men have been arrested. It is supposed the jewelry will be recovered. The robbers are presumed to be persons who had visited a number of jewelry and watch stores for the avowed purpose of purchasing goods, representing themselves as country merchants, and thus taking the opportunity of examining the condition of different establishments.

THE DISCOVERY.

From Hood's Comic Annual.

"It's a nasty thing," said Mr Dornton, the stock broker as he settled himself in the last inside place of the last Fulham coach, driven by our old friend Mat—an especial friend in need, he is remembered, to the fair sex.

"I wouldn't be outside," said Mr Jones another stock broker, "for a trifle."

"Nor I, as a speculator in options," said Mr Parsons, another frequenter of the Alley.

"I wonder what Mat is waiting for," said Mr Tidwell, "for we are all full inside and out."

Mr Tidwell's doubt was soon solved—the coach-door opened, and Mat somewhat ostentatiously inquired, what he very well knew—"I believe every place is took up inside?"

"We're all here," answered Mr Jones, on behalf of the usual complament of old strangers.

"I told you so ma'am," said Mat, to a female who stood beside him, but still leaving the door open to an invitation from within. However, nobody spoke—on the contrary, I felt Mr Hindmarsh, my near neighbor drawing himself like the frog in the fable.

"I don't know what I shall do," exclaimed the woman; "I've no where to go to, and its raining cats and dogs!"

"You'd better not hang about, any how," said Mat, "for you may ketch your death—and I'm the last coach—an't I Mr Jones?"

"To be sure you are," said Mr Jones, rather impatiently—"shut the door."

"I told the lady the gentlemen could'nt make room for her," answered Mat, in a tone of apology—"I'm very sorry my dear my dear," (turning towards the female) "you should have my seat, if you could hold the ribbons—but such a pretty one as you ought to have a coach of her own.

He began slowly closing the door.

"Stop, Mat, stop!" cried Mr Dornton, and the door quickly unclosed again; I can't give up my place for I'm expected home to dinner; but if the lady would'nt object to sit upon my knees—"

"Not the least in the world," answered Mat, eagerly, "you wont object, will you, ma'am, for once in a way, with a married gentleman, and a wet night, and the last coach on the road?"

"If I thought I shouldn't incommode," said the lady precipitately furling her wet umbrella, which she handed to one gentleman, while she favored another with her muddy pattens. She then followed herself, Mat shutting the door behind her, in such a manner as to help her in. "I'm sure I'm obliged for the favor," she said, looking round; "but which gentleman was so kind?"

"It was I who had the pleasure of proposing Madam," said Mr Dornton; and before he pronounced the last word she was in his lap, with an assurance she would sit as lightsome as she could. Both seemed very well pleased with the arrangement; but to judge according to the rules of Lavater, the rest of the company were not all at ease. For my own part, I candidly confess I was equally out of humor with myself and the person who set me such an example of gallantry. I, who had read the lays of the troubadours—the award of the old "Courts of Love"—the lives of the "preux Chevaliers"—the hasty of sir Charles Grandison—to be outdone in courtesy to the sex by a married stockbroker! How I grudged him the honor she conferred upon him—how I varied his feelings!

I did not stand alone in this unjustifiable jealousy; Messrs Jones, Hindmarsh, Tidwell, and Parsons, seemed equally disinclined to forgive the chivalrous act which had, as true knights, lowered all our crests, and blotted our escutcheons, and cut off our spurs. Many an unfair jibe was launched at the champion of the fair, and when he attempted to enter into conversation with the lady, he was interrupted by the silent questions of "what is stirring in the Alley?" "What is doing in Dutch?" "How are the Rentes?"

To all these questions Mr Dornton incontinently returned businesslike answers, according to the last stock exchange quotations; and he was in the middle of an elaborate enumeration, that so and so was very firm, and so and so was very low, and this rather brisk, and that getting up, and operations and fluctuations and so forth, when somebody inquired about Spanish bonds.

"They are looking up, my dear," answered Mr Dornton, somewhat abstractedly; and before the other stockbrokers had done tittering the stage stopped. A bell was rung, and whilst Mat stood beside the open coach door, a staid female in calash and clogs, with a lantern in her hand, came clattering pompously down a front garden.

"Is Susan Pegge come?" inquired a shrill voice.

"Yes, I be," replied the lady who had been dry nursed from town; "are you, ma'am, number ten, Grove Place?"

"This is Mr Dornton's," said the dignified woman in the hood, advancing her lantern—"and—mercy on us! you're in master's lap."

A shout of laughter from five of the inside passengers corroborated the assertion, and like a literal cat out of the bag, the chevalier lady, forgetting her umbrella and her pattens, bolted out of the coach, and with feline celerity, rushed up the garden, and down the area, of number ten.

"Renounce the woman!" said Mr Dornton, as he settled out of the stage—"why the devil did'nt she tell me she was the new cook?"

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT & BANKING COMPANY—Commissioners' Notice—Public notice is hereby given that the subscription books for the Capital Stock of this Company, will be opened under the superintendence of the undersigned commissioners, in this city, at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, on Monday, the 11th of May, 1835, and that in pursuance of the charter, they will be continued open every day (Sundays excepted) for thirty days, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning, until two in the afternoon.

JAMES H. CALDWELL,
THOMAS BANKS,
JOSHUA BALDWIN,
T. C. CASH,
GEORGE M. LEE,
R. F. CANFIELD,
J. BERRY,
S. R. STERRIT,
W. DUBUYS,
} Commissioners.

april 9—30d

FRENCH SCOWRING, WASHING & IRONING. In front of the Bayou St John's Bridge, in Mr P. Leroux's premises.

MRS. MARCAS & Co. have the honor to inform the public, that they have opened an establishment in the French style for bleaching and taking out the spots on the linen, without the use of acid, making it as clean as possible without injuring its quality.

The large proportions of the establishment will enable them to comply with all orders. They hope that the order they will observe in distributing the linen, avoiding there by loss or change, will deserve the public patronage.

Persons wishing to enter into agreements with them are requested to leave their directions at Mr Gaulthie, hair dresser, Chartres street, corner of Jefferson, as they come in town every Monday.

Mrs. Marcas & Co. will take some Apprentices.

april 9

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-YORK MARKET.

SATURDAY, March 28.

COTTON—In the early part of the week the demand was active, but for the last three days the market has been quiet, still there is no change of moment in prices. The sales of the week amount to 6500 bales, of which 2400 were Upland at 16 to 16 1-2; 1230 New Orleans at 16 1-2 to 20; 1050 Mobile at 17 to 20; and 800 Florida at 17 to 20, including a like parcel at about 21 cents.

MOLASSES—The transactions during the week have been pretty extensive. New Orleans has been sold at an advance of 1 cent, and Cuba maintains former prices. About 600 hhds Muscovado have been disposed of at 25 1-2 a 26 cents in tierces, two or three cargoes New Orleans at 29 1-2 a 30; 100 hhds do at 30 cts, and about 300 hhds at 31 cts, and sheet; 100 hhds inferior Porto Rico at 26; some good do at 31 to 32; handsome St Croix at 32 1-2, and 400 hhds N. O. sugar house at 33 cents.

SUGAR—Cuba box sugars are in good demand and most of the late importations have been disposed of at an advance of 1-4 cent for browns and whites. The transactions since our last review are principally as follows—between 4 or 500 boxes Cuba brown, at 9 1-4 a 9 1-2 cents; 200 boxes do white, at 10 3-4 a 11 cents, and 100 boxes do, at 11 3-4 cents, 4 mos; 8 to 900 hhds New Orleans, at 7 to 7 3-4 cts, and 3 to 300 hhds Porto Rico, at 8 1-4 to 9 cents. By auction, 100 hhds inferior to fair New Orleans, at 6 7-8 to 7 7-8 cts, 4 mos.

TOBACCO—No private transactions since our last worth reporting. By auction 30 hhds poor to fair Kentucky brought 4 to 8 5-8 cents, 3 mos, 30 hhds inferior 5 1-4 to 7 5-8 cts; 50 do common 5 cts.

FREIGHTS—The Liverpool packet of the 1st April is taking square bales cotton at 5-16d; no round bales offering. To Havre there is no change in the rates.

New York, March 28.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

551	shares	U States Bank,	110 1-2
140	do	N. O. Canal Bank,	108 a 108
800	do	N O Commercial Bank,	107 a 107 1-2
341	do	N O Mechanics' & Traders	108 a 108
52	do	Louisiana State Bank,	125
100	do	N O City Bank,	110

NEW YORK, March 28.—We very much doubt whether New York has ever experienced a greater period of prosperity than at the present moment. The dry goods, hardware and grocery trades are as brisk as we have ever known them; confidence is general, money abundant, every branch of business is flourishing. The North river is free and clear of ice, the boats run regular, and an immense number of strangers are arriving. The public hotels and boarding houses begin to be crowded. There has been no falling off in prices; on the contrary, goods have generally improved. Nothing later from England has been received since our last.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To limit the time in which married women, aged about twenty one years, may retract renunciations made by them in favor of third persons, of their instrumental, dotal, paraphernal, and other rights; and to authorize them in future to make valid renunciations.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That all married women, aged above twenty one years, who with the consent of their husbands, have, by act passed before a notary public, voluntarily renounced, in favor of third persons, the mortgages which they had for the restitution of their matrimonial, dotal, paraphernal and other rights shall have the right of retracting said renunciations during only the forty days which will follow the promulgation of the present act, all laws, or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, etc, That from and after the promulgation of this act, married women aged above twenty one years, shall have the right, with the consent of their husbands, by act passed before a notary public, to renounce in favor of third persons, their matrimonial, dotal, paraphernal and other rights, provided that the notary public before receiving the signature of any married woman, shall detail in the act, and explain verbally to said married woman, out of the presence of her husband, the nature of her rights and of the contract she engages to.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, etc, That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act, be and are hereby repealed.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 27th, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Timoleon,	Winsor, Boston,	Master
Ship Constitution,	Gilmore, Boston,	Egerton & Wilcox
Brig Richard,	Barton, New York,	S J Masters
Brig Fernando Septimo,	Arana, Havana,	J Prats & son
Brig Paz,	Boix, Barcelona,	J Prats & co
Schr Isa Prat,	D Pratt, Mobile,	Harrod & Quarles
Schr William,	Howland, Apalachicola,	N Harrington
Polacre Mulata,	Casanovas, Barcelona,	M S Cocullu, Lapeyre & co

ARRIVED

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from St Martinsville; Cargo 18 puncheons rum J F Miller; 151 hides 5 bundles of 1 bale skins Chamsommer and Giraud, 1 tes molasses 44 hds sugar N & J Dick & co; 33 do do Maurice, 84 do do 1 hds do Martineau, Cragier & co; 1 cask molasses Harris & Wright; 4 bales cotton F Henry; 15 do do Miramond, O Duhaig & co; 181 hides A Pontcroix; sundries to J Onelto; J Allen; L Segur; 111 hides Capt Patterson;—25 pass.

Steamer Freedom, Clark, from Alton and St Louis—Cargo 200 bls flour, 236 bags wheat, 551 kegs 45 bls lard, 121 bls pork, 38 bls castor oil, 10 casks bacon; 23 hhds corn meal, 3 bls eggs; to Godfrey and Blossman; J Thayer and co; S Slater; Stetson and Avery; D Maynard;—Passengers, P and L Perret, S Donenbourg, J H Chidos, H Moroney, A W Pinkard, E Dubuns, F Subbs, Bayk, G R Allen, Leonard, Gloss, Caldwell, J S Parish, S Hamblen, D D Perry, J S Henderson, J H Cook, J W Robins, T Collins, Miss Monancy, Mrs Maher, Mr Smith, Mrs Steele, Bellow, School, B F Holden, Pegnilan, B Easton, Dubibo, Borgeuie, J Colter, H McCull and servt, several way and on deck.

Steamer Pontchartrain, Walker, from Manchester;—Cargo 815 bales cotton to Bullitt, Shipp & co, Reynolds; Byrne & co; Lambeth and Thompson; A Fisk, Watt & co; Harris and Wright; Bogart and Hoopes; T Barrett & co; Lockhart and Arrett; Buckner, Stratton and co; Brander & McKenna; T Hearsey; C Belcher; Wilcox and Fearn;—18 cabin, 36 way and 4 deck pass.

Steamer Black Hawk, Hoffman, Opelousas;—Cargo 129 bales cotton, 220 hides, 320 horns etc to Miramond, O'Duhigg and co; Kennedy, Durell & co, C Toledano and order;—Passengers Mrs Simmons, Misses Ogden, Kilby and Henderson, Messrs Hanson, J Ferguson, A Bingham, S W Wickoff, A Dessesarts, Henderson, Deplas, Marchaud, Morrice, Martin, Dewell; Judge Mathews, Dr Mills.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurant from Bayou Sara;—Cargo 383 bales cotton 25 hhds sugar, 2 carriages, 76 bls molasses and sugar, 107 bags cotton seed etc, to A Guertier & Boutin, Williams and Lee; Lambeth and Thompson; A Fisk, Watt and co; M White & co, Bullitt, Shipp & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Forstall and High; J B Plauche & co; A Ledoux; J F Smith & co; Miramond, O'Duhigg and co; Harris and Wright; B Laudemiey; J Labadie; Hall & Ferguson, Hotchkiss and co;—191 pass.

Steamer Arab, Day, (at the rail road) from Mobile, with 192 bales cotton;—55 pass.

MEMORANDA

Steamer Freedom left St Louis April 1st at 10 o'clock.—On the 2d met Claiborne and Boonslick above Mouth Ohio On the 3d Missouriun, Memphis, Huntsville, Mohawk and Chester; on the 4th, Farmer about 30 miles below Memphis; Samson and Wanderer 15 miles below Helena, Mediterranean at the mouth White River. Met a boat in the night unknown. Morning of the 5th met Tennessean.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—To all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, Cornelius Paulding having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1835, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial sales;" approved the 19th day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Parish Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1835, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 5th day of April, A. D 1834, in a suit entitled Joseph Abat vs. the heirs of the late Widow Lorche, No 7358 of the docket of this court, at which sale the said Cornelius Paulding became the purchaser for the price of $14,100, payable at twelve months.

Description of Property as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz:

A Lot of Ground situate in Dorsière street, No. 13, measuring 58 feet more or less front, by 120 feet deep, French measure, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon,

Given under my hand and the seal of the parish court of the parish and city of New Orleans, in the city of New Orleans, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1835, and in 59th year of the Independence of the United States.

(L. S.)

april 10—3t ARMAND PITOT, clerk

WANTED—Super-royal paper. Apply at this office. april 8

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.

Mr THORNE'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 10,
Will be performed the first act of the magnificent opera entitled
CINDERELLA.

Prince, Mr Hodges,
Baron Pompolino, Thorne.
Cinderella, Mrs KNIGHT.

After which, the petit comedy of
MY MASTER'S RIVAL.

Paul Shack, Mr FINN.
Peter Shack, Thorne.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the celebrated melo drama of
THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

LAST DAY OF ADMISSION FOR FREE COLORED PERSONS.

THE TWO GRAND MORAL PICTURES,
THE TEMPTATION OF
ADAM & EVE
AND THE
EXPULSION FROM PARADISE.
PAINTED BY DUBUFE.
SIZE OF EACH PICTURE—10 FEET 6, BY 12 FEET 6.

Admittance, 50 cents. april 9

MR. CATLIN'S Exhibition of Indian Portraits, &c., will be continued open on this and to-morrow evening, only, at half past 7 o'clock, 78 Chartres street. april 10

FOR APALACHICOLA.
The new fast sailing packet schr WHIG, capt Mills, having a part of her freight engaged, will have quick despatch. For residue of freight or passage, having finished accommodations, apply on board, opposite blue stores, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
april 9 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (Passage only.)
The fast sailing, A 1 ship MATTAKEESET, Capt Dow, will be despatched immediately. For passage, having fine accommodations for 5 or 6 passengers, apply on board, or to
april 7 F PERRET & GALLY.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The A 1 fast sailing ship MARGARET SCOTT, Capt Lunt, will meet with quick despatch for the above port. For freight of 1 or 200 bales cotton apply to T NICOLET & Co,
april 7 26 Bienville st

FOR HAVANA.
The fast sailing Spanish SAN GABRIEL, Capt Pages, will sail for the above port positively on Thursday next, 9th inst. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to
M S COCULLU, LAPEYRE & co,
april 7 27 Toulouse street

FOR ST JAGO DE CUBA. (Passage only.)
The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened and coppered schr CREOLE, J S Gird, master, will have immediate despatch. For passage, having extensive handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite post 24, or to HARRISON, BROWN & co,
april 7 117 Royal street.

TO BE LET immediately, the House occupied by D Luger, corner of Conti and Levee. Apply on the premises. april 10

THE Officers and Members of Lafayette Fire Company No 3, render their sincere thanks to the gentlemen residing at the lower sugar refinery, for their kind reception and refreshments during the fire of this morning.
april 9—It J PIGEON, secretary

No. 52, at the sign of the OLD BOOT, Old Levee.—Received by several arrivals and constantly on hand at the Store of the undersigned:—
Gentlemen's fine calf boots, sewed and pegg'd, French calf, seal and grain leather do; gentlemen's calf sewed shoes and pumps; ditto pumps of all descriptions; large assortment of ladies' and children's shoes and booties of all descriptions, and for sale by
april 10 WM. HOLMES & Co.

$20 REWARD.
WILL be paid to any person lodging in one of the Jails of this State, the negroe called MORNING, about 22 years old; 5 feet 1 inch high; with thick lips; a scar on her neck and stammering when she begins to speak; she speaks English and a little French; belonged formerly to Mr Bolles. The public is cautioned not to harbour her under the penalty of the law.
april 10—5t BAILLIE, no 7 old levee

$5 REWARD.
WAS lost yesterday, a Pocket Book, containing three obligatory notes, one for $80 subscribed by Joseph Matias, one for $50 by Juan Gonzalez, and the other by Joseph Wadsterman for $36.
The finder will receive the above reward on application to the Bee Office.
JACQUES RIVIERE,
april 10—3t faubourg Livaudais

NOTICE is hereby given to the debtors to the est of the late Mrs Delachaise, born Moulton to pay their accounts as early as possible, at the office of M C Derbigny; and the creditors are requested to present their accounts at the same place for settlement.
H LAVERGNE,
april 10—9t testamentary executor

NOTICE.—The subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer, hereby tenders his services to the public, and requests a share of its patronage. His office for the moment is at number 100 Chartres, near Conti street.
april 10—1w M BARNETT, Sr.

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, two months and a half ago, the American negress LUCY, about 20 years old, middle height, black skin and a very prot