THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:
B. MARIGNY.

ALDERMEN.

1st District—G. SCHMIDT — R. O. PRITCHARD.
2d do FELIX LABATUT.
3d do HUGUES PEDESCLAUX.
4th do. J. BERMUDEZ.
5th do EDGARD MONTEGUT.
6th do J. FERRET.
7th do S. D. DIXON.
8th do F. BUISSON.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the names of RICHARD M. CARTER and G. SCHMIDT, as candidates for the city council from the 1st ward, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

MR. JEREMIAH BERRY has consented to serve as alderman of the 6th ward if elected, and will be supported by the mechanics and citizens generally of that ward.

The municipal election comes on to-day. We believe on an similar occasion has so little interest been manifested.

The Broker of Bogota is to be repeated to-night. It is one of the best plays within the scope of the English drama.—Mr. Forrest has been re-engaged and will appear as the Broker, a part which we look upon as his master-piece.

The northern mails received since our last publication, afford little of interest.

Our readers will find in our columns under the caption "public sentiment;" that the signs of the times are quite ominous. We publish the accounts from New-York, Virginia and New-Jersey. Under the same head we shall continue to make extracts from time to time, as other manifestations may come to hand.

We have Boston papers to the 21st. We see nothing of the reported intention of the merchants not to pay their custom-house bonds, and therefore must set the rumor down as one of the mischievous and irritating tales of the day, resorted to for the most dastardly and despicable purposes. The cradle of liberty, as that city has been frequently designated, cannot be so regardless of her reputation and character, as to act in a manner that would compromit both.

The following, besides, contains cheering anticipations of relief from the pecuniary pressure which is said to be felt there. It seems to indicate, leaving patriotism and duty out of the question, that the statement is at least premature:

From the Boston Advertiser (a bank paper.)

"We now have the pleasure of being able to state to our readers in the country, as the opinion of men of business whom we believe most competent to judge in a matter of this sort, *that there is in this city a decided and unequivocal belief that the money market, which we trust and believe will be abiding;* and which, with the important arrangement of the merchants in Boston, ought to give encouragement and confidence to the merchants in the country."

IMPORTANT!—PENNSYLVANIA HAS DENOUNCED THE BANK!!

The anti-bank resolutions reported in the Pennsylvania legislature have passed the senate. The first resolution, DECLARING THAT THE BANK OUGHT NOT TO BE RE-CHARTERED, passed by a vote of 13 to 13, and the second, *that the deposites should not be restored*, by a majority of 13 to 12!!! These resolutions, we are assured, will be acted promptly upon in the house, where there is no doubt of the result by a majority still more decisive. Pennsylvania has spoken, she is deeply interested in a pecuniary point of view in the continuance of the mammoth monopoly, and the deliberate expression of her views, coming under the circumstances in which they do, must be all-powerful. Who *can* have the hardihood to assert, that the president, in the wise and provident measures he has taken, is not sustained. The people are declaring through their primary assemblies, that *they* are with him and against the bank. Pennsylvania has done herself immortal honor, and without detracting from the high claims of New-York, Ohio, New-Jersey, Maine and New-Hampshire, which states have arrayed themselves in deadly hostility to that institution, she is entitled to the lasting consideration, of the friends of free labor and popular rights throughout the country. The safety of the republic is doubly assured:

HARRISBURG, March 21st, 1834.
IN SENATE.

After a protracted debate, the question upon Mr Petriken's resolutions was decided—and one o'clock today, by a vote upon the first resolution of yeas 19, nays 13—upon the second, yeas 19, nays 24.

Mr Penrose then offered the following:

"Resolved, That if a National Bank should be judged necessary by the Congress of the United States, it ought to be established upon the following principles:

1. Neither the mother Bank nor any branch shall be established in any State without the consent of such State first had and obtained; and that every State in which such branch shall be established, shall have power by an act of her Legislature to tax the same, and to expel such bank whenever it shall judge the existence of such a branch within her territory dangerous to her institutions or the happiness and welfare of her citizens.

2. The Congress of the United States shall reserve the right to revoke the charter whenever it shall be judged dangerous to the liberties of the people or inconsistent with the welfare and happiness of the same.

3. That any interference in elections, either State or National, by publications or otherwise, shall be a forfeiture of the charter; and that the charter shall contain all other restrictions and limitations necessary and proper to confine such institution to the mere purposes of banking, and assistance to the fiscal operations of the Government."

The first proposition was negatived—yeas 5, nays 27; the second and third, had but three affirmative votes—yeas and nays not called.

The three degrees of comparison.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, under the above caption, humorously says—"A worthy delegate in the last general assembly insisted, that the Bank of the United States was not *very* unconstitutional.—Our new senator says it is unconstitutional, but a New-York or executive bank will be *more* unconstitutional. Thus we have *unconstitutional more unconstitutional*, and very or *most* unconstitutional. What will the learned Dr. Walsh think of this?"

Upon the subject of the panic, the same paper sagely argues—"The Oracles of old foretold events by causing them. Our modern Oracles call meetings, make speeches, pass resolutions, inflame the public mind, and then cry aloud, "*Pressure, pressure!*" Once a set of mischievous wags conspired for their own purposes, to convince a man in ill health that he was desperately ill. By separately meeting him, and expressing their sympathy on his forlorn condition, the poor fellow's *credulity* at last led him to believe that he was actually far gone, and none but a great *Philadelphia* doctor could cure him!"

FOR THE BEE.

The present attitude of our country, although a source of grief and mortification to those pseudo-patriots whose interests are merged in the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, yet does not produce any serious apprehensions in the mind of the real philanthropist, in whose bosom glows the fire of genuine patriotism, and with whom the future and *permanent* welfare and happiness of his country rises paramount to every minor consideration.

Well does every unbiassed American know that so soon as the furious turmoil which has been awakened by the U. S. Bank, its partizans and hirelings, shall have subsided, that a perfect calm will succeed, when the American people will awaken from the pernicious influence of the narcotic potations which have been forced down their throats by Bank newspapers and declaimers, and will contemplate with indignation the tremendous artificial excitement which has been created by falsehood, deception and perjury, then will we be able to realize the important benefits which have been conferred upon us by the prostration of a corrupt power that threatened to subvert our liberties. The throes and agonies of the body politic on the removal of this accursed agent, demonstrates how her trammels have been entwined about the very vitals of our country, and how necessary it is that they should be torn asunder before she has strangled our liberties.

The partizans of the Bank fear delay—Mr. Webster, her great champion, desires an adjournment of Congress before Gen. Jackson has been bullied or cajoled into submission, because he knows well that the excitement throughout the United States is entirely artificial, produced through the influence of Bank agency, and that it must wear out in a short time—that those of the American people who, deceived by the artful misrepresentations of hired libellers, have been induced to believe that the temporary public distress in the U. States was actually caused by the Executive, and who have possibly been alienated for a time from Gen. Jackson, will perceive their error and return to their first love.

If time is allowed the present policy of the Executive to settle down upon a firm basis, its wisdom and its advantages will so obvious, that they cannot be controverted, and of course in an equal ratio the want of wisdom or perhaps honesty in those who oppose the measures of Gen. Jackson, will become manifest to the American people. It is a knowledge of this fact, and a presentiment of the utter damnation which the American people will award to the U. S. Bank, when they discover hereafter, how gratuitously their feelings have been agonized and their apprehensions falsely awakened, which causes the mymrmdons of the Bank to cry out—"*By the time Gen. Jackson's experiments has been tested the country will be ruined.*" It is this which causes the Triumvirate Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with their satellites daily to raise their voices in Congress and launch out anathemas against the Executive, and fearful predictions of approaching destruction to our institutions. It is from a conviction that they cannot keep alive the factitious popular effervescence which they have created, which causes them and their editorial mercenaries to appeal with such fervor to the people, urging them to forward petitions, memorials and remonstrances—because they know that the angry and lowering clouds which they have agitated will speedily subside from the political horizon, the threatening tempest which they have created will pass away, and the calm and serene influences of contentment, prosperity and happiness will again settle down upon the American people.

CIVIS.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

OLD VIRGINIA.—A large portion of the citizens of Isle of Wight county, assembled at the court house on the 3d instant, and passed spirited resolutions against the Bank, and the return of the deposits.

A meeting was held in Norfolk for the same purpose on the 5th; the proceedings have not reached us.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Norfolk on the 25th ult. the legislature of the State, for having passed resolutions in favor of the return of the deposits, was denounced as the "Rogy Legislature." The democratic spirit of the old dominion is roused.

At a very full meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, held on the 25th ult, resolutions approving of the course of the President against the Bank, were adopted.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Hanover county, held on the 25th ult. resolutions condemning the course of the President in removing the deposites were rejected, and a resolution declaring the Bank unconstitutional, sustained.

At Diana Mills, Buckingham, the citizens of that place assembled on the 15th ult. and unanimously adopted a set of warm resolutions against the Bank and in support of the course of the President.

After these signs, who will assert that Virginia is about to prove recreant to her democratic principles? In her coming April elections, she will speak a language that will carry strength to every republican bosom in the country, and death to the modern monster.

New-York is up and doing. The good work progresses bravely—the following returns which we extract from the Hudson Gazette, will be read with no little pleasure by every lover of freedom.

Genessee county—4 towns heard from, all republican by large majorities; Bethany, one of the four, last year gave the opposition 46 majority.

Monroe county—Henrietta, which last year gave the opposition a majority of 30—this year gives a republican majority of 60.

Courtland county—The result is 8 republican and 2 federalist towns.

Oswego county—As far as heard from, 5 republicans, 1 opposition.

Washington county—Whitehall, which has always given a federal majority of from 60 to 100, has elected the republican ticket by twenty-eight majority. Fort Edward has elected the whole republican ticket by an overwhelming majority.

Gennessee county—Seven towns heard from, 6 are republican, 1 federal.

Chautauque county—4 towns heard from: all republican. One of them, Westfield, gave an anti-majority of 41 last year. This year the average republican majority is 45.

Otsego county—22 towns—16 republican, 6 federal and anti. In two of the towns, Exeter and Westford, the antics succeeded by the small majorities of 12 and 10.

Niagara county—In Lockport, the centre and hot-bed of anti-masonry, which heretofore has had a majority of from two to three hundred, the anti-supervisor has been elected by a majority of TWO. For the minor offices, most of the republican candidates have been elected.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democratic County Meeting held at Newbrunswick, says the Times, "consisted of the bone and sinew of the country: it was composed of none of those who call the people 'Geese,' 'Rabbles,' &c. but of honest mechanics and yeomanry—those who have no interests to subserve but that of their country—those who are firmly convinced of that fact that the present issue joined, is between the people of this country and a great monied aristocracy which is seeking by its immense power and influence to control the General Government and subjugate the people to its vassalage. There were Revolutionary Patriots, who had fought, bled and suffered to secure the liberties we now enjoy, and they declared themselves ready again to unsheathe the sword, if needs be, to perpetuate those liberties. One feeling pervaded the whole meeting; which consisted of two hundred and fifty freemen, who had not bowed the knee to Baal, but stood firm to their principles. They sustain the chief magistrate in his patriotic efforts to bring back the Government to the Republican tack—to save our stamina and our institutions, and put down that hideous monster, the United States Bank. We are now satisfied that if there be a change in the county or even of the State of New Jersey, the result is in favor of the measures of Gen. Jackson.

From the St. Croix (Me.) Courier.

BETTER TIMES.—Business in the southern and western States was never better than at this time, notwithstanding the management of the friends of a monied monopoly to give it a different complexion. In this section people must cry *hard times* because the wealthy—they who have laudable accommodations from branch banks, and acting under the dictation of their agents—say so. These are no other than the merchants. Mechanics and workingmen are not dependant on banks, they act for none but themselves, and when they work they want their money, not to hand up, but that it may circulate among others. They would require no credit if none was asked by those who have the benefit of their labors. If then all the business that is done, be transacted at the expense of others it is the season for reform; for ere many sooner or later merchants, mechanics, and workingmen must all fall into the ditch together. Times are changing from worse to better, and report is favorable to a money-stirring season.

In carrying on the public business it would be an improvement did the people insist that their representative in Congress should be the last paid of their public servants instead of the first, for which they now take care to make provision early in the session. What is a great quickener of the faculties and an incentive to despatch. Now, if the pay of the representative and senator in Congress was the consequent, instead of being the intercept to public work, in place of sessions of five and six months consuming the debate, we should have sessions of three months with all reasonable despatch. Can there be any thing more selfish than making provision to secure their own pay by anticipation, while all other public servants are left unprovided for? Is there such preeminence in the labors of legislation as to entitle them to this distinction? Are the members of Congress the only working men of the public who are not able to wait for their compensation, in common with those who have no other reliance than on their public pay? Are they less able to submit to a postponement of this kind than the poor?—[Southern Patriot.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, March 21.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

[Extract of a letter received in this city.]

BAYONNE, 3d February, 1834.

"The civil war in our neighborhood, namely, in the four Spanish provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa, Alava and Navarre, has put on a serious aspect. The chiefs of the provinciale, who at first rose in defence of Don Carlos, have published new proclamations, declaring that the government of the Queen Regent has it in contemplation to abolish the free constitution and privileges, of which these provinces have been in possession from time immemorial. They therefore call every inhabitant to arms to defend their independence and their liberties. This appeal has been answered by thousands of deluded people, thus nationalizing the war, and increasing the forces of Zumalacarregui and Zavala in these mountainous countries. Not a day elapses without our receiving accounts at Bayonne of some sharp rencontre between the troops of those chiefs and those of the Queen Regent, commanded by Generals Lorenzo and Pastor. Indeed, the latter occupy San Sebastian, Tolosa, Bilbon, Vittoria, Pampelona and other towns, but the provincials are masters of the remainder of the country; harrassing their enemies in every direction, intercepting the communications and convoys, and finally carrying on an exterminating war, 15,000 men being under arms. On the 20th ultimo, Zumalarregui was at Araquil at the head of 4,000 men, and his second in command, Zavala, at Lindser with three thousand.—Gen Lorenzo, wishing to prevent their junction, had taken possession of Aranza, waiting for a fresh column that the Captain General of Aragon had promised to send from Sarragossa. As the provincials avoid coming to a general battle with the troops of the Queen, the latter were much harrassed by marches and counter marches in the mountains of Navarre.

The accounts from Madrid of the 29th ultimo are very satisfactory. It appears that the Government did not feel an easy about the ultimate result of the war in the four above named provinces, and that they intended to profit by their present opportunity to do away at once with their constitutions and privileges. For this purpose the army is considerably increasing on this side of the Ebro, the military occupation is taking place, the whole country situated between this river and the Pyrenees, from Reynosa to Tudela, has been declared in a state of siege. We do not know how the provincials will bear this oppressive military occupation.

The new ministers were preparing the plan for the convocation on the Cortes—the increase and organization of the army and finances. Several English agents have arrived with the view of settling the loan of the Cortes, offering to the Government the assistance of the English capitalists, when the loans of the Cortes shall be acknowledged by it. The Bureaux of the ministry had been cleared from Carlists and was now occupied by able constitutionalists, many of whom had, besides, been appointed to 'Intendencies Couladinas,' and tribunals in the provinces, while all the officers belonging to the same party, and who are on half pay, or inactive, have been restored to their situations in the army.

All the provinces situated on that side of the Ebro enjoy tranquility, and thousands of volunteers have offered to march against what they call the rebels bascongados, the French.

The French army of observation, 20 000 strong, remain quiet in their cantonments along the Pyrenees. For the present there is no appearance that they will interfere in the struggle of their neighbors.

In Syracuse, New York, a fire on the 15 h inst. destroyed about $100,000 worth of property—about $50,000 insured. About thirty active, industrious merchants, have been cast out of their places of business, and the greater portion of their goods burned and destroyed.

Boston, March 22.

Latest from Smyrna.—By the brig Triumph, Captain Jones, arrived yesterday from Smyrna, we have advices to the 22d December, much later than any before received, either direct or by the way of Europe. The following letter from our attentive correspondent may be relied upon as correct. The newspapers, except confirming this intelligence, contain nothing of importance.—[Courier.

SMYRNA, Dec. 21st 1833.

To the Editor of the Courier

I avail myself of the present opportunity to give you a few particulars of naval movements in this quarter, which will probably be interesting to you. The French fleet sailed about 15 days since, its destination said to be Cadiz. The American frigates United States and Constellation, about the 15th inst. from whence they were to sail about 18th inst. for Mahon. The English fleet under command of Admiral Malcolm is at Vourla, (about 15 miles from this,) his force consists of three ships of 120 guns each, one 74, three first class frigates, three 28 gun ships, three corvettes, 2 brigs and a steamer, and one 74 expected from Malta.

The precise object of so large a force being here at this season of the year, is not known, but it is supposed to be a squadron of observation, to watch the movements of Russia, and to prevent her actual occupation of Turkey in Europe.—The Sultan is undoubtedly governed entirely by Russian influence, and it is said that a treaty exists, wherein it is stipulated, that the naval and military movements are to be (speaking in mercantile language) on joint account. Under such circumstances, Turkey is, of course, in effect, a Russian province. I think, from the above named circumstances, that things will not remain long in the present equivocal state, but that some decided and active measures may be likely to follow before many months.

A most Monstrous Monster.—A ship has arrived lately from Rotterdam, (says an English paper) the master of which reports that he was in company with Captain Van Blast of the Troup of that town, newly come from the Greenland seas. That captain informed him that in lat. 77, they saw a very large fish, whose tail reached to the North Pole, and raised the nitrous clouds which cause the aurora borealis. The common food of this monster was whales, of which it devoured as many as we would shrimps. So inconsiderable were they in its mouth, that a whale of 140 feet in length might be seen sticking between his teeth. The animal uses its fore fin as a tooth pick to take it out. The monster's two eyes resembled two rising suns in the horizon, and when he opened his mouth, the upper part of the jaw reached far above the clouds. He seemed to swallow them as they passed. His extended jaws covered and darkened one half of the surrounding sky. When the monster sneezed, it occasioned a storm, in which the Dutch vessel was sadly tossed. Whenever he swam, the globe seemed to incline to that side, and they beheld the North Pole yielding likewise like the mast of a ship aground.

The water was in violent agitation; and they rolled away their mast. Luckily one of the animal's whiskers had been rubbed off against the ice and cutting from those three hairs, they made jury masts of the same, which are now used for the harbor masts at Rotterdam.

IMPORTANT.—The New York Journal of Commerce on Thursday evening says, "We learn that the branch bank on the last discount day did all, or nearly all the paper offered, which was unexceptionable. Something near this has been the fact at several of the local banks for a week past. We understand that the U. S. Bank has agreed to discount liberally, at least for some weeks, and that the bank here will take internal exchanges to the amount of four millions of dollars."

In the political controversies of his country, the contest is invariably been between the Aristocracy and the Democracy. We have no aristocracy here but that of wealth. Why then are the opposition so sensitive when the approaching contest is said to be distinctly between the rich and the poor? They are but other names for aristocracy and democracy.

It is not the intention to arouse the feelings of the poor man against the rich, on account of the difference that may exist in the amount of their respective estates, but for the difference existing in their political sentiments. We see the aristocrat ruling in wealth, scrupulously pais his fellow citizen because he is poorer than himself, although he is equally entitled to all the political privileges of his richer neighbor. With the view of holding it over him, we see the wealthy merchant saying to the poor laboring man in his employ, if you do not do our bidding at the poll—if you do not sell to us your invaluable privilege of franchise, for a paltry mess of pottage, you shall no longer be employed by us. Is the mechanic and laboring man prepared to quietly submit to such opposition? We trust not. Is the independent young man, who holds a clerkship in the employ of an aristocrat, willing to be dictated to for fear of being deprived of his situation? We should blush for him did we entertain such a suspicion.

These are the means by which a purse proud aristocracy seek to fasten upon the institutions of our country a pernicious monied monopoly which is directly at variance, not only with the spirit but the letter of the constitution, and which is intended for the benefit of the rich to the exclusion of the poor, and yet they complain that the approaching election should be called a contest of the rich against the poor.

MADISON.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, March 22.

400 shares	U. S. Bank,	104	103 3-4
229 do.	N. O. Canal Bank,		100
420 do.	N. O. City Bank,	99 1-2	100
141 do.	N. O. Commercial Bank,	96	96 1-4

NEW-YORK, March 22.

COTTON.—Within the last few days there has been rather more doing, prices however, remain without change.—The sales of the week extend to 1750 bales, of which 700 bales were Mobile, 11 3-4 to 12 1-2 cents, and a few bales at 14 cents; 500 bales Florida 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 cents; 500 bales Upland at 11 to 12 cents, and about 50 bales New-Orleans at 12 1-2 cents.

MOLASSES.—The demand for this article is rather declining. The transactions since our last have been entirely confined to small lots, amounting in the aggregate to about 650 hhds.—say 350 hhds. New-Orleans at 30 1-2 cents; 100 do. Trinidad at 27 to 27 1-2 cents, and 200 do. Cuba, at 24 1-4 to 24 1-2.

SUGAR.—There is a good demand for this article. The sales since our last, are between 200 and 250 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7 1-2 to 8 1-4 cents; 150 to 200 hhds. St. Croix, at 8 to 9 cents; and from 3 to 400 boxes Cuba brown, at 7 1-4 to 7 3-4 cents, and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovados, at 8 cents.

From Benjamin, Levy's New Orleans Price Current of April 5.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 28th ultimo: of Louisiana and Mississippi, 9683 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 5431; Mobile, 485; Lake, 1708; Arkansas, 179; Florida, 193; together 17,717 bales. Cleared in the same time: for Liverpool, 12,229; Havre, 2,316; Philadelphia, 60; Boston, 124; Providence, 115; Baltimore, 551; other ports, 303;—together, 5,695 bales—making an addition to stock of 2,022 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 4th instant, a stock of 105,451 bales. The sales of the week amount to 14,000 bales, the particulars of which are as follows, viz: 170 at 11 1-2; 500 at 11; 700 at 11 1-4; 500 at 11 3-4; 850 at 11; 550 at 10 3-4; 350 12 3-4; 50 at 14; 1000 at 11 11 1-2; 450 at 11 3-4; 400 at 10 7-8; 450 at 10 1-2; 650 at 11 1-8; 100 at 10 1-2—all of Louisiana and Mississippi; of Tennessee and North Alabama, the following, viz: 1000 at 10 5-8; 213 at 10 5-8; 99 at 10 3-4. The market was steady in the commencement of the week, but the sales on Thursday were at a decline of half a cent. This decline is attributable, in part, to late news from Liverpool, which has been of rather an unfavorable character. We have consulted with those well acquainted with the market, and have concluded to make no alterations this week; but they all agree in saying they are extreme prices, and could not, at this moment, be obtained, unless for parcels of the very best description.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary,	9 1-4 a 9 3-4	
Middling,	10 a 10 1-2	good dem'd.
Fair,	11 1-2 a 12	
Good fair	12 1-2 a 13	
Good and fine,	13 1-2 a 14	

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st October, 1833,	Bales	7406
Arrived this week	17717	
Arrived previously,	321108—338825	
		346231
Exported this week,	15395	
Exported previously,	225385—240780	
Stock on hand,	Bales	105451

SUGAR.—The demand is not so good as formerly, we are told it has been dull throughout the week, and consequently a reduction has taken place in price. We now quote for that of best quality on Plantation, 5 a 6 cents; in the City, 5 a 6 1-2. Small lots of exceeding fair quality, realize better prices, as that description is scarce. Cleared this week, for New-York 384 hhds., Philadelphia 1167 hhds. 4 bbls., Charleston 232 hhds.

MOLASSES.—Former rates remain without change, and the demand continues fair at 20 a 21 cents per gallon. Cleared this week, for New-York 91 hhds. 1048 bbls., Philadelphia 2 hhds. 33 bbls., Boston, 8 bbls, Providence 40 bbls.

TOBACCO.—The former good demand still continues, and we quote as heretofore 3, 4 and 5 cents per lb., it is said there is very little in first hands, and the prices we quote are obtained without difficulty for choice selections, an advance of from 1-8 to 1-4 of cent is obtained. Arrived this week, 756 hhds. Cleared for Liverpool 306 hhds., Philadelphia 51, Boston 13 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st October, 1833,	Hhds.	717
Arrived this week,	756	
Arrived previously,	6976—7732	
		8449
Exported this week,	370	
Exported previously,	2912—3282	
Stock on hand,	Hhds.	5167

FLOUR, like almost every other article of produce, has still further declined in price—the market is overstocked, and the article dull at $3 a $3 50 per bbl. Arrived this week, 7431 bbls.

PORK.—There is no material change in the price of this article, and we continue former quotations—for Mess, inspected, $11 50; Prime, 9. The quantity of Mess in market is small, and the demand fair. Arrived this week, 3851 bbls.

LARD.—The demand for Lard at present, is but limited, and the article may now be considered dull at 5 1-2 a 6 1-2 cts. per lb. Arrived this week, 30 bbls. 2754 kegs.

WHISKEY.—We have to notice a still further decline in price of this article, and a further tendency, (if possible) downwards—21 a 22 cents is all that can now be obtained. Arrived this week, 1924 bbls.

BEEF.—The demand is not brisk, but owing to the small quantity now in market, former prices are still maintained. We continue our quotations, Mess $11 a $11 50; Prime $9 a $9 50 per bbl. Arrived this week, 95 bbls.

BACON.—We quote Hams 6 a 8; Hog-round, at 4 3-4 a 5 cts. per lb.—both kinds are plenty and dull. Arrived this week, 305 hhds. assorted, 69 hhds. Hams, and 9000 lbs. in bulk.

CORN, in the ear, is selling on the Levee at 75 a 81 1-2 cents per bbl. The supply of Shelled, in sacks, is small; sales have been made at $1 05 1-4 for sacks of two bushels each. The market for for both descriptions dull. Arrived this week 4000 bbls. 1884 sacks.

COFFEE—Fine Havana green is scarce and in good demand; Rio is plenty and dull, and we have reduced our quotation 1 cent; St. Domingo, of good quality, is scarce and in demand. We now quote fine Havana green at 12 1-2 a 13 1-2, Rio 11 1-2 a 12 1-2, St. Domingo, 10 a 11 cents per lb.

LEAD.—There is a reduction in the price of this article, it is now held at 4 25 per 100 lbs., and we remark that it is dull. We are informed of a sale as low as 64 per 100 lbs. of a lot of 1000 pigs.

SALT, owing to the quantity now in market, and the demand being limited, is rather dull. We do not alter last week's quotation, but notice sales of several hundred sacks at $1 80 for Fine and Coarse, half a dollar.

HIDES have, for some time, been coming in freely, the number received greatly exceeding that of the corresponding time in last year. We quote, as last week, for up country, 7 a 8 1-2; Mexican, 9 1-2 a 10 1-2, but remark they are dull. Arrived this week, 2,340.

LIME, Thomaston, we continue to quote at $1 50 per bbl. There is a good supply in market, and the demand limited.

HAY is selling by the cargo at 93 3-4 cents, and by retail on the Levee at $1 12 1-2 per 100 lbs; it is plenty and dull.

FREIGHTS.—We make no alteration in the rates of Freights this week, but merely remark they are dull. See the Table.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, Cotton per lb.	3-4d.
France—Havre, Cotton per lb.,	1.1-2 c.
Cowes, &c., Tobacco per hhd.,	1 cent gross
Northern ports in the U. S., Cotton,	3-4c. a 7-8c.
Do. do. do. Tobacco, pr hhd,	$6 00 a $8
Do. Sugar per hhd., from the coast,	$5 a $6
Do. do. from the city,	$4 a $4 50

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

Extending certain privileges to the Colleges of Rapides and Jefferson.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the acts of incorporation of said institutions be so amended as to authorize a majority of the existing trustees thereof to constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business entrusted to the trustees of said Colleges.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, &c., That the trustees of said college of Rapides shall have power, if they deem that the public interest will be promoted thereby, to authorize the removal of said institution, during the months of June, July, August and September of each year, to some eligible situation, in the pine-woods within three miles of the town of Alexandria; and that all laws heretofore passed in relation to said college, shall have equal application to the same, under the privilege herein allowed.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors of the Jefferson College, whenever the President thereof shall think it necessary, to meet in the city of New-Orleans.

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

Approved, March 7, 1834.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works of the State of Louisiana, be requested to direct the Civil Engineer of the State to examine and report as soon as practicable on the practicability of improving the navigation of the river Tickfaw and the river Natalbany as far up as the town of Springfield on the said river, and the amount required to make the improvements on said rivers to make the same navigable.

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

Approved March 6th, 1834.
A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Robert Morris, Wescot, Liverpool,	L H Gale
Ship Saladin, Price, Liverpool,	A Lockhart & co
Ship Bordeaux, Babbridge, Havre,	T Nicolet & co
Barque Amazon, Higg, Baltimore	Harrison, Brown & co
Brig Llewellyn, Jefferson, New York,	Lincoln & Green
Brig Tres Amigos, Hemas, Havanna,	Courval, Acebo and Co
Brig San Roman, Salvi, Havana,	Tufts & Clarke
Brig Snow, Snow, Richmond,	L H Gale
Brig Chance, Lamotte, Barbadoes,	Master
Schr Mount Moriah, Rogers, Boston,	Harrod & Quarles
Schr Alert, Taylor, Baltimore,	J Alder
Schr Comets, Preas, Sisal,	F Tu
Schr Express, Thomson, Brazoria,	Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Whale, Biddle, from S W Pass—Towed down brigs Barkley, Hunter, Emeline & Geo St. Anne—brought up ship Courier from New York; brig Wm Osborn, from Portland, brig Shamrock and ship Pharon fm Marseilles.—Very foggy on the Bar; a number of ships outside. Ship Le Jeune France, off the bar, brought up her passengers.

Towboat Smirk, Bebee, from S W Pass. Towed to the anchorage, ships Paragon, and Appollo; and to sea barque Isabella—brought up line ship Mississippi; brig Caroline; schrs Two Brothers and Augustine. Left the Bar at 9 p. m. Friday—Reports 1 new arrival; 2 ships standing in; and 1 brig off the Bar—Towboat Natchez lightening ship Atlantic. Towboat Huntress coming up with ship St Paul, from Liverpool, brig Gentleman, of Boston; and a Spanish Schooner. Towboat Pilot coming up with ship Henry Lee, and ship Jeune France.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from S W Pass, having taken her tow to sea. Brought up ship Walter; and brig Iris.

Steamer Pilot, Crowell, from S W Pass—went down empty—towed in over the bar barque Albany. Brought up ship Henry Lee; and barque Le Jeune France.

Steamer Huntress, Davis, towed to the Anchorage ships Talma and Missouri; and to sea brig John Borgin.

Ship Henry Lee, Pierce, from Liverpool (5th Feb.) to Lincoln and Green.

Ship Mississippi, Miner, from New York, to Foster & Hutton—cargo to Dart & Franklin; H R Lee & co; Stetson and Avery; Law & Austin; Bell & Buchanan; H N Pollard & co; B Casey & co; J Vairin & co; P Tulane & co; Jenkins, Taylor & Cothest; Thompson & Grant; M Walton; Corkayne, Watts & co; S B Slocomb; J H Field & co, Harriss, Wright & co; E L Tracy; N & J Dick & co; Tourne & Beckwith; Sullit, Shipp & co; Carriere & Borduzat; W McKean; Hall & Opdyke; B Booth & co; Miramond, O'Dshigg & co; J W Meeks & co. Memoranda—March 27th saw brig brig Herchel of Boston—29th saw a brig under jury masts, supposed to be steering for Key West; same day saw a brig hidged on Florida Reef to the N E of Indian Key—30th saw barque Cyrus N N W of the Tortugas.

Ship Walter, Foulke, from Philadelphia, to Reynolds, Byrne & co—cargo to M White & co; Thompson and Grant; W & J Montgomery; Tourne & Beckwith; etc. the master and order.

Ship Courier, Wolfe from New York, to White & co—cargo reported.

Ship Le Jeune France, from Bordeaux, 31st Jan.

Brig Caroline, Pinkney, from Gibralter, 15th Feb. to B. Loring.

Brig Pharon, Bingham, from Marseilles—cargo assorted mdze, sweetmeats, groceries, liquors, fruits etc etc to Petitpain, Sioo & Byrne; Quertier & Boutin and others.

Brig Shamrock, Herrick, from New York—cargo, paving stone, produce, etc. fo sundries.

Brig William Osborn, McManus, from Portsmouth—cargo to the master.

Brig Iris, Harding from Portsmouth,—cargo hay and potatoes to the master.

Schr Two Brothers, Harper, from Tampico, to B. Booth & co:

Schr Augustine, Kemp, from Matamoras to G Wilbor—cargo specie and ballast.

Steamer Freedom, Woodward, from Baton Rouge—cargo cotton to sundries.

Steamer Two Friends, Curry, from Vermillionville with cotton etc.

Steamer Nashville, Payne, from Nashville—cargo cotton etc to sundries.

Steamer Huntsville, Laurant, from Bayou Sarah—cargo to sundries.

Steamer Philadelphia, Greene, from Cincinnati—cargo to sundries.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at N. York 22d ship Louisa; brig Standard.

Maurice Heimann, vs. his creditors for a respite.

STATE of Louisiana.—First Judicial District Court.—It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the petitioner be called before B. Pedesclaux, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 12th day of May next, for the purpose of deliberating on the prayer of the petitioner by him now presented for a respite, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the Hon. Charles Watts, judge of said Court.
J. L. LEWIS,
Clerk.
april 7

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—First judicial district court.—Peyroux, Rivarde & Co. vs. Dumesnil L. Bourgeois.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the said court, I shall expose to public sale at the court house of the parish of St. James, on Thursday the 25th of next April, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the rights of Dumesnil Le Burge is in the estate of his deceased mother, the said rights seized in the above suit. Conditions, cash. ARNAUD LE BOURGEOIS,
Sheriff.
april 5

THE undersigned, having been appointed administrator to the estate of Lady Marguerite Reine, first married to Nicolas Sardé, and deceased widow of the late Pierre Le Burgeoise, notifies all the persons who may be indebted to said estate, to pay immediately in his hands; and those to whom the said estate may be indebted, to present their accounts with the proper vouchers.
april 5 ARNAUD LE BOURGEOIS, Sh'f

BILLS of Exchange on France, for sale by
feb 20 tf HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.

TRAITES sur France, à vendre par
J. MAGER.

AMERICAN THEATRE:
(CAMP-STREET.)

The Managers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have effected a re-engagement with
Mr. E FORREST
For a limited number of nights. He will by particular desire appear on THIS Evening, in Dr. Bird's new Tragedy, the BROKER OF BOGOTA.

Mr. & Mrs. G. H. BARRETT'S LAST NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, April 7th,
Will be presented, Dr. Bird's highly successful Tragedy of
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA!
Baptista Fabro, (the broker) - - - Mr. FORREST,
Ramon, - - - - - - - Mr. Faud,
Antonio De Carbarero, - - - - H. Pearson,
Mendoza, - - - - - - - Gilbert,
Juana, - - - - - - Mrs. BARRETT;

After which, the very interesting petit Comedy of the
DUMB BELLE:
Vivian, - - - - - - Mr. G. H. BARRETT,
O'Smirk, - - - - - - Mr. Field,
Flize, - - - - - - Mrs. BARRETT.

Mrs. G. BARRETT'S BENEFIT ON TUESDAY.

FOR BARCELONA.—The fast sailing ship ADELAIDE, Recoma, master, having her whole cargo engaged, will leave on Tuesday next; for passage only, apply to
april 4 J PLATT & SON.

FOR BORDEAUX.—The fast sailing French barque BALLO