LATEST DATES:

New-York	mar 22	Liverpool	march 4
Boston	mar 26	London	march 3
Charleston	mar 28	Havre	mar 4
Philadelphia	mar 28	Paris	mar 3
Baltimore	mar 29	Havana	mar 16
Washington	mar 28	Mexico	march 8
Tampico	march 1	Matamoras	feb 18
Vera Cruz	feb 29	Matamoras	dec 16

COTTON.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

200 bales Mississippi and Louisiana..... 9

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Last night but one of Mrs. Pritchard.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 8,
Will be performed the comedy called
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

Frank Heartall,	Mr Barton
Timothy Quaint,	Latham
Widow Cheerly,	Mrs Pritchard
Mrs Malfort,	Hunt

New Grand Overture to the White Eagle.

To conclude with 3d time, the new drama, called
THE WHITE EAGLE.

Haggi Lozo,	Mrs Pritchard.
Phedora	

☞ Mr., Miss & Miss Barnes are engaged, and will shortly appear.

AMERICAN THEATRE

CAMP STREET.

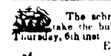
5th Night of Lafitte.

THIS EVENING APRIL 7,
Will be presented the Nautical Drama of
LAFITTE.

Lafitte,	Mr. Abbott
Jose Rallin,	Farren
Theodore,	Mrs E Jewell
Constanza,	Miss Russell

Previous to which,
ROSE D'AMOUR

FOR ALEXANDRIA & NATCHITOCHES, and all intermediate Landings.

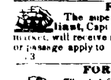


The new, superior and fast running steamer JOHN LIN, Capt. T W Revere, master, will leave as above on Monday, 10th inst. at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board opposite Bienville street, or to

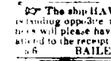
KIMBALL & POMROY,
a7 6 Front Levee

FOR NEW YORK—The A. 1. brig Margaret, capt Swan, requires 150 bales cotton to fill up. For terms, apply to L. H. GALE.
a7 93 Common st.

FOR NEW YORK—The fine brig Brilliant, capt Gill, requires 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For terms apply to L. H. GALE.
a7 93 Common st.



FOR LIVERPOOL—The new and fast sailing A. 1. ship Sidney, capt Cowen, receives 250 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For terms apply to L. H. GALE.
a7 93 Common st.



FOR LIVERPOOL—The superior and fast sailing A. 1 packet ship Liverpool, Barlow commander, will receive immediate dispatch. For terms, having splendid accommodations, apply to L. H. GALE.
a7 93 Common st.

FOR PORT AU PRINCE—The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schooner Ajax, capt Saunders, will sail for the above port on the 15th inst. For 150 barrels or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply on board opposite the public square, or to N. S DUQUENE.
a7

FOR PORTSMOUTH.
The A 1 brig McLellan, Capt Barker, receives 80 bales cotton on deck, and will meet with immediate despatch. Apply to L. H GALE,
a7 93 Common street.

FOR BALTIMORE.
The superior fast sailing brig William Price, Capt. Knight, having a part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to L H GALE. 93 Common st.
a7

FOR NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.—The fine brig Virginia, Norton master, having all her cargo on board, will positive sail on Saturday. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to ROBINSON & CO.
a7 45 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON.
The superior and very fast sailing A 1 brig Price, having the greater part of her freight engaged, will receive immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to L H GALE, 93 Common st.
a7

FOR BRAZORIA.
Passage only
To sail on Saturday 8th inst, under convoy.
The regular packet schr Julius Cæsar, A Moore master, will sail as above, and can accommodate a few more passengers. For passage apply on board opposite the public square, or to
a6 JAMES B. SCOTT, 23 Royal st.

FOR BREMEN, HAMBURGH OR ANTWERP—The first rate Swedish brig Georgine Johnsse, Captain Boars, can take about 100 hhds tobacco to the above mentioned ports. Apply to
a6 WM G HEWES & Co. 34 Poydras st.

FOR MOBILE,
The schr Sarah, Capt Brainewell, can take the bulk of 250 bbls, and will leave on Thursday, 6th inst. For freight apply to
a4 EASTMAN & BROTHER.
90 Old Levee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The barque Jane, Black master, will meet with despatch. Wants 150 or 200 bales to fill up. For freight or passage, apply to L H GALE,
a3 93 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL
The A 1 ship Ambassador, Upton, master, will sail in three days, can take 150 bales cotton, apply to
a3 GEORGE GREEN, 60 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK
The superior and fast sailing brig Brilliant, Capt Gill, going opposite the vegetable market, will receive immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to L H GALE,
a3 93 Common street.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 fast sailing schnr Excel, Sellow master, having most of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
a3 14 Bienville st.

☞ The ship HAVRE, Capt McKown, from Havre, is standing opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees will please have their permits sent on board and attend to the receipt of their goods.
a6 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the act incorporating the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, at the office of Messrs. Mitcalfe, John Parker, Stephen B. Proctor, Basile B. Duplantier, John Kershaw, Louis U Guennie, Gabriel N. Allard, and Alexis Ducros were present, it was

Resolved, That the subscription books to the capital stock of the said company will be opened on Monday, the 1st of May next, and will remain open during twenty days, (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. at the following places, viz:

At the office of the Recorder of the 2d municipality, at the corner of Champ Elysees and Morgan street, under the superintendence of Mr. L. Duplantier.

At the office of B. B. Beauregard in Conde st. between St. Anne and Du Maine sts. under the superintendence of Mr B B Beauregard.

At the office of Louis Janin, in Conti street, between Chartres and Royal sts. next door to the Bank of Louisiana, under the superintendence of Mr John Kilshaw.

At the office of the Atlantic Insurance Co. in Canal st. between Camp and St Charles sts. under the superintendence of Mr John Parker.

For the Commissioners,
LOUIS JANIN.

Extract from the Charter.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, &c. That the subscription for said stock shall be paid as follows, viz: two dollars on each share at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such times as the president and directors of said company in office, shall appoint: Provided, that no more than ten dollars per share shall be called in at any one time, and provided also that thirty days notice in the French and English languages, in two newspapers printed in New Orleans, shall be given for the payment of each instalment. m28-3awlm

REMOVAL.—A Capdeville and Co, inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their grocery store situated old Levee No 72 to Toulouse str No 30 between Charles and Levee str.
Apr 6

MR. ALFRED BOUCHER
Has the honor to inform the public, and in particular the amateurs of good music, that he will give a concert on Sunday, April 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at Mr Vigier's hall, corner of Orleans & Royal sts. He will be assisted by the talented Mme. Guirard, Messrs Valerie, Elder, Koll, Bishop, &c.
Admittance $1.50.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. Johns, Brocard & Noel's music store, and at Alfred Morel's library, and on Sunday at the Concert Hall.
a6 tc ALFRED BOUCHER.

MUSIC.
MR W. SWAIN, from London, Professor of the Piano, Singing, Thorough Bass, &c. &c. is desirous of obtaining pupils in the line of his profession. Pianos tuned, leathered and put into thorough repair on moderate terms.
Room Arcade st Hotel, April 6

THE subscribers request the creditors of P. PANDELY to send their accounts as soon as possible, in order that a statement of his affairs may be presented by the 16th April next.
JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER,
L. MILLAUDON,
New Orleans, April 6, 1837. Syndics of the Creditors.

MACKEREL—150 bbls No 3 mackerel, 250 kits do No 1 and 2, 300 bbls No 1 herring, 310 boxes codfish, landing and for sale by
a6 ROBT H WHITE.

LEMON SYRUP—150 boxes landing and for sale by ROBT H WHITE.
a6

NOTICE—Certificate No 230 of 5 shares of the Stock of the Ocean Insurance Company, standing in the name of J. L. FLORENCE, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that 90 days after this date, application will be made for the renewal of the same.
jan 11 EDW GOTTSCHAK.

SUGAR ON PLANTATION—100 hhds for sale by GALLEWEY & BOUDESQUIE
a6 31 Common st

THE undersigned has removed his establishment formerly held at the Carondelet Basin to the Basin of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, at the end of Julia street in front of said Basin, where he will continue the same kind of business as heretofore. He offers for sale,
Lake Breaks for paving and buildings Baltimore fire Brick, Egg and do, do; Pennsylvania do, do; Stone Lime, Tar, Pitch and Coal; waste Sand; fine Wood, &c. &c.
E. BLANC.
a3 3m

CLERK WANTED—In a dry good store, a young man acquainted with the business, one who will make himself useful will meet a permanent situation. None will be required. Address box 73 Post office.
a3

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1837.

Agreeable News.—Notwithstanding the embarrassments experienced by a portion of the commercial men of the city, it is gratifying to know that at least one of our monied institutions stands unimpaired in its resources and untouched in its character; and this is a proof and an example of what may be effected by a bank in the city when bonded, and by intelligent men for fair and legitimate principles. On Wednesday last the president and directors of the Citizens' Bank received official advice from Hope & Co of Amsterdam that the negociation of their bonds for the sum of one million and a half of dollars had been consummated, and that the amount was ready to be paid to their order in London and Paris. The same letter apprized them that their bonds for a like sum would be negotiated in the course of the month of March. This is really cheering intelligence at this moment of gloom and despondency. But it was not unexpected by those who were aware of the skill, the prudence and the foresight with which the basis of this important financial negociation was arranged by Mr. FORSTALL, the president of the Citizens' Bank, when he was in Europe two years ago. To him therefore is due the credit of a transaction which has conferred upon his fellow citizens a benefit of no ordinary magnitude.

The Italian Opera.

The public expectations for a repetition of Romeo and Juliet last evening were most singularly disappointed by the unaccountable disappearance of Signora Rosa, second chanteuse attached to the Italian Company, who departed for Mexico during the day without satisfying the public curiosity as to the motive which induced this suppression of her talents. Her absence we are happy to state, however, will only be temporarily felt, as the director of the St Charles is about to effect an engagement with the lady who sustained the same line of the Opera last year and whose performances gave such general satisfaction.

The negro Syrie, notorious for the crimes and cruelties he has committed in the neighborhood of the Bayou St. John, has at last atoned for them. Yesterday two men belonging to the guard of the first municipality, were hunting rabbits on the land of Mr. L. Allard on the other side of the bayou. Impelled by the ardour of the chase, one of them pushed into the swamp somewhat farther than his comrade. What was his surprise to be stopped, not by the game he was pursuing, but by a stout fellow taking aim at him with a gun! The gun was fired at the distance of fifteen paces, and fortunately missed its object. Not entirely a novice in these things, the guardsman quickly returned the compliment and with success. Syrie, although severely wounded, attempted to escape by running, but was soon overtaken, and died under his blows.

We understand that a detachment of the guard will this day be despatched to find the body.

Henry Johnson.—A few days ago we made a few passing remarks on this gentleman's Address to his constituents. Our object was to show Mr. Johnson that he had made a mistake in supposing that he could acquire or retain popularity by speaking lightly of the union of the States. There is another part of Mr. Johnson's address, which, though not so obnoxious as this, is liable to serious objection, and that is the clause in which he speaks of the Treasury Circular, requiring specie in payment for public land. Here again he has made a sad mistake. There is not a merchant's clerk in New Orleans that will coincide with him in opinion that the Treasury Circular is the cause of the present embarrassments in trade—and so far as popularity is concerned, he may make it still more glaring. The people of New Orleans are fully convinced that the system of BANK POLICY recommended by the democratic party, is alone capable of rendering and keeping the currency sound, and of checking and preventing that enormous and pernicious mania for over trading, the effects of which are beginning to be visible. The Treasury circular was an emanation of that system—and the only fault that can be ascribed to it, is that it was issued too late to be of service in arresting the crisis which we are now in the midst of. It is acknowledged on all hands, and we speak merely of the real population of this city) that it will be a most salutary and efficacious means of preventing similar indiscretions on the part of the banks and of speculators, in all time to come. We are perfectly willing that the decision of Mr. Johnson's election as GOVERNOR of this State in 1838 shall correspond with the manner in which the people of New Orleans would vote in favor or against the principles of the Treasury circular, to which he ascribes the present difficulties of commerce. Every man conversant with trade, knows that where that circular carried away one dollar from New Orleans, it brought two in its place from the land offices in the south and the neighboring States; and that where one dollar has been carried away by the operation of the circular fifty have been received from Mexico and the West Indies.

But Mr. Johnson is not to learn that the circular, to which he ascribes such enormous evils, has in fact saved immense sums to the government, and avoided serious embarrassments from the treasury department. That circular checked the rage of speculation in land, which was making with gigantic strides to cover the interior of the country with ruin ten times worse than any that is witnessed. In the year 1835, the acres of public land sold, amounted to 13,000,000—in 1836 they amounted (including the Cherokee sales) to 21,000,000—showing that the minimum price fixed by government, will make upwards of 25,000,000 of dollars actually paid for land in during the last year. Now we would ask Mr Henry Johnson if the government would not have incurred the just censure of every good man, if they had permitted such a boundless, reckless, ruinous course of speculation to proceed, while they had the means in their hands of checking it? For it would have proceeded till every acre of public land accessible to every class of these speculators, had been scrambled for, while the army of purchasers would be left without the means of paying for it. For it would be impossible to stop the progress of such a mania, by any ordinary means. Every one who had bought from a second or third purchasers, would be bankrupt, and the notes of most of the banks in the interior, which had furnished the means of conducting those pernicious operations, would be more worthless than blank paper!

We leave Mr Henry Johnson, in his sagacity and knowledge of banking, concerns, to answer.

Latest from Texas—By the arrival of the fast sailing schr Southerner, in 4 days from Velasco, we learn by a passenger, that the country way very tranquil. The farmers had returned to their plantations, and the crops, particularly of corn, would be a abundant.

The army of Texas are encamped on the La Baca, and muster twenty five hundred men; they are daily reinforced by emigration from the United States. The volunteers arriving at the camp are obliged to serve during the war or for two years; they are treated as regulars and are kept in strict discipline. They have plenty of provisions and are all in a perfect state of health. Gen. Johnson, successor to Gen. Felix Huston is at present the commander of the army, he is much respected by the soldiers for his gentlemanly deportment and military talents. General Felix Huston is also a favorite with the officers of the army, they have expressed their regret in a public body at his having them even for a limited time for the United States.*

The President with his cabinet contemplated removing the seat of government to the new city of Houston on Buffalo Bayou on or about the 15th April. The city already numbers 16 large houses and others are erecting; sales of building lots at 50 feet front by 100 in depth, were sold in Houston from $2500 to $3500 for good locations. President Houston is the most popular man in Texas, his frank manners, his pure patriotism, and his even handed justice have gained him the admiration of all classes. His cabinet is composed of gentlemen of correct habits who have the confidence of the community.

The schooners of war Brutus and Invincible are both at Galveston waiting supplies of men and stores. Capt. Brown has resigned and his resignation is accepted. Capt. Hurd has also resigned, and after accounting with the government would have. Some other officers have also retired. Henry L. Thomas son has been ordered to take command of the schr. Invincible.

A fatal rencontre occurred on the evening of the 26th April, between Col. Snell, commander of the Fort at Velasco, and his Lieutenant, Spowel. Capt. Snell made the attack upon his officer (said to be for disobedient conduct) and was disarmed of his sword by the Lieutenant, he then resorted to his pistols and shot the officer in the forehead. Snell was to be tried at Brazoria by the Civil Court on Tuesday the 30th April. The exact merit of the citizens was strongly against him.

The following is a list of the Government officers of Texas.

Officers of the Republic of Texas.

Samuel Houston,	President.
Mirabeau B. Lamar,	Vice President.
J. Pinckney Henderson,	Secretary of State.
William J. Fisher,	" War.
Henry Smith,	" Treasury.
S. Rhodes Fisher,	" Navy.
Grayson,	Attorney General.
R Barr,	Post Master General.
J. W. Moseby,	Auditor of Accounts.
W. H. Patton,	Quarter Master General.
J. Snively,	Pay Master General.
A. Sidney Thruston,	Commissary General.
E. Mourelion,	Adjutant General.

W. W. Wharton and Romaeus Hunt, Ministers to the United States.

Townsend,	Consul at New Orleans.
Woodward,	Consul at New York.

* General Felix Huston arrived yesterday in the schr. Texas from Velasco.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF TEXAS.
Camp Powers, March 7, 1837.

At a meeting of the officers of the army of Texas, convened for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sense of gratitude and esteem, entertained by them, for the past services of brigadier general Felix Huston, who leaves the army to-day on a visit, of a few weeks, to his family in the United States.

Colonel Henry Teal was called to the chair, and captain R. B. Irvine, was appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of colonel Rogers, major Bell, major Grayson, major Lawrence and captain Eagler, were appointed to draft said resolutions, who withdrew, and after about half an hour, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

The officers of the army of Texas having, on passing from the army, and unwilling that one of such distinguished services and worth, should be absent from them, without a testimonial, embrace a proper manifestation of respect for his chs acter, and regret at his departure, have determined to meet together for the purpose of giving the gratification and unfeigned pleasure of their feelings. It is their preference and on this occasion a peculiar pleasure. They feel conscious that the tribute will be poor and insufficient, and the fullest and most complete and satisfactory homage to distinguished worth, can only be remunerated by the justness of their action, and the sincerity of the heart. Gen. Huston richly deserves to rank forward from Texas and the friends of Texas, as a mind like his, gone can be more grateful than who full, free and voluntary applause of his companions in arms, with whom he has been associated in obedience dangers and privations. It is in times like the present—a people rife with difficulties and full of peril, that man exhibits himself in his true and well-attributed character; intrepidity and weakness betrays itself—selfishness and patriotism assumes its haughty and less tol form; as did the vices which flesh is heir to, grow strong and terrible, or as rewards all the surrounding qualities of the heart. We honestly believe that the name of Felix Huston will stand unrivalled when it shall have passed the ordeal of public opinion; and that he will be placed where he should stand, as the true friend of Texas and liberty—the able general combining for the public in time—the solider's friend, and pathetic advocate. The post of a commanding general is at all time one of weighty and delicate responsibility, and peculiarly so in the army of Texas; this must be self evident to every one who looks for a just partnership with us here. The country yet in a primitive, isolated in its geographical position, and small in means, with an army to support, must necessarily bring upon its hunger, and multiplied privations, foreign and native to those who have never been placed in a situation like ours, and to mind of man naturally cavilling and grave dispositions, is sure to subject to them. Yet under all the unfavorable auspices of the times, we can truly and with safety proclaim the general fidelity of the army of the State of Texas—and solid regret of both officers and men. Satisfy their approbation and approving countenances. We should be insensible to the obligations of duty, and the injustice to our feelings, if we did not express in the most grateful manner our appreciation of the services rendered in the cause which is common to us and interesting to the world. For all unceasing solicitude, watchfulness and attention to troops—the skill, tact and ability with which he gratually and almost insensibly introduced an efficiently enforced order and discipline, making us at once respectable among ourselves, and formidable to our enemies, deserve our highest admiration. The gentlemanly and officer-like deportment which characterized him, while in command—his mild, courteous and urbane manner towards the officers of the army, whilst in the discharge of their duties, inspire him in our warm attachment.

Then in the name of our common country, we wish him peace. In the name of virtue we wish him the applause and gratulations of his fellow citizens of the United States, the highest and most grateful meed of merited for the just and efficient actions he has performed. In the name of justice we wish him the fruition of a safe and happy return to the bosom of his family—Therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of the army of Texas have learned with regret the determination of general Huston, to be absent for some time from the army; but at the same time fully appreciate the motives which have actuated him.

Resolved, That general Huston, in withdrawing from the army, does not, in our opinion, show an unwillingness to remain in the service, and regard for the cause and generous spirit which prompt him. But a tribute of respect and esteem is three welcome to men from the officers of an army with which he have so long been connected, and in enthusiasm and in which at a most critical and trying period, when nothing but the good sense, generous and noble spirit of those officers and men of the army that he served, so animated and ultimate execution. Amidst to the tiger of every danger and privation, and the will be hailed where he should be united as by others, under a common glorious cause and with the same principles. Before congress and before the army I have held the same langu ge, that in the wide spread, rich and fertile land capable of sustaining a population of forty millions, it would be folly and wickedness for the resident citizens and soldiers to quarrel and contend about lands, and I have warned the army that the paltry efforts which have been made to sully testimonial rights to our landed rights, have not and will not receive the same from of the people. I rely on the justice and good faith of the country, and have a firm belief that prejudice and misrepresentation will subside before facts and influence. I earnestly desire that harmony and good feeling will prevail.

I have written gentlemen more than I intended, and yet would say more, but will not trespass longer on your patience. Accept individually, my warmest thanks for your kindness, and graciously tender my respect to all the officers and soldiers of the army.

Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
FELIX HUSTON.

To Colonel Rogers,		
Major Bell,		
Major Lawrence,	}	Committee.
Major Gray, and		
Capt. Eagler.		

PRODIGALITY AND AVARICE.

The word economy has two distinct significations—it designates the laws which govern the interior of organized bodies, thus we say the animal economy the economy of a prison, social or political economy. The words in ule expression are well suited, in the united economy consists in managing with a view to future use the resources which we have at our disposal, and in comparing the service which they can render us at the present moment with the service they may render us hereafter. In a ship on a voyage prolonged beyond the usual and anticipated time, with a long space of ocean yet to traverse, if a want of provisions is apprehended, the allowance is diminished, economy is practised: the crew submits to the privation of part of their subsistence, aware that in their extreme need, this subsistence economized, will do them more good by preserving their lives than it could do by consuming non the passing moment.

This is economy in the true sense of the word.

But when a man exaggerates the wants of the future in his imagination, and attributes to them an importance that does not belong to them, he falls into the vice of avarice. On the contrary, when a man is too regardless of future wants, and sacrifices the future to the present, he is called a prodigal. True economy consists in a judicious comparison of the benefit we may hereafter derive from an object, with the benefit to be derived from it at the present moment. Economy, in this sense, may be applicable to almost every thing. A man may economize his time, his credit, his health, as well as his wishes. Augustus economized his power, by which means he was able to assume to the close of his life. Napoleon was prodigal of his power and lost it; he used it to the full extent of the attachment borne him by the French nation, which was very great, and it was not to be found, when he needed it.

Economy of time consists in doing now that which must from necessity be done hereafter. The labour of today leaves us free tomorrow.

Economy in expenditure is necessary to the creation and conservation of a man's fortune, and indeed without it the largest fiere of wealth is an uncertain possession. But its exercise requires qualities that are rarely met with among mankind. Voluntarily to submit to a privation at the suggestion of one's reason, alone, it is necessary to be master of one's inclination, to sacrifice the lure that addicts you, the gratification that tempts you, to a distant and less inviting future; you must even be able to resist the desires of friendship and affection and to obey the sometimes austere and unwelcome dictates of reason.—Economy cannot be preached without an effort, and in fact an effort whenever it is useful, is a virtue.

Prodigality, on the other hand knows no rule but caprice. The counsels of prudence and of reason are in the lips of a prodigal man. Sordid calculations.—Money is good for nothing but to be spent; every mode of employing it indifferent, and every action, indeed, of such a person is dictated by folly or the last degree of weakness. The prodigal, like an infant or a young girl, incapable of resisting the slightest impulse of whim or inclination.

The love of pleasure impels to many foolish expenses which fail to accomplish the end in view. Rich men are too apt to persuade themselves that every enjoyment may be purchased with money, and without any other exercise of mind or body than the mere act of paying. A spectator may yawn at the representation of a good play; but the author, the actor never yawns.

In order to escape or avoid these miseries, a rich man who is pleased with intellect may become an actor, or a writer himself, and thus enrich the world. What service may he not render to science, to humanity, to his country, by his purse, and his personal exertions! It is true in pursuing such a course, discernment and address are necessary qualifications: discernment, that he may not be the dupe of intrigue, and address that he may not wound the self-love of others. But this in itself is occupation, and occupation gives a zest to life. Idleness is congenial only with stupidity—it degrades the noblest faculties of man.

This a vain pretext to say that talents are necessary in order to make a good use of fortune—a presumption used by indolence and vileness. To enable to acquire a fortune, talent is undoubtedly indispensable, to spend a fortune properly and creditably, nothing is required but good sense and good intentions, accompanied by some share of prudence, and nothing great or beneficial can be achieved without prudence.

Avarice as well as prodigality is a sign of weakness. The latter is incapable of resisting a fantasy—the former cannot overcome the chimeras of fear.

MEMPHIS March 29

For some days past Memphis has been the scene of no less considerable excitement. On Sunday last a negro man Smith, an owner and absconded property to the amount of $3,000 was discovered in a house in this town by a crowd of negroes. The house was owned by a woman, followed the lady through the street, and in fact the latter sought refuge in a store, surrounded, navigators would probably have, at least been arrested, that the capital story of the commissary was justly excited, and there can be no doubt that the gusty would deserved very high and exemplary punishment. On Saturday night a coroner's jury of the gentleman reported to the house of Mr Smith for the purpose of executing some sort of vengeance. Dr. Hutchinson, a certain gentleman who is known in the south for his intimate terms with Mrs Smith, and who were expected after his arrival from the house, and was fired at from the house, and produced a wound, of which the termination is probably fatal. The house was razed to the ground, without further accident.

On Sunday morning the same sad accident of the preceding evening was freely spoken of, and being generally known produced the same excitement. It was fearful to see the gathering elements of the storm. The people, however, assembled in public assembly at the court house, and resolutions approving the proceedings of the evening before, determining to put the obnoxious individuals in a place of safe custody, and to punish the murderer of the middle of the Mississippi—and appointed a committee to wait upon the judge of the county and request him to call a court, or by one of the aldermen, for the purpose of trying the murderer. A very valuable series of mark on the settlement, and, of course also the fish of Florida, from the port of W. D. Conway, a respected citizen, is appended to Mr. Cleland's essay.—Charleston Courier.

We beg leave to call the attention of capitalists to a sale of 3 three story stores situated at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets, to be sold this day, (Friday) the 7th at 11 o'clock, by Isaac L. Moody, auctioneer, without limits or reservation whatever.

To gentlemen of fortune, or those having the command of capital, the opportunity could ever present itself whereby an investment could be made on so permanent advantages, than in the property above alluded to. The corner store would under ordinary circumstances readily command a rent of $2000 per annum, and that it will do at the expiration of the present lease there cannot exist a doubt, and the adjoining stores in the same proportion. This property was to the course of the city fall, in the very centre of the most active, heavy and and extensive commercial operations of our city, and no other guarantee of the fact can be required after perusing for a moment the peculiar advantages that the property possesses by its happy position. Notwithstanding the unprecedented bad weather which the city council of the 3d municipality have had to contend with throughout the whole of the past winter, the whole of the work originally contemplated by them, extending from Canal street, almost to the city of Lafayette, have so rapidly progressed that they may be considered as nearly completed, as all persons the approaching summer will complete the whole works, and before November or December next, the whole excavation in front of the 2nd municipality will be lined with some of the largest and finest shipping that ever visited our port. They will of course give life and activity to that section of our city and greatly enhance the value of the property above alluded to. If ever there was one period more favourable than another for a capital et to make an investment, it is during a panic.

URBAINE GUARD—No. 1.

The members of this company are informed that the list of subscriptions to the new organization rules, is opened at Mr. Ducos, St. Louis st. corner of Bienville Alley, and that a meeting will take place on Monday, April 10, at 6 P.M. at Mr Ducos's

By Authority.

AN ACT.

To amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Iberville Rail Road Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, that the capital stock of the company incorporated by the above entitled act, shall not be less than fifty, nor more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Section 2 and it is further enacted, that the same as provided for by the above entitled act, shall not be less than fifty, nor more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Section 3 and it is further enacted, that the same as provided for by the original charter and such shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each and their shall be paid upon every subscription five dollars on each and every share so subscribed and the residue shall be paid as is specified in the act creating said company.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted &c, that the books of subscription shall be opened at Plaquemine as provided for by the fifth section of the act hereinbefore amended the books for subscriptions, shall also be opened at St Martinville, at Vermilionville and at the store of Landry under the superintendence of said commissioners to be appointed by a majority of the persons assembled at the time of opening the books, shall be given as provided for by the act so amended, said books to be published by a majority of the persons assembled in the first section of this act, and the same to be closed on the same day and to continue as in all respects as is provided for by the original charter.

Sec 5. Be it further enacted &c, that this act shall be in force from its passage.

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

Approved, March 11th, 1837.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

(No 100)

AN ACT.

To amend an act to incorporate the New Orleans Floating Dry Dock Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, that the company incorporated by the above act, in addition to the powers and privileges therein granted shall have power to construct and maintain Railways and Wharves for the purpose of hauling up, repairing, constructing and accomodating vessels and canal boats, and may make and ordain such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to secure the said company to the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of the powers and privileges granted to them by this act, and may appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the powers and privileges granted to them by this act, and may make such other and further regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of their officers and servants, and for the safe keeping and preservation of the property of said company, and may enforce the same by the imposition of fines and penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars for any one offence, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the said company, and for the use thereof.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, &c, That the said company shall have power to sue and institute a corporate name, and in the name of the company shall have a common seal on the right bank of the river Mississippi, it shall have power to own and manage as a ferry boat or ferry boats, and to charge the same rates of ferriage as the ferry boats of the city of New Orleans: Provided that this section shall not be so construed as to affect any exclusive privileges already granted by any law of this legislature.

Sec 3 Be it further enacted, &c, that the time allowed by the seventh section of the act hereinbefore amended for completing a floating Dry Dock be extended to the first of June eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

Sec 4 Be it further enacted, &c, that the aforesaid act of incorporation be construed to empower a majority of the directors thereof for the time being to fill all vacancies which have or may occur in the board.

Sec 5 Be it further enacted &c, that the acceptance by the company of these amendments to their charter, shall be considered as an abandonment of the exclusive privilege granted by the sixth section of the act now in the present to amendatory, which exclusive shall be not fied to the Secretary of state within six months from the promulgation of the law.

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

Approved March 13th, 1837.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the estate of Rufus Castle, Capt Castle, deceased, are required to present them at the office immediately for examination at settlement of
L. H GALE 93 Common st.
a7

WANTED—250 bales cotton to complete a cargo for Liverpool. For terms apply to
a6 G DORSEY, 41 New Levee.

OATS, CORN, Land, Butter, Bacon, and 100 bales Hay, in flat boats, for sale by
a7 G DORSEY, 41 New Levee.

FLOUR—750 bbls superfine flour landing from steamer Marmora, for sale by
a7 G DORSEY, 41 New Levee.

SALT AFLOAT—1500 sacks Liverpool ground, on board brig Augusta, for sale by
a7 L D C WOOD, 61 Poydras st.

LINENS for family use, in pieces of 28½ and 36½ yards, direct from the manufactories in Silesia, Prussia. Also, Linen Drills, for sale very moderate for cash by JOHN H. MARTINDEIN,
Corner Burgundy & Dauphine sts.

TRUE LIQUOR from Martinique, for sale by A CROPAND 36 Chartres st.

BINOCLE FRERES, have received by ship Havre, a fine assortment of Goods of all kinds, such as Linen of the latest fashions, laces and Silk Scarfs in thread and new gauze, Shawls, Thread Gloves, Mamilla Black Lace, colored Shirts, Flowers for Dresses, and many other tasty articles, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail. m132 Royal st.

THE Citizens' Bank is drawing on Paris and London at sight.
J B PERRAULT,
Cashier.

COFFEE—250 bags prime Havana coffee, landing from brig Alejandro and for sale by
ROBERT H WHITE,
a6 84 Gravier st.

MESS & PRIME PORK—1000 bbls imported, for sale by G DORSEY,
a7 44 New Levee.

WHISKEY—Bacon, Lard and Sack Corn, for sale by G DORSEY,
a7 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—1000 bbls received per Gallatin for sale by G DORSEY,
a7 44 New Levee.

FANCY STORE—Accordion, No 9, 10 and 12 flutes, music boxes, jewelry of the most fashionable kinds, Pocket Books, English stockings, Gloves, perfumery, toys, &c &c, from the latest importations, for sale, wholesale and retail, by P LAGLUME,
a7 175 Bourbon, between St Peter and Toulouse streets.

SELTZ WATER—Received per ship Havre, from landing, 100 bbls nats of seltz water of superior quality, for sale, wholesale and retail, by the undersigned.
J E LORELLIE.
a7 Corner Royal & Custom House streets.

COURT OF PROBATES—Court of Second District, April 6, 1837—Present the Hon J L Labranche, Judge of the said Court. Succession of Francois Champagne, deceased. On motion of Anchorstan Lanusse, Esq. syndic of this succession, and on his filing the tableau of distribution of the monies of this estate, it is hereby ordered by the court that the said creditors and all others concerned here by, to show cause within ten days from the publication of this order, why the said tableau should not be confirmed and homologated, and the monies paid over according thereto and why an order for the payment of the syndic should not be discharged from his trust in the premises.

[Signed] J L LABRANCHE, Judge.
Extract from the minutes. Parish of Saint Charles
April 6, 1837. J L LABRANCHE,
a7 ex-officio Clerk.

——— vs. steamer Azuma, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

BY virtue of an admiralty warrant to me directed I have seized and taken into my possession the steamboat Azuma, her tackle, apparel, and furniture And I do hereby cite and admonish the owners there of, and all and every other person or persons having or pretending to have any right title or interest, in or to the said steamboat Azuma, &c. to be and appear in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on or before the fourteenth day from the date hereof, and there cause if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Azuma, her tackle, &c. should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

JOHN H. HOLLAND, U. S. Marshal.
Marshal's office, New Orleans, March 6, 1837. a7

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Big Maria, Lubers, Kingston, Ja.
Fox Emmerson, Hersh, Savannah.
Brig Carrollton, Colburn, Glasgow, Bailey & Abbott.
Brig Samuel Robertson, Hinchley, Brassos, Wm Bryan.
Brig Ann Eliza, Farnham, Boston, Master.
Sch Hegel, Cottigan, Havana, E Gremlig & co
Sch Orbit, Williams, Attakapas, Master.
Sch Fair Texan, New York, W Porter
Sch Rob Roy, Risser, Matamoras, Master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes, towed to sea the ships Cleveland and Edwin, and the Liverpool brigs up brigs Howard and Tribune, Bremen schooner Rob and Tom, left the pass on the bar at 8 A M, upon the ship Tyson during a violent squall from the S W &c, on the 6th, drove across the channel on the middle ground, sticking in the flats.

Two boat Tiger, Schooner, from the Passes, towed down barque Mohawk, brigs Wm Henry, Lawrence Copeland, Cuba and sch Atlantic; brought up brigs Augusta and Adriatic, sche Southerner, Geo Henry, Cleopatra and Tyne; left the pass on the bar at 8 A M, upon the ship Tyson during a violent squall from the S W &c, on the 6th, drove across the channel on the middle ground, sticking in the flats.

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