## COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | april 9 | Boston | april 5 |
| Charleston | " 14 | Baltimore | " 9 |
| Philadelphia | " 6 | Washington | " 9 |
| Paris | feb 26 | Liverpool | march 3 |
| Havre | " 29 | London | feb. 29 |

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

220 bales Western District.....141

BALTIMORE, April 9.

COTTON.—Moderate sales of common Uplands at 13¼ cts.

HIDES.—We note sales of 2500 La Plain Hides at 14½ cts; of 2300 Santa Martha, at 12½ cts; and 500 Angostura at 13 cts, 6 months.

IRON.—We advance our quotation for Casting to $70 per ton. We quote pig at $35 a 40, and blooms at $75 a 77 50.

LEAD.—Sales of Virginia pig at 6½ cents.

MOLASSES.—A lot of 20 hhds Cuba sold at 30 cents. Trinidad is held at 45 cents, but not no sales have been made at that rate.

SUGAR.—The sales at auction comprise 65 boxes 5 tierces and 15 bbls white St Martha at $12 a 12.25; and 25 bbls yellow do at $11 05 a 11 27. Also, 100 hhds Porto Rico at $12 10 a 13 20, and a lot or two of St Iago or Cuba at $12 20 a 13 10.

TOBACCO.—The supply of Maryland is still light, and the demand being good for this description no stock is permitted to accumulate. The article sells readily at former rates, and we quote inferior to common at $4 50 a $5 50; common to good $5 50 a 8; and ground leaf at $7 a 10. Limited sales of Ohio at $5 25 a 6 50. A lot of 12 hhds Pennsylvania sold at $6 a 18. The inspections of the week comprise 106 hhds Maryland; 51 hhds Ohio; 40 hhds Virginia; 36 hhds Pennsylvania; and 9 hhds Kentucky.—Total, 231 hhds.

WHISKEY.—The Susquehanna river is in fine navigable order for the descending trade, and a large receipt of hhds have reached the market from that quarter. Sales of hhds are now making at 25½ a 26 cents. We quote bbls at 28 a 28½ cents from stores, scarce; the wagon price of bbls is 34 cents. The inspections of the week comprise 1273 hhds and 907 bbls, of which 1270 hhds and 354 hhds were received from the Susquehanna.

WINES.—Sales of dry Malaga, Gaocin brand, at 45 cents.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

COTTON.—The market for Uplands since our last weekly report, has been, and remained last evening excessively dull. There has not, perhaps, been over 300 disposed of, among which, one or two choice lots at 20½. No transactions in long cottons.

RICE.—Likewise appears in a drooping condition. The transactions have been few. We have heard of no sales over $3 62½.

## MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS:

CLEARED.

Ship New Jersey, Barstow, New York, S Henderson.
Ship Grace Brown, Higgins, Liverpool, Byrne, Hermann & co.
Brig Angeline, Stone, Boston, A S Page & co.

ARRIVED.

The Boat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes: took to sea ships Archer, Victoria, brig Potomac, and schr Creole; brought up packet ship Arkansas and the U S schr Motto, capt Armstrong, from Tampa Bay.

Ship Arkansas, Dennis, 18 days, New York, to Bogert & Hawthorn.

Ship Ohio, Garwin, 16 days, Philadelphia, to T Toby & Brothers.

Brig Leo, Isley, 10 ds, Havana, to Harrod & Quarles: cargo, 1 hhds & 700 boxes sugar, and 115 bags coffee, to S Thompson & co; M de Lizardi & co; Martineau, Cruger & co.

Schr Boston, Field, 10 days, Trinidad de Cuba, to Cucula, Lapeyre & co: cargo, 602 boxes sugars, to Cucula, Lapeyre & co.

Steamer Dispatch, Streck, LaFourche.

Steamer Velocipede, Stanley, St Martinsville.

IMPORTS.

Lafourche—Per steamer Despatch—28 bales cotton, W Flower; 35 hhds sugar, H M Thibodeaux; 11 do M Thibodeaux; 36 bales moss, 56 bbls molasses, order, 2 bales moss, O'Duhigg & Chatignier; 16 bbls molasses, J B Noland; 14 hhds sugar, M Toledano; 6 bbls sugar, 5 do molasses, order.

St Martinsville—Per steamer Velocipede—34 bales cotton, 900 horns, J B Planche & co; 7 bales cotton, J B Allen; 86 do, Lastrape & Desmare; 14 hides, Bernoudy & Dufilho.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Arkansas—J Landis; A Wallace; Leigh, Maddux & co; V David; Stetson & Avery; L Reame; Hotchkiss & co; Lincoln & Maynard; Hawley & co; N & J Dick & co; Harris, Wright & co; H Beach & co; Sloo & Byrne; Canonge & Domignon; Walter & Walker; Lambeth & Thompson; Perks & Hall; T Barrett & co; B S steam boat company; B March & co; Gray, Dunwe & co; Gasco N O; J Graham; Martin, Pleasants & co; Burke, Watt & co; Yergers, Chaffee & Co; Buckner, Stanton & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Robertson, Wood & co; R Yeatman & co; Harrod & Quarles; Caruthers, Harris & co; Wilcox & Fearne; Damarin & co; J H Field & co; Stinson & Campbell; Sickles & co; J A Merle & co; G Dorsey; Creighton & Berkley; A Crane; B Murrell & co; Bogart & Hoopes; Bogart & Hawthorn; Turner & Woodruff; E L Tracy; Godfrey, Bleecman & co; W Bennett; P Laboulaye; J Stillwell; Cotting & co; Taurré & Beckwith; J Blache; Walton, Kemp & Janvier; J Vairin & co; E Laralde; Whiting & Stark; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; Layet & Ameuling; B Brower & co; Quick & co; Tierman, Cuddy & co; J Lovell & co; Avery & Pitkin; T Dunham; Chayman & Castillo; Lastrape & Desmare; F Frey & co; Edgar & Smith; A Grant; Andrews & Brothers; A Buchanan & co; Hugan; St John & Best; M & B Mullen; Burke, Watt & co; Egerton & Wibray; J M Duffee; M White & co; Barr & Siever; Lally & McCracken; J Thayer & co; V B Waldron; P Tulane & co; Law & Austin; H English; Tulane & Coleman; J A Turnell; Leigh, Maddux & co; H Haynes; W Holmes & co; H Beach; B Casey; J Mattery; Sloo & Byrne; Goodman & co; Levy; P Doherty & co; W Hawes; S & J Whitney; B Lynn; Kirkman, Rosser & co; Craig & Dunnage; Peters, Rhodes & co; J Lott; Lott & Peck; Ketchum & Lubbock; A Knight; P Bruno; A Bayou; Peet & North; T Nicolet & co; W W Lyons & co; Mrs E Hunt; A C W Squire; J P Freeman; H R Lee & co; W Topham; Quick, Fondi & co; A Cromwell; P Deley, Drake & Rogers; M McCullum; Briggs, Vose & co; Taylor & Cutheat; Parmele & Baker; J Moore & co; W McKean; T Miner; W & E Hyde & co; J Whitehead; B Jewett; F Gillet & co; Richards & Crane; J Messenger; Durand & Delhoste; J & L Brewster; J Rogers; J Beale & co; Brownlow & Cochran; J Bellow; G Babcock & co; G Brush; J Saul; Bancroft & Field; J Magee; Dufore & frere; Bancroft & co; T Drake; Gasquet, Parish & co; R White; Bance & Brother; M Blascol & co; Kelly & Marlat; E Storm; Jolly & Baquié; Carriere, Daran & co; Wilcox & Anderson; Alling & Hyde; D Woodruff; Kokernot & Son; J Kreutler; J Hopkins; S B Slocumb & co; Ferguson & Hall; M & A Tirrell & co; J G Bell; F Vose & co; Blackwell & Thorn; Frost & Johnson; R & A B Bein & co; J Stilwell & co; R Palfrey; Opdyke & Carrico; O'Duhig & Chatignier; Byrne, Hermann & co; Wakeman & Palmer; Grivot & Page; Hawes & Hadden; J Coulon & co; Whitemore & Blair; S Lee & co; H Levy; W & J Grant; Peyroux, Arceuil & co; G H & Son; Morgan & co; M Blasen; W W Wright; H Hart & co; Dwight & Trowbridge; D Murrell; Hall & Sayre; Sloo & Byrne.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Grace Brown—1183 bales cotton, 52 hhds tobacco.

New York—Per ship New Jersey—1262 bales cotton.

Boston—Per brig Angeline—250 bales cotton, 543 bbls pork, 300 bags corn, 4000 staves.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arkansas, on the 18th inst, off the Isaacs, spoke ship Chester, from Philadelphia, bound here.

## American Theatre.

CAMP STREET.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 26, 1836.

Will be performed Mr Rees' new drama of

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.

Charlotte Temple, Miss Russell

Previous to which the farce of

THE CHRISTENING.

To conclude with the new farce called the

ROMAN NOSE,

OR THE

Misfortunes of a good looking Fellow!

IN REHEARSAL THE DRAMA OF

THE JEWESS.

## Saint Charles Theatre.

FIRST NIGHT OF

THE JEWESS.

On Tuesday evening, April 26, will be performed for the first time, the new grand historical Drama called

THE JEWESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mordicai | Mrs Barton. |
| Hatuan | Mr Pearson. |
| Queen Vashté | Mrs Bannister. |
| Esther (The Royal Jewess) | Mrs Mann. |

To conclude with, second time, the petit comedy of

SIMPSON & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Simpson | Mr Decamp. |
| Bromly | Barton. |
| Mrs Bromly | Mrs Bannister. |
| Mrs Simpson | " Meader. |
| Mrs Fitzallan | " Hunt. |

On Wednesday the 3rd representation of the grand opera

ZELMIRA.

The Box sheet open this morning at 11 o'clock.

## Orleans Theatre.

THURSDAY, 28th APRIL, 1836.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert for the benefit of

M. CIOFFI.

*Programme*—PART FIRST.

1st Overture, with full orchestra.
2d Air, sung by Mr Bailly.
3rd Concerto for the horn, performed by Mr Lehmane.
4th Cavatina, from Romeo & Julietta, by Bellini, sung by signora Marozzi.
5th, Prayer, from Otello & Allegro, from la Sonnambula, by Bellini, arranged and performed by signor Gambati.
6th Duo, from Gli Arabie Nelle Gallie, by Pacini, sung by sinora Pedrotti and signor Montresor.
7th Divertimento, Aria and Variazioni, on aire from la Dame Blanche, performed on the trombone by signor Cioffi.

PART SECOND.

8th Aria, from Niobe, by Pacini, sung by signor Ravaglia.
9th Thema with variations, by Bendar, for the clarionet performed by Mr Kendall.
10th Rondo, from Dona Caritea, by Mercadante, sung by signora Pedrotti.
11th Aria, from Il Talismano, by Pacini, sung by signor Montresor.
12th By general request, Cavatina, from Il Barbiere, by Rossini, performed on the trombone by signor Cioffi.

April 26

# THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

## M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

## RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

☞ We have again to call the attention of purchasers of real estate to a large and valuable sale to be made this day, Tuesday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, by Isaac L. McCoy, auctioneer, consisting in front of 10 valuable vacant lots of ground at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. Joseph street. Three valuable three story brick stores, and 7 valuable vacant lots, on the triangle near the new market house in Faubourg St. Mary; 6 lots of ground at the corner of St Joseph and Baronne streets, 2 lots in Suzette, between Tchoupitoulas and new Levee streets, 3 lots opposite the new market house in Faubourg St. Mary; 2 lots in Gravier street, and 2 valuable 3 story brick stores and dwelling houses on St. Joseph street, besides other valuable property, all of which, with a trifling exception, will be sold without reserve. It is all good property, well situated, and will afford purchasers of real estate, speculators and others, an excellent opportunity of making safe and judicious investments.

### First municipality:

FIRST DISTRICT:

FOR MAYOR.

Denis Prieur, 244

FOR RECORDER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. PREVAL. | 26 | LOUIS ALLARD. | 3 |
| D. AUGUSTIN. | 29 | PAUL BERTUS. | 215 |

ALDERMEN:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos Duplessis | 232 | Alex Phillips, | 137 |
| G. Schmidt, | 213 | J. Wilcox | 130 |
| S. High, | 212 | E. Bertus. | 233 |
| E Johns, | 121 | | |

SECOND DISTRICT:

FOR MAYOR,

Denis Prieur, 106

RECORDER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P Bertus, | 45 | G Preval, | 20 |
| D Augustin, | 45 | L Allard, | 7 |

ALDERMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. W. Pichot, | 95 | Chs Lesseps. | 96 |
| M. F. Cosgot, | 89 | Chris.G. de Armas. | 92 |
| Jh. Gaillot Jr. | 95 | | |

THIRD DISTRICT:

MAYOR.

Denis Prieur, 118

RECORDER,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G Preval, | 52 | D Augustin. | 20 |
| P Bertus, | 45 | L Allard, | 13 |

ALDERMEN,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Pedesclaux, | 97 | Dr. Thomas. | 89 |
| M. Cruzat. | 90 | A. Graillhe. | 95 |
| C. Rouelhac, | 105 | A. Lafargue. | 91 |

FOURTH DISTRICT:

MAYOR.

DENIS PRIEUR.....111

RECORDER,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P BERTUS, | 25 | AUGUSTIN, | 10 |
| PREVAL | 82 | ADLARD | 3 |

ALDERMEN,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Pitot, | 111 | E. A. Canon. | 112 |
| U Bouligny, | 89 | | |

FIFTH DISTRICT:

MAYOR,

DENIS PRIEUR.....109

RECORDER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P BERTUS, | 48 | G PREVAL. | 34 |
| L ALLARD, | 32 | D AUGUSTIN, | 12 |

ALDERMEN,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. Bussoen, | 114 | J. J. Mercier. | 66 |
| Joseph Laurent. | 63 | | |

### Second municipality:

FIRST DISTRICT.

MAYOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Denis Prieur, | 145 | L U Gaiennie, | 26 |

FOR RECORDER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J BALDWIN | 133* | S D DIXON. | 71 |

ALDERMEN:

| | |
|---|---|
| J P FERRET, | 173* |
| D H TWOGOOD, | 159* |
| J H CALDWELL, | 115* |
| J O MEUR, | 92* |

SECOND DISTRICT.

MAYOR,

DENIS PRIEUR.....108

RECORDER,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BALDWIN, | 83 | S D DIXON, | 87 |

ALDERMEN,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. W. Shaumburgh, | * | V. Burthe. | * |
| Wm. T. Hepp | * | | |

THIRD DISTRICT:

RECORDER,

S D DIXON

ALDERMEN,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos. Sloo, jr., | * | Samuel J. Peters. | * |
| Edward Yorke, | * | | |

*Elected.

### Third Municipality:

MAYOR,

DENIS PRIEUR.....83

FOR RECORDER

L U GAIENNIE, 38 | C. CUVELLIER. 63

FIRST DISTRICT:

ALDERMEN:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. Percy. | 42 | A. Guirot, | 56 |

SECOND DISTRICT:

MAYOR,

DENIS PRIEUR.....78

RECORDER,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L U GAIENNIE, | 56 | C CUVELLIER, | 34 |

ALDERMEN,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philippe Guesnon, | 57 | B. Marigny. | 52 |

THIRD DISTRICT:

MAYOR,

DENIS PRIEUR.....86

RECORDER,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L U GAIENNIE, | 103 | C CUVELLIER, | 12 |

ALDERMEN,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Kilshaw, Jr. | 106 | Alex Lesseps. | 105 |

FOURTH DISTRICT:

Louis Duvignaud. 32

General Jackson has occasionally made admirable repartees: that given lately to Gorostiza, the Mexican minister at Washington, is pretty good. The ambassador learning that the president is anxious to recognise the independence of Texas, called at the White House and endeavored to dissuade General Jackson by various interrogatories—'don't you know (said Gorostiza) that it would be very impolitic to interfere in a purely family quarrel? Don't you know that the treaty will prevent the American government from taking an active part in this affair; and that the laws of nations will be violated if you recognise the independence of the colony? You should let the contest proceed without any intervention: believe me, the Texians are rebels, and deserve no protection from this country—they have committed acts which deserve punishment: let therefore justice be done.' This was said in a pompous manner, in a tone half persuasive half angry, by a little infirm man.

General Jackson listened coolly to the minister, and then added in a similar tone—'It appears, sir, that your master is very fond of American blood: do you not think that this will cause him indigestion?' The president immediately walked into another apartment.

General MACOMB dined yesterday at Carrollton with the officers of the U S army, and some private gentlemen; and intends to remain till Saturday.

His determination to proceed to Washington at this period is rather singular, considering that one part of the army is in Florida under General Scott; and one on the frontiers of Texas under General Gaines. If his office be not a perfect sinecure, he should superintend both divisions: and certainly there is no place where he could preferably fix his head quarters under existing circumstances than at New Orleans. It is therefore to be hoped that he will alter his determination to proceed east, till peace be restored on both sides; else he will not do justice to himself or his station as major-general of the U S army.

The Lyceum weekly meeting will be held this evening at the usual place, when an important topic will be debated.

We have been favored with a bottle of the American oil found in Kentucky, whose merits for curing burns and scalds in mankind, and botts and colic in horses have been so bruited in the newspapers. We have not had an opportunity of testing its merits.

A temperance society will be organized tomorrow evening at the church opposite Lafayette square.

The steamboat Champion will sail this evening on a voyage of pleasure down the river: it is supposed to be one of the quickest boats on the river.

Apropos—iron steamboats would be infinitely the best species of craft to ply on the Mississippi and its tributary streams The Improvement and banking company should establish such boats on their packet lines to Bayou Sarah and Natchitoches.

The navigation of the Mississippi river at its debouchure may at length be improved. The chamber of commerce have fortunately and spiritedly taken up the subject; and in addition to their report, which was lately published in this gazette, they have addressed a memorial to Congress for a preliminary survey; and an appropriation of $200,000, which they consider adequate to improve the navigation—by closing up all the passes except one; and by confining so as to deepen the channel in the preserved mouth. This can easily be effected by wattles and fascines at a comparatively trifling cost; and with permanence and success.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the members of the chamber of Commerce still leave neglected the establishment of packet lines to Liverpool. This is of nearly similar importance to the previous project; for were lines of packets once established hence to Liverpool and also to Havre, they would be of the most manifest advantage to the whole commerce and therefore to the prosperity of Louisiana, and chiefly of New Orleans.

The militia of the United States amounts to about one million and a half of men, of which Pennsylvania and New York have 200,000; Ohio 120,000; and Virginia 100,000.

CITY COUNCIL.

Meeting of Board, 22d April, 1836.

Present, the recorder, and all the members.

The following letter from the Mayor was read.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, 19th April, 1836.

The president and members of the city council.

*Gentlemen,*

Return to the council their resolutions of 13th instant, by which I am authorized to publish in all the newspapers of this city the proclamation mentioned in section 7th of the law of 8th March last, relative to the elections. I cannot admit the necessity of having this proclamation inserted in so many papers, thereby increasing uselessly the costs of publication, I therefore thought that by obeying the very letter of the law, in which mention is made of but one publication, and laying before the public said proclamation, inserted in two papers circulating equally extensively among both parts of our population. I should fulfil the object of the law.—Another less important objection, but which would have prevented me from approving this resolution, is that I found in it the Bee, designated as the official corporation paper, contrary to the resolution adopted on the 26th December last, by which I was duly authorised to contract with another newspaper for the city printing:

I am respectfully, gentlemen, your servant,

D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

On the first paragraph, Mr. Pichot moved to persist.

Mr. High was opposed to the motion, he thought it better to let the subject rest until the new councils went in operation, he was not however opposed to the payment of the bill.

Mr. Caldwell seconded the motion to persist, he considered that it was but just to pay the labourer for his hire.

Mr. Gaiennie said that if it were only on the score of economy, this of itself would be a sufficient inducement for him to vote to persist. If there are any other printers who have published the proceedings of the council and the paid resolutions by it passed, without any authority from the council so to do, they have done it on their own responsibility and must abide the consequences therefrom. The council has not, nor does not recognize any gazette as the official one of the corporation except the Bee;—and were this veto of the mayor to be sustained by the council, Mr. Bayon (the proprietor of said paper) might charge for all the work he has done as extra work, the amount of which at the lowest calculation would not be less than $250—he thought it better to persist.

The motion to persist was put and lost.

A second letter as follows was read.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, 22d April.

The president and members of the city council.

*Gentlemen,*

I should have no objections to approve the three resolutions, adopted in your sitting of 13th instant, had I not observed in the third one certain dispositions which may be modified. Judging however the intentions of the council by the two first resolutions, I did immediately that which they required of me. Consequently I went to the United States district court, with the city treasurer, who, according to the city charter, is the only qualified agent to receive all and every sum of money belonging to the corporation. The clerk the court put into our hands a certain number of notes withdrawn from the banks to be collected; he moreover gave us an order on the city and commercial banks to receive the balance of the notes and the money therein deposited, less a sum of $5331 04, commission of half per cent, which Mr. Hennen pretends he is entitled to, on the whole of the proceeds awarded to the corporation. The treasurer called on the city bank and received the notes and money deposited with that institution. He was not so fortunate with the commercial bank. Though he was recognised as the legal agent of the corporation to receive the money, they refuse to pay over to him the notes. As I could not until now claim these myself, I cannot inform you of the precise amount of the sum paid into the treasury by virtue of the order of the clerk. As soon as the whole shall have been paid and the treasurer will have examined the notes and all documents relative to the payment, I shall give you all the necessary information.

I mentioned a resolution in which some modifications might be introduced; I mean that which grants 4 per cent to Mr. Mazureau, and 2 per cent to the heirs of the late L. Moreau Lislet, for their services in the suits relative to the Carrollton front lots. I perceived the council did not remember the resolution of the 28th September, 1824, which grants to Messrs. Mazureau & Moreau Lislet, 5 per cent on the proceeds, to be divided between them, in case these suits were gained by the corporation. Besides that provision which cannot now be recalled, there are facts which can be represented in favour of Mr. Moreau alone, which some others might now have been unknown to him. Mr. Mazureau has been the author of all his researches were, how deep and laborious, in order to ascertain the very origin of the rights of the city to the contested lots, and it is highly probable it was to his efforts and his untiring industry that the city is indebted for the judgment of the supreme court. It is easy to verify these facts, by referring to the records of the United States district court.

However, as I do not know what were the motives of the city council in increasing by one and a half per cent the salary granted to Mr. Mazureau, I believe it more proper to stand by the resolution of 1824, as regards both these gentlemen.

Respectfully your servant,

D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

Mr. Baldwin moved to refer the first part to the committee on finance—lost.

Mr. High presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That the city treasurer be authorized to receive the money and notes now in the commercial bank as the only authorized agent of the city, and that notice be given to the cashiers of the commercial and city banks not to pay over any balance that may remain in said banks reserved as a pretended commission of Duncan H. Hennen, Esq., until the city council shall decide on the amount of commissions the said Hennen is entitled to—adopted.

On the 2d part of the 3d letter.

Mr. Pichot presented a resolution, that 3 per cent be allowed to E. Mazerau, and ½ per cent to the heirs of Lislet Moreau for full compensation for services rendered in the case of the U. S. vs. corporation of New Orleans.

Mr. Pichot observed, that it might appear strange to those uninformed of the facts, that he should have proposed a greater recompense to Mr. Mazureau than to Moreau Lislet,—but the facts are these; paying every tribute to the talent of the deceased, and rendering every homage to his memory, he is desirous to pay a tribute to justice itself. Though Mr. Moreau was early engaged in this case and though he perhaps laid the ground work to success, still his labors were unfortunately cut short by the hand of death, and before, long before decision in this case was given. By this receipt (here the honorable member read a receipt signed by Mr. Grymes) it will be seen that E. Mazureau had given Mr. Grymes a brief that he Mr. M. had drawn up in this case, the brief was of 24 pages length—together with sundry books containing the best established authorities on the subject. That the books were cited as authorities, is proven by the direct fact that Mr. Grymes had them pack d up and forwarded to Washington—for his use when the trial of the case should come on;—now taking these two facts in consideration it will be seen at once that the labors of Mr. Mazureau have been much greater than those of Mr. Lislet—towards the success of this cause—and he is therefore entitled to a higher remuneration, and he is persuaded that the delicacy of the heirs of Moreau would prevent them from asking a higher reward.

Mr. High felt astonished that a proposition should be made to grant a higher sum than that stipulated by the law of 1824. By reference to that law it will be seen that 5 per cent was agreed to be paid to Mr. Moreau Lislet and Mr. Mazureau—to be divided in case the suit should be gained—it has been gained and he can see no reason why the disposition of that law should be disregarded because by the natural course of events Mr. Moreau was taken from those duties he had while living so indefatigably pursued. From these views I shall present a substitute that the 5 per cent decreed by the resolution of 28th September, 1824, to E. Mazureau and Moreau Lislet, be according to that resolution equally divided—not seconded.

Mr. Allard supported the motion of the member from the 4th ward, he thought that it would be a flagrant injustice to Mr. Mazeau to deny him this 3 per cent—it is by his talent, his industry, and untiring application that has mainly contributed to the success of the suit—the fact is, that Mazureau found the game—Moreau pursued it, and Grymes killed it—and to my individual knowledge it was Mazureau who laid the whole ground work. As far back as 1819, I saw a map in the possession of Mr. Crawford; on that map there was a line drawn in yellow ink and upon my asking him information respecting it, he told me that Mr. Mazureau had been the U. S. (in which by the bys was included the square of the city) subsequent to this conversation I consulted with Mr. Ruffinac, and he with Mr. Moreau, the latter of whom gave it as his opinion that the city had no claim to it. Mr. Mazureau however thought differently, and after diligent search among the old Spanish authorities came to the positive conclusion that the city and none but the city had a right to the property, and on this opinion he drew the briefs alluded to.

Mr Gaiennie proposed as an amendment that 3 per cent should be allowed Mr Mazereau and ½ to the heirs of Moreau Lislet.

The amendment was put and carried—yeas and nays called for: Messrs Schmidt Caldwell, Labatut Pichot and Gaiennie in the affirmative and Messrs High, Baldwin, Berry and Thomas in the negative.

Mr Labatut presented a resolution appropriating $200,000 to Mr Livingston for his aid in this suit.

Mr Thomas said that he had understood that Mr Livingston was indebted to the Corporation to the amount of $12,000 for sundry lots on the Batteur in the suburb St Mars, and that if the sum was not reduced he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Baldwin observed that the gentleman from the 3d ward is mistaken instead of the $13,000 he could positively state Mr Livingston was indebted to the Corporation but for two notes—both when added together amounted only to $1442. He is induced to make this statement not only to undeceive the member from the 3d ward, but also to remove any erroneous impression that may be made on the public mind.

Mr Pichot moved to amend by reducing the sum to $10,000.

Mr Berry moved to reduce it to $5000.

The first and second were both put and lost.

Mr High then moved to insert $11,000—lost.

Mr High then moved to insert $12,000—lost.

Mr High then called for the previous question lost.

Mr Labatut then moved to insert the sum of $1999 99-100—motion carried.

Yeas and nays called: Messrs Schmidt, High, Baldwin, Caldwell, Labatut and Gaiennie voted for and Messrs Berry, Thomas and Pichot against.

Mr High then having voted in the majority moved to reconsider—motion carried.

Mr Labatut moved to dispense with the rules and reconsider at once—lost.

Mr Baldwin introduced a resolution authorising the Mayor to remit to Mr Webster $5000 together with the thanks of the city for the assistance he has rendered in this suit the resolution was put and lost.

Mr High moved to refer the whole matter to the general council.

Mr Baldwin moved as an amendment—that the appropriations made to Mr Mazereau and Moreau Lislet, shall not be paid until the 2-5ths of the money for the sale of the lands shall have been received.

The rejection was moved for and carried.

The following as the 3d letter from the mayor was read.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 23rd 1836.

To the President and Members of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN—I have opposed the opening of Moreau street, as also of several other streets, on motives derived from the obscurity of the law of 3rd April 1832 and on account of the heavy expenses the corporation would support. I must oppose again, from the same reasons, your resolution of 9th instant, by which you determined the point where Moreau street will stop. regret to be obliged to maintain the same position to the last moment, but find not notwithstanding the long discussion on that question, with any reason to change my opinion. At this present time when the law for the division of the city is going into operation, when this question will belong to another council, I cannot consent to incur the useless and enormous charges already imposed on the city treasury. Consequently, I return you the above mentioned resolution.

I return you a series of seven resolutions adopted in your last sitting, by which you appropriated in favor of six Fire companies a total amount of $56,500. I never hesitated to acknowledge the usefulness of Fire companies and I cannot praise too highly the zeal and efforts of their members, but I see no necessity of appropriating to their exclusive use a sum entirely out of proportion with our finances and with the object in view.

Before I dismiss this subject, I have an observation to submit to your consideration on a resolution adopted on the 9th instant, relative to the Engine house no 4 and which you thought proper to persist in, contrary to my observations. I am authorized by that resolution, to cause the said Engine house to be erected on the lot situated on the Levee, between Conti and Bienville sts, and at the same time it is stated that the said Engine house must be built, according to the plan and estimates submitted to the council. One of the first conditions of this plan is that the building will be erected on the lot, corner of Conti and Lee sts. As I cannot see any harmony in these dispositions, I beg the council will state positively on which of these two lots of ground must be erected the above-mentioned Engine house.

After mature consideration of a series of 14 resolutions, relative to opening the Washington market and constructing another market for the Carrollton company on the grounds of Gravier canal, I think it my duty to refuse my sanction to these dispositions. My motives are these:

The opening of Washington market, situated in the lower liberties of the city, would give the contractors of both markets in the city square just cause to ground an action against the corporation for damages; this is the more evident from the fact that to engage butchers, farmers and vegetable dealers to settle in that new market, gratuitous stalls are offered as an inducement. As to the second object, I cannot approve the construction of a market on the grounds of Gravier canal, by which 10 feet of the public thoroughfare would be lost. I have already stated this objection to the council, when this subject first came under my discussion; there can be no doubts as to the authenticity of the documents on which this opinion is grounded; they are those on which was drawn the original plan of this part of our city. I therefore return you these 14 resolutions.

You have thought proper, in the same sitting, to authorize me, after having signed the bonds in favor of Mess Phelps and Minturn, according to the last contract made with them, to receive these bonds and deliver them to the contractors; as they will have completed the work they engaged to execute. I could not for my own part have any objection to accept this mark of your confidence, but I cannot do it without setting aside a provision of our city laws. By section 10, of the act incorporating the city of New Orleans, approved 17th February 1805, it is said: "It will be the duty of the treasurer of said city to receive and pay all sums of money relative to said corporation;" and further, "No payments will be made by said treasurer, unless they are authorized by an order signed by the individual acting as Mayor, in execution of a decision of the city council." These are my motives to return you the above mentioned resolution.

I regret that the work with which I have until now been alone entrusted, has left me no time to transmit to the council, the information required by a resolution adopted in your last sitting, on certain measures not yet executed; I would explain how every one of these measures has been adjourned on account of objections which could not be removed either by myself or the council and stated what had been done. As to the statement required of the treasurer, on the city finances, it could not be finished in time, but it will be submitted to the general council, at its first session.

Respectfully your servant,

D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

No action on the first part.

On Art. 2nd Mr Gaiennie moved to persist. Mr G. said he was happy to see that the Mayor rendered homage to the firemen of the different fire companies, but this tribute was little less than nothing unless accompanied by the necessary funds to enable them to be useful. The intrepid conduct of the different fire companies at the late fire in front of this hall is a sufficient guarantee of their utility—but for their exertions in building with many others might now have been mouldered into dust.

Mr Pichot, however willing to award just meed of praise to the firemen for their usefulness—could not consent to vote for so large an appropriation as had been made.

Question to persist put and lost. Messrs Baldwin, Caldwell, and Gaiennie voted to persist—the rest of the members against the motion.

On Art. 3rd, Mr Pichot presented a resolution that lot No. 10, adjoining the North American Hotel, be chosen and the house to be built according to the plan deposited in the Archives of the council—carried.

On the 4th article Mr Baldwin moved to persist—lost.

On the 5th article a motion was made to persist—lost.

Mr Allard presented a resolution authorizing the city surveyor to cause to be removed certain obstructions in the Bayou Road—adopted.

The council then adjourned *sine die.*

Altho the following letter is private; yet as its subject is of a public nature—as it does honor to the manly feelings of integrity which distinguishes its writer—as it explains what has been done and is doing by the delegation in Congress from Louisiana, we are emboldened to give it publicity, trusting that none can think it a breach of private confidence to publish a letter on a public topic.

WASHINGTON CITY, 5th April, 1836.

*Henry P. Leonard, Esq.*

SIR: Very constant occupation in the Senate for the last two weeks has prevented me giving an earlier answer to your letter of the 15th ult. As I have not received the *Bee* for four or five weeks, I have not met with the article you allude to in which Ripley's conduct is noticed. You did not however do him justice if you attributed his inaction to indolence or inattention. He has been confined to his room the greater part of this winter by indisposition, or was so feeble when he came to the house as to be unable to pay attention to business. That he would have been able however to accomplish all, or many of those things, which you seem to think are so easy to be done here, if he had been in perfect health, I greatly doubt.

And I cannot help remarking, that without wishing to impugn your sincerity and public spirit, it does appear to me that your remarks on the delegation of Louisiana are wholly incorrect, and founded on an entire misconception of the difficulties which attend the transaction of business here. If as you say, the interests of the state have suffered from want of Federal legislation on matters important to her, for the last twenty five years during which time she has had a great number and variety of persons in her service here; I should think the logical conclusion would be rather that the business could not be done from difficulties insurmountable than that all these persons have been idle and inefficient.

I take on me to say that there is not in Congress any set of men more faithful and assiduous. At the last session of Congress not less than six important bills in relation to Louisiana were passed which occupied with the attention given to any other state exhibits a very favourable contrast. In addition to the many public or national concerns to which our attention is due there are constant call upon us from individuals at home in relation to land titles, claims on the Treasury &c. &c. so that in truth no time is left us to general politics or general legislation. There has been no situation of life in which I have been placed where my time was more constantly occupied.

You tell me that you hope I will give you an opportunity to praise me for what I have *done* not *said*. I do not understand this exactly—my *doings* can only consist in proposing measures and supporting them in debate—their passage does not depend on me. For example there is the question relating to the large grants (*Bastrops, and Maison Rouges,*) which for a quarter of a century have kept an immense portion of our state from being settled. Every year since I have had a seat in the Senate a bill has passed it, providing for the adjustment of these titles, and it has been uniformly lost in the house of Representatives. This session I got it through our body the first week—it has not yet been reported from the committee in the lower house to which it was refered—though I and all our delegation here have been constantly urging them to do so—one week they do not meet, another week they meet and do nothing—then they are *wise* and *have doubts* &c. &c. The custom house matter has been referred to the committee of commerce. I hope for a favourable report, and I am now and have been for some time in correspondence with our collector in relation to the estimates &c. &c. The cut off canal has occupied the attention of Mr Johnson, and an appropriation will be made for a *survey* which is a *sine qua non* condition precedent to any bill for carrying the work into operation.

It would be tedious for me, and for you to follow all the measures we have before Congress from our state, and to go into the causes which may retard or prevent their passage. Of one thing I am very certain it is not owing to want of exertion on our part, nor I trust to the want either of a just influence. The same obstacles which impede our movements embarrass all the other new states—they are known and deplored by us, but until there is more attention given to business generally, and less to party politics, I see no change for the better likely to take place.

I have made these remarks to you sir because our correspondence has impressed me favorably of you—and because I desire the Press to maintain a salutary moral influence which it never can do when its censures are unjust.

There is a report afloat, that a proposition will be made in Congress to acknowledge the independance of Texas; what success will attend it is more than I can conjecture.

Very respectfully your ob't ser't,

A. PORTER.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STEAM BOAT.—This superb boat, under the command of Captain William Comstock, made her first trip to Providence on Saturday.—She is 700 tons burthen, built of live oak and cedar, and measures 713 tons—202 feet on deck—29 feet beam—12 feet hold. She is propelled by two low pressure engines, each of 145 horse power, with two heavy copper boilers. The cabin is 170 feet in length, containing 142 berths, furnished in the most splendid and costly style. She left Murray street wharf, (North River,) at 3 minutes past 5 o'clock, p m, arrived at Providence 9 minutes before 7 o'clock, New York time. Running time, 13 hours, 32 minutes. The passengers arrived in Boston at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, in 17 hours from New York.—New York paper.

The schooner Sab