COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	april 16	Boston	april 16
Charleston	" 12	Baltimore	" 19
Philadelphia	" 15	Washington	" 20
Paris	feb 29	Liverpool	mar. 12
Havre	" 29	London	" 15

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

STATE OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

1152 bales Mississippi,			16¼
1067 do	do		16½
327 do	do		16¼
281 do	do		16½
290 do	do		17¼
99 do	do		17½
120 do	do		17
62 do	do		17
54 do	do		16½
30 do	do		18
11 do	do		16
130 do	Alabama,		18¼
87 do	Florida,		16½
4016			

The following was handed into our office late last night by way of Havana.—N O Bulletin.

LIVERPOOL, 12th March, 1836.

We have had only a moderate extent of business done in cotton this week; prices of American may be quoted ¼ to ½d lower than the highest of last week, but other kinds are without change. The market on the whole is quiet, and unless the increasing stock is met by a more pressed good demand, a further concession in prices will probably ensue. Speculators have taken 750 American and 100 Bahia, and importers 550 Bengal and 100 American. The imports consist of 18,412 U S, and 336 Egyptian—total 18,758; sales 15,630 bales, of which 5,420 Upland 9¼ a 11¼; 1700 Alabama 9¾ a 11¼; 5,400 Orleans 7¼ a 11¼.

W. have had a very spirited demand for cotton today and a good deal of business has been done; sales 7,000 bales, at an advance of ¼d on yesterday's prices; the greater part of the business is in American descriptions from 10 to 11d.

Import from 1st Jan to 5th March—American, 147,926
Other sorts, 37,050

Last year—American, 176,921
Other sorts, 445,700

Stock—March 11 in 1836, 221,499
1835, 146,710
1834, 1161,200

LIVERPOOL March 5.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st Jan to the 27th Feb, and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

In 1836.		
American,	bags 102,090	
South American,	20,959	
West Indies, Demarara, &c.	840	
East Indies,	18064	
Egypt, &c.	3579	
Total of all descriptions,		146,532
In 1835.		
American,	bags 127,819	
South America,	27,380	
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	1,474	
East Indies,	13,067	
Egypt, &c.	1,296	201,040
Decrease of imports as compared with 1835		54,503

EXPORTS in 1836.

American, 2742—Brazil, 249—East India, 5606
West India, 5—Other kinds, 20. 8,622 bags.
Total in 1835, 5,472
Same period in 1835,

STOCK.

March 4, 1835, 162,380 bags.
Same time, 1836, 139,750

HAVRE, March 1.

	DUTY PAID. f. c.		IN BOND. f. c.	
COTTON, per 1 kil.				
Upland,	1 10	a 1 45	— 99	a 1 34
Alab. & Tennessee,	1 5	a 1 10	— 89	a 1 39
Mobile,	1 10	a 1 55	— 99	a 1 54
Louisiana,	1 10	a 1 63	— 99	a 1 51
Sea Island,	2 25	a 2 50	—	a —
Pernambuco,	1 30	a 1 70	1 19	a 1 59
Bahia,	1 25	a 1 60	1 14	a 1 49
Maranham,	1 20	a 1 50	none.	
St Domingo,	1 25	a 1 35	1 14	a 1 24
SARSAPARILLA, per 1 k.				
Caracas,	— —	a — —	1 50	a 1 60
Mexico,	— —	a — —	1 10	a 1 15
Honduras,	— —	a — —	1 35	a 1 40
STOCK, per 50 kilos.				
Brazil, white,			42	— a 44 —
" brown to yellow,			25	— a 38 —
Bourbon, by Fr. vess.			38	— a 40 —
Manilla, by Fr. vess.			38	— a 40 —

Raw Sugars white or clayed, without distinction of quality or mixture of fabrication, by French vessels from the East Indies 49f 50; from European ports, 51f 75; from Havana or Mexico, 52f 25. By foreign vessels 66f.

Transactions from the 22d to the 29th February, inclusive.

BRESWAX.—We have had a sale of two tons fine N. York, at 21c.—24 casks received from Rotterdam and already disposed of. Stock in first and second hands, 4 tons.

COFFEE has been in very limited request, and we have to notice a decline of 1 to 1½ centime per 1k. on St Domingo. The sales comprise—950 bags good ord St Domingo (Port-au-P.) at 70c; 20 do fine ord. do, at 74c—300 bags.

COTTONS.—The demand for this article during the past eight days has continued upon an extensive scale, and at steady prices.

The sales embrace 7,600 bales consisting of 3,938 Louisiana, at 120f to 161; 2,169 bales Upland, at 130f to 152; 632 bales Mobile, at 136f to 147.50; 514 bales Texas, at 110f to 125; 245 bales Florida, at 120f to 137.50 to 157 50; 34 bales Bahia, at 140f; 101 bales Peruvian, at 135f; and 287 bales St Domingo, at 135f: the whole duty paid.

The supplies received, on the other hand, have amounted to 9,309 bales U States Cottons, viz:

4,225 bales by 4 vessels from New Orleans.			
1,240 do	1 do	do Mobile.	
1,200 do	1 do	do Savannah.	
1,834 do	2 do	do Charleston.	

9,309 bales, as above.

Stock 29 Feb. 1836, 25,952b. of which 19,407b U S.
Do 24 " 1835, 37,394 34,077

Imp 2 first m.	1836,	81,203	75,227
do	1835,	61 068	56,776
Outg 2 first m.	1836,	74,271	68,353
do	1834,	45,707	42,352

SUGARS.—Martinique and Guadeloupe are selling slowly at previous rates

	1836	1835	1834
Stock end of February, hhds.	3600	8700	3300

Price of bonne quatrieme,
in bond, 41 f. 39f. 50 46f. 25

We have received no supply of foreign sugars.

Extract from a private letter dated

HAVRE, March 4.

Cotton continues in good demand; yesterday, after the arrival of the packet ship Albany, sailed from New York, 11th February, several lots were sold, among which 300 bales very good Mobile at 145f; and 300 Georgia at 135f.

LATEST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The editors of the Brit American have been favored with the annexed letter, received by the Basque Clifton, at that port:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 15, 1836.

"The sales of Flour in the past month amounted to 14,000 barrels, leaving a stock of 35,000 bbls on the 1st inst. This quantity has been decreased by the consumption since, the early arrival being the brig Cayuga from Baltimore, 1300 bbls. Holders are obtaining for Baltimore and Haxall brands, 15|6000 per bbl; other Richmond City Mills 12 a 13|6000; Baltimore 12|6000, and old 9 a 10|6000.

"The payments of Coffee last month were 80,000 bags which caused a steady advance in prices, and superior range as high as 2|400 a 3|600 per arr; ordinary do sorts down to 2|200; Campos Sugar, R 2|600, and 2|800 per arr; Rigies 145 a 146 rs per lb; Exchange 39¾d nominal; Dollars 1|340; Doubloons 21|400 cash."

BOSTON, April 16.

There has evidently been a great falling off in the amount of business transactions for three or four weeks past, solely on account of the scarcity of money, and the difficulty with which negociations are effected.—The lowest street rate for the best of notes has been, during the present week, 1 per ct per month, and no doubt much has been done at a higher rate.

FLOUR.—The demand for the past week has been more active than for several weeks, confined wholly to the trade. Considerable parcels have been taken for Eastern ports. We notice sales of about 1500 bbls Philadelphia, $7 37 a 7 40, cash, and 7 62½, 4 months; 7 75 a 7 80 Howard street, $7 75 a 7 81, 4 mos, and 200 do at 7 56½ cash, and some parcels at a fraction less; 700 bbls Ohio, (received via N Orleans) at about 7 62½, 4 mos, the exact price not public; 5 a 600 bbls resold from store $7 75 a 7 87, cash. The stock of Genesee is small. Sales from vessels, common to fancy brands, $7 31, 7 37 and 7 50; from store, $7 50 a 7 62 per bbl, cash.

GRAIN.—At the close of last week about 30,000 bushels Corn arrived—previous to which the market was bare for a few days, which caused purchasers to come forward at improved prices, and swept the market—sales 22 a 87c, yellow 83 a 86c; and 2000 Connecticut sold 81 03 a 1 05; 1000 sacks N Orleans white 87c for cash. Sales of 7 to 8000 bushels Southern Oats 57 a Yesterday and today there have been some arrivals of Corn, and sales have been made at a advance. Sales 3 to 4000 bushels yellow prime and to cargo common 94c. Sales of three cargoes this day, 87 a 88c; 800 bushels Shorts, 60c per bushel. Sale by auction 13th, 2500 bushels 53c, and 400 do Bran 55 a 57c, cash.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, April 16.

COTTON.—The demand has been moderate, and prices continued nearly as at our last report. Sales of 134 bales Mobile at 20 cts, 176 bales New Orleans, 184 to 20 cts, some inferior, 154 cts; 130 Upland 19¾ a 20 cts; and 10 bales Florida at 19 cts.

MOLASSES.—Sales of 325 hhds. Matanzas clayed, at 27½ cts, 6 mos; 72 hhds of Sugar house and 30 Muscovado, at 40 cts, round; 40 hhds Trinidad, in lots at 38 to 40 cents.

SUGAR.—Until yesterday the market was nearly bare of Sugar in first hands. The transactions have consequently been very limited, and the prices remain without essential change. Sales of 100 boxes Brown Muscovado, at 10 to 11 1-4 cents for inferior to second quality, good quality 11¼ cents. Small sales of Porto Rico at 12½ cts; a few hhds of old New Orleans at 12½ cents.

TOBACCO.—There has been more activity in the Tobacco market this week. Sales of 228 hhds. Kentucky nearly all for shipment, at an average of 94 cts per lb 4 mos: 169 hhds of Kentucky for shipment sold, price and terms not made public.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Chapman and Castillo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the name of the firm will be used in liquidation by either party.

New Orleans, April 28, 1836.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN,
ANDREW CASTILLO.
m 2—1w

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

A CAPTURE. Not long since the Texian armed schooner Invincible, captain Brown commander, hailed the American brig Pocket bound for Matamoras, with provisions and munitions of war for the Mexican army under Santa Anna, as consigned by a house in this city. The Texians finding articles contraband of war in the vessel, altered her destination to Galveston; but agreed to pay the captain even more than the value of the cargo. The captain of the Pocket was contented with the arrangements, care less of the destination, provided he and the shippers were paid.—Not so however were the shippers. They sent word to Commodore Dallas at Pensacola, that the vessel had been seized on open seas as a prize; and charged the Texians with piracy. Dallas sent out the sloop of war Warren, to seize the Invincible; and on Sunday last, she was captured off the S W pass and brought into port here. When taken the captain was not on board; and as many of the crew had mutinied, there were only 5 seamen at first taken. The others were however subsequently apprehended; and orders given to the U S marshal to take them into custody to stand their trial for piracy.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—Fortune has revolved the spokes in her wheels, and now sides with Texas—Yesterday a gentleman arrived from Attakapas in this State, and he asserts that two persons had been at St Martinsville immediately before his departure, who stated as a positive fact, within their own cognizance, that an engagement had taken place between part of the Texian and Mexican army. The latter had been separated into two bodies, divided by the river Brassos, whose sudden rise prevented their junction. The larger body consisted of about 1300 or 1400 men, who being attacked by General Houston, set fire to the town of Harrisburgh and retreated; but Houston succeeding in overtaking them about 7 miles from that place, compelled them to a pitched battle, in which 700 of the Mexicans were killed, and 500 taken prisoners—among whom was General Cos, whose *parole d'honneur* will serve him on this occasion!! The enemy was completely routed, and the loss of the Texians was very inconsiderable. Gen Houston immediately marched in pursuit of the other body, and may have equally captured them; but this is not yet ascertained.

Glorious news.

By the steamboat Levant which arrived last evening, the accounts are confirmed of Houston's victory over the Mexican army. Having conquered the first division (as elsewhere related) he attacked the second division under Santa Anna himself—the result of which was as hastily communicated in the following circular from the Texean secretary of war to the people of Nacogdoches.

HEAD QUARTERS, army, April 23.

We met Santa Anna on the 21st inst; we attacked him with 600 men; he had about eleven hundred with two howitzers. We entirely routed his whole force, killing about half, and taking the remainder prisoners. Santa Anna himself and all his principal officers are our prisoners. The history of war does not furnish a parallel to this battle: we had only 6 killed and twenty wounded.

I have not time or I would send a full report. I will do this in the course of tomorrow. I again call on my fellow citizens. Let us come on and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free. Turn out at once—let us do the work at once.

THOMAS J RUSK,
Secre. ary of War.

*** Since writing the above, we heard it stated as if on good authority that General Houston held a council of war on the fate of his prisoners: and that Santa Anna and all his officers had been shot; the privates were sent to Matamoras. It was also stated that General Gaines had written a private letter confirmatory of this account; but we did not see it. There can however be no doubt that Houston has conquered; and that the Mexican army is prostrated. The day of retribution has at length come; and Texas is free.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival from Havana last evening, we have received papers thence of the 28th ult, containing intelligence from England by way of Falmouth, of a later date, which had been brought by the British packet Opossum in 19 days.

The Havana papers extract chiefly the information relating to Spain. A body of troops had been sent from Liverpool, amounting to 400 men, to reinforce the British auxiliaries under General Evans, who had blockaded Balmaseda, with the Spanish general Espartero early in March; and afterwards entered Bilboa at the head of 6000 men The Carlist's were obliged to abandon Lequieto, and fall back on Durango.

A change was to take place in the Spanish ministry, Istiuriz or the Duke de Rivas to be appointed premier, and Mendizabal, minister of the interior. The public funds had been improved, and the bonds for the national debt advanced one half per cent.

England was asked to offer her mediation between Spain and her American colonies, for the recognition of the latter.

The Carlists were completely surrounded by the queen's troops; and soon have been put *hors de combat*; so saith the London Morning Chronicle of the 14th of March.

☞ Under the Commercial head will be found the Liverpool prices current of the 12th March.

We have received several documents from Dr Picton, in answer to the communication published yesterday over the signature of 'Philanthropist,' which want of space alone prevents being inserted today. As our sole object is the promotion of the general welfare, and all that conduces to that object, we are disposed and determined to hear all parties in any case; and shall therefore cheerfully publish the documents: but any further statements must be charged as advertisements: in justice to the interests of the Bee.

The interesting drama of the Jewess, will be performed this evening at Camp street theatre, for the benefit of Mrs Russell—one of the most deserving actresses at any of our theatres.

The weekly meeting of the N O Lyceum will occur this evening, when the Mr Wheat will deliver a lecture on taste; and the debate on the right of instructing representatives will be resumed and terminated. Both subjects are likely to attract a large auditory.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1836.

The general appropriation bill always produces some discussion, from the number of emendments proposed from time to time, both in the committee of the whole and in the House. What I should call a singular motion, was made by Mr C Johnson in the committee, which was to strike out an appropriation for the documentary history of the American Revolution, by Clark & Force, of $30,000. This resolution prevailed, to the astonishment of every one. A regular contract had been entered into in 1833, between the compilers and the government, for the publication of this documentary history, which was to embrace a mass of historical information relating to this country, that had never seen the light, or that historians had neglected. The expense in making the preliminary arrangements was very great. Agents had been employed to copy from the archives of almost all the states, such matters as were both important and interesting in the history of America. The compilers themselves had visited in person, most of the States, for the purpose of ascertaining what facts were in existence that could illustrate the history of the country, and not only the fair investigation, but the acquisition of the details and facts sought for, was attended with great expense.—One volume of this work is nearly completed, and the second is in progress. The appropriation referred to, was required to enable the compilers to complete their arrangements; when the committee thought proper to strike the item out of the bill. The House, however, the next day, after a long debate, restored it, and thus saved the faith of the nation. The bill is still before the House. The present British minister at Washington, Mr Fox, is said to be the son of Lord Holland, and is a perfect oddity in his appearance. I know not what may be his talents, but if he have any, he belies his looks most egregiously. The family is of no great antiquity. The stock was a poor boy in the choir of Salisbury cathedral, who afterwards became Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and died immensely wealthy in 1716. He was the founder of the Chelsea Hospital. Charles James, the great Parliamentary orator, was a descendant of Sir Stephen Fox, the founder of the Fox family. Mr Harrison, of Missouri, has made a very important report to the House, on the subject of mandated lands in the valley of the Mississippi, which is accompanied by a resolution, authorising a survey of the country where those lands lie, by competent engineers. He estimates, in his report, the quantity of lands thus inundated, at 23,469,630 acres, and the quantity reclaimable at 11,274,630 acres. He statesit to be the finest land on the face of the globe, not excepting even the Nile lands of the Delta, in Egypt. The cost of reclaiming the lands he estimates at $2,357,000, and the value of, when reclaimed, at $56,173 150, and he thinks they will bring to the government a net amount of one hundred millions of dollars of public auction.

According to the report of the secretary of the treasury, made to the senate yesterday, the receipts into the treasury during the last quarter, ending 31st March, were $10,725,700 from all sources, and that the whole amount of public money now in the treasury, was $31,895,155. This document shows the receipt during the first quarter of near eleven millions of dollars, from which we may infer that there will be at the end of the year, with the present surplus, about *sixty-three millions of dollars*. From this sum the expenses of the government must be deducted; but still there will be left forty millions of surplus revenue. What is to be done with it? This should engross the serious consideration not only of the representatives of the people, but of the people themselves. What will be the most judicious and beneficial application of this constantly accumulating fund? The treasures of a nation, like the rains of heaven, should fall back upon those from whom it has been derived. The wealth of a miser is only useful after he ceases to accumulate; and the treasures of a nation can be of no use if not constantly diffused among the people, by promoting their comforts, convenience and happiness. What will be the best mode of diffusing this wealth to effect these objects, I leave to the assembled wisdom of the nation to point out. The senate has to day been occupied in the discussion of Mr Ewing's bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Mr Southard, with his usual fervor and vehemence, advocated the bill; and had not concluded when the senate went into executive session. The house is still occupied in the general appropriation bill, which seems to be more battled, notwithstanding the great surplus in the treasury, than on former occasions.

FOR THE BEE.

We hasten to lay before our readers the important inormation of the seizure of the Texian armed schr Invincible, by the U S sloop of war Warren, acting under orders from Com A J Dallas. We hardly know whether this matter will add laurels to the brows of the worthy commodore, neither dare we prepared to say that we can justify the act nor whether it will be justified by our government; but with the fable of the boys and frogs, we can say "if it be fun for the commodore, it is death to the Texians." We are very sorry to see the worthy commodore so very prompt in the destruction of the unfortunate and oppressed Texians, and yet we are unable to learn of a single effort on his part to protect the flag of the United States, and the commerce of its citizens from the insults and outrages of the Mexicans. We will conclude these remarks by recommending *gentlemen* friendly to the cause of the Mexicans to tender a vote of thanks to the commodore.

FOR THE BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29th, 1836.

SIR—

From the interest you have taken to draw public attention to the state of the Mississippi at its mouth, for the purpose of improving it for the security of future navigation, induces me to make the following remarks for the columns of your paper.

It appears from what you have given as the history of the stages of the bar at the mouth of the river in former times and down to the present, that there has been a constant diminution of water on it for the last century; and from the cause of this, which I will endeavor here to show, without some immediate remedy to it, the same may be expected to go on until there will be an entire obstruction for commercial vessels to pass to and from the sea and river.

On examining the map of the river, it will be seen that at some former period the water was nearly all discharged at one mouth, when the width of it being about the same as that of the river, it had depth nearly the same to allow it to pass off freely; since then islands were formed and the different passes branched off forming the delta of the Balize; and the aggregate width of the branches has been much less than formerly, which caused the formation of the bars and the constant decrease of water on them; and the same process is going of new islands forming new outlets and spreading the mouth over a wider space; and the increase of the bars may be looked for until some remedy is applied to it; which remedy should be to counteract the course that the river has taken by obstructing the lesser mouths, and compelling the water ultimately to pass out at a single one of them.

The plan of effecting this object is very simple and plain. It requires but to anchor booms across them, and then, with some small expense, to conduct the drift-wood of the river into them; which would form rafts that would so far break the current of the river as in a short time to block up the pass by the sediment from it. This appears the only course in the power of art to save the navigation of the river for commercial vessels: and unless something is soon done, it must still be obstructed for a period of time.

This is a matter not only interesting to this city, but directly to the whole of the west, and not very remote to the whole country. Congress ought to be memorialized upon this subject, and the state of the matter finally laid before that body; and who is there to do it with more effect than the merchants of this city? It will require an appropriation by congress of an amount not exceeding $250,000; an amount not one-fourth of what will have to be paid for lighterage the next 18 months if nothing is done.

There is yet time for congress to act on the memorial; but soon it will be too late for the present session. Let then the merchants, citizens, shippers and ship masters join in such a memorial at as early a period as possible.

Respectfully yours,
G W L.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, 2d March, 1836.

To the President and members of the Municipal councils, in general assembly convened:

Gentlemen—By the custom till now established in the administration which has lately ceased, as well as the necessity of giving information to the newly elected aldermen, on the wants and financial resources of the corporation, it was the Mayor's duty to submit to each new council, on the day of their installation, a statement of the receipts and probable expenses for the ensuing year.

I would have wished to act agreeably to that custom at the opening session of the three Municipal Councils, who succeed from this day, to the late City Council; and also to submit to their consideration exact information of the means they can use to fulfil the object for which they were created.

However, you will understand that the complete reorganization effected by the law of 8th March last, puts it out of my power to ground upon the future prospects which it prepares for us, any facts to be considered as positive.

The three municipalities being invested not only with the same rights between themselves, but also with the same privileges and immunities which were attributed to the corporation of New Orleans, with the only exception of those rights reserved to the General Council, and each of the municipalities enjoying the faculty of drawing to itself a large portion of the revenue accruing to the city, no man can now foresee with any degree of certainty in what proportions this same revenue will be divided, and what portion will fall to each municipality.

The tax on real property and slaves, and the tax paid by retailers of spiritous liquors, are the only positive sources on which calculations may be grounded; but the wharves, the hawkers and pedlars; the drays and carriages, the markets themselves, which by the clause separating the several parts of the city, will be rendered more or less productive, are as many sources of revenue uncertain, till the three municipal bodies will dispose of at once, without there being any possibility of ascertaining the amount which each will collect.

Again, the expenses caused by the new organization in each section, are still more difficult to ascertain; as the expenses of each administration, either for salaries or surveying and public works remain yet to be fixed, and that no fixed data can be formed of the improvements which may originate from this new order of things.

You will perceive that from these considerations, I was obliged to abandon the idea of fixing, even by estimation, the receipts and probable expenditures of the different municipalities for the year. Now that the accounts of the late corporation are to be settled, I thought it was more useful and practicable to submit you the statement of the debts and credits of the corporation, in order that you may now form an opinion of the made according to which the commissioners of the general sinking fund will have to proceed in their operations. This statement which the Treasurer will very soon transmit to you, may be thus given:

Passive" notes payable,	$932,738
Bonds emitted for shares,	1,350,000
Bonds emitted for loans,	1,771,000
Total	$3,373,738
Active—505 shares New Orleans and Nashville railroads	$505,000
500 shares Commercial Bank,	500,000
250 " Draining Company,	250,000
Notes received from the U States district court,	955,728
Notes from leases, paving, &c,	109,861
Sinking Fund, notes and specie,	70,936
Cash, 30th April,	34,444
	$2,525,979

*See document No 4, for details on the city debts.

The revenue of the city for this year, as also the value of real property belonging to the corporation are brought to the credit of this statement, as, according to the law of 8th March last, this revenue, after deduction will be made of a part to pay the debts yearly incurred by the corporation, (sect 15, art 1,) as also of the sum to be annully deposited in the former sinking fund, (sect 15, art 2,) will be paid into the treasury of each municipality (sect 15, art 3.) According to the same section of the law, the real property will belong to that municipality inside of whose limits it will be circumscribed. However, as I thought you might feel interested in being informed of the number and estimated value of this property, I annexed to this message a table of it. (Document No 1.)

I could procure an exact list of the materials and tools now in the yards belonging to the corporation. That which is annexed as document No 2, can serve merely as a note of reference. It will however be necessary to cause an exact list to be drawn before either the sale or distribution of said materials and tools be ordered, in case the municipalities did not think proper to keep a general surveyor's office.

Document No 3 is a brief notice of the improvements executed since 5th April 1835, to the end of last month.

I shall probably give you in a separate article, details of paving, one of the most important and expensive branches of our improvements; but different circumstances now prevent—chiefly the indefinite adjournment of the accountability of that department, and the consequent difficulty or almost impossibility of forming particular accounts which show accurately the titles and extent of the front property of individuals. This is one of the principal reasons that prevents me, for in this state of things, how can the general accounts of the sinking fund be ascertained? In the second place as the whole of the paving debts are included in the general account of the debts which I transmit, it appears useless to detail them a second time.

You will naturally expect that I should notice the construction of the prisons, a question which presented little difficulty to the former administration, but is now a topic of discussion in consequence of the inefficiency of the law 8 March last in declaring in the 14th section that the three municipalities shall use the prisons on paying an equitable proportion of the expenses for their construction, maintenance and guard; that law imposes in a vague manner on the upper and lower municipalities the obligation of supporting the work houses in what proportion? In another view, the question is even more intricate: for the law not having given power to the general council to decide in this respect (and still less to the commissioners of the general sinking fund, who are only charged with liquidating the debts of the corporation), it follows that the sole mode of meeting this difficulty is by submitting it to the action of the three councils separately—an hazardous alternative, which must be imperfect, and produce other inconveniences.

If I have said that the cost of the construction of the prisons is not the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, it is because I believe it impossible to consider as a debt of the former corporation, the expences of the works whose adjudication has not yet been effected. It is similar with all other works ordered by the last council, not yet contracted for.

To these difficulties must be joined that of considering as obligatory all the ordinances of the last council, which order different annual appropriations, whether under the title of charities or as encouragements to certain societies, or for other objects; and if so, how those sums shall be paid.

Such is a succint survey in which the triple administration created by the law 8 March now finds itself; and the obstacles which appear to embarrass its progress: It is chiefly on your action I rely, to aid me to conquer these difficulties: and to expedite the prosperity of our flourishing capital. By your intelligence and experience this task will be less painful to me; and I shall with courage undertake to fulfil the wishes of our fellow citizens.

I am, etc
D PRIEUR, Mayor.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

LATER FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Captain Wiederbolt, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 4th ultimo, arrived yesterday, bringing us Paris and Havre papers of the day previous.

The intelligence from England and France is of very little importance. Paris, and indeed the departments, seem entirely absorbed by the success of a new opera of Meyer Beer, called "the Huguenots. Nothing else is thought of. The special message of the President to Congress, announcing the acceptance of the Meditation of England, was received in Havre, by the Albany, and is published there on the 3d, without comment It had not yet reached Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied with the discussion of some laws on the country roads throughout the kingdom, which excited little general interest. The new ministry had not yet tested their strength on any important question, but every thing indicates, we think, M. Thiers is firmly seated in his place, and will be supported by a majority of the Deputies.

Mr. Wilkins, our Minister to Russia, has arrived in Paris in good health.

The Orange Associations in Ireland have been finally dissolved, a measure which will probably be productive of important results. The Duke of Cumberland—the grand master—in obedience to the command of the king, has given formal information of this event to the subordinate lodges, and it would seem they intend to follow the course of conduct, of which he has given them an example.

A select committee of the House of Commons were in session on the subject of the money, which Mr. Raphael asserted he had paid Mr. O'Connell, to obtain a return for that place to Parliament. The examination of Mr. Raphael had begun, and thus far nothing more had been elicited than a confirmation of what he stated in his published letters, except one important point, which was that O'Connell in a letter to Raphael asks him, "Will you let me know if you would like to accept of a Baronetcy? I do not make this offer without authority."

The interference of England in the affairs of Spain became the subject of discussion in the House of Commons on the 28th of February. A long debate ensued. The Minister for Foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston, stated that the interference of England, on the ground that the people had a deep interest in the succession of the Queen's cause. "Why," said his lordship, "had England an interest? Because it was the interest of England that Spain should be free, and that Spain should be prosperous—that it should no longer be under such a system of tinsule as it was during the reign of Ferdinand, and to which it would return if Don Carlos ascended the throne. He laid down in an able manner the principles which should determine the propriety of interfering with the affairs of other nations, and showed that according to these principles the present interference was amply justified.

Dreadful Fire in a Theatre: One hundred and twenty-six persons burnt. St Petersburgh, Feb 17.—The Northern Bee contains a detailed account of a dreadful accident which occurred here on Saturday, Feb 14. This, the first day of the holydays, was a day of affliction; at four in the afternoon, a fire broke out in Lahsman's theatrical booth, from a lamp which was hung too high, setting fire to a beam. In order to warn the public of the danger, the curtain was drawn up; right wide doors were immediately thrown open, and a great part of the audience escaped unhurt: the remainder might have done the same, but those in the pit all crowded to a narrow passage, which was soon blocked up. Those who were thrown down were trodden under foot. The roof fell in and covered the crowd with firebrands.—Of above 400 persons who were in the booth, 181 males and 5 females perished, in all 126: about ten more were severely injured, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. All possible exertions were made, and the emperor himself arrived with the first detachment of firemen The thousands of persons who crowded the spot were kept back by the presence of the emperor By an awful sense of the great disaster, not the slight est disorder occurred. The bodies which seemed to have some signs of life, were conveyed in sledges to the Admiralty, where every attention was paid. The crowd in silence opened a broad passage for the fire engines and the sledges, and at nightfall every thing had been done that was possible on such a lamentable occasion.

POLAND.

A body of Russian, Austrian, and Prussian troops, under the command of the Austrian General Von Trauensteingberg, took possession of the city and territory of Cracow on the 17th of February, to enforce, as the General declares in a proclamation, obedience to the commands of the three Protecting Powers for the expulsion of their Polish subjects from Cracow. It is pretended that this proceeding is justified by an article in the treaty of Vienna; but is superfluous in the invaders to quote authority for their outrage on the powerless victims of their tyranny. They surround the Poles of the little republic on every side, and may destroy the city of Cracow, as Nicholas threatens to destroy Warsaw, whenever it suits their savage and vindictive policy.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal has had some disagreement with her Ministers, who are also unpopular with the Cortes and incapable in the Council: so their speedy downfall is anticipated. Campos, the Finance Minister, has met with little success in his attempts to procure the necessary supplies of money for carrying on the government; and the talents of Silva Carvalho will probably again be put in requisition. The Queen is much vexed by the refusal of the Deputies to sanction a promise she had made to her husband, that he should be Commander-in-Chief Senhor, Barjeas, supposed to be a staunch Ministerialist, has moved a resolution, that no such office as Commande-in-Chief should be allowed to exist in time of peace; and it is feared the Chamber will agree to the motion, altho it is known that the Queen has written to her husband assuring him that his appointment is fixed and certain.

RICHMOND, April 18.

THE NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—We understand that the Postmaster in this city, received on Saturday, a communication from the Post Office Department, informing him that the new arrangement of the mails is to commence at Washington and New Orleans on the 25th inst. From that day, inclusive, the mail from the south is to arrive at Richmond daily, by five in the morning and leave Richmond daily for the north, at six in the morning. The mail from the North is to arrive at Richmond at half past seven in the evening, and leave for the south at half past 8 P M.

The following is the schedule which the Postmaster General has directed to be observed from the 25th inst.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Washington at 3 A M.				
Arrive at Richmond	by	7½	P M	16½ hours
" Halifax	by	12	noon	16½ "
" Fayetteville	by	12½	P M	24½ "
" Cheraw	by	3½	P M	17 "
" Columbia	by	4½	P M	21 "
" Augusta	by	6½	A M	18 "
" Milledgeville by		5	A M	22½ "
" Columbus, Ga by		2	P M	23 "
" Montgomery by.		1	P M	23 "
" Mobile	by	9	P M	46 "
and at New Orleans by		10	P M	25 "

Time from Washington to New Orleans, 283 hours, or 11 days and 19 hours.

RETURNING.

Leave New Orleans at 10 A M.				
Arrive at Mobile	by	11	A M	25 hours
" Montgomery by		5	P M	54 "
" Columbus	by	2½	P M	21½ "
" Milledgeville by		11	P M	23½ "
" Augusta	by	8	P M	21 "
" Columbus	by	2½	P M	12½ "
" Cheraw	by	12	noon	21½ "
" Fayetteville by		3	A M	15 "
" Halifax	by	2½	P M	24½ "
" Richmond	by	5	A M	15½ "
and at Washington by		10	P M	17 "

Time from New Orleans to Washington 276 hours, or 11 days and 12 hours.

BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 5th February have been received at Boston. The mines in the Province of Mendoza are to be again opened, and laws have been passed for the establishment of a mint and the regulation of coinage. The government has found it necessary to renew a portion of their exchequer bills, on which they are to allow interest at the rate of one and a half per cent a month.—The amount in circulation on the 1st of February was $5,700,500.

A private letter states that the government had offered no especial protection to the steamboat running between Buenos Ayres and Monteveideo, and that a large quantity of fuel and other articles belonging to it, stored in an old hulk, had been designedly sunk.—Every impediment has been thrown in the way of the boat since she commenced running. It is said that the vigilance of the captain alone prevents her destruction, and there is little doubt but that the project will be abandoned.

American Fossil Remains.—Much interest was lately excited in London by a sale of some relics of the mastodon and mammoth of the Ohio. The British Museum, College of Physicians, and Lord Colo were the principal purchasers. High prices were realized. One piece, the cranium with two perfect molar teeth, and sockets for two more, was bought by the British Museum for £147.

CONNECTICUT.—All the returns of the late election in this state having come in, it appears that Henry Edwards (the administration candidate for Governor) received 20,526 votes, and Gideon Tomlinson (the Whig candidate) received 17,486 votes.

DESPOTISM.—It is stated that a noble Pole, who had distinguished himself in fighting under the brave Skrzynecki, for the liberties of his country, on his return to his native soil, relying on the general amnesty promised by Nicholas—was told by one of the satellites of despotism, "the amnesty is for Europe—SIBERIA for you."

The vineyards of France cover a superficels of more than four millions of English acres, each acre producing on the average two hundred and fifty gallons of wine.

It will be recollected that an expedition set out some months since from England to reach India by means of a steamboat down the Euphrates. The boat, which was of cast iron, was carried over land in separate pieces from the Mediterranean, and accounts have been received at Liverpool, announcing that it had reached and was afloat on the "affrighted" Euphrates. The expedition promised to be successful.

The committee on canals, of the house of assembly of Upper Canada, have recommended the appropriation of $172,000 for the construction of a canal, to connect the head waters of the bay of Quinte, with Lake Ontario, through Wellen's bay.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Yazoo, Eldridge, New York, Bein & Cohen.
Ship Manco, Crawford, Liverpool, L H Gale.
Barque Abeona, Chambers, Antwerp, W Vance.
Brig Good Hope, Sawyer, Sabine, S Perry.
Schr David Rogers, Giberson, Apalachicola, Tourne & Beckwith.
Schr LaGrange, Herriman, N York, Stevens & Brown.
Schr Johannes, Burr, Mobile, master.
Ketch Angel, Leidsdorf, Havana, Chiampomier & Girard.
Schr Retrieve, Williams, Mobile, Tourne & Beckwith

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Pilot, Clark, from the Passes, having towed down brigs Dunlap, Kanawa & Tribune: brought up ships John Dunlap Neva & brig Ajax.

Tow Boat Whale, Paulding, from the Passes; towed to the anchorage brigs Mary Helen & Vincayna: bro't up line ship Nashville, brig Comet, and Texian armed schr Invincible, under char