COMMERCE.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	april 22	Boston	april 22
Charleston	" 22	Baltimore	" 25
Philadelphia	" 22	Washington	" 25
Paris	mar 31	Liverpool	mar. 28
Havre	" 16	London	" 26

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

792 bales Mississippi		15¾
500 do	do	16¼
336 do	do	14¾
66 do	do	17
63 do	do	20
236 do	N Alabama	15
390 do	Western Digdon	15¼
750 do	do	15-16
3173		

Extract of a letter received by a commercial house in Mobile, dated HAVRE, March 15.

Cotton continues in good demand, and prices have again advanced at least 5 centimes. One lot of choice Louisiana bright 172c. Opinion is in favor of the article. We have only 28,000 bales in first hands, and our spinners will require 100 or 150,000 bales until the end of the year. Should our imports not prove too heavy, the shipments of last season may fetch good prices.—Choice cotton, continues to be scarce. We now quote—

Louisiana,	160 a 172c	
Mobile,	159 a 157c	160
Alabama & Tennessee,	115 a 147	150

March 16.

There is great activity in our cotton market, and prices improve gradually. The sales that have come to our knowledge since beginning of this month, amount to upwards of 34,000 bales.

HAVRE, March 15.

Corrons.—The demand for this article has neither been doing the last eight days, so regular and steady as for some time previous; upon the whole however one sale present an aggregate of 7423 bags; consisting of 1585 Louisiana at f 121 50 to f 172 50 (this last price for a lot of 189 bags choice quality) 1207 Mobile at f 117 50 to f 157 50; 2680 Upland at f 132 50 to f 145; 118 Tennessee at f 122 to f 132; 280 Pernambuco at f 155 to f 1 7 50; 894 Bahia at f 127 50 to 172 50; 175 Peyra at f 128; and 485 St Domingo at f 130; the whole duty paid, and without change in prices.

The arrivals per contra have been 5910 bags, of which 4313 U States descriptions, and 1597 Brazils.

Stock 29th Feb	25,952 b of which 19,407	
Arrived up to March 14,	19,274	18,677
	45,226	38,084
Sales up to 14th do,	15,914	14,653
Stock 14th March.	25,312	23,429

NEW YORK, April 22.

570 shares U S Bank,		121½ a 121¾
50 do do,	60 days,	123
100 do N O Canal,		100¼
50 do N O Gas Bank,		102

THE MARKET.—Money stocks have advanced, and money is rather less easier. Flour droops. Western has been sold at $7 87.

NEW YORK, April 23

350 shares U S Bank,		122 a 122½
50 do do	60 days,	122¾
20 do Louisiana Bank,		110
50 do N O Canal,		100
50 do N O City,		102¼
50 do do,	60 days,	102
100 do N O Commercial, B 50 days,		100

THE MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week are 3 bales, at 16 a 20 cts for all sorts. Flour dull, sales of 2000 bbls at $7 75 to $7 87½ Georgia Corn at 87 25; Rye flour is declined to $4 75; Pork is dull, Corn is good demand, and northern has sold at 100 cts bush; Oats are 50 cts. Havana Molasses sale by cargo at 37½ a 38 cts; 200 hhds tart brought 34 cts. Wines are in steady demand and steady in price.

Freights to Europe are better; Exchange on France 1 to 2 on England 3 a 6 prem. (Stocks it will be seen have doubled better today. Exchanges are better than for the last packet, and money affairs generally are less embarrassed.—Jour. of Com.

Two o'clock.—Exchange is 6¾ a 6¾.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Mary, Barstow, Richmond, master.
Brig Fama, Basso, Tampico, F Tio.
Brig Senegalis, Guirroult, Port-au-Punce, Kohn, Daron & co.
Schr Vera Cruzana, Tapia, Pino, master.

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Pilot, Clark, from the Passes, having towed to sea ship Mariner, barque Abeona, brigs Louisa Adelaide & Two Sisters: brought up ship Olive & Eliza (before reported) and ship Tiger.

Tow Boat Porpoise, took to sea ship Saratoga and schr David Mogers: brought up ship Surat, brig Raymond, schrs Texas and Anna Maria

Tow Boat Fort Boyd, from the Passes, having towed to sea ships Yazoo & Elizabeth and ketch Angel: brought Swedish brig Oscar, brig Virginia Packet, and schr Nile.

Ship Tiger, Blanchard, 26 days, Boston, to Harrod & Quarles.

Ship Surat, Prince, 17 days, Boston, to master.

Brig Raymond, Leversmorer, 20 days, Thomaston, to master: cargo, 1250 casks lime, to master.

Brig Virginia Packet, Waterhouse, 3 days, Havana, to master: cargo, 1208 bags coffee, 566 boxes sugar, 10 serrons tobacco, 112 bales wax, segars & fruit to S Thompson & co; Cackayne & Robbins; H Oxnard; Harper & Quarles; Stetson & Avery; J A Bandin; Kilpatrick, Bleker & co; A Chippard; Forstall, High & co; A Delpit; J M Bolle.

Brig Oscar, Cadiz; cargo salt.

Schr Texas, Walker, Sabine, April 29, to R Greaning & co: cargo, cotton, hides, skins and furniture, to R Groning & co; T B Harper; W Bryan.

Schr Anna Maria, Gomez, 17 days, Matamoras, to J Prentice & son: cargo, 68,000 specie.

Schr Nile, Roberts, 9 days, Matamoras, J W Zacharie & co: cargo, 900 hides, 82 bags wool, 6 bbls wax to S Thompson & co; J W Zacharie.

Schr. Lady of the Lake, Gaylord, Vermilion Bay, to master: cargo, 5 bales cotton, 5 hhds sugar, 6 do molasses, Hides & horns, to C Toledano, Lastrape & Demas, Woolsey & Hennessy.

Steamer Mississippian, Gillett, Louisville.

Steamer Swiss Boy, Sylvester, Natchitoches.

Steamer Southerner, Carey, Cincinnati.

Steamer Augusta, Dunn, Pittsburg.

Steamer Caspian, Kimball, Natchitoches.

Steamer Waichman, Debarroche Lutourche.

IMPORTS.

Louisville—Per steamer Mississippian—260 pcs bagging, 121 coils rope, Caruthers, Harris & co; 506 pcs bagging, 177 coils rope, A H Wallace & co; 6 bbls Linseed oil, Grivot & Page; 14 bbls bacon, order; 81 bbl crackers & tongues, J Gilmore; 2 boxes & 3 chests mdse, Buchanan & Hagan; 151 kegs & 4 bbls lard, Tierman, Cuddy & co; 8 bbls & 5 casks lard, 14 do ba ham, H Snee & co; 111 bales cotton, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 29 do, Burke, Watt & co; 11 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 1 do, Byrne, Hermann & co; 15 bbls apples, W D Avis.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Southerner—1000 kegs lard, Dinnann & co; 635 do, Bogert & Fitzhugh; 150 do, Swan, Avery & co; 273 bbls pork, Forsyth, Goodwin & Foster; 10 tubs hams, J Landis; 1 box, Gillingham & co; 50 segars, Buchanan & Hagan; 1 box, W Hacker & co; 3 bales cotton, Lee & Williams; 82 do, Burke, Watt & co; 21 do, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 19 ps bagging, Martin, Pleasants & co.

Pittsburgh—Per steamer Augusta—660 kegs lard, 13 bbls do, 30 bbls bacon, Stetson, Avery & co; 356 kegs lard; Shaw & Byrne; 25 kegs tripe, 13 bbls do, 2 do beef, 2 tcs 1 hbd tongues, Bogert & Hawkins; 20 bbls bacon, J Landis; 55 do, J Vanin & co; 61 do do, Cuddy & Dorsey; 624 sks flour, 29 do white lime, Fourcade & Priestly; 24 do do do, N & J Dick; 5 do do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 10 do do, Robertson, Wyatt & co; 27 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 12 do, H White & co; 5 do, Leigh, Mackey & co; 4 do, W Anderson & co; 1 do, Forstall, Goodwin & co; 1 do, Lockart & Arrott.

Natchitoches—Per steamer Caspian—165 bales cotton, 6 bbls hides; 13 packs deer skins, A Dubig & Company; 4 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 11 do, McCrory & co; 28 do, Peyroux, Avegno & co; 8 do, J Duplouche & co; 7 packs deer skins, 1 do coon skins, 1 bbl hides, Robeson, Wood & co; sundry mdse, Vinson, M Morris, T Davenport.

Lafourche—Per steamer Waichman—12 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 50 do, J B Plauche & co; 48 do, W H Sparks; 1 do moss, A H Wallace & co; 8 do, J G Peyton; 3 do, J Jourdan; 10 do bbls molasses; 18 hhds sugar, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 14 bots molasses, 1 bale wool, S Barker; sundry chickens & eggs to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Tiger—J A Steele & co; J G Stevenson; Stetson, Avery & co; J Labadie; Bridge, Vose & co; R R Stringer; S H Maher; N White; Blackwell & Hy; J W Swan & co; W T Mayo; Gaquet, Parish & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; J H Field & co; Stanton & Campbell; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; J Cockayne; W Holmes & co; B Casey; Carriere & Darant; W H Sumner & co; Beckner, Stanton & co; Godfrey, Hussman & co; W Sargeant; W & J Grant; Dimnock & Lafontaine; J Varin & co; R Leatman & co; J A Bonelli; G Weisinger; J Thayer; Adams, Buckner & co; H R Lee & co; Layton & co; E L Tracy; J Lutherfield & co; Slater & Avis, C Flint; A Whitmarsh; C Girard; Hutchinson & Sampson; C H Gregory; Hotchkiss & co; J M Legard.

EXPORTS.

Richmond—Per barque Mary—230 hhds tobacco, 55 bbls brooms, 3 boxes tobacco.

Port-au-Prince—Per brig Le Senegalis—150 cases wine, 250 bbls flour, 20 do pork, 49 bales tobacco, 26 kegs lard, 2 trunks & 16 ps Madras hdkfs.

Tuspan—Per schr Veracruzana—1303 bushels salt.

Tampico—Per brig Fama—assorted cargo.

MEMORANDA.

The Bremen brig Anna, at New York, left at Lisbon 8th of March. U S frigate Constitution, Com Elliott—She would remain in there 30 days. The U S schr Shark sailed the 8th March for Gibraltar. In going out over the bar, in a heavy swell, rolled away her foremast, which took with it the jib-boom. She however proceeded proceeded on her voyage, under her fore-and-aft sails. All well. The U S ships Potomac from Gibraltar, and John Adams from Cadiz, were daily expected at Lisbon.

Steamer Southerner, that April 30, Homer at Flint Island; May 1, Columbus below Mount Vernon; Superior at Shawnee Town; Kentucklan, Saline; 2d, Louisiana & Tuscarora at Ford's Ferry; 3d, Algonquin at Smith's Island; 4th, Tuscarora, Plum Point; Chancellor & Champion at Flower Island; 5th, North America, head No 69; 6th, Geo. Washington, Bunch's Bend; Selma, foot 98; Ellen Douglas above Natchez; 7th Splendid, Mississippi Alton.

Orleans Theatre Company.

THE Subscription books will be kept open until the whole amount of the capital fund of said Company shall have been subscribed for. ap 6 $3?

☞ The subscription books to the capital stock of the bank of the improvements of the City of New Orleans, are opened from the 25th inst.

Those wishing to subscribe may get copies of the charter of said company at its office, 151 Chartres st.

M. Graiss, Bridge
feb26-tf

STORE 62½—To lots of No 57 Tchoupitoulas st.

THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1836.

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

Highly important from Texas.

Col. A Houston, of the Texian army has arrived on the steamer Caspian, and confirms the news of the glorious victory of Gen Houston—He has favoured us with the following list of Mexican officers killed, wounded and prisoners

KILLED.

Gen Castrillon, Col Batres, Col Mora, Col Trevino, Col Don Jose Maria Romeo, Lieutenant Col Manuel Agerio, Lieut Col Castillo, Gen. Cos and others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

PRISONERS.

Gen Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col Almonte, aid de camp, Col Ephedus, of the Guerero battallion, Col Bringas, aid de camp of Santa Anna, Col Portillo, de la P drigula aid to Sta Anna. Col Nunez, Col Valiente, Lt Col Valentine, Lt Col Felipe Romeo, (wounded) Lt Col Don Pedro de Gardo, Lt Col Fernando Urea wounded, aid to St Anna, Lt Col Arcos, Lt Col Ennese, Lt Col Nugles, Don Ramon Curo, private secretary of Sta Anna, 5 captains, 12 Lieutenants.

It has been rumoured that Gen Sta Anna had made proposals to Gen Houston to pay the expenses of the war and acknowledge the Independence of Texas, and had sent a proclamation to the other divisions of his army to LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS AND SURRENDER THEMSELVES PRISONERS OF WAR—upon which Gen Houston had issued orders to his army, that should he be again attacked, it should be an immediate signal for the execution of Sta Anna and all the prisoners.

The merchants have at length been roused into incipient action, relative to lines of packets to Liverpool and to Havre. The meeting convoked on Saturday was rather premature: but it was agreed to meet on Thursday next at 2 o'clock, at Merchants' exchange, when Mr Urquhart as president of the chamber of commerce will take the chair, if his dormant energies can possibly be excited to so wonderful an exertion.

Really it is high time that the merchants should bestir themselves on this subject. It is one of manifest importance to the vital welfare of New Orleans and Louisiana—one whose beneficial effects will be commensurate with the extent of exertion, and must render this city in reality as in appearance the grand emporium for southern trade.

It is calculated that the commission merchants of New Orleans have already advanced 60 million of dollars on the forthcoming crops of this year. Need we wonder that money is scarce in the city? or that the planters send hither their produce?

This system of mortgaging crops is however productive of many evils in speculation. Persons too good lands—an without having a dollar to enter on them, they procure a certificate of character to some merchant, who advances the needful on promise of the supposed crop. The entry is made, as the applicant has probably gained like terms from three or four other merchants, and the affair is extrajudicial. He clears some lands, and raises a crop, which he disposes of for cash, despite the claims on it. The commission merchants bring a suit, are laughed at and foiled; while he in a couple of years realizes a fortune: and such is too commonly the case. The speculation in public lands and crops has arisen to a fearful magnitude—yet will the evil prevail for a few years more.

The Texian schooner Invincible and her crew have been liberated. Mr justice Rawle, before whom the preliminary examination was held, thought there was not sufficient evidence to commit for a trial by jury; and also that no criminal act had been committed by the prisoners. It appeared that the Pocket contained provisions, &c for the Mexican army warring against Texas, which brought them within the meaning of articles contraband of war—that the Texians had not captured but detained the Pocket, solely to take out such goods to prevent their being used against themselves—that no act of malicious hostility had been committed, and of course no act of piracy—and that the Texians had freely offered to pay all charges for freightage and demurrage

The suit of Russell vs Caldwell for damages to consequence of the latter building on part of the premises leased to the former; and also that of Caldwell vs Russell for non payment of rent, were decided last week by a verdict of $2,700 damages in favor of Russell, and an order that he shall pay his rent to Caldwell.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—Earnestly do we entreat the aldermen of this municipality to be energetic in the competition for internal improvements and commercial facilities within its limits.

The condition of the wharves and the levee deserves prompt consideration. The port of the central district should be properly apportioned for the mooring of ships, steamboats, and other craft—with separate conveniences for each; and if it is possible to conquer prejudice and absurdity, all the oyster nuisances should instantly be removed; nothing should be permitted to incumber the levee.

The attention of the council should simultaneously be given to the improvements of the streets, so as to induce residence Contracts should immediately be made for paving, lighting and cleansing them: their present neglected condition is a disgrace to New Orleans. It would be very easy to have all the streets, within the limits of this municipality lighted with gas as far as Rempart and Esplanade streets: as the Gas-light company are not only willing, but even anxious to enter into a contract; equally easy would it be to enter largely into contracts for paving. Why therefore delay?

The value of the real estate in the central municipality will warrant any loan effected by its council for improvements of this kind—particularly when the reciprocal action of such improvements must be to enhance that value.

Mrs Maeder (late Chris Fisher) is to have her benefit this evening; and offers an attractive bill of fare—Should avoid acquaintance be forgot?

Dr J Rogers has been appointed superintendant of the gasworks, in place of Mr J. H Caldwell, resigned. From the intelligence and business habits of the doctor, we form anticipations of his being decidedly useful to the company and the public.

He that might have visited New Orleans, about 10 years since, could hardly recognise it if he now returned. Where swamps fens abounded, and snakes and lizards disported, spacious streets, substantial stores and comfortable dwellings now exist: yet considering the location on the Mississippi river, on which are brought products from a vast extent of country, the city might have been more enlarged and the population much more increased but from the badness of the soil on which it is founded.

But as the same evil operated against London, Paris, and most of the European cities; and against Philadelphia and other places in this country—yet was conquered by time and art, we may anticipate a similar triumph for New Orleans.

The marshy nature of the soil has hitherto caused very great expenditures in all works of improvement. The difficulty of forming a street and keeping it in repair has been severely felt, in consequence of the antiquated system adopted and obstinately followed, which reduced to mud every material except solid stone. But from want of proper draining or vent for the waters flowing thro the streets from rains or the river, those stones are unbedded and dilapidated. The mode adopted at the crossway in Julia street, should be followed throughout the city: pontoons as there seen are highly useful. Oblong stones should then be substituted in all thoroughfares for the round, as the former are more impalpable and less liable to be unbedded. Sand, gravel and shells will be perfectly useless for the streets till the soil become better drained and ameliorated: they may answer well on high lands; but they are useless in marshy.

All the irrigating canals rearward of the city should be kept continually open, and be connected thro the streets with the Mississippi by sewers or gutters. It is a very mistaken idea that drainage can be effected in low lands like those in and around New Orleans without proper irrigating; but it will be found highly beneficial to promote the free passage of the water thro all the streets in all directions, till the soil become more arid. Had proper drains or ditches been constructed before lots were located and houses built, many of the present evils from damp houses might have been obviated: but now the best resort is in making sewers and sluices thro the streets.

The draining and irrigation of the cypress swamp may be of immense advantage to New Orleans; but unfortunately the work for that purpose has not proceeded as anticipated. The promise of energy has been singularly broken; and we believe that the lands are not surveyed, appraised or mapped. What the directors, their agents, engineers and contractors are doing, it is not easy to discover: probably they have been vegetating during the spring.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The ship Manchester cleared on Saturday for Liverpool, having on board 3,823 bales of cotton, valued at 165,050 dollars.

STEAMS.—Application has been made within a day or two at the Mayors offices in Washington, New York, for steamers on a plan for carrying the mail to New Orleans. The application seems to be entertained seriously. A large part of which may be ascribed to the idea that the Texas question is indefinitely shoved off, which the whole country was three months ago in a fearful apprehension of a war, is just about equal in amount to advance of three farthings a pound on cotton in Liverpool. At the present rate of exchange, specie can be imported from Europe, with a profit of two per cent. The export of specie to the West Indies, we believe, has wholly ceased.—Journal of Commerce.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

Sitting of the Council, Saturday 7th May, 1836.

Present the recorder and Messrs Guirot, Percy, Marigny, Guesnon, A Lessops, Kilshaw and Bringier.

The journal of the last meeting was read and adopted.

The secretary informed the council that he had not received any official communication from the Mayor.

A letter was read from Mr P J Tricou, praying that the council would approve a plan for the division into squares and lots of that part of Faubourg Washington, known as Lacourse.

On motion of Mr Percy, the plan of division and letter were referred to a special committee; Messrs Percy, Lesseps and Guesnon were appointed.

A letter was received from Mr P Landraux, to offer his property, situated in St Ferdinand st, to the council for the purpose of their sessions.

On motion, said letter was laid on the table.

Mr Guirot, as reporter of the special committee appointed to select a location for the sittings of the council, presented a report from which it appears the committee think the most eligible place is where the population is most dense; and recommends the property known as Marigny Hotel, corner of Champs Elysees and Victory st. To this report were annexed resolutions to purchase said hotel for one year, at the rate of $1,800, and to authorise the mayor to sign a lease with the widow Prosper Marigny, on the terms.

The council having dispensed with their rules, these resolutions were taken into consideration.

Mr Guirot moved that these resolutions be discussed article by article.

The 1st paragraph, relative to the choice of a location for the sittings of the council, was adopted by a majority of 5 votes against 2.

On the 2d paragraph, relative to the sum of $1,800, fixed as the rent.

Mr Marigny said that, however large the amount of the appropriation, it did not exceed the wants of the council.

The situation selected is central, and from the distribution of the rooms in said Hotel, not only will the guard located there, but all the corporation offices will also be accommodated. These are important advantages. Besides, the rent fixed is as low as could be expected under all circumstances. He will vote for the adoption of said article.

Mr Kilshaw said he did not think the spot selected was central: it is too great a distance from the lower Liberties. Another disadvantage is that the location being situated in the most commercial parts of the municipality and real estate being more valuable there, rents must also be much higher than in any other part. The council should not forget that if any rule is to be applied to the administration, it should be that of a strict economy: the expenditures must be reduced to the minimum. From those motives, he will vote against the paragraph under discussion; but as a whole the whole resolution.

On the 2d and last article, to authorise the mayor to sign a lease with the widow Marigny or her legal agent.

Mr Lesseps said he thought it was through mistake his colleague had mentioned the Mayor. The right of contracting belongs entirely to the recorder. Consequently he will move to strike out the word "Mayor," and insert "Recorder."

Mr Guiros said his colleague had committed a great mistake, if he thought the power of contracting had been transferred from the Mayor to the Recorder.—The law of division cannot be interpreted in this way. The council must be persuaded of this truth, that no resolution of theirs can have force of law unless it is approved by the mayor; look at the text of the Law, section 9: "The mayor shall continue to exercise all powers vested in that officer by law, not incompatible with the provisions of this act." Is it a very nice thing in this place, by which the power of approving or rejecting the resolutions of the councils is taken away from the mayor, to be given in trust to the recorder? If the mayor continues to be the executive power, why should he not sign the contract or lease mentioned in the resolution? The member will vote for the rejection of the amendment.

M Marigny thought his colleague had not rightly interpreted the law of division. He, as member of the Orleans deputation, was present at the Legislature when it was discussed and adopted. He can literally interpret the greatest part of the clauses; he can state the principal object which they wanted to secure—was to deprive the mayor of all the powers he exercised before so as to leave him merely the first police officer of the city.

The law itself affords evident proof of this: in all its sections, something tends to support his opinion. There is the 4th section: "Each corporation shall be capable suing or being sued; of acquiring by onerous or gratuitous title of all kinds of property, real, personal or mixed; of enjoying, alienating, mortgaging or otherwise disposing of the same, &c." Must another section be quoted? this is the beginning of 11th section: "That each of the aforesaid corporations shall have the exclusive right to make and enforce all public laws and regulations within their respective limits, &c." It is therefore placed beyond all doubt that the intention of the legislature was to disfranchise the corporations.—From these considerations, the member thinks the council should interpret the law rightly. He will never assent their rights have been proved to be clearly wrong. He will vote for the amendment.

M Guirot thought there needed not so much time and so many words wasted upon a very simple question. His honorable colleague largely quoted from the law, but he hoped he could convince him by the use of his own arguments.

The 4th section, of which part only was read, ends thus—"And each corporation (each corporation) shall possess and exercise, within their respective limits, all such powers, rights and privileges, as are now possessed and exercised by the corporation of New Orleans."—This last clause evidently and formally shows that all the powers vested in each municipality are only legislative. They may adopt ordinances, but the Mayor alone can either enforce or execute them, as in his opinion, they seem necessary or advantageous to the general interests of the city. Another evidence is to be found in the 2nd section; 1st, as regards the executive: "And the Mayor of the city shall possess and exercise the same powers within each of the said municipalities which are vested in him, with such exceptions as are hereinafter provided." 2nd, as regards the councils; "all the powers now vested by law in the city council of New Orleans shall appertain to, be invested in and be exercised by the councils of each of the municipalities created by this act, within their respective limits, with such restrictions as are hereinafter provided, &c." Consider the 52 sections for what will be taken from these words, exceptions and restrictions, to contend they bear upon the relative powers of the executive and councils. Let the whole law be read, and not a word, not a proviso will be found which can be construed into authorising the councils to usurp the rights and powers of the executive.

Mr Marigny hoped he might be mistaken, still thought the legislature intended to deprive the mayor of the greatest part of his executive powers to transfer to the councils. From the dispositions of the law itself, he believed it was to be interpreted in favor of his constituents.

The question being put on the adoption of the amendment to the 3d paragraph of the resolution, it appeared that Messrs Guesnon, Marigny, Lesseps, Kilshaw and Bringier voted in favor, and Messrs Guirot and Percy against; said amendment was consequently adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by a majority of 5 votes against 2.

On motion of Mr Guesnon, the council proceeded to the election of a police commissary for the 2d and 3d wards.

Out of 8 votes, Mr Quere obtained 1 and Mr Gieque 7: the latter was consequently proclaimed duly elected.

Mr Kilshaw presented a resolution relative to the inspection of roads, streets and banquettes; which was on motion of Mr Percy referred to a special committee. Messrs Percy, Kilshaw and B ingier were appointed.

Mr Kilshaw presented another resolution, by which the dirt collected from the streets and pavements is to be thrown in the river at the foot of Enghien street.—Said resolution is to take effect from Monday next.

Mr Guirot thought this measure belonged more properly to the general council. There is an ordinance on this subject; to suspend its effect, the council could appoint a commissary authorised to drive off all the carts coming to deposit their loads at the place fixed by law. This might succeed, but the consequences would be to expose the municipality to innumerable law suits.

Mr Kilshaw thought this measure a most important one for the third municipality: is not the port its greatest source of revenue? Should members stop now and calculate consequences, when that port is daily filled up with every sort of dirt, and their most abundant spring likely to be soon exhausted?

Mr Lesseps believed the resolution a most timely one; he will vote for it.

Mr Percy observed the delay fixed in the resolution was too short: it must be first submitted to the Mayor, and cannot take effect without being promulgated.—He will move to amend it so as to enforce it after its promulgation.

Mr Guirot presented a resolution, to authorise the Treasurer of the 3rd Municipality to pay on the draft of the Mayor the portion which this corporation is to contribute to the payment of the Mayor's salary, as well as those of the secretary and Sergeant of Arms of the general council and generally all other incident expenses of said general council.

After a warm debate, to know whether the Mayor or the Recorder is to furnish the draft, the original resolution was adopted.

Mr Marigny presented a resolution, by which the treasurer and surveyor are requested to furnish an approximate statement of the revenue and expenditures of the third municipality, including the cost of keeping in repairs and lighting the roads and streets.

The honorable aldermen exposed his motives for introducing this resolution were to ascertain their means and resources. If compared with the estimate of expenditures, they leave a balance in the treasury, then he will be the first to make a sacrifice of his time to the future prosperity and welfare of his constituents; but should the expenses exceed the revenue, the only means to relieve the citizens from an excessive butcher or tax on land, will be to petitionthe legislature that this municipality be annexed to the municipality No. 1.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr Percy, resolved that a committee will be named to frame an ordinance relative to the sacrifice which the officers of the municipality are to furnish. Messrs Percy, Kilshaw and Guesnon were appointed.

A resolution of Mr Guesnon, relative to banquettes, fencing and enclosing vacant lots, was, on motion of Guirot referred to a special committee. Messrs Guirot, Guesnon and Bringier were appointed.

On motion, the council adjourned to Wednesday next, at 5 o'clock, p m, at Fracati.

NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY.—We have if on good authority, that five hundred thousand dollars arrived on account of the Neapolitan indemnity, would be shipped from Havre by the packet of April 1st, and an equal sum by each of the two succeeding packets. In all, we may therefore expect a million and a half from this source.—Jour of Com.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1836.

The Treasury has transmitted to the Senate 100,000 copies, with a resolution of that body on a subject of the deposites of the public money. I shall give a brief abstract. He gives the amount of money in the Treasury as I have before stated, at $37,595,108, which is the present amount without any deduction for outstanding claims, appropriation, a reason for the difference between the accounts of deposites in different banks is that the money was either collected nearest to them or sent to them for future disbursement or for safe keeping at the most convenient points for public use. The Deputy, he says, never felt empowered to divide the money deposited for fiscal purposes equally among the states, to be lent out with or without interest. In relation to the liabilities of the deposite banks he observes that the immediate liabilities of all these banks are about $93,000,000, and the immediate means of all to discharge all those liabilities in or about $39,022,93, which is in the proportion of one, to two and a half. He states further that the whole liabilities of these banks, other than to their stockholders for capital are about $103,762,279, and their whole means every kind are about $146,956,210, or one of means to less than 5 the of these liabilities "The security of the Treasury in relation to these deposites depends not only on their large means, but on the collateral security which has been given to the treasury in most cases where the deposites are large compared with the capital or the bank." The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter ending the 31st March last, are from customs $5,006,050, from lands $5,434,550 and from miscellaneous sources $230,000. I enclose you a tabular statement of the public moneys deposited in the several state banks, from which it will appear that in the three banks of the city of N. Y. there is deposited the sum of $11,037,767; in the two banks of your city, the Union Bank and the Commercial Bank, the sum of $2,331,236, and in the Planters Bank at Natchez $2,649,596. It is contended by some of the New York papers that the Manhattan Bank alone which has a government deposite to the amount of $3,367,000, receives an interest on this amount of public money $214,690 annually of which, exclusive of the dividends on his stock, the Marquis of Carmarthen receives upwards of $70,000. But the public treasure must be deposited somewhere, and if deposited in safe banks, those banks will employ the funds so deposited, and make them productive to the stockholders. The government could not descend to the character of a banker, could not consent to lend our money on interest to those from whom it was derived and if such be the operation of this state of things, that the community pay interest for the use of the public money which goes into the hands of individuals, and the government derive no advantage from it, the loss is only to the government and not to the people whose taxes or contribution to the government are not thereby increased. The same individuals would borrow, whether there were public deposites or not, and if others would have to pay the same amount of interest. But whether it be right to allow so great an advantage to local institutions, instead of applying these proceeds to useful objects of national improvement, is a question I shall not now discuss. Col. Benton has submitted a resolution to the senate requiring that from the—day of—in this year nothing but gold and silver coin ought to be received in payment for the public roads. I should think there would be but few sales of these lands were this resolution to be carried into execution. It would not only, be very expensive, but extremely unsafe and difficult to carry from place to place the amount in specie which might be necessary to make purchases, and the lands would thus be suffered to remain unsold. It must be obvious, I think, that in the present age of the world and the small amount of gold and silver in existence, to attempt to introduce a metallic currency, would be not only absurd but impracticable. Jacobs has demonstrated this fallacy. It may it is true, be introduced to a certain extent, to answer the purposes of change; but no further. The consumption of the precious metals in jewellery, plate &c. annually is so great, and the supply so very scant, that there could not be found in the world gold and silver enough to answer the purposes of circulation, if it were all desirable. At the same time something should be done to prevent the excessive issues of paper money which is beginning to inundate our country, and to give to everything a mere nominal value. The management of the currency of a nation is a subject of much difficulty and requires great judgment and skill. It should not be tampered with, but handled with the utmost care and caution—out past history furnishes some salutary lessons on this subject, which should be consulted.

From the Washington Globe.

GOLD MINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

We extract from Dr Patterson's report on the annual operations of the mint, the following statement of the amount of native gold received at the mint since the first working of the mint in 1824.

1824	35,600
1825	17,000
1828	20,000
1833	46,000
1829	140,000
1830	466,000
1831	527,000
1832	678,000
1833	658,000
1834	698,000
	4,378,000

The decline in the last year is attributed, not to any failure in the mines, but to the abstraction of laborers, who were called to other pursuits by the high prices of Southern products.

N B—It has been estimated that about one third only of the gold that goes out of our mines goes to the mint the expense of getting there, and getting it coined being about 4 per cent, and most of it used by manufacturers or exported. The value and product of these mines cannot be fully developed until the branch mint in North Carolina and Georgia are in operation, which will be the first of Jan. 1837.

The 64,277,500 worth of native gold carried to the mint at Philadelphia, the differ ent States have produced as follows:

Virginia	$812,900
North Carolina	3,217,000
South Carolina	243,900
Georgia	1,428,900
Tennessee	32,100
Alabama	1,000
Not ascertained	12,900
	$4,277,500

Of the gold deposited at the mint to be coined during the year 1835, the following quantities were derived from different countries.

In native gold bullion	$698,500
American coins of former standard are	160,000
From Europe	745,000
From Mexico and South America	165,000
From Africa	57,000
From Arabia	1,500
Jewelers base gold	14,600
	$1,845,000

The small quantity received from Mexico and South America, must strike the attention of every reader.—It is less than the one fourth part of what came from Europe! The reason is, that the Mexican and South American gold is chiefly imported into New Orleans, and as it cannot be carried from that city to Philadelphia to be coined, at less than a dead loss of three or four per cent: to the mint hant, it is therefore exported and goes to countries where its current at full value, without being re-coined, or subject to be weighed before it can pass. This single fact shows the necessity and the value of the branch mint at New Orleans, where the Mexican and South American gold can be coined without loss to the merchant.

The three branch mints are expected to go into operation by the 1st of January, 1837. The one at New Orleans, under the energetic superintendance of Mr Gordon, has made great progress, and will cost $143,000

☞ The Subscribers to the Dinner to be given to the Hon. J. F Cannonge, are informed that it will take place on Monday evening, May 9th, when will be performed the opera of "THE NATIONAL GUARD," from Auber's celebrated opera of "La Fiancee," and the operatic comedy of "The Pet of the Parterre"—the music composed, selected and arranged by James G Meeder; with other entertainments, as will be expressed in future advertisements. may 5-3t

FOR MARSEILLES—The fine brig Comet; Marcy master, will be ready to take in cargo in a few days, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having good accomodations, apply on board brig.
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
may 9 No 47 Toulouse street

FOR HAVANA.
The packet brig ROARER; Weldon, master, having been unavoidably detained, will receive freight this day and tomorrow. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, foot of Conti st, or to
m9 R GRONING & CO.

FOR NEW YORK—The fast sailing copper and copper fastened brig JULIA, Conkling master, wants the bulk of 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo, for freight of which apply to the captain on board opposite post 50 or to
m 9 R. GRONING & CO.

LANDING, from ship John Dunlap, from Liverpool—cases ovens, spiders, table knives, with and without forks, pocket and dirk knives, superfine razors in cases, cast steel hand and pad saw files, socket chisels, plane irons and drawing knives, and sheet lead to
m9 J LABADIE, 59 Levee st.

WANTED—Immediately a nurse, a white woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from the month. Apply at no 55 Tchoupitoulas street; none need apply but those who can be well recommended.
m9.

FOR SALE—Several Tracts of valuable Sugar & Cotton Lands, most eligibly situated. For the terms, which will be accommodating, and for further particulars, apply to L. Millaudon, Esq. m 9—6m

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Court of Probates for the parish of Plaquemines—Estate of Dolphin Villere.—By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Court, of Probates for the parish of Plaquemines rendered in the suit of Hugues Lavergne, as the heirs of Dolphin Villere and Jules Villere, for a partition of the property held by him in common with the defendants.

Will be sold by the undersigned Judge, on Friday the 10th day of June, 1836, at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange, in the city of New Orleans the following property belonging to the succession of the late Dolphin Villere and Jules Villere, for a partition of the property held by him in common with the defendants.

1. A sugar plantation situated at the English Turn in the parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the river, at about twenty miles on below the city of New Orleans, measuring twenty nine arpents and twenty eight toises front by forty arpents in depth together with the buildings, farming utensils and other objects thereon with forty seven slaves named, to wit:

Cyrus about 34 years old, Big Lewis 34, Anthony 34, Stephen 30, Jack 30, Little Stephen 24, Nelson 24, William 26, Richman 34, Dick 41, Old Jacob 31, York 29, Jacob 24, Bob 24, Gaye 21, black Henry 34, little Louis 20, Yellow Louis, 20; Little Sam a runaway, Natt 44, Yellow William 22, Vincent 41, Richard 30, Billy 30, Patrick 26, Jack 34, Joe 34, Judah alias Judy 51, Nancy 44, Paris 21 with a child 6 months old; Sally 21, Lucie Love 24, with her child Eliza 5 years