The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1856.

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THE MAYOR.

Mayor Brown's late communication to the Board of Aldermen will be admired by the friends of order, for its manly independence and its unanswerable arguments. It is true, it assumes a tone of authority, and gives advice of highest practicability to Police Board; but the Mayor has been clothed with the power, and he has a right to use it. Besides, it is well that the Mayor should be thoroughly conscious of the responsibility of his position, and of the duties which devolve upon him. Such is the temporary stop we have taken in Police, that it is not to be feared that the Mayor will ever make the mistake of assuming the functions of the Board of Police. He is not to be frightened from the performance of his duty, by speaking a patriot force large enough to insure the paramount object aimed at in the passage of the law. With what sentiment of justice can the Mayor be made responsible for the imperfect security and unsecurity of our city, if the police be not battle to protect the lives and the property of the citizens? How can the Mayor be called to account for failing to establish a sound police, when corporation parsimony, and ill-judged prudence strip him of his rights, and reduce his accountability to a cipher?

Nothing can be more palpable, more undeniable than the responsibility of a police force of five hundred men, to keep every guard and patrol entirely established not less within eleven hours, and carrying to favorite from place—speaking of a mile to a mile and a half. This fact has been so often iterated and reiterated, that it would almost seem superfluous to allude to it again. The people and the public complained of the inefficiency of the police. The Mayor was impotent, because the law made him a cipher. He sought the cleanse of our citizens, and found himself powerless. The act is passed for giving the assassinate and irresponsible police force; the giving to the Mayor the power of appointing the police. So far, so good. But this is only a beginning towards improvement. The law designs a reform, yet the Council must co-operate with the law—must carry out the principle, and support the supply power of the Mayor into a tangible and substantial right. Should it fail to do this, we are still left floundering in the slough of despond. The Mayor's naked right becomes a mere phrase, and his vaunted re-

Why stands the case? Payt the Mayor—I am willing to do my duty; I shall appoint none but capable, able-bodied and faithful persons to the stations in the city; but I disavow responsibility, that every thirty members of the police should be absolutely unexceptionable, the force under my control is an utter impossibility to the protection of the city. The board may see fit to commission in intervals between them too considerable. I have not nate enough to guard every point. I want more men—at least 150 more. With a police force of 600, I will undertake to place New Orleans under proper and efficient protection. Without such a force, I am compelled to admit, in many and quantitatively cases, it is for you, gentlemen of the Council, to aid me in the performance of my duty. Give me strength enough, and I shall use it wisely and judiciously, but I cannot work without instruments." So my emphatically the Mayor is right. It is stupendous to expect this vast corporation to be controlled and managed entirely from the steadiest burglar and the most petty larceny, with a police not numerous enough for the protection of a city half its size.

Much has been heard recently of robberies committed in the very sleeping-rooms of our citizens. For one which blushes the public eye, half a dozen are suppressed. We are personally cognizant of three or four cases of this which have occurred in the immediate neighborhood of the writer, within the past week, not one of which has found its way into print. Is this state of things to continue? Shall it be said that it can be remedied, when the Mayor himself declares that it is impossible to place the members of the night watch in sufficient proximity to one another either to prevent these depredations, or to arrest the villains who commit them? In a society spirit of economy it deter the city fathers from complying with the intimation of the Executive, and from increasing the police force? We trust not. We extremely hope that the Council will give early and important attention to the subject. We trust, that the unfortunate state that the municipal weakness of the police has been reduced to. Give the Mayor an opportunity to carry into effect the spirit of the law which endows him with full authority, and we will answer for it that he will adopt such measures, and employ such means, as will guarantee our city long nightly safety and security. But as it now is, the Mayor is responsible for the inefficiency of the police.

PAUL JEWETT'S CONCERT.—The first concert of Paul Jewett will take place on Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. It is attended by a brilliant and discriminating audience. We need scarcely say that the entire troupe were received with the warmest welcome, and elicited throughout the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction. PAUL JEWETT is a virtuoso of extraordinary brilliancy, fire, purity and taste. His style is chaste and beautiful, his performance vigorous, easy and remarkable for command power. Miss MARY PAYNE our readers will remember. Her voice is an organ of extraordinary depth, facility, and of charming fascination, while her execution is wonderfully accurate and fine. She bids fair to become a vocalist of very superior attainments. Signor RAMOLINI, a clever baritone, with a rich and cultivated voice, and Miss GILBERT is certainly one of the most skilful pianists we have ever heard.

The lovers of music will be glad to learn that these distinguished artists give another concert to-morrow evening.

RICHARD GARNER.—We invite attention to the notice of Messrs. Garner, Wheeler & Co., elsewhere in this paper. Mr. GARNER is well known to the public, and his name is a guarantee of the enterprise with which the business will be conducted.

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Picayune, Bee, Delta, Courier, Crescent, and Commercial Bulletin.

FROM LIVERPOOL MARKETING.

Liverpool, Saturday Afternoon, March 29.

The market closed quiet, with a slight tendency downwards.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour.—Our circulars report an advance of from 6d. to 1s. on our lowest prices of Friday. Sales to-day reach 5,000 bbls. at from 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. for Ohio, and from 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. for Baltimore, an advance of 1s. upon the 27th.

Indian Corn.—P. M.—Breadstuffs are generally unchanged, and the market is quiet.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market at Havre was firm, but the sales were small.

CORK COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market at Cork was active and firm, with sales of 5,000 bales.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Conservatives at Paris are reported to be progressing favorably, and the indications are that a treaty of peace will soon be signed.

Drawing lots was resorted to to take a seat in the Conference, and the seat Montebello as a representative.

All accounts agree that peace will certainly be declared.

It was generally reported that a treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday. All differences, however, were not yet adjusted, particularly respecting the Russian Principalities and Asiatic frontier.

It is rumored that the arrangement of these latter difficulties will be left to a commission, on the spot.

Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister, arrived at the Tuileries on the 17th and was favorably received.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

It is stated that orders have been sent to the British Baltic squadron not to engage in hostilities.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Austrian army is to undergo a further reduction.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

A despatch from Berlin says that Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that the fifth point has been arranged, and peace will certainly ensue.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

The steamship *Sarah Webster*, Captain PARSONS, arrived on Saturday from San Juan, which she left on the 23d inst.

The *Star of the West* departed the same day as the *Webster* for New York, with 200 passengers and $800,000 in treasure.

The *Webster* left in port the British brig of war *Heroine*, American brigs *G. W. Russell* and *S. Hopkins*, and schooner *Thomas Bradley*, which was clearing for New York. Her Majesty's steamer *Vesuvius* sailed on the 19th on a short cruise.

The news by the *Webster* fully confirms previous reports that war had been declared by Costa Rica against Nicaragua. Much official information is from Mrs S. Follett, who returns to New Orleans, where she intends, as was informed, to give a series of lectures on Nicaragua and Central America.

On Sunday morning, March 16, 112 soldiers, 176 from New Orleans, 160 from New York, and the remainder from California, together with officers or civilians, arrived at Granada. Among them was Major Yoas, late of this city, as bearer of despatches from Washington to Gen. Walker. The American Minister at Guatemala, General mercantile adventurers, and other moneyed men came to strengthen the facilities for investing in property and engaging in business in Nicaragua. Col. Schlesinger, the Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica, returned, reporting a favorable reception in that department; but arriving at Puerta Arenas on the Pacific, he met an officer with him deserted, and he and Captain Slater were sent under guard immediately out of the country, with threats against all Americans. The same day an ambassador arrived from San Salvador with despatches, of a pacific character, but nothing came of it.

Walker by no brought to many Americans to Nicaragua; and report says he offered General Walker $75 a piece to take them from the country!

By this arrival we have received copies of *El Nicaraguense*, the government paper, published in Virgin Bay, the number of the 15th inst. contains the following proclamation from Gen. Walker, under date of the 14th:

TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA:—In addressing to Nicaragua by the Democratic party of the United States, I am conscious that my command has steadily struggled to carry glorious principles for which the revolution of 1854 was undertaken. Success, however, to consolidate a general peace, we were willing to carry into effect the resolutions of the Legislature, and from recreating the police force. We trust,