with the aid of Banduria, Eckbel, and Mionet.

With sentiments of great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. B HODGSON.

To Francis Markoe, Jr. Esq.,
Corresponding Secretary of National Institution.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

By the census returns of 1840 it appears that the *Wheat* crop of the United States amounted to 91,642 957 bushels. This is nearly equal to the average annual crop of Great Britain, which amounts to nearly one hundred million of bushels Of the Wheat growing States, Ohio is the first—her annual crop being about eighteen millions of bushels. The wheat crop of Pennsylvania amounts to 12. 872,219 bushels—that of New York to 12,308,041 bushels. Virginia comes next and produces about ten millions of bushels. The other principal wheat growing States are Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan and North Carolina.

The number of flouring mills in operation in the United States, as reported by the last census, is 4,361, producing 8,404,562 barrels of flour. The domestic consumption of flour for food is estimated at some ten millions of barrels—or perhaps as high as twelve millions, equal to from forty to sixty millions of bushels of wheat annually. Wheat is also used for making starch to a considerable extent. It is estimated that the cotton manufactories consumes 100 000 barrels of flour for this and similar purposes

The aggregate crop of *Oats* in the United States amount to more than one hundred and thirty millions of bushels. New York takes the lead in raising this grain—her crop being upwards of twenty-one millions of bushels. Pennsylvania comes next with a crop of more than twenty millions of bushels. Ohio and Virginia come next in order—the one raising about sixteen, the other about thirteen millions of bushels.

But the grain most extensively cultivated in the United States is *Indian Corn.* The aggregate crop of this valuable grain for the whole Union amounts to 387 380 185 bushels. Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and Indiana are, in their order, the greatest producers of this crop. It is also cultivated extensively in Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina New York, Maryland, Arkansas and the New England States. As an article of food for man and for domestic animals this grain is a highly important staple. The recent discovery that has been made of its capacity to yield excellent oil will no doubt cause it to be still more extensively cultivated, especially in the West.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and North Carolina, are the great *tobacco growing* States. The culture of tobacco is also making steady progress in Missouri, where the crop of 1841 is estimated at 12.000 hhds. The census returns show an aggregate crop for all the Tobacco growing States of 210.187.118 lbs Of this, Virginia produced 79.450,192 lbs.; Kentucky 56,678.674 lbs; Tennessee 35,178.010 lbs.; Maryland about twenty six millions of pounds; and North Carolina, about twenty millions of pounds. The quantity of tobacco exported in 1840 was about 144 millions of pounds. The greater part of this went to England, France, Holland, and Germany. If this valuable staple of our soil were admitted on fair terms into foreign ports the annual export would be much greater than it is at present.

We now come to the cotton crop—the most important of our national products, as it respects our foreign commerce. The great cotton growing States are in their order Mississippi, Georgia Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina. The crop of Mississippi as reported by the census amounts to 148,504,395 pounds; that of Georgia to 116 514.211 pounds; that of Louisiana, to 112.511,263 pounds; Alabama produces upwards of eighty four millions of pounds; South Carolina nearly forty-four millions of pounds. The aggregate crop of all the cotton growing States is set down at 578,098,473 lbs.

The cotton crop of the United States is more than one half of that of the whole world. The rapid extention of the cotton culture in this country is remarkable. In 1783 eight bales of cotton were seized on board of an American brig, at the Liverpool custom house, because it was not believed that so much cotton could have been sent at one time from the U. States. The invention of Whitney's cotton gin gave a great impulse to the growth of the article, and tended to facilitate its introduction into general use by giving it an easy adaptation for manufacturing purposes.

Another important Southern staple is *Sugar.* This is produced chiefly in Louisiana. The annual crop of that State is upwards of eighty eight millions of pounds. The increase of domestic production in this article has considerably lessened the importation of it. In 1839 the import of sugar was 195,231.273 pounds, at an expense of ten millions of dollars—in 1840 it was about 120 millions of pounds, at an expense of something over six millions of dollars. More than thirty millions pounds of sugar were produced in 1841 from the maple and beet root, in the Northern, Middle, and Western States.

There are various other articles of agricultural produce to which we have not referred, such as barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax and hemp, hops, rice, silk, &c; to which may be added, wool, horses and mules, neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, products of the orchards, gardens, &c.—all making a vast aggregate and ministering largely to domestic subsistence.

But in a general view of our great staples, as well as of the minor items of agricultural produce, what a variety is exhibited! Cotton Tobacco, Sugar, Hemp, Wool—on the one hand adapted to manufacture or to the enjoyments of luxury, and on the other hand, Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, with Live Stock, for subsistence. Thus one portion of the Union may exchange its products for those of another, and both be gainers by the exchange. In this diversity of pursuits we may recognise a unity of interests; and when the Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts are added, affording employment to multitudes, and furnishing consumers for the agricultural products of the country; when to all these are joined the Commercial classes, from the shipping merchant who trades with the remotest regions beyound the seas, to the retail dealer of interior; we behold in the industrious avocations of each and all a common bond of harmonious agreement connecting every department of labor in one common and mutual fellowship. The prosperity of one branch of employment, or of one section of the country, must tend to advance the prosperity of other pursuits and of other sections. The producer and the consumer depends on one another; and both prosper or suffer together.

[Balt. American.

Facts in the History of Cotton.

Until the beginning of the 18th century the small qunatity of cotton required in England was brought from Cyprus and Smyrna, in the Mediterranean.—The average annual importation into England, from 1700, to 1705, was 1,171 000 lbs.

In 1730 cotton yarn was first spun by machinery by Mr. Wyatt.

In 1733, on the 25th of November, Mr. Philip Miller of Chelsea, England presented the Trustees for the settlement of Georgia, a paper of cotton seed, which reached here in March, 1731.—In 1735, the Dutch Colony of Surinam, in South America, first sent home cotton.

In 1741, the imports of raw cotton into England were 1,600 000 lbs.

In 1742, the first cotton spinning mill was erected at Birmingham; the motive power was mules or horses.

In 1760, the entire value of cotton manufactured goods in England, was valued at only £200,000.

In 1761, Arkwright (afterwards Sir Richard,) obtained his first patent for his spinning frame, though it was not brought to any great perfection until some years subsequent.

In 1767 James Hargraves invented the spinning jenny, which spun eight threads instead of one, and was ultimately improved to an astonishing extent. The imports of raw cotton this year were only about 3 000,000 lbs.

In 1771, a bill received the royal assent, prohibiting the exportation of utensils employed in the cotton manufacture.

1779, the mule jenny was invented.

In 1781, Ireland first exported cotton goods to England having sent away 239 lbs. manufactures and mixtures of cotton to the value of £157, cotton stockings, 17.338 pairs.

In 1782, Brazil first exported cotton to England.

There was exported this year into England, 11,528 000 lbs.; and exported 421.000 lbs; and the quantity manufactured is set down at eleven and half millions lbs

In 1785 the power loom was invented by Rev. Mr. Cartwright.

Steam engines of Watt's invention were first introduced as the motive power of machinery in cotton manufactories.

1786, calorine first used as a bleaching agent.

1787, cotton spinning machinery first set up in France.

1789 Sea Island cotton first introduced into the South, and short staple cotton begun to be cultivated.

1790, Mr. Slater erected the first cotten mill in America, at Pautucket, R. I. The village in its vicinity is now called Hattersville.

1792. Eli Whitney of Connecticut, but then of Georgia, invented the cotton gin.

1793, cotton mills introduced into Switzerland. Exports from the United States, 9 300 000 lbs. Price in America, 39 cents; in England, 22d to 45d.—Value of American exports, three and a half millions dollars.

1803, first cotton factory built in New-Hampshire.

1815, the first power loom introduced into the United States, at Waltham, Mass.

1822, first cotton factory erected at Lowell.

1823, Egypt first exported cotton to England

1826, Robert's self-acting mule spinner invented in England.

Thus from £200,000, the value of cotton goods manufactured in England in 1760, it rose in a little more than half a century, to over £34 000,000.

In 1841, the capital invested in the Eastern States of this Union, in the cotton manufacture was $40.612,984.

Savannah Georgian.

A Dreadful Catastrophe—*Twenty three lives lost.*—On Friday a most direful calamity occurred in the harbor of Boston, involving the lives of twenty-three individuals, most of them in full vigor and buoyancy of youth. From the Daily Mail, we learn, that about 9 o clock A. M., the day being fine, twenty four of the Boys of the "Farm School" on Thompson's Island, obtained permission of the Superintendent to go on a fishing excursion down the outer harbor in the Schools boat accompanied by one of the teachers in whose judgment and discretion the utmost reliance could be placed. They had a fine time of it, and remained out until three o'clock, when they started for home, in the full glow of youthful hilarity. At about 4 o'clock when between Thompson's Island and Fort Independence, the boat was struck by a flaw of wind, and suddenly upset. —The scene is represented by the surviving boys as terrible in the extreme.—Most of the boys, and the teacher and boatman, went down immediately; but many of the boys clung to the boat until, becoming weary, they one by one fell off and found a watery grave with their companions. When three only remained clinging to the boat, the schooner H B. Foster, Capt. Foster, just arrived from Trinidad, came up and rescued them.—Their names are W. Wallace, F. W. Simmonds, and G. F. Gould.

The following are the names of the drowned: Thomas Peabody, Teacher; Joshua Oakes, Boatman for the School; George Chase, H. M. Layne, Stephen Vose, James Tracy, Jeremiah Lynch Thomas F. Blake, Patrick Shean, Jas M. Chandler, Henry Lucas, James Fillmore, William Clark, Samuel Walker, Henry Burnham, R. G. White, —— Johnson, Charles Austin, Thomas Dolan, John Hall, Jas. Walker, Isaac Major, Abraham Spencer.

Success in the Silk Culture.—We notice in the Farmers' Register, published at Petersburg, Va., the following remarks in a letter to the Editor, from Robert Sinclair, Esq. of Baltimore, a member of the Society of Friends:—"I succeeded admirably in raising silk last season; I sold for cash to the amount of $357, and I am fixing to raise largely this season, having a good house well filled, plenty of trees, and eighty ounces of good eggs; hands about me who have now had some experience, and from some account of costs kept last season, I am confident that after having the three above requisites I can raise silk in the cocoon state at $1 per bushel, or say, that when reeled will make one pound."

The Sun at Midnight.

A steamboat leaves Stockholm every week, and touches at Gefle, Hudiksvall, Hernosand, Unieh, and other points on the western coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, at Wasa on the Eastern, on its way up to Tornea, at the head of the gulf. This voyage is a very pleasant one, and gives an opportunity to those who wish to go up to that very nothern city at the summer solstice, or on St John's day, when from the neighboring mountain they can have their faith confirmed in the truth of the Corpernican system. For, at that epoch, the sun, to those who are on that elevation, does not descend below the horizon, but is seen to decline to the nothwest, and verge more and more to the exact north, until it reaches at midnight its lowest point, when it is just visible above the horizon.—In a few minutes it is seen to commence its upward course towards the north east, and thus continues its glorious progress until it reaches again its zenith in the south. Even to one who is at Stockholm, at that epoch, the nights for two or three weeks are sufficiently light from the reflection of the sun's rays, owing to his being so little beneath the horizon, for the performance of almost any business. We happened about this time four years ago, to be going up to the promontan of Upsala, and were obliged to travel all night; and we have a distinct recollection of reading a letter at midnight with ease, even whilst passing through a forest. And the year after, at the same season, we often whiled away our leisure moments by sitting at the window of the house where we stayed, on the English quay in St Petersburg a city which is situated in the same degree north of Stockholm and reading until midnight. During that period scarcely a cloud was to be seen in the sky, which had both day and night, that light blue which is peculiar to these northern regions at that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere at that portion of the earth at so small an angle. Scarcely a star was visible in the heavens at night, and the moon, even when full, hardly formed a shadow. At that season there is something unnatural and death-like in the appearance of things as night sets in. Business comes to an end before the sun goes down, all nature falls into stillness and repose whilst it is yet light. And if you have been unaccustomed to such a state of things, you seem, as you pass the streets, whether it be of Stockholm, of St. Petersburg, Hernosand, or Tornea, to be in the midst of a city which is uninhabited. No living thing, perhaps, is to be seen any where, as you pass street after street, save some solitary sentinel, with his grey coat and musket.—Bird's Travels in Europe.

Extreme Suffering by Sickness.—The Gloucester Telegraph gives an account of the sickness of Mr. Paul Conck, a preacher of Newburyport, who died in March last He had been afflicted with a severe chronic rheumatism for 38 years and totally unable to help himself, and was obbliged to use anodynes in large quantities to procure the last relief from his torture. In some instances he used six teaspoons full per day.

In October, 1815, he took to his chamber, 15 feet square, of which he has not, in a solitary instance, crossed the threshold, till carried to his long home. At the time of his decease, it was the 30th year of his close confinement; and since 1822 he has been totally blind.

A Monument to William Penn.—A number of members of the Society of Friends contemplate erecting a monument to William Penn, on the site of the old Elm Tree, in Kensington. They have as we are informed made a proposition to purchase a lot of ground in the locality named, having a front on Beach street of 70 feet, and it is probable that they may secure it on fair terms from the present owners. Should they succeed in their negotiations, they will cause a monument to be erected which shall be two hundred feet high, with a square base of forty feet, and with a flight of steps on the inside leading from the base to the top. The undertaking is a praiseworthy one, and we hope it may prove successful.—*Philad. Ledger.*

We take the following particulars of the death of Bishop England from the *Catholic Miscellaney* of April 16

Our Bishop is no More!

After a long and distressing illness, he expired last Monday morning at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock, in the 56th year of his age, and 22d of his Episcopate. We cannot give expression to the feelings of our heart overwhelmed with grief at this irreparable calamity.

The fatigues of body and anxiety of mind attendant on his late journey to Europe, and his arduous exertions in the cause of Religion immediately on arriving in America, were too much even for his powerful constitution, and he returned to this city in December last in ill health. It was soon found necessary to call in medical advice. As his disease seemed slight, and we knew his constitution to be vigorous, we did hope that in a short time his would be re-established, and our sadness would be replaced by that joyful alacrity in the performance of duty, which his zeal and example never failed to inspire. But alas we were doomed to bitter, disappointment. His disease could not be arrested, and from the middle of February he was confined to his chamber. He became daily more and more feeble, and though frequently favorable symptoms would lead his friends to believe he was recovering those hopes would ever be soon depressed by some unfavorable change; but still there appeared no reason to apprehend a fatal termination of his disease.

On the Thursday of Holy Week however, it became alarming—but he soon rallied, and for nearly a week we cheered ourselves with the hopes that he had at last past the crisis. They were soon blasted. Towards the close of Easter week he relapsed and his physicians pronounced his case dangerous in the extreme. On Tuesday, the 10th, a solemn High Mass was offered in the Cathedral in his behalf, at which all the Catholic Clergy then in the city attended. Immediately afterwards they assembled around his bed, to assist at his receiving the last sacraments of the Church according to the rites of the Pontifical. He had already privately received the Easter Communion. Never shall we forget that scene. Arrayed in his Episcopal robes, his countenance pale indeed and emaciated, not only sufficiently so, to enhance the venerable appearance of his features,—the priests and attendants struggling in vain to repress outward manifestations of the grief that wrung their hearts—he alone calm and collected, suggesting the slightest particulars that might be omitted and correcting any mistake which they, overpowered by their emotions, might fall into—it was indeed a scene worthy of a Bishop's death bed On this occasion, he addressed his clergy for near half an hour and in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled, never surpassed by himself in his happiest moments, with words burning with zeal and charity, adverted to their past relations towards himself, and of his and their duties to their congregations, & gave them the most solemn paternal injunctions for their future conduct. We hope that some one may commit his words to writing and that we may be enabled to publish them for they must be a memento dear to the heart of every Catholic in the Diocese.

A few days afterwards he again received communion and in the prayer he addressed aloud to the Saviour in the Eucharist, gave expression to that deep faith, that willing resignation and joyful confidence in the Providence of God which ever characterized him during life. Death found his soul not unprepared.

It had been his invariable custom never to leave the city for any time without having fully settled all his temporal affairs; and from the moment his sickness was judged serious he devoted part of each day to this object. It was indeed moving to see him employing every moment of respite from the pain of his malady in the most fervent communion with his God, or in elucidating and arranging the most complicated affairs, with the same clearness and strength of mind he possessed in perfect health. He endeavored not to leave a single item unsettled. On Sunday the last day of his mortal existence, he turned to his physician and enquired if he thought he had strength sufficient to sustain a long and perhaps a trying interview.—The Physician represented his weakness *The affair is of importance* he answered *and though I expire under the effort I feel I must make the attempt* Such was his heroic constancy in the performance of duty and his resignation to the last. Sunday night, his sinking pulse betokened his approaching departure and a few minutes past 5 A. M. he expired His last effort was an inarticulate attempt to join in the prayers of the assistants—two minutes afterwares he was no more.

The body arrayed in full pontifical robes was visited at his residence by weeping crowds, during the whole of Monday. At 6 P. M., it was borne by the Priests to the Cathedral and laid in the grand aisle. Vespers of the dead were chaunted. Next morning the office of the dead was recited, high Mass was celebrated, and the proper funeral ceremonies were performed by the Very Rev. R. S. Baker—and Vespers again chaunted in the afternoon. The same was done every day since. The vault not being finished, and other preparations remaining to be completed, the body was not interred at the usual time. We understand it will be consigned to the tomb this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The body is enclosed in a cedar coffin, bearing a latin inscription, and outside of this is a leaden coffin on which the coat of arms of the Diocese and other appropriate emblems are painted—it will be buried at his especial request in a vault beneath his Episcopal seat, to which place also the remains of his sister, Miss Joanna M. England will be transferred from the cemetry of St. Mary's (Hasel St.)

Thus has the Catholic Church lost one of her strongest defenders,—the American Hierarchy a bright luminary in its galaxy—the diocese of Charleston, a wise and zealous pastor, who for more than twenty one years laboured faithfully in the vineyard of the Lord. Thus have we all lost a tender and loving father and a kind and devoted friend. But even in our grief, religion is not wanting to give us motives of consolation.—We have sustained a great and irreparable loss—but he whom we love is a gainer. Every faculty of mind or body which he received from his maker he dedicated in live to his service,—and he completed the oblation by dying the death of the missionary—death because of the zealous performance of arduous duties He fought the good fight, he completed his course, has reached the goal and is now receiving the reward exceeding great laid up in store for him.

We have written as Catholics On the loss which the community at large have sustained in his death we say nothing; their feelings are fully expressed in the extracts we give below. On a future occasion we hope to present to our readers a Biographical sketch of this truly great man.

May he rest in peace.—Amen.

From the New York Herald.

Frightful if true.—From our private correspondent at Providence, we learn that the following is the plan of arrangement for the coming week in that city:

The suffrage Governor and members of the Legislature take their seats and oaths of office on Tuesday and commence legislative action. The King Charles members and governor, under their constitution commences proceedings on Wednesday, and then will follow the fighting, if any is attempted. The suffrage men are determined to keep possession of the Hall of Legislation, if they can get into it, and immediately demand the keys of the arsenal and all other State property.

If refused, they will resort to all means in their power to obtain them, and if finally unsuccessful, will still retain possession of the Legislative Hall. No forcible measures are to be commenced by the suffrage party, but if one drop of blood is shed by any of their opponents, by the use of the State arms or other weapons of attack, the plan of the suffrage men is to retaliate by the use of torch, and thus render Providence a second Moscow, in less time than we are writing about it. The King Charles folks, who own the real estate that entitle them under their consutution to the right of suffiage will thus in an instant, be deprived of their possessions, and the suffrage men be revenged for the wrongs inflicted upon them, by the destruction of that property that has secured to their opponents the right to oppress them under the old constitution, which they have endeavored to abolish.

This frightful intelligence is given us, by a Rhode Island man, but we must doubt it.

THE RHODE ISLAND CASE.

The Constitution or Charter by which Rhode Island is governed, is the same under which it accepted the Federal Constitution and entered into the Union. It is, therefore the law of the land, to all its legitimate purposes and extent; and as such is guarantied by the whole power of the Union. When, therefore, this Charter or Constitution is attempted to be overthrown by popular commotion, the case arises—which the Federal Constitution contemplated as possible, and provided a remedy for—in which the United States MUST, not MAY, interfere to protect any State from domestic violence, on application of the Legislature. The United States "SHALL protect each of them (the States) against domestic violence."

It is in vain to say that the people of Rhode Island are oppressed by the existing Charter. If this be true, there is a peaceful and lawful mode of redress, by amending or abrogating the organic law; and to attempt such a result by popular meetings, in opposition to law, is REVOLUTION; and against revolution the United States must protect the good people of Rhode Island.

We can conceive of no grosser perversion of the moral sense, or of constitutional loyalty, than the support which is given by certain persons to the disorganizers of Rhode Island —[N. Y. Amer.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The following notice appears in the New Era. If any men from New York choose to come here to oppose the execution of our laws they are welcome. We trust, for their own sakes, that they will leave things at home in such shape as to make a considerable absence not inconvenient; for it is exceedingly doubtful how soon some of them may get back again.

"The citizens of New York, desirous to aid the people of Rhode Island in establishing and maintaining a "Republican form of Government," which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall, on Monday evening, the 25th of April instant, at half past seven o'clock, to protest against any improper interference in the affairs of Rhode Island by the Executive power of the United States, and to take measures to sustain the patriotic constitutionalists of that State against any attempt on the part of persons from other States to molest them in the exercise of their civil and political rights."

Postscript.—The General Assembly of the State, having disposed of the business for which it was specially convened, closed its extra session on Wednesday. A brief view of its proceedings is presented in the following paragraphs, copied from the New York papers.

The resolutions reported to the Assembly on Tuesday morning by the Select Committee on the Governor's Message, were adopted on the afternoon of the same day, except the second of the series, which authorizes the enlistment of volunteers, to be employed in the service of and paid by the State. This resolution was laid on the table. Those which were adopted simply authorize the Governor to take such measures as he may deem expedient or the preservation and safekeeping of the public property; to recall any arms or cannon which may have been loaned by the General Assembly to military companies or other persons; and to fill any vacancies which may exist in the militia officers of the State. Also appointing a Board of Counsellors to advise with his excellency from time to time as the executive measures proper to be taken in the present emergency.

These resolutions having been disposed of, Mr. Jackson, Speaker of the House, offered a series of concurrent resolutions, authorizing the calling of another Convention, to be chosen in June, and to meet the first week in August for the purpose of making another attempt to meet the wishes of the people, both the well disposed and malcontents, by forming a new Constitution: the members of this Convention to be chozen by all the freemen of the several towns and cities of the State "qualified to vote for general officers, and every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have resided in the State one year, and within the town or city where he may claim a right to vote three months, and who shall have been taxed on property valued at least at $150, within one year from the time he may offer to vote; and shall have paid such tax in said town or county."

These resolutions were taken up by the House on Tuesday morning, and debated at considerable length. They were advocated by several gentlemen as a peace offering that would probably allay the existing excitement and give general satisfaction.

On the other hand they were opposed upon the ground, first, that a new General Assembly is to meet next week, the members of which, coming "fresh from the people," ought of right to be left to act in this matter; and, secondly, that it became not the Legislature to adopt such a measure, as it were upon compulsion. They ought not to act under the menances of the Revolutionists. The majesty of the laws should first be asserted; and there would be time enough then to call a convention, should the people, by petition, demand the measure at the hands of the new Legislature.

These views prevailed; and the resolutions were in the end postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 45 to 12.

After passing an act for the more efficient organization of several volunteer militia companies, and doubling the number of one of the Providence companies from one to two hundred, the Assembly adjourned *sine die.*

Troops For Rhode Island.—The steam boat Georgia Sunday brought up from Old Point Comfort two companies of the United States Artillery, numbering about one hundred and fifty men. They are Company K, Captain Nichols, and Company H, Captain Sedgewick, the whole under command of Colonel Fanning. These troops have been ordered to Rhode Island by the President of the United States, and left this city in the mail cars for Philadelphia yesterday evening at seven o'clock.—Balt. Amer.

From the New Orleans Bee of April 25.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Neptune arrived on Saturday morning, in 26 hours from Galveston. The papers contain a long letter from President Houston, in which the necessity for an invasion of Mexico is urged; but his Excellency is in favor of procrastinating that measure until the meeting of Congress, and the troops are thoroughly disciplined. An enrollment of the militia is recommended by the President.

Some general rumors of movements upon the Mexican frontier are mentioned in the papers. We infer, from what we gather from the news, as well through the press as from private sources, that Mr. Houston (as Santa Ana designates his Excellency) is not in high favor with the people of Texas, and that the brandy bottle has well nigh used up the faculties, locomotive and reflective, of the hero of San Jacinto—so much the worse for Texas The volunteers under Gen. Burleson refused to obey the orders of Gen Somerville, who had been ordered by the President to take command of the forces. They had no confidence in the Chief Magistrate, nor in any one appointed by him. The President seems to cherish a mortal enmity to the most prominent men in Texas—hence the confusion and failure of the expedition, which it was expected would cross the Rio Grande.

FROM MEXICO.

Through the Savannah papers we learn of the arrival below that city on Monday last of the Royal Mail Steamer Medway, from Havana on the 21st April, and Nassau on the 23d. She brought the mail from England of the 15th March, but it does not appear that she brought any newspapers either from Havana or from the Bahamas. We extract the following paragraphs as they appear in the Savannah journals:—Nat. Intel

From the Savannah Georgian,

The R. M. S. Packet Solway arrived at Havana on the 20th instant from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence up to the 16th of April. It was said at Vera Cruz that three expresses had arrived from Mexico,

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