The New-Orleans Bee.

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Vol. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3672.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$10 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly (one year in advance).....5 00
For all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, in the Morning edition, and one dollar per square for each subsequent time. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be Published one month and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements relating solely to the business, and to the extent of one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1848.

Interesting Political Statistics.

We find in the N. Y. *Herald* of the 21st inst. a complete tabular statement of the popular vote in the several States of the Union at the late Presidential election. It sums up as follows: Taylor, 1,355,928; Cass, 1,216,746; Van Buren, 291,927; scattering, 4,033. Taylor's majority over Cass is 139,082; Taylor less than Cass and Van Buren, 152,845; Taylor less than all others, 150,879. The vote of 1848 compares with that of 1844 as follows:

1848.		1844.	
Taylor,	1,355,928	Clay,	1,299,533
Cass,	1,216,746	Polk,	1,337,325
Van Buren,	291,927	Birney,	62,263
Gerrit Smith and scattering,	4,033	Total,	2,678,121
Total,	2,868,634		

Increase of vote, 190,513.

This statement presents some curious results. The first and most striking is the extraordinarily small increase of votes since 1844. The natural increase of population in four years should have augmented the vote at least 500,000 votes, instead of less than two hundred thousand. It is evident, therefore, that a considerable fraction of the voting population abstained from exercising their right. There were malcontents on both sides, who refused to vote. This was particularly the case in the North, where the vote of both Whigs and Democrats falls short. In the South the Whig vote is generally full—the Locofoco vote comparatively meagre. The Southern Locos voted *for* OLD ZACH, but many declined casting their suffrages against him.

It will likewise be seen that Gen. TAYLOR's plurality over Gen. CASS is 139,082, but that he lacks 156,878 of an absolute majority over all other candidates. The *Herald*, properly remarks that it should be considered that the vote given for VAN BUREN is, in a large proportion, taken from the Whigs, particularly in Ohio and the New England States. We agree with that journal in the opinion that, had TAYLOR and CASS been the only two opposing candidates, TAYLOR's electoral vote would have been increased by those 36 Maine, 9; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 12; and Wisconsin, 4—in all, 48 votes; making his total 911; instead of 163 electoral votes. To these might have been very properly added, Virginia, 17; Mississippi, 6; and Alabama, 9; if the free soil movement had not operated on the election.

There is no another classification of the vote which offers an unexpected result—that into slave holding and non-slave holding States. Including Delaware among the former, the vote is as follows—South Carolina not having into the Constitution:

	Taylor.	*Cass.*
Fourteen slave holding States,	435,498	468,979
Fifteen free States,	921,206	867,778
Total,	1,355,928	1,216,746
Taylor's majority in slave States,		25,519
Do. in free States,		113,560
Total,		139,082

	Taylor.	*Cass.*	*Van Buren.*
Free States,	57	78	25
Slave States,	66	55	11
Total,	163	127	36

TAYLOR beats CASS worse in the free than in the slave States, but the triumph is only relative, because first, in the free States, the VAN BUREN ticket obtained an immense vote, while in the South the contest was single-handed between TAYLOR and CASS; and next, the Southern States are naturally more inclined to Locoism, and a victory there is in reality a political revolution.

Finally, there is yet another aspect in which the result may be viewed. The North-Western States—where GEN. CASS lives—have given him a large aggregate plurality, though even there the united vote of TAYLOR and VAN BUREN far exceeds that obtained by the Democratic candidate. Witness the following table, which we take from the *Herald*:

States.	*Taylor.*	*Cass.*	*Van Buren.*
Ohio,	138,360	131,779	35,231
Indiana,	70,136	81,691	8,642
Illinois,	49,993	51,755	15,639
Michigan,	23,109	28,067	10,389
Wisconsin,	13,996	14,480	10,185
Total,	295,409	306,772	80,386

Cass over TAYLOR 11,363; TAYLOR and VAN BUREN over CASS 69,023.

French Papers.

The French papers are too much taken up with their own election to give much attention to the result of ours. Several papers, however, in Paris, it is remarked, and hailed with approval and the expectation of much emulation *La Semaine* says: "Our private correspondence assures us of the election of the President of the United States, General Zachary Taylor has been chosen by a majority hardly less imposing than that obtained in 1830 by General Harrison. His bravery, his firmness, and his independence, prove him to be admirably qualified to be placed at the head of affairs."

The *Constitutionnel* has the following:

"Gen. Taylor will bring to the Presidentship of the United States a great name, a spotless reputation, a probity above all suspicion, a loyal and firm character, and, above all, a sincere love of peace. Gen. Taylor conquered with vigor and talent the war with Mexico—a war which, by opposing the Americans to the Mexicans, the Cass and the contrary had insured their ascendancy, from the mischief-making disposition and his immoderate passion for conquest. He was the defender of the war with Mexico, on many grounds, and adversary of the treaty which terminated it. He allowed it to be said and repeated that he would be the opponent of all the attempts made to-day for the complete absorption of Mexico. Without believing, with his adversaries, that he ever thought of interesting in favor of Ireland, or of taking Cuba from Spain, it may be imagined, without injustice, that the presence at the head of affairs of a man like Gen. Cass would have been an encouragement to the seekers of adventures, and the signal of new aggressions against Mexico.

"All who feel an interest in peace may being troubled beyond the Atlantic, in the United States on losing obliged to lewyheavy duties on European imports to keep up their armies, will readily compare for all the disturbance that the election of General Taylor ought to cause the English. Such persons became interested in the triumph of principles—the true friends of the Americans, who could not see without regret the blood shed in the Indian wars of the Union have been conducted for the last eight years, will not be less pleased with an electoral revolution which carries to power enlightened men, enemies of violence and corruption."

☞ The following is the letter of Gen. Herran, Minister from New Grenada, giving to Messrs. Aspinwall, Stephens, and Shannon, the right to construct a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama:

LEGATION OF NEW GRENADA, }
Washington, Dec. 18, 1848. }

GENTLEMEN—I have had various conferences with Mr. John L. Stephens, as representative of the Association which you have formed, and with powers sufficient to solicit the privilege of constructing a railroad on the Isthmus of Panama; under the conditions which, in the name of my Government, I have proposed to him.—From these conferences it has resulted that Mr. Stephens has given me sufficient guarantees, besides those which are expressed in the privilege conceded to Matthew Klein, under date of the 5th June, 1847, to ensure the execution of this work, and that your association binds itself to fulfil the conditions which I have proposed in favor of New Grenada, besides those which are set forth in the privilege.

In virtue of this agreement, I declare that you are in possession of the privilege conceded by the government of New Grenada for the construction of a railroad over the Isthmus of Panama. I am your very obedient servant,

P. A. HERRAN.

Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Jno. L. Stevens, and Henry Chauncy.

GENTLEMEN—The schooner Asia sailed from Belize about two weeks since, and is supposed to have been lost on Lake Peten with all hands on board—has by been probably capsized during a squall. That crew consisted of Messrs. John Binnant, master, and William Welsh Lamb, Walter Spooner, sailors, all of Georgetown, and a most estimable and esteemed citizen."

☞ The Mobile *Herald* of Thursday, says: We have another proof of the perfect adaptation of this region to the Grape culture. Mr. Thomas J. James sent us as a Christmas present—which, by the by, we have been rather dilatory in acknowledging—a parcel of superb oranges grown in his garden within the limits of the city. They were large, well-matured and of fine flavor, and were they equal to the product of any region. Accompanying the gift of Pomona came a contribution from Bacchus—a bottle of scuppernong wine, the pure juice of the grape. It is yet too new to enable us to pass judgment upon it. The mellowing influence of a few years, would we doubt not, make it a delicious wine. Even in its present state, it is a pleasant beverage. The juice of the scuppernong grape will yet, we predict, make a temperate people of us.

MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.—About a week's investigation at New York upon the mysterious death of a German, named Jacob Hirchbal, who died suddenly after eating his supper, a jury decided on Tuesday, the 19th inst., that there was no doubt he was murdered by his wife. It appears they had lived on very bad terms, that she complained of the strange taste of some soup the night on the evening of his death, and that arsenic has since been found in the stomach. When questioned, too, were first aroused, her wife disappeared with her child, and has not since been heard of. Hirchbal is said to have been an industrious man.

THE SPARTAN CLUB.—We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation, on the part of this ancient and honorable body, to attend their Fifth Annual Assembly, to be given at the Allenhere, Mobile, on New Year's Night. Nothing but the sheer impossibility of leaving New Orleans at present, would induce us to forego the pleasure of accepting this polite invitation.—We tender our thanks for the honor conferred upon us, and wish the members of the Society individually, and collectively a happy and healthy New Year.

MAJ. GENERAL GAINES has received orders, from the President, to repair to the Western Division of the Army, to be ready to assume the command of it whenever Major General Taylor's resignation shall create a vacancy there.—So says the New York Day Book, which adds that Gen. Gaines and family leave Washington for New Orleans forthwith.

KILLING WIVES, in Boston, is no great offence, certainly. James Henry was sent to the State prison for 6 years, for beating his wife to death, and Barney Golding to the house of correction, for two years, for killing his better half by kicking her down stairs. All the parties were drunk at the time.

☞ The Editor of the National Intelligencer, speaking upon the authority of some lady friends, declares that the specimens of Brazilian Tea, recently brought to Washington by the Brazilian Minister, are equal to the best Chinese productions of similar kinds.

Appointments by the President.

Fly and fetch the advice and consent of the Senate.

O. C. PRATT, of Illinois, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Oregon, in the place of William A. Hall, declined.

JOHN HAYWARD, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi, in the place of Andrew R. Kincannon, deceased.

ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Andrew K. Blythe, for the northern district of Mississippi, in the place of Oscar F. Bledsoe, resigned.

Franklin H. Merriman, for Texas, in the place of Gen. N. Brown, deceased.

George W. Shelley, for Maine, in the place of Augustine Haines, resigned.

Lucien Barbour, for Indiana, in the place of Daniel Mace, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Joseph Lane, of the Territory of Oregon, in the place of James Shields, declined.

Charles McVean, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the place of Benj. F. Butler, removed.

Pierre Auguste Bertrand, Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, in the place of John R. Heslet, removed.

O. C. Pratt, of Illinois, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Oregon, in the place Wm. A. Hall, declined.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Cholera.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Should you have already called the attention of the public to the importance of checking the trivial complaint, which constitutes the initiatory form of Cholera, perhaps one again to revert to the subject by invoking the opinion of Dr. Wilson, the author of one of the best works on the Fevers of this region on the practice of medicine. Dr. W. thus expresses himself, in speaking of epidemic Cholera: "In many places, which taught by experience, the absorbents have established *diarrhœa dysenteries*, to which those attacked with looseness of the bowels were warned and induced to apply to the physicians of the bowels might be forthwith corrected. In many localities of the Cholera, which had before been cutting off the inhabitants by scores and hundreds, began immediately to decline in frequency."

Is the unanimous opinion of the most experienced practitioners of the city, that almost *all are guiltless of tempting cupid, in the beginning of the disorder, whereas almost all of they neglect this period.* My own opinion and conviction in this matter would not be a death from Cholera in ten days from this time were the public fully impressed with the truth of this fact, and acted accordingly.

Should the establishment of a dispensary of the kind, attended us, in each Municipality, where the indigent could, without causing their occupations, obtain gratis the means of arresting, and even of preventing this dreadful disease, be an act of wisdom on the part of our city authorities—would it may not be one of economy—yes, of the highest humanity.

T. H. PENISTON, M. D.

LIBERIA.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that a letter has been received by Elliott Cresson, Esq., of this city, from Gerard Ralston, dated London, November 25th, conveying intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty of Amity and Commerce, on terms of perfect reciprocity, between the Republic of Liberia and the British Government. President Roberts having successfully negotiated the recognition of the Republic and the conclusion of this treaty, was to sail for home on the 2nd inst., in a British sloop-of-war. The most important news, however, contained in the letter, is the announcement that Lord Palmerston, on behalf of Great Britain, had newly concluded the arrangement to furnish President Roberts with $12,000 to purchase all the territory lying between the boundaries of Sierra Leone and Liberia, where the slave trade incurred on extensively; the President pledging himself that the slave trade should be forever banished from the whole line of coast, from the further extremity of Liberia down and south to the confines of the British colony of Sierra Leone. We understand that a project for purchasing this territory has been entertained by a wealthy friend of Colonization in Philadelphia.—*Mr. Middleton*; but this step on the part of the British Government probably anticipates the execution of his plan As it is likely to have a most important bearing upon the abolition of the slave trade on the African coast, it is a matter of considerable consequence in the eyes of all who oppose that unrighteous traffic.

IMPORTANT ERROR CORRECTED.—The Telegraph is reporting the proceedings in the House of Representatives, on the 21st inst., spoke of Mr. Gott's resolution, as having for its object the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. This is a mistake. The resolutions are for the suppression of the Slave-trade in that District. They are as follows:

Whereas the traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the Republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to the American Christendom, and a serious hinderance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District.

This is impudent enough and meddlesome enough in all conscience, but not quite so bad as a direct proposition to emancipate all the Slaves in the District.

SHOCKING ASSAULT.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* relates the following:

"Late on Saturday night, a party of young men, supposed to be associated together for a voyage to California, entered the Union Hotel, in Georgetown, and called for liquor. The proprietor, Henry W. Tilley, Esq., being at the bar, and perceiving that the party previously indulged too freely, at first refused their request, but subsequently offered to give them a drink if they would leave the premises quietly. His part of the obligation being promptly complied with, the party withdrew proceeded to the door, followed by Mr. Tilley, for the purpose of closing the establishment, when a fellow with a tomahawk deliberately turned round and struck Mr. Tilley a violent blow in the eye, breaking the glass of his spectacles to atoms, splitting the ball of the eye and felling it out on his cheek, presenting a most shocking spectacle. Mr. Tilley, for several years, has been the efficient and popular Postmaster of Georgetown, and is a most estimable and esteemed citizen."

City Intelligence.

THE CHOLERA.—The reports of the last 24 hours exhibit a slight decrease in the mortality, though we can scarcely say that the epidemic has at all abated. The number of interments up to 12 o'clock yesterday, were 96, of which 48 were of cholera. Perhaps in the whole category of unpleasant weather, that we have experienced during the past three weeks, there was scarcely a more inimical exhibition than that of yesterday. It rained incessantly, and the streets, notwithstanding the late exertions of the corporators, were dirtier than ever. Towards night the temperature became much colder, with a sharp wind from the North, which, if it would only continue to blow for twenty-four hours, would soon dissipate the villainous vapors that encompass the city. Let us have a frigid carnear; and the cholera will soon depart.

We publish the bills of mortality, and the report of the Hospital for the last twenty-four hours.

☞ **Board of Health.**—Deaths in the City and Suburbs of Orleans for the 24 hours ending Dec. 29th, at 12 o'clock, M.—Brain, softening of, 1; Brain, congestion of, 1; Consumption, 1; Diarrhœa, 2; Dysentery, 1; Enteritis, 1; Gastro Enteritis, 2; Hemiplegia of, 1; Still Born, 1; Tetanus, 2; Uncertain, 2; Unknown, 2; Of these, 27 were white, and 11 under 10 years of age.

Where Born.—Ireland, 20; New Orleans, 4; Germany, 8; France, 4; Scotland, 2; Prussia, 1; South Carolina, 1; Mexico, 2; England, 3; Louisiana, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Virginia, 1.

B. DROUGHAN, President.
A. HESTER, Secretary.

RECAPITULATION.	
Interments of Cholera in Potter's Field,	24
do other diseases,	2
do Cholera in Charity Hospital Cemetery,	33
do other diseases,	2
do Cholera in St. Patrick's,	10
do other diseases,	1
do Cholera in St. Vincent's Asylum,	14
do other diseases,	2
do Cholera in Protestant Cemetery,	1
do other diseases,	1
do Cholera in Catholic Cemetery (1st Ward),	2
do other diseases,	4—96

☞ Dec. 29th—up to 12 o'clock, M.

Charity Hospital Report.

Report from the 2 th at 6 P. M., to the 29th at 6 P. M.

Admitted of Asiatic cholera,	42
do of other diseases,	10—51
Discharged of Asiatic cholera,	5
Deaths of Asiatic cholera,	36
do of other diseases,	2—38

STONE WELL'S PANORAMA.—This magnificent exhibition will only remain in the city for a few days longer. We therefore strongly advise those who have not witnessed this remarkable painting, to go and enjoy themselves, as they must inevitably do, in gazing on the varied scenery of the mighty Mississippi.

ROBBERY.—A man named Samuel Armitage was brought before Recorder Baldwin yesterday morning, charged with having robbed Chs. A. Jones of a purse containing $80, and also of his watch. The prisoner was remanded.

COMMITTED.—A man named John O'Donnel was brought before Recorder Baldwin yesterday, charged with assaulting watchman McCarthy, on Thursday evening. The accused was sent before the First District Court.

COMMITTED.—Peter Wright, who was charged with stealing cabbages from the Vegetable Market, was discovered the same evening by the First Municipality Police, offering more substantial food for sale in Marais street. Having partaken of the vegetable diet, and being afraid of a cholera attack, he went in for a meat supper as a preventive. Recorder Genois, who thought Wright ill in the wrong, sent him before the First District Court.

THE TAYLOR CHAMPAGN.—Messrs. J. F. Bercier & Co., No. 54 Old Levee, have just received an invoice of Champagn Wine expressly imported by them, and which is designated by the patriotic label of the "Taylor Champagn." Whether it owes its flavor to the charm of the name, or the quality of the Wine, but we presume to a happy admixture of both, the taste of this vintage is most excellent, and we can safely afford to recommend it to connoisseurs. It is a sparkling, exhilarating and agreeable beverage, a dozen of which would form an excellent new year gift.

BUREAU OF TRUST.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, by John Dalcher, charging one named P. Monnet-quet with a breach of trust. The deponent states that he entrusted seven gold pieces of the value of $56 to the accused for safe keeping, and that the latter refuses to account for the money. He furnished bail to appear.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Wilson made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, that he had been struck and assaulted by a colored man named Wm. Flower. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

LARCENY.—A man named Thomas Powers was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with stealing a cap from the cloth-ing store of Francis Ebrel, on Old Levee street. The accused was, this morning, identified by the proprietor of the store, as one of the best works on the Fever and Ague, on the practice of medicine. Dr. W. thus expresses himself, in speaking of epidemic Cholera: "In many places, which taught by experience, the absorbents have established *diarrhœa dysenteries*, to which those attacked with looseness of the bowels were warned and induced to apply to the physicians of the bowels might be forthwith corrected. In many localities of the Cholera, which had before been cutting off the inhabitants by scores and hundreds, began immediately to decline in frequency."

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This is the first we have heard of the above-said telegraphic line.

☞ The Antarctic ship TONKA, from Marseilles, is discharging her freight. Goods that shall not have been published within five days, will be sent at the expense and risk of the consignees.

☞ MR. GEO. CONNELLY, consignee of specie chandise per ship St. Petersburg, from Havre, is requested to call at the subscriber and receive the same.

LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ MR. E. N. TYLER, consignee of merchandise per ship Peru, from Boston, is requested to call at the subscriber and receive the same.

LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Notice the Captain nor the Consignee of the Antarctic ship Le Penke, from Marseilles, will be responsible for any debt that may have been contract.

☞ Mr. Joshua Peake, consignee of merchandise per ship PETER MANCY, from Boston, will please call at the subscriber and receive the same.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Messrs. Nicolas Etienne Laurent and Mr. Paris, consignees per ship PAULINE LAFFITE, from Havre, are requested to call at the subscriber and receive the same.

LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ NOTICE.—Neither the captain nor consignees of the ship GOLCONDA, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.

J. F. WHITNEY & CO., 91 Common st.

☞ Mr. D. WICKHAM, consignee of merchandise per ship NIGER, from New York, is requested to call on the subscribers and receive the same.

LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The Consignee of 50 bags Saltpetre, and 1 bale Bal Mackerel, marked B K 8 with O under, per ship HOPE, from Boston, is requested to call on the subscriber and receive the same.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Mr. HENRI AUBIER, consignee of merchandise per ship Anna, from Havre, will call at the subscribers and receive his goods.

LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Messrs. AUG. FONDREAT & Co., consignees of indigo, per ship FOX, from Havre. Also, the consignee of 5 cases marked D, Co. per same ship, are requested to call at the subscriber, and receive the same.

LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ No debts contracted by the crew of the British bark AZEROGNOMIC, Leather, master, from Greenock, will be paid by the master, or the undersigned, consignee. DUNCAN KENNEDY.

54 Tchoupitoulas st.

COFFEE.—1000 bags Rio Coffee, for sale by

G. J. WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 29th, 1848.

The aspect of commercial affairs since the date of our last report, has not materially varied. The steady increase of the epidemic, although it may not have contributed much towards curtailing mercantile transactions, nevertheless, gave a complexion over business, not the least apparent sign of which is the very small number of strangers who are now in the city. The two weeklies, however, have greatly diminished, with the regular arrivals of coasters, our streets and thoroughfares being in such a shocking condition that it difficult to find adequate drayage for the handling of produce and merchandise.

The Cotton Market has shown a distinct signs of activity, the past week's business having been the largest since the opening of the season. At the same time, it is gratifying to record a steady rise in the prices, as the greatest prices are one cent above the lowest rates some two months ago. The last accounts from England indicate a gradual improvement in the manufacturing Districts, and if this prove the Continent would only settle down into something like order, for which, there is only prospect at present, we have good reason to anticipate a permanent return to a more prosperous state of affairs connected with every thing that relates to our leading staple. The exhibition of the crop are also far more reasonable than they were at the opening of the season, and the Mississippi tributaries will, long since, have perceived that the extravagant produc-tion published a few months since, will not be realized. All the tends to strengthen the Cotton Market alarmed, and if the decisions in France terminate peaceably, we again repeat that there is a good chance of a further improvement.

The Produce Market has been unfavorably affected by the bad weather, which still continues to hold on with a pertinacity the more annoying, as it undoubtedly contributes to increase the prevailing epidemic. The average daily mortality since our last has been about one hundred.

The river is retardingly high for this season of the year, being eighteen inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 22d inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 21,358 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 3,862; Arkansas, 2,062; Mobile, 1,702; together, 47,584 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 3,525 bales; Barcelona, 2,540; Gibraltar, 541; Vera Cruz, 800; Tampico, 973; New York, 715; Boston, 2,471; Baltimore, 179; Alexandria, 50; together, 12,819 bales; making an addition to stock of 28,765 bales, and leaving on hand, exclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 174,849 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales 37,491
Arrived this week.....	47,584
Arrived previously.....	316,178 400,062
Exported past week.....	12,819
Exported previously.....	270,506 283,417
Stock on hand and on shipboard,	174,845

Since the date of our last weekly report, the Cotton market has been very brisk, and prices have advanced from ⅛@¼c on all qualities, though the improvement is more discernible on the lower grades. The private correspondence both by the Canada and Niagara, is favorable. Trade in the manufacturing Districts having improved, and the consumption of the raw material consequently increased. The sales of yesterday were 5,500 bales Monday 5,000, Tuesday 17,000, Wednesday 4,500, yesterday 6,000, and to day 3,000, making a total for the week of 36,000 bales, of which, the greater portion was taken by English buyers, whilst purchasers for other quarters have also participated in the business to a moderate extent. Our quotations are amended to conform with the actual state of the market.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior.....	4½@5
Ordinary.....	5@5⅝
Middling.....	5⅞@6
Good Shipping.....	6@6⅛
Middling Fair.....	6⅜@6⅝
Fair.....	6¾@6⅞
Fully Fair.....	7@7c
Good Fair.....	7⅛c
Good and Fine.....	7¼c

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 22d inst. 221 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for foreign markets 2 hhds. to New York 3; Boston 2; Baltimore 40; together, 50 hhds. Stock on hand and on shipboard, 11,406 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848	hhds. 10,931
Arrived previously.....	4,631 4,672
	15,603
Exported this week	50
Exported previously.....	8,540 8,590
Stock on hand and on shipboard,	11,406

The limited quantity of Tobacco remaining on sale, tends to restrict speculations within a very moderate compass, and the sales of the week have been consequently confined to 300 hhds., within the range of former prices which is fully maintained. Amongst the sales, are noticed 87 hhds. Admitted on private terms; 70 Admitted, at 2¾, 3¼@3¾, 10@3¾, 15 at 3⅞; 10 at 4, 4 Admitted and 3 Refused at 4¼; 10 Admitted and 2 Refused, at 4¾. 10 Refused at 5¼c. 51 at 2¾@3c, and part of 4c ₱ lb. We quote Lugs, 2¾@3¾c. Leaf, Inferior to Common, 3¼@4¾c. Fine to Fancy, 4¾@5¾c.

Steamers are filling up at the ordinary rates. Coastwise freights are unchanged and firm.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool.....	₱ lb 7-16@9-32
Havre.....	₱ do —@—
New York.....	₱ bale —@—
Boston.....	₱ do —@—
Philadelphia.....	₱ do —@—
Baltimore.....	₱ do —@—
Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c.....	₱ do —@—
Liverpool.....	₱ ton —@—
Havre.....	₱ do —@—
Bremen and Hanse Towns.....	₱ do —@—
New York.....	₱ do —@—
Boston.....	₱ do —@—
Philadelphia.....	₱ do —@—
SUGAR AND MOLASSES to Northern Ports.	
From the Coast.....	₱ hhd.—@—
From the City.....	₱ do —@—
Domestic—New York.....	₱ bbl. 75@87½
Boston.....	₱ do 75@87½
Philadelphia.....	₱ do —@—
Baltimore.....	₱ do —@—
Sugar, &c.—New York.....	₱ hhd.—@—
Boston.....	₱ do —@—
Philadelphia.....	₱ do —@—
Baltimore.....	₱ do —@—
Molasses.....	₱ do —@—
Liverpool.....	₱ ton —@—
PORK to Liverpool.....	₱ bbl. —@—
Cork.....	₱ do —@—
Liverpool.....	₱ do —@—
Glasgow.....	₱ do —@—
LARD—New York.....	₱ do —@—
Boston.....	₱ do —@—
Liverpool.....	₱ do —@—
WHEAT—Northern ports.....	₱ bush.—@—
Liverpool.....	₱ do —@—
Liverpool.....	₱ qr. —@—
COAL—Northern ports.....	₱ ton —@—
London.....	₱ do —@—
Liverpool.....	₱ do —@—
HEMP—New York.....	₱ ton —@—
Europe.....	₱ do —@—

Council of Municipality No. One.

SITTING OF TUESDAY, Dec. 26th, 1848.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

The members present were—The Hon. J. Genois, Recorder and President—Aldermen Barnes, Barthe, L. C. Duncan, John Duncan, Fellis, Miguel Hagan, Lanata, Lilly, Montgomery, Silly, and White—2.

Absent—Aldermen Blanqui, Guille, Gourdain and Jacquinot—4.

On motion, the reading of the journal was dispensed with and the President authorized to sign same.

LETTERS AND PETITIONS.

Resolutions passed by the General Council ordering the payment of sundry bills for printing and advertising election and for repairs and furniture made for the District Courts, were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution of the General Council requesting the three municipalities to appoint each a committee for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the 8th of January, 1815, was read.

On motion, the Chair appointed, to compose and committee, Messrs. Barthe, Montgomery and Fabre.

A petition was read from sundry citizens and owners of property in the 4th and 5th Wards, asking the following changes in the levels given by the Surveyor:

1st. That on the Bayou Road the starting point of the new sidewalk be determined by the intersection of the existing sidewalk and level of the banquettes on the left or west side of said road.

2d. That a declivity of two inches for one hundred feet be adopted in running the lines from Bayou Road to Delaware street.

Mr. White offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby instructed to report with all convenient speed on the petition of sundry citizens, whether the level of property in the 5th and 7th Wards of this municipality, can be altered so as to leave the sidewalks on the west side of Bayou Road as they now are.

Mr. Barthe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the demands of the petitioners be granted, and that the Surveyor be authorized to give the required levels for the sidewalks to be made by Pb. Vidrich.

On motion of Mr. L. C. Duncan, said petition resolution and substitute, were referred to a special committee.

The President appointed on said committee, Messrs. L. C. Duncan, Hagan and Lilly.

A letter was read from a committee of the Howard Association, offering for sale a quantity of boiled and indigent during the ravages of the cholera.

Said communication was referred to the committee appointed to take sanitary measures and to act thereon.

A letter was read from Mr. Tyssedale, offering gratis the new system of disinfection for public conveniences and praying that the time for clean-ing the privies may be changed from 4 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. Referred to the same committee with power to act in granting the time allowed.

A letter was read from Mr. Simmons, offering a new design for a monument to the Improvement Commissioners.

A letter was read from Mr. N. Carter, tendering his resignation as Alderman.

An account was read and referred to a special committee constituted to call on said gentleman and to urge him to withdraw the resignation.

The President appointed on said committee, Messrs. Lanata, Fellis and White.

White Review, Mr. C. Duncan presented a petition from Native American Fire Company, No. 10, asking an appropriation of $250 for purchasing a new hooks and ladders. Referred to the Committee on Fires.

Mr. Lilly presented a letter from Mr. McLanahan, in exchange the surveyor to give him the levels for the square in the 6th Ward, between Esplanade and Bourbon—Referred to the Committee on Streets.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Montgomery, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the weekly statements of the Treasurers, which are as follows:

Balance in the hands of Wm. Weaver, Treasurer of Police.....	$965 08 9 70
Mr. L. C. Duncan, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following resolutions, which on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.—	

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Police Department be and he is hereby authorized, to pay to the order of the Commissioners of Police, the sum of sixty (60) dollars, for the purpose of building arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the 8th of January, 1815, with a ball.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Police Department be and he is hereby authorized, to pay to the order of the Commissioners of Police, the sum of seventy-five dollars.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Police Department be and he is hereby authorized, to pay to the order of the Commissioners of Police, the sum of twenty dollars and sixty seven cents.

Mr. Montgomery, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented the following report and ordinance, which on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Henry G. Burrows, respectfully report—

That they have had the petitioner before them, and from his statements, together with the petitions and other papers submitted to us, are satisfied of the justness of the claim of petitioner.

The petitioner represents that the lot of ground on which his dwelling is situated, on Bayou Road, between Prieur and Johnson street, has become of little value because of its peculiar formation, being a triangle, and in which, or lot worth the consideration of any one, and that he is about to be dispossessed with paying for the pavement.

The claim of the petitioner is too ridiculous to merit further enquiry, and might not, on the question of your Committee, be considered worthy of the time of the Council, then to order, that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter.

L. C. DUNCAN,
JOHN DUNCAN,
Committee.

Mr. Lanata, on behalf of a Special Committee, presented the following report and resolution, which were made the special order of the day for the next meeting.

The Special Committee, to whom were referred the resolutions of the honorable, the members from the Seventh Ward, also the letter of Mr. Manuel Fernandez, have the honor to report, that they have carefully examined into the merits of the case submitted, and come to the conclusion of handing back to your honorable body the above mentioned documents, accompanied by the following ordinance and resolution:

The termination to retail oysters on the Levee, within the limits of the Municipality, was withdrawn by the adoption of an ordinance at a meeting of the Council on the 6th Sept. inst., and on the 2d October, 1846, a special Committee, to whom was referred a letter from Mr. Manuel Fernandez, reported favorably thereon, and offered a new ordinance repealing the one of the 6th Sept. 1846, which was adopted, and to now in force.

Your Committee must say that it cannot find any reason why the application of Mr. Manuel Fernandez, be granted, and that the Surveyor be authorized to give the required levels for the sid