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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1849.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 23, 1849.

The Mail Department.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN NEWS.

The *Picayune's* express brings full details of the political and miscellaneous intelligence by the *America*. We extract freely from its columns

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, of Jan. 13]

The British mail steamer America, from Liverpool Dec. 26th, arrived at Boston early yesterday morning. She brought fifty passengers from Liverpool, and seven from Halifax, to Boston.

Steamship United States, from New York, reached Havre December 20th; the Cambria from New York, arrived at Liverpool December 20th; the Brionnia from Boston on the 28th, [illegible]

Politically and commercially the news is highly favorable.

No fresh disturbance of tranquility had occurred on the continent of Europe.

England.

We regret to state that the cholera still hovers over the metropolis. In these Provinces it has not made any very considerable progress; but in Scotland it seems to rage with very alarming results.

It continues a very remarkable feature of the Bank of England returns, that the stock of bullion goes on increasing, in spite of the steady demand from the Continent for all the precious of silver which arrive. The stock of bullion has lately reached £15,000,000, whilst the circulation has declined to about £16,735,715, excessive of about £1,030,000 of bank post bills. The unemployed reserve of coin and notes exceeds £12,000,000. The funds have risen considerably, and so far every thing gives scope for a return of prosperity with the new year.

Money has been in slightly increased demand, and it is freely taken in at call at 2 per cent. The rate of discount of first class paper is about 3 1-32 per cent. Consols 88 5 8 to 88 3-4.

From the Cotton and woolen districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire there are better reports. Manufacturers look forward to a good spring trade, and are making preparations accordingly.

LONDON MONDAY MARKET, 29th—(City 12 o'clock.—The letters received from America are generally favorable in reference to commercial affairs there, but the rate of exchange is proportionally as it is low on the other side, against us. We understand that all Lyons, and other places in France, the revival of confidence is so decided that the merchants have recently been at the Levee of Paris and Havre, and that they are now buying at higher rates.

Tuesday Morning.—The stock market looks rather heavy, and consols are 88 1-2 to 88 3-4. Business is dull, and the alteration is attributable to the gloomy tone of the Continental mail, which brought Cavaignac, but designed the Chamber. Your the purpose of an instant, Cavaignac, Proscribed, and the Chamber [illegible] Nothing from Washington. Baltimore Chronicle papers to [illegible]

[illegible] Bank stock is as high as 190 and 191. The new 3 1-2 per cents have been 89 to 89 1-4.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Consols for the account left off at 88 3-8 to 1-2.

France.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult., the ceremony of the proclamation of the election of President took place in the National Assembly, and M. Marrast, in a bold voice, brought somewhat broken by a cough, declared Louis Napoleon to be President of the French Republic, "elected, [illegible] and accepted," from that day to [illegible] Cavaignac, and invited the new President to come forward and take the points required by the constitution

Louis Napoleon advanced to the tribune, and swore to remain faithful to the Republic, and to uphold its constitution, [illegible]

He then read to the Chamber, in a firm voice, and with good success, the address which we have already published.

When the new President concluded his brief speech, he advanced towards Gen. Cavaignac, and shook hands with him. This movement pleased Cavaignac, but displeased the Chamber.

After the passage of an instant, Cavaignac, Presidential, and shook hands cordially with the President, and he received the most cordial congratulations on his success.

M. Odilon Barrot was empowered to form the new Ministry. Their names will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that they are a mixed ministry, as we anticipated.

M. Turgot holds good, but it is doubtful whether he will accept office. He is, however, expected to be one of the ministry. In the meantime, the relations of the new President, M. Napoleon, are spoken of as being disposed to Bonapartism, and to come to no measures favorable to the cause of the Republic. The Republicans are [illegible] the Republic, but yet [illegible] the administration of [illegible] Cavaignac, [illegible] the Republicans [illegible] Bonapartists [illegible]

It was expected that a general amnesty would signalize the accession of the new President, but the conduct of the Barbes and his companions in prison has not been favorable to the exercise of clemency. Barbes is accordingly doubting whether it would be granted, or to what extent.

Already M. Ledru Rollin and his party have commenced an attack upon the new Government. The National editors form also a sort of opposition to the Government.

M. Odilon Barrot, in his speech to the Chamber, when announcing the position of his new Ministry, said, that the Republic and Government cannot be considered definitively established, until the period of revolution shall have been closed. The State ought to be interfere directly, but leave the greatest latitude to individual action.

As regards foreign States, the word of France would not be engaged rashly and lightly. Every thing is to be done to preserve the peace of the country, and to restore confidence.

Gen. Changarnier is mentioned as the successor to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and of the First Military Division, has been impatient as contrary to the Constitution, but the Ministers sigh for tranquility, and care little for form, so that repose is secured.

Marshal Bugeaud has been appointed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps, and is to be [illegible] to Lyons, but he says he is [illegible] Lyons, and [illegible] Paris, [illegible] the disposition of the present, to repair the errors of the past, and to restore tranquility to the country.

Vice-Kaiser, taking advantage of this generous moderation, supplicates in a well written letter to the President to be set at liberty. The friends of France will be nobly redeemed in [illegible] Vienna, [illegible] however, if, without the pretext to hazard the peace of Europe, such an act of magnanimity, may be shown.

Amid all these changes, a marked improvement has taken place in the value of all public securities.

The five per cents have been as high as 77 [illegible] Most lines of rail cents have reached 17 [illegible] and in various small government [illegible] one line or so, the value of public securities has enormously increased, and the prices of railway shares, recently so depreciated, have [illegible] the greatest improvement.

The Paris funds continue firm. Even a rise took place after the fire attack on the ministry with respect to Gen. Changarnier's double appointment. The last closing prices in Paris were, for the three per cents 46 60, and the five per cents [illegible]

The Paris papers of December 7th are fully [illegible] with canvassing the ministerial of the new ministry as put forth by M. Odilon Barrot.

There can be no doubt that a very strong party is in Parliament now free, and [illegible] the minority of the Northern representatives [illegible] Nothing from Washington. Baltimore Chronicle papers to [illegible]

[illegible] Lyons, Marseilles, and the most [illegible]

[illegible] Lyons, Marseilles, and the most [illegible]

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