The New-Orleans Bee.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 81 Chartres street.

Arrival of the Cambria.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Boston on Friday morning of the 16th inst., after a passage of more than 12 days. Her news is extensive and important. Commercially the accounts are of the highest interest. Heavy speculation had taken place at a marked advance. The grain market was extremely active and prices had risen. Full particulars are given under the Commercial head.

The leading items of political intelligence is the extinction of the Republic of Cracow, and its absorption into the Austrian territory a proclamation to was published on the 16th of November, signed by General Castiglione, whereby the treaty concluded on the 3d of May, 1815, between the three Powers respecting the free city of Cracow, is declared to be "abrogated," and it is therein decreed, that "Cracow together with its territory, is to be given back to Austria, and to be incorporated in the Austrian monarchy." The sovereignty and territory to be held by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria as it was held by His Imperial Majesty before the year 1809." The news of course created an immense sensation throughout all Europe, and has formed the chief subject of discussion in the French and English papers. It is extremely unpalatable to both England and France. United they might have averted the doom of Poland and defeated this crowning act of injustice, but separated by a quarrel, their influence is too feeble to accomplish anything. The two countries have protested against the annexation though not jointly, and here the matter seems likely to end for the present. That it may become the germ of future discord and conflicts is by no means improbable. The plea for the extinction of Cracow is, as might be expected, the abortive struggle for independence in Poland.

COMMERCIAL.—The Commercial article in the *European Times* speaks as follows of the excitement in the cotton market:

"The cotton market has for the last two days been in a very excited state. We confess, for our own part, we perceive nothing in the advices by Britannia that should lead to an advance in the price of the great staple here; and our opinions are confirmed by conversations with cotton men, *who are not speculators*. We also know that it is quite opposed by the Manchester, who feel indignant at the present movement which is almost entirely supported by speculators only, and such has been the perseverance with which it has been maintained, upwards of 25,000 bags being taken by speculators since Friday last, that a rise of three eighths of a penny has taken place within that short period.

"A better feeling exists in monetary circles, rather since last week the rise in consols has been considerable. *There is no reason now to hope beyond that the Bank of England will ease* [illegible] of silent tears on that head perhaps some time ago.

"The regular employment now [illegible] even to the peasantry, together with the reduction in the prices of provisions has already produced a sensible improvement in the [illegible] of the people. From the South and West, however, the accounts continue extremely unfavorable. Turbulence and insubordination [illegible] and in some parts of the country [illegible] slightly alarming. The distinction between O'Connell and the young Irelanders seems wider every day.

"Beyond the irritable feeling occasioned by the absorption of the Republic of Cracow which parades every circle, there [illegible] moment from France. Food [illegible] in some of the provinces [illegible] Holdgate the exportation [illegible] prohibited. Several speeches [illegible] and the populace, and *enacted* [illegible] where many were wounded. [illegible] Paris arrived at Paris on the 22d [illegible] great indignation. Much [illegible] of the French Chambers is fixed [illegible]

[illegible] letter dated Vera Cruz [illegible] of a Spanish paper [illegible] Santa Anna. Forces are at [illegible] the result of his troops at the [illegible] Gen. Valencia, who [illegible] to march to Santander to [illegible] through the country.

"The allegiance from Portugal [illegible] to the insurgents. Several [illegible] not yet, without any very positive result.

"The new Pope continues to be very [illegible] A grand dinner in honor of the *jubilee* of Pope Pius IX took place on the 11th [illegible] Theatre Alberti. About a thousand [illegible] number of persons who had [illegible] were placed. Several speeches [illegible] were read pieces of poetry declaiming [illegible] in honor of the Pope [illegible] After the dinner there was a ball.

"The Russian Government has appointed Count [illegible] to Turkey.

"*Ladies of the Cadiz*.—The chief [illegible] Tabreez, on the 11th of [illegible] 150 persons during the [illegible] days. Prince Bahaman Mirza, brother of the King of Persia, left the city with his [illegible] and 1[illegible] was followed by a very [illegible] miniatures.

"A letter from Odessa says "A large army is being collected in Podolia, on the frontiers of Wallachia. It is said that it is destined for Bessarabia. But it is known that it is not. Its strength is said to be 150,000 men, and it is [illegible] 50,000 men. The real object it is [illegible] of this formidable force is, if the occasion presents itself, to invade Wallachia."

"*Constantinople*.—Letters from this city of the 25th of November, contain shocking accounts of a massacre of Nestorian Christians, in Kurdistan by Beder Khan Bey. Anticipating no resistance, Beder Khan marched into the country of the Nestorians, divided his army into small bands, and sacked thirty-six villages. Five hundred were killed, after women and children of both sexes had been subjected to the most frightful of profligacy and cruelty. Many were impaled, among them two Bishops. The Porte promises the French and English Ambassadors to punish Beder Khan, but, as you know, it is not improbable that this outrage is provoked by the intrigues of the Porte with a Nestorian Patriarch to undermine the confederation chief, who is too strong to be crushed. Beder Khan had sent three hundred Christian heads to Moussoul, with the message, that if he were molested he would send to Constantinople enough Turkish heads to make a pyramid.

"Latest from India.—The semi-monthly extract, in information at the mails from Bombay, to the date of Nov. 24, reached London on the 24 inst. It brings several items of important intelligence. The insurrection in Cashmere is said to be nearly at an end. Sheik Emaumdeen has again temporized and made a show of yielding, and has sent written messages from the siege of a small fort called Hurpee Pursut. But the winter is about to set in, and then the greater number of the passes from Lahore into the vale of Cashmere will be closed, [illegible] unless [illegible] previously, [illegible] such for a time at the arrival sent to assist him. In the mean time, there are considerable forces in movement towards Cashmere, numbering 20,000 men.

"YUCATAN.—Accounts from Campeachy to the 9th and from Tobasco to the 19th November have been received. Another *Pronunciamiento* has taken place in Campeachy on the 8th, headed by Domingo Barrett, who, in an address to the people, intimates clearly enough that the object of the movement is to sever the political connection that binds Yucatan to Mexico. In Tobasco, the officers assembled at the quarters of the Commandant general Juan Bautista Traconis, and have issued an address, complaining of the neglect of the Supreme Government, alleging that Tobasco was used merely as a convenience that the province was not adequately defended, &c., and concluding by disavowing the Government of the Republic. Nothing further had transpired at the last accounts, and the movement seems to be little more than a part of that system of alternate obedience and disaffection that has marked the government of Yucatan, since the commencement of the American War.

MAIL LOST.—The steamer *Vanderbilt*, plying between Charleston and Wilmington, encountered a gale on the 16th, while on her way to Wilmington, during which she was thrown on her beam ends, her rudder crippled, both wheelhouses nearly demolished, and the mail apartment broken open and all the mails from the South, including that of the 11th from this city, swept into the ocean. The main mast was cut away, and the steamer righted. After proceeding some distance further, the *Vanderbilt* was met by the *Gladiator* and towed to Wilmington.

[illegible] *Palmetto* arrived on [illegible] with dates to the 20th [illegible] Havana news. The *Palmetto* [illegible] a heavy gale on her passage to Galveston. In the midst of it she took fire, and there was for some time the utmost possible [illegible] of passengers. The fire was [illegible] and found to have proceeded [illegible] spirits of turpentine which was [illegible] steward's pantry, and set on fire by a lighted [illegible] lamp. During the alarm the captain [illegible] have been cool and collected.

MISSISSIPPI.—A special election for a member of Congress was held in Mississippi on the 21st and 22d inst. The candidates were Starke (Whig and Elliott (Locofo.) In Adams county the vote stood Starke 279, Elliott 173; in Vicksburg, Starke 315, Elliott 173. No other returns.

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 15th, the death of Hon. Felix McConnell was announced by Mr. Lewis, and an adjournment followed immediately.

On the 16th Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers. Mr. Turney submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing all volunteers discharged in Mexico in consequence of sickness, their pay for the full term of their enlistment. This was taken up and agreed to unanimously. Mr. Benton's resolution respecting an increase of the pay of regulars and volunteers, was agreed to. Mr. Westcott offered a resolution to refer so much of the President's message as related to the organization of civil government in the provinces of Mexico, to the Committee on Territories, which gave rise to some debate; the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Sliecr was elected chaplain.

On the 17th Mr. Johnson, of La., on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the marine hospital, and the erection of a custom house at New Orleans. Mr. Dix introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in the city of New York. Mr. Yulee, a bill to create a dry dock at Pensacola. On motion of Mr. Clayton, the Vice President, was authorised to appoint a select committee to which should be referred all petitions relative to French spoliations prior to 1800.

On the 18th the Senate was not in session.

In the HOUSE on the 15th, Mr. G. Davis' resolution calling for information respecting the authority given to Commodore Stout and Gen. Kearney to establish civil governments in New Mexico and California, was adopted in a modified form, the President being requested to communicate the information, if not incompatible with the public interest. Mr. Dodge presented the constitution of the state of Iowa, which was appropriately referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message, and the debate began with a vehement attack on that document in reference to the Mexican War, by Mr. Giddings. Messrs. Payne and Johnson replied and the House adjourned.

On the 16th, this discussion was renewed and was characterised by great spirit and considerable ability. Mr. Gentry of Tenn., spoke with uncommon power, and made mincemeat of many of the arguments of his opponents—Messrs. Staunton, Kennedy and others participated in the debate. Before the discussion began, Mr. Pollock of Pa., asked for a suspension of the rules, in order to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in lieu of the duty upon tea and coffee, for the purpose of increasing the revenue, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his late annual report to Congress, the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to report a bill repealing the act of July 30, 1846, entitled "An act reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes," and revying the tariff of August 30, 1842.

The vote on this motion stood—Yeas 77, Nays 110, it was consequently lost.

On the 17th Mr. Douglas from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Iowa within the Union, which was twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday week.

On motion the house proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. On the third ballot, Rev. Mr. Sprague (Presbyterian) was elected.

On the 18th Mr Boyd, from the Committee on Military Affairs, obtained leave to report a bill to repeal the pay of the non commissioned officers, musicians and musicians of the army of the United States, and the militia and volunteers in the service of the same, and allowing them bounty in certain cases. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

Mr L. Marsh gave notice of a bill to establish the territorial government of *Minnesota*. A number of private bills were taken up and passed.

The sitting of the 19th was exclusively occupied with the consideration of private bills.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TELEGRAPH.—It is now stated that Professor Meise has invented a new system of marking or printing by electro-magnetism not simple than his present instrument, which it was supposed impossible to simplify, and has filed a caveat in the Patent Office. By this process he can make the characters moveable, or the letters of the alphabet, with an exception hitherto unattained by himself or any other inventor, and in a manner which will fix the beholder with new astonishment.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The convention has nearly completed the formation of a State Constitution. The annual election will be held on the first Monday in September. The State is to be divided into two Congressional districts, as follows:

First District: Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet, Marquette, Portage, Columbia, Sauk, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Washington. *Second District*—Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Iowa, Grant, Richland, Chippewa, Crawford, St. Croix and La Pointe.

Mr. HORR, Senator elect from the counties of Deleware and Marion, Ohio, is dead, and a new election will take place on the 29th inst.

☞ The U. S. steamer Fashion brought up the remains of young Allison, of Nashville, Tenn., who was shot at the battle of Monterey, also, a large mail from the interior of Mexico.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due to R. M. Norman, No. 16 Camp street, for a copy of Miss Aikin's Memoirs of the Life of Addison, forming No. 5 of Carey & Hart's Library for the People. The present edition of this admirable biography is complete in one volume.

We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for No. 13 of the Pictorial History of England. The present number continues and closes the narrative of the wars of the Houses of York and Lancaster, and examines the history of religion during that protracted and stormy period.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy, in place of George Bancroft, resigned.

WILLIAMS S. VEST, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Antwerp, in place of Francis J. Grund, resigned.

LAND OFFICES

THOMAS J. MCILROTLAN, receiver of public moneys at Champagnole, Askansas, vice Albert G. Rust, resigned.

PETER G. KEMP, receiver of public moneys at Greensburg, Louisiana, vice G. W. Womack, resigned.

HENRY NIEL, register of the land office at Batesville, Arkansas, vice John Miller, appointed in the recess of the Senate in the place of Robert C. Newland, deceased.

WILLIAM G. FLOOD, register of the land office at Quincy, Illinois, from the 8th of January next, when his present commission will expire.

City Intelligence.

☞ We understand that a subscription list is opened at the St. Louis Exchange for the purchase of two magnificent swords, which will be presented to the two officers, French and English, who have contributed so much, and by jeopardizing their own lives, in saving the crew of the brig *Sumers*. We hope the list will soon be covered with signatures. Some reward is due to the brave men who have saved so many of our countrymen from a watery grave.

☞ The prize bark Corsa was sold on Saturday last by the U. S. Marshal, for a sum of $6,500. Her cargo, consisting in 1,600 bales of Cotton, was also disposed of at an average price of 10 3-4 cents per pound.

☞ Philip Deitz, whose arrest we noticed some weeks ago, was brought on Saturday before Recorder Seuzeneau. Deitz it will be recollected, shot his own mother, with a fowling-piece, on the 30th November last, at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

ADJOURNED.—All the courts stand adjourned. They re-open on the 4th of January.

☞ The pews of the St. Louis Cathedral will be sold at public auction to-day, at noon

☞ The election for a lieutenant-colonel of the Louisiana Regiment has resulted in the nomination of Mr. Marks of East Feliciana.—The field-officers are, De Russy, colonel; Marks, lieutenant-colonel, and F. Girault, major.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—This body met on Saturday evening last, Mr. Surgi in the chair.

An ordinance providing for the inspection of Coal was submitted by Mr Wilder, and negatived by 5 nays to 4 yeas.

Mr. Palfrey offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a committee or three for the purpose of adopting suitable arrangements for the celebration of the 8th of January. The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of some members, who declared that the celebration of our glorious anniversary would be too expensive, and that the city could dispense with it.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Cruzat, Palfrey and Suckney, a Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Holland introduced a resolution providing for the payment of the rent of the court-house, due to the church-wardens of the St. Louis Cathedral, and, amounting to $1500. Adopted

A resolution was next submitted making an appropriation of $1500 for the use of the secret police. Laid on table, subject to call.

The Council then adjourned.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Dec. 19	LIVERPOOL	Dec. 4
WASHINGTON	Dec. 20	HAVRE	Dec.
CHARLESTON	Dec. 22	HAVANA	Dec. 19
CINCINNATI	Dec. 22	VERA CRUZ	Nov. 24
BRAZOS ST. JAGO	Dec. 2	TAMPICO	Dec. 16

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY NIGHT,
DECEMBER, 26, 1846

COTTON—The closed Cotton by yesterday at about 1 clock at [illegible] yesterday's prices.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—In Sugar no sales were sold at yesterday's prices. In Molasses 300 bbls. were sold at 25c to 27c gallon.

FLOUR—The Flour market opens this morning with a brisk demand, but from the reports of advices from England which we read yesterday morning, sellers were disposed to act freely. Sales were made at from $4 25 to $4 50 per bbl for good shipping brands. The market closing firm on the latter rate.

PROVISIONS.—In Provisions, no transactions of importance to day.

CORN—Early this morning there was a good disposition to operate, and transactions amounting to about 11,000 sacks have taken place, at an average of 56c. per bushel. We now quote good lots of White and Yellow, 56c to 57c per bushel.

In PACKAGES and FREIGHTS we notice no change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, 31 Nov., 1846.

The import of Cotton into Liverpool during the past week or ten days has been 1[illegible] bales against 1,[illegible] in the same time last year. The sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, and the stock at the same period last season of [illegible] Americans is about 372,000, or just one half what it was a year ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has ruled very active, [illegible] continue to [illegible] of 1-8d. The quotations are [illegible] a week ago. The sales to-day, partly owing to the arrival of the steamer of the 16th, have had much an active demand, with a fair extent of operations at from [illegible] Above the prices of last week, and the advices respecting the American crop continue to be generally [illegible] favorable, and we do not see any [illegible] while many have strong faith in both [illegible] and in our the increased confidence in the [illegible] of prices connecting the great [illegible] stocks, notwithstanding the [illegible] of trade in the manufacturing districts [illegible] unsolved [illegible] the parliamentary session [illegible] 30th inst. [illegible] taken 16,600 bags of the [illegible] Brazil [illegible] for this week [illegible] estimated at 65,000 bales, of which about half has been taken by speculators. We quote Uplands, [illegible] Orleans [illegible] for fair, 6¾ Mobile, [illegible] and Alabama and Tennessee, 4¾ and 4¾.

November 30.—The sales to day exceed [illegible] bales, and include 2,000 on speculation. The market has gradually grown firm since the advices last week, and to-day, the supply offered for sale being small, an advance of ¼d took place, the market closing firmly.

December 1.—The sales to-day amount to nearly 10,000 sales, and 3,000 taken on speculation. Prices are very firmly supported, ¼d to ⅛d higher since Friday.

December 2.—The sales are nearly 25,000 bales today, 4000 Sutat and 5000 American on speculation, and 1000 bales to the trade, and prices are the higher prices, say ⅛d to day and ¼d since Friday. There is no news to cause this, and accounts from Manchester discourage it. The shipments are 8-12,000 American, 2d to 7d; 800 Bahia, 6¾d to 7¼d; 200 Bahia, 6d; 500 Egyptian, 7¼d to 8¼; 1000 Surat, 4d to 4¼d.

December 3.—There is still a large demand, and the sales to-day are about 12,000, of which there were 4000 on speculation—viz. 3000 American and 1000 Marambam at 6 1-16d to 6¼d. The market closes firmly and prices have still an advancing tendency. The business transacted to-day included 150 Bahia, 7d to 7¼d; 200 Egyptian, 7¼d to 8d; 100 Surat, 4d to 4¼d.

The Corn market have been looking up again speedily, and Western Canal Flour is now nominally quoted 31s 6d to 32s per bbl., and other Flour in proportion. Wheat, generally held at the latter price, but generally held at the latter. Philadelphia and Baltimore is 1s per bbl. lower. The duty remains at 8s 6d per bbl. above the bonded price. Sour Flour continues relatively low, and very dull to-day. Indian Corn, 36s per 480 lbs. Oats, 20s per 336 lbs. The Irish demand for Indian Corn has more than kept pace with the supply, the arrival being to-day, and this market has been relatively cleared. In the article at the advanced rates of 35s to 36s per qr. of 480 lbs. To-day, some small parcels have brought as high as 38s, and a corpo or two on the way has been sold at 33s.

The Government having determined to go on with the weighing of Cotton, and other produce not subject to duty, it is very important that contracts for freight on Cotton should be upon the shipping weight as in the case with Bagging to Texas, to prevent the unnecessary charge for weighing on landing here.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.

TOBACCO—The sales this month are like bids viz. 140 Virginia Leaf and 155 Stemmed, 231 Kentucky Leaf and 493 stemmed. Of these 140 Virginia Leaf, 106 Stemmed, 2 Kentucky Leaf, and 3 Stemmed, were taken for Ireland; 17 Virginia and 175 Kentucky Leaf for exportation; and 41 Virginia leaf, 40 Stemmed, 31 Kentucky Leaf and 3 Stemmed for the Trade. The imports are 3453 bids from New Orleans and 1 from Philadelphia. The exports are 159 hhds for Africa, 23 Malta, 8 Drammen, 4 Drontheim, and 2 for the Isle of Man. The market has been steady during the month for all kinds though notwithstanding manufacturers buying sparingly until the winding is concluded. In prices we make no alteration.

LONDON, December 30.

COTTON—During the greater part of the past fortnight Cotton has been quiet and dull, although merchants were willing to make some further concession in price. The private sales were only 750 bales taken at 3¼ to 4¼d for very good ordinary to good middling. The speculative demand has entirely subsided. For auction 1400 bales of East India, and 600 bales of Peruvian are declared. The accounts from Bombay show that large shipments of Cotton are making for Great Britain, chiefly of the lower qualities. The market during the last few days has become firmer, and a better business has been transacted.

LONDON—At the market held on the 30th ult. a limited business was transacted in English Wheat, and, in some instances, a farther trifle was to be accepted. There was not much passing in foreign free Wheat, a parcel or two were made at the fullest rate of last week. Nothing of interest to declare in bonded Wheat. Flour had but slow sale. Indian Corn continues to demand attention, and for anything near at hand better rates would have been given.

LIVERPOOL—The trade from the 19th instant to the present date, December 3, has been rather improved, and more activity prevails. At the rates held on the 19th ult., a slight advance took place in the value of Wheat. 10,000 barrels bonded Flour were taken for investment. Philadelphia and Baltimore commanding 29s 6d, and prime Western 30s per barrel. There was an export demand for Indian Corn for Ireland. White descriptions sold at 34s to 35s. qr.

WATERFORD, IRELAND, Dec. 1st.

The present quotations for the principal articles are as follows—Best miller's Wheat 32s 6d to 33s 6d per bbl, shipping ditto, 29s 6d to 30s 6d per ditto, Indian Corn, 36s to 37s per do. do. Meal, 16s to 18s per cwt; Flour, superfine, 30s to 34s per sack; 2d do 43s to 46s per do. inferior descriptions, 36s to 42s do; Butter, superfine, 93s 6d to 98s per cwt; inferior descriptions 80s to 93s per do; Bacon pigs, by quality, 45s to 50s per cwt; inferior descriptions, 38s to 42s.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—(*from the Gazette.*)—Amount for the week ending on Saturday the 21st day of Nov., 1846.

Issue Department.

Notes issued	£20,317,440
Government debt	£11,015,100
Other securities	2,984,900
Gold coin and bullion	11,317,440
Silver bullion	2,308,450
	£20,317,440—£20,317,440

COTTON—Our market, throughout the week, has remained in a dull and depressed state, the accounts from Liverpool as well as from our interior districts, are generally speaking, of an unsatisfactory character, and there being nothing to stimulate speculators business has again been on an extremely limited scale. Prices of Cotton have experienced a decline of ¼ c. f. a. 1,20 on all descriptions. But notwithstanding this concession, there does not appear to be the slightest inclination to operate beyond immediate necessities, and the demand being devoid of activity the aspect of business at present is, upon the whole, unfavorable to importers. During the week, several sales of New Orleans Cotton, deliverable in January next, were made at f. 6¾ for our *low ordinary*.

RICE—This article remains without change, and the sales amount to 191 tierces Carolina, at 3cf 75 a 3c 90 per lb., duty f. 2 27½ net. We have received 9 tierces from New York, and 4,199 bbls. from Calcutta, which had been sold previous to arrival. Our stock in American Rice amounts to about 1,000 tierces.

WHALEBONE—Not the slightest enquiry has taken place since our last report, and now we quote such western fishery at £3 40 a £3 42½ per ℔ cash for home use. We have received no additions to our stocks, while the stock of 115 tons, against 80 tons last year. TALLOW &c.—A considerable degree of firmness has predominated in the transactions, and prices of Tallow have receded from previous quotations. Only 25 sacks Russia, yellow, were disposed of at f. 66 50, and 70 bbls American lard fetched f. 65, per 50 kil., duty paid. The import was 8 casks Tallow from the United States.

Nothing has been done in American Flour, of which there is very little on hand at present; we quote it at f. 41 per bbl, in bond. The imports were 2,500 bbls Flour, and 5,200 bushels Wheat, from N. York, 569 bags Wheat, from Hamburg, and some cargoes coastwise.

In other articles, we have received from the United States 29 packages Beeswax, 293 cases Tobacco, and 290 bundles Palm Leaves.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
General Council.

RECEIVED, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1846.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to cause the ordinance relative to taxing the tariff of Public Carriages for hire approved July 1, 1840, to be published in the official paper of the Council, and in such other paper as he may think proper.

Signed, L. F. MAXENT, President.

Approved 16th December, 1846.

Signed A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A true copy. A. MARTINEZ, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
General Council.

SITTING ON SATURDAY, DEC. 22, A. D. 1846.

An ordinance to repeal an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance relative to Public Carriages for hire in the city of New Orleans," approved May 23d, 1840.

The General Council of New Orleans do ordain as follows:

ARTICLE 1. From and after the passing of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any owner, driver, person having charge or authority over a public hack, carriage cab for hire to charge other than the following rates under a penalty of not more than $50 for each offence, unless the said driver be absent, then the penalty shall not be less than $10 nor exceed the offence and 50 dollars for each offence thereafter, to be recovered before any Court having jurisdiction thereof. The fines or penalties collected under this ordinance to be divided between the three municipalities, as provided for in the twenty one-third section of an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of New Orleans, approved March 8th, 1836.

ART. 2. For every trip within the incorporated limits of either municipality or from the incorporated limits of one municipality to the incorporated limits of the adjoining municipality, twenty five cents for each passenger.

From Esplanade street to the Pontoon Nuns' convent 37½ cents and lower down, or carts according to the rates of distances herein after established.

From the incorporated limits of the 2d Municipality to the rates established limits of the 3d Municipality, or vice versa, fifty cents for each passenger.

For every trip from the incorporated limits of either municipality to the incorporated limits of the adjoining municipality, seventy five cents for each passenger.

For every trip from the incorporated limits of one municipality to the incorporated limits of the adjoining municipality, ninty two and a half cents for each passenger, and if exceed two passengers, the charge to be pro rata.

ART. 3. After sunrise, the owner or driver of a carriage hire, or for hire, shall be entitled to the full rate established in the tariff annexed to this article for each journey.

ART. 4. For every hire from a place in one municipality to the other, over Pontoon or the Road of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, a dollar for the whole carriage, not exceeding five passengers, and for each passenger, three dollars, one dollar for each and every hour after the first hour the said carriage is detained by the passengers at the rate.

ART. 5. Any owner or driver of carriage, hack or cab, who shall refuse either to a number of persons or to a single person, to convey them or him, to the place comprehended to be within the meaning of this ordinance and upon the terms set down in the same, shall be subject to a fine of forty dollars to be sued for and recovered on the first Monday in January next, before the Recorder of the city of New Orleans, or any other competent Court before which suit may be instituted for the recovery of the same.

ART. 6. Whenever complaint shall be made against any driver of a carriage for hire, or of a hack, for any offence against this ordinance, the said driver shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of any competent Court before which suit may be instituted for the recovery of the same.

ART. 7. Whenever complaint shall be made against any driver of a carriage for hire, or of the driver of a hack, for refusing or neglecting to carry a passenger, the said driver shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of any competent Court before which suit may be instituted for the recovery of the same.

ART. 8. The following shall be the rates of carriage hire, for one or more persons, at the rate of one dollar for the first hour, and twenty five cents for each and every hour after the first hour, for the same number of persons, or fifty cents for each and every hour for the same number of persons, provided that [illegible] shall be entitled to a fine of [illegible] dollars for each offence, fifth division [illegible] of the ordinance.

ART. 9. Whenever complaint shall be made against any owner or more carriages, of the driver of having been racing or found driving at a [illegible] the owner or driver shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of any competent Court before which suit may be instituted for the recovery of the same.

ART. 10. A table of the rates of carriage hire, shall be hung in the interior of each carriage, in a place where it may be easily read by the passengers, and the driver shall be liable to a fine of [illegible] dollars for each offence, fifth division [illegible] of the ordinance.

ART. 11. Whenever a carriage shall be hired by the month, or for a shorter period, the rate of carriage hire shall be [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of one carriage, or [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of two carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of three carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of four carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of five carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of six carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of seven carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of eight carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of nine carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of ten carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of eleven carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twelve carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirteen carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fourteen carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fifteen carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of sixteen carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of seventeen carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of eighteen carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of nineteen carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty one carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty two carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty three carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty four carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty five carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty six carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty seven carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty eight carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of twenty nine carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty one carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty two carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty three carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty four carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty five carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty six carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty seven carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty eight carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of thirty nine carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of forty carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of forty one carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of forty two carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of forty three carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or 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fifty one carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fifty two carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fifty three carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fifty four carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fifty five carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fifty six carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fifty seven carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of fifty eight carriages, and [illegible] 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the use of seventy three carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of seventy four carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use of seventy five carriages, and [illegible] dollars per month, or [illegible] dollars per week, or [illegible] dollars per day, for the use