ports would have been. It was precisely of the same character.

Texas urged as one of the main arguments against the claim of Mexico, on her fealty, that the latter could not conquer, and did not occupy Texas. A similar argument holds good against her claim or Santa Fe.

GALVIENSIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1846.

The Senate, to-day, after prayers and the journal, on motion of Mr. Mangum, adjourned. Nothing was said, not a word of allusion to the sudden, unexpected, and lamented death of that estimable man, the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Barrow, at Baltimore; but the gloom over all the faces of the Senate, plainly and too truly told the sad reason. Mr. Barrow, it is understood, went over to Baltimore as a friend of Mr. Davis, and with a view of standing as his friend in the contemplated affair of honor between Mr. Davis and Mr. Bayly, of Va., a meeting happily averted thus far, and which we doubt not the unwelcome fate of Mr. Barrow will for ever prevent taking place. We know not, but it does appear as a judgment upon the principals in this matter, that one of the best men of the Senate, and one of the most exalted of men in character, should thus, in the very prime and vigor of robust manhood, be smitten down to the dust. We saw him but yesterday, as it were, fresh and strong in his manly health, bearing in his appearance the promise of the years of a patriarch; but he is no more. The Senate will, of course, relinquish all idea of business now, until after New Year's day, when, we trust, both houses will commence with the fixed purpose of doing the work before them.

Respecting the curious proceedings in the House this morning, see your reporter's report. The motion to amend Col. Baker's resolution of yesterday, as proposed by Mr. M'Gaughey, (whig,) of Indiana, that the surplus pay of such officers, as are receiving at the same time their pay as members of Congress, and also as officers of the army, be distributed among their regiments, was exceedingly out of place, and very properly withdrawn; and the democratic proceedings of to-day, though well enough to secure the faithful disbursement of clothing, &c., will admit of the imputation of party spirit, and are equally out of place, and out of taste, in a matter where the honor of the whole country blends all parties into the great American people The government is at war with a foreign country, and any effort to divide the sentiment of the people for mere party purposes, ought to be scouted out of countenance. And yet, we apprehend the breach between the whigs and the democrats is widening instead of lessening. The whigs have made a misplay, and their opponents seem determined to drive them to the wall.

But for the sad occurrence at Baltimore, we had expected to-day a presentation before the Senate, of the Executive project for a lieutenant general; a scheme, the consequences of which, either for good or bad, it is impossible to anticipated, before the complete exposition of the plan is made known.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1846.

A RECONSIDERATION—CLOTHING FOR THE VOLUNTEERS—A SLIGHT SLAP AT MR. BAKER.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Ohio, arose for the purpose of moving a re-consideration of the resolution adopted yesterday at the instance of Colonel Baker, authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the commanding officers of any regiment of volunteers, such clothing as may be needed for the said volunteers; the same to be furnished to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, at the cost sum to the government, the amount to be deducted from their pay, and the commanding officers to whom it may be delivered held responsible for its delivery to the volunteers, or return to the United States. He desired that the volunteers should receive the benefit of the resolution. It was not sufficient, not satisfactory to him, that a large amount of clothing should be placed in the hands of officers, unless they gave bond for the faithful fulfilment of the trust. It may be, as the gentleman from Illinois said yesterday, that the volunteeers are badly fed and clothed, but he was not willing to give the clothing to the colonel of a regiment who came here to direct the House what to do. The gentleman receives his per diem as a member of Congress, his travelling expenses, and even pay for stationery, in addition to his monthly pay as a colonel. Although Mr. Starkweather had received a letter from a volunteer of an Ohio regiment, stating that our army are well-fed and well clothed, he believed that they should be better fed and better clothed than they have been. He believed that the great body of officers were honest, and that the great body of membess of Congress are honest; but in every community there are are persons who are not. The commissary was the proper officer who should dispense the clothing, not the colonel who receives the hard knocks, and does not do the talking The great motto of the orator was, "action, action."

The vote by which the resolution passed yesterday was re considered—yeas 91, nays 59, and on motion of Mr. Burt the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCES FOR THE WAR.

Mr. HARALSON asked leave to make a report from the Committee on Military Affairs, having for its object the raising, for a limited time, of additional military forces, and for other purposes. [Cries, "Read the bill," "read the bill."]

Mr. HOUSTON—Move to refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RATHBUN.—Mr. Speaker——

Mr. HOLMES, of S. C.—Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER.—The gentleman from Georgia has the floor.

Mr. RATHBUN.—I ask that the bill to be read ["Read," "read."]

The Clerk read the bill. The first section enacts that, in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commanding officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry respectively, under the existing laws; and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowance, and be subject to the same regulations and to articles of war; provided that it may be lawful for the President, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint such of the commissioned officers authorised by this act as may not be appointed during the present session, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at the next session, for their advice and consent.

2. That during the continuance of the war, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments authorized by this act, and for the regiment of dragoons, artillery, infantry, engineer soldiers and riflemen of the present establishment, shall be "during the war," or five years, at the option of the recruit.

3. The President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen in the army of the United States, who shall be taken from the captains of the army.

4. That to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, there shall be allowed a regimental quartermaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall be allowed ten dollars additional pay per month, and forage for two horses.

5. To every man who enlists to serve in the army for the term of five years, or during the war, there shall be allowed a bounty of twelve dollars—one half to be retained until he joins the regiment for duty.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

FURTHER PROVISION.

Mr. BURT reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the regiments and corps of the army, and to provide for disabled and infirm officers; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

REFUNDING TO THE STATES.

Mr. HARALSON reported a bill refunding to certain States money advanced by them for equipping, subsisting, and transporting volunteers, previous to their being mustered into service; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.—["Why, we are going it this morning," "Then's Schenck up—what's he going to do?"]

PREMATURE EXCITEMENT.

Mr. SCHENCK.—I have a report to make from the Committee on Naval Affairs.—["Now for the war steamers."]

The SPEAKER.—What does the gentleman report—a bill or a resolution?

Mr. SCHENCK—A bill.—["Read, read."]

The bill was carried to the table by a page, and read. It was for the relief of James somebody, and of a private nature.—["That's a take in."]

REPORT ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.—I have a resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MCKAY.—It would save time if committees were called in order.—["That's right."]

The SPEAKER.—If there be no objection, the Chair will proceed to call the committees.—["Read the resolution."]

It was read—that five thousand copies of the report submitted last June on the subject of the war with Mexico, be printed for the use of this house.

The question was not taken on the resolution, there at this time being objection.

SUBSISTENCE AND QUARTERS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. BURT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing that committee to inquire into the propriety of providing by law, subsistence and quarters for the volunteers, from the time of enlistment until mustered into the service of the United States.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES—SUNDRIES.

The SPEAKER called on the Committee of Elections for reports.

Mr. BOWLIN.—I ask leave to present the resolutions of the State of Missouri.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, (in his seat.)—Oh, no! reports are in order! [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER called the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ADAMS, of Mississippi.—I have no bill to report, Mr. Speaker, but ask to introduce one, that it may be referred to that committee.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.—Oh, no! wait till the committees are called.

The SPEAKER.—Reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL again submitted the resolution, to print five thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the war.

The SPEAKER, (there being objection.)—The resolution will lie over. ["Oh, consider it now," "let's have it."]

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.—I ask for its consideration now.

Mr. PETTIT.—I should like to hear the reason.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.—I will give it. I have been applied to from all quarters for copies, but I haven't one.

Mr. PETTIT, (after adjusting his spectacles)—I can't see any necessity for it.

Mr. ASHMUN asked for the yeas and nays on the motion which was made to suspend the rules. [Cries of "Oh, no!" "no," "no."]

Only eighteen gentlemen rose to second the demand. The yeas and nays were not ordered, nor was the rule suspended for the introduction of the resolution.

TEMPERANCE—THE REFECTORIES PURIFIED.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, arose, to offer a resolution to close the refectories in the basement story of the capitol. He did so, because the keeping them open was a violation of the joint rules, and because liquors were offered for sale there. ["Only hear that cold-water man!"] He moved the previous question.

Mr. PETTIT.—We ought to have a committee to inquire. [Voices: "Committee of the whole." "It will cut off your grog, Pettit."]

Mr. KING of New York, raised a question of order, but the speaker overruled it.

Mr. PETTIT.—It ought to be a joint resolution.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF.—I ask for the reading of the resolution.

It was read—"That the refectories in the basement be closed."

Mr. BOWLIN.—Unless they suspend the sale of intoxicating drinks. [A voice: "Wait till the holidays are over."]

Mr. HAMLIN modified his resolution to read—that the refectories in the basement be closed, unless they suspend entirely the use of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi—Does it not require the joint action of the two houses?

The SPEAKER was understood to say it did not.

The resolution was again read. [A voice—"Call the refectories groceries at once."]

Mr. McDANIEL moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was read a third time. [Mr. Kennedy, *sotto voce*—"Why not say all drinks; its a grave question what are intoxicating drinks." Mr. Houston, of Alabama—"Hamlin, it's a bad move."]

THE IOWA MEMBERS TAKE THEIR SEATS.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to suspend the rules; but before the result was announced,

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that he had approved and signed the bill for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

Mr. RATHBUN remarked that the members elect from the State of Iowa were now present.

Messrs. S. LEFFLER and S. C. HASTINGS approached the stand of the Speaker, who administered the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Mr. WENTWORTH, *sotto voce*—One of them swore with his hand up, the other with his hand on the Bible. One's a Yankee, and the other ain't.

The result of the call for the yeas and nays was announced—yeas 18; nays, 120. So the resolution of Mr. Hamlin was not laid on the table

The resolution to prohibit the sale, of liquors in the refectories in the basement of the capitol was then adopted.

THE QUAKERS—PEACE.

Mr. KING, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the Friends in New England, in condemnation of all wars.

The CLERK proceeded to read it, when

Mr. BOWLIN objected.

Mr. KENNEDY.—I object, too. [A voice: "And I three."]

The SPEAKER put the question, whether the memorial should be read, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The CLERK read the memorial. It asked that measures may be adopted for a speedy termination of the war with Mexico.

Mr. KING moved that the memorial be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and be printed.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, moved to lay the memorial on the table; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 62, nays 82.

The memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The question now recurred on printing it.

Mr. HOUSTON—Let's have the yeas and nays. ["Is it from a State Legislature?" "No."]

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi.—I suppose, if any one wants to debate a proposition submitted, it will go over.

The SPEAKER—Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON—I will debate the memorial.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman cannot effect his object in this way, the House having given its unanimous consent for the presentation of the memorial.

Mr. THOMPSON—Have I a right to debate the memorial now?

The SPEAKER—The gentleman has a right.

Mr. THOMPSON opposed the printing of the memorial, on the ground that it was from private individuals; the rule usually restricted printing in this particular.

Mr. KING said that this memorial came from nine thousand Quakers, assembled in New Bedford. They have objection to all wars; and through the memorial asked that peace may be preserved among all the nations of the earth. There ought to be no objection to the printing of the memorial; it would only cost three or four dollars.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, objected to the printing, principally for the reason that we are now engaged in a war, and these memorialists are opposed to it and in favor of peace.

Mr. HAMLIN said that he would vote to print the memorial, but in doing so he would neither affirm or deny anything contained in it. It was enough for him to know that the memorial came from a respectable body of men.

Mr. THOMPSON remarked that he did not design to cast censure on the memorialists. He was for taking a different course from that which they recommended for obtaining peace.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, (from Quakeradelphia,) eulogised the Friends. Among them there had not been found a thief or a beggar. Their respectability was conceded on all hands. He would vote for the printing.

Mr. BOWLIN did not question the respectability of the memorialists, but he was opposed to the printing. He had endeavored to present petitions of a public nature, and was refused.

Mr. HARALSON (chairman of the Military Committee) said we had had debate enough, and he moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. BURT moved that the motion to print be laid on the table.

Mr. HUDSON asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The result was—yeas 77, nays 65—so that the motion to print was laid on the table; the memorial having been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

ANOTHER QUAKER MEMORIAL.

Mr. CRANSTON, of Rhode Island, asked leave to present a memorial.

Mr. KING, of New York, objected.

Mr. CRANSTON said, it was only a dozen lines.

The memorial was read, at his request; it asked for a speedy adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, and an enforcement of the precept, "do good to them that hate you."

Mr. PETTIT said, he wanted to debate the memorial; and, as a consequence, it was ordered to lie over.

MAP OF MEXICO.

Mr. NEVIN offered a resolution, that copies of a recent map of Mexico be purchased for the members. It was adopted.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.—Mr. Speaker, is the resolution adopted?

The SPEAKER.—It is.

Mr. THOMPSON.—I shall move to reconsider. I will debate it. ["The devil you will!"]

Mr. KENNEDY—I thought it made provision for a delegate from Mexico!

DRAFTING.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL submitted a resolution, which was agreed to—that the Committees on Military Affairs, and on Naval Affairs, and on the Militia, inquire and report to the House, whether, instead of the present mode of enlistment in the army and navy, soldiers and sailors may not be procured by drafts, and officers by promotion of the privates.

A large number of resolutions, on almost every subject of legislation, were presented.

And the House adjourned.

The Van Ness Case.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1846

Mrs. MARY A. W. CONNER, claiming to be the widow of the late Gen. Van Ness, by virtue of a private marriage with him, at Philadelphia, 6th August, 1845, instituted suit before the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, against C. P. Van Ness, administrator of the deceased, the defendant. The trial has been progressing for many weeks, and at the close of the testimony last week,

Mr. BRADLEY prayed the court to instruct the jury, to wit:—That even if they should admit the whole of the testimony, and papers, and letters of the plaintiff as undoubted evidence, still the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the presumption of a marriage.

JUDGE MORSELL decided in favor of the instructions, sustaining his decision with an examination of the law and the testimony, and was followed by Judge Dunlop, to the same effect.

The instructions were given to the jury, and they retired, and they are still sitting upon them, and doubts are expressed as to the result; but we shall see.

Mr. BRENT pronounced this an unprecedented decision, and said he should appeal to the Supreme Court, and if reversed, the widow should have another trial.

We shall give you Judge Dunlop's opinion to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, 1 o'clock, P. M., Dec. 21, 1846.

By the arrival of the bark Morgan Dix, Capt. Hamilton, this morning, we are placed in possession of important and interesting but disastrous news from our squadron. The brig Somers, the most efficient of all the vessels in the blockading squadron, is lost, together with thirty-seven men. The full particulars have been given in an extra of the *Picayune*, which is just issued from that establishment, and which I enclose as the most reliable version of the affair to be had. What an unfortunate succession of disasters our poor little navy has suffered! It is consoling, however, to perceive by the accounts, that our officers and men acted with the most perfect coolness and bravery in their terrible situation, and it is another convincing proof that the navy only desires an opportunity of displaying their courage in any position. It is a matter of deep regret, that the brave passed midshipman Hynson, who behaved so gallantly in the little exploit against the Creole, was one of those lost. A faint hope is excited that he may be one of the fifteen who are reported to have floated ashore on hen coops and taken prisoners. Business has opened this morning with a prospect of continuance through the week The sales in cotton have not been large as yet, but prices are firm. No change in flour that I can hear of yet. The weather is cold and cloudy, and a storm is brewing.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30, 1846.

Remains of Senator Barrow—Meeting of the Legislature—Escort to Lieut. Cochran's Remains—Theatricals—Markets, &c.

The remains of the Hon. Alexander Barrow were conveyed to Washington last evening, attended by a large number of members of the House and Senate, who had hastened to the city on hearing of his dangerous condition A post mortem examination was had yesterday when it was ascertained that there was a seated organic disease of long standing, which had been aggravated by a severe cold, which thus produced death. He was accompanied to Washington by a son about twelve years of age, leaving a wife and large family of children in Louisiana.

The Legislature of Maryland organized yesterday, by the election of the Hon. John P. Kennedy, as Speaker of the House. The Governor's Message is a very long document, and he advocates an early resumption of the payment of the interest on the state debt.

The remains of the gallant Lieut. Cochrane were yesterday conveyed from the vessel in which they arrived, under an excellent military escort, to the armory of the Eagle Artillerists, where they will remain until removed by his friends and relatives from Columbia, Pa.

The theatres continue to be well attended, and as Madame Augusta draws to the close of her engagement, she is greeted with crowded houses nightly

The friends of Ireland, on Monday night made a grand move towards the relief of the famishing millions of the Green Isle. A subscription paper was started at the close of the meeting, and the handsome sum of $900 subscribed on the spot. I learn that the amount subscribed up to last evening was nearly $3000.

THE MARKETS—The flour market is still very unsettled. There have been sales of Howard street brands at $4 75, which is a decline of 12½ cents per bbl, which holders generally are now willing to take, though some contend for more. Sales of about 500 bbls City Mills flour at $4 87½, since which buyers are unwilling to offer more than $4 75. Susquehanna may be quoted at $4 75—held at $4 87½. Corn meal $3 50. The supply of wheat is small. Moderate sales of good to prime reds at 90 to 98 cents; very prime $1; white wheat for family flour, $1 15. Corn—56 cents for white, and 58 a 5, for yellow—a slight decline. Oats 31 a 32 cents. Rye 62½. The demand for whiskey is rather dull. We quote bbls at 22½ cents, and hhds at 23½ cents per gallon.

STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.—There has been more animation in the stock market, with, however, little variation in rates. City 6s of 1890, have changed hands, to amount $30,000 at 96 a 96¼ for opening sellers; at 96¼, 96 offered. For preferred 6 per cents, 95 a 95½. State of Maryland 6s are at 77 a 77¼, with small sales at intermediate rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1846.

The new Attorney General, Judge Champneys, has re-appointed David Webster, Esq., to the station which he occupied as Deputy Attorney General under John M. Read, Esq. Wm. D. Kelly, Esq, has been selected to fill the post vacated by the resignation of William A. Stokes, Esq. Both these appointments appear to give general satisfaction, as they have had such experience in the duties of their respective offices as will ensure their efficient discharge.

The vexatious interruption in the communication by telegraph with your city has at last been brought to a close. The line went into operation about one o'clock this afternoon. This and the opening of the line connecting us with the Ohio, renders our city highly favored as a point where the news from the southwest and east centres. Communications are sent from this city to Pittsburgh at the rate of fifty cents for fifteen words, quite a moderate charge when the distance is considered.

The melancholy disaster to the ill fated Somers, has created quite a sensation among us, and the prospects of our navy fast dwindling into insignificance by the repeated losses which are now occurring, is not the most pleasant in a national point of view.

There is nothing doing in flour to-day, holders are asking $4 87½.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

DEC. 30—FIRST BOARD—2060 U. S. Loan, 5, 53, 91; $348 92 State 5's, 55, 68¾; 40 Commercial Bank, 50; 5 Mechanics' Bank, 34; 50 Reading Railroad, cash, 30¾; 16 Mechanics' Bank, 24.

AFTER SALES—5 Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, 45.

SECOND BOARD—1 Union Canal, 16¼.

AFTER SALES—150 Vicksburg Bank, 6½; 167 U. S. Bank, 3; 1000 U. S. Loan, 5's, 51, 92½; 2182 State 5's, 68¾; 1000, 68⅞.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1846.—George M. Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia, was made an attorney and counsellor of this court.—No. 23. R. Walker's devisee, plaintiff in error, vs trustees of the town of Columbus. In error to the court of appeals of Kentucky. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this court, dismissing the writ of error for the want of jurisdiction. No. 22. George W. Phillips, plaintiff in error, vs John S. Preston, in error to the circuit court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this court, sustaining the judgment of the court below, but directing that judgment be not entered until the proper representatives of the plaintiff in error are made parties. No. 21. United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Gordon D. Boyd et al., in error to the circuit court of the United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the judgment of the said circuit court, and remanding this cause, with directions to award a *venira facias de novo*. No. 34. John A. Barry, plaintiff in error, vs. M. Mercein et al. The argument of the motion to dismiss this writ of error was commenced by Mr. Campbell in support thereof, and continued by Mr. Barry in opposition therete. Adjourned till morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Dec 30.

ASHES—The market for the past week has been unusually dull; prices have, however, been maintained, and owing to the small stock of pots on hand, an advance of 12½ cents has been obtained. The sales of pots are only about 200 bbls at $4 68¾ and $4 75, closing at the latter rate. Pearls are inactive at $5 50.

BREADSTUFFS—On the arrival of the Cambria, with half a month's later advices, prices had a momentary advance of 12½ and 25 cents per bbl, and have been pretty well maintained since. This in a great measure is owing to the diminished stock. The demand is good, but owing to the difficulty of procuring vessels to export, in consequence of the increased rate of freights only a small business has been done. The transactions for the last few days do not exceed 5000 bbls. chiefly on Saturday last at $5,50 for Michigan, and $5 56¼ a $5 62½ for Genesee, the latter price for parcels to remain in store free of expense, &c.; 476 round hoop Ohio, via New Orleans, $5 31¼; and 1000 City, Croton Mills, $5 56¼, deliverable next month. Monday, Tuesday and yesterday there was scarcely anything done, and although no decline was submitted to, yet it is understood that purchases could yesterday have been made on rather better terms than at the close of last week. Southern remains quiet, and we know of no sales; our quotations represent, as near as may be, the value of the different descriptions. Rye flour is inactive, and for corn meal rather lower prices have been accepted; of Jersey, nearly 5000 bbls have changed hands at $3 87½ a $4, mostly at $3 87½. Brandywine cannot be quoted over $4 cash. Wheat is wanted for export, and transactions to some extent have taken place, but the particulars have not transpired. Northern rye is very scarce; 3000 bushels sold at 84 a 85 cents. A small lot barley sold for shipment at 65 cents, and other parcels we understand are going forward from first hands. Northern oats, with a reduced stock, are higher; canal being very scarce, may be quoted 42 a 43, and river 40 a 42 cents. Corn has continued in good request, and as the supply is moderate, prices have been fully supported. The sales, which have been chiefly for export, include 15,000 bushels new Long Island white at 72 cents; 25 000 prime new southern white, 78 a 80; 7500 inferior old southern, 74 a 75; 11,000 fair new southern, Jersey and northern, 72 a 75; 800 Texas white, 75, and 4000 common old northern, 77 a 78, weight.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amount to about 500 bales.

COFFEE—The market has been for the last week unusually dull, and owing to the improbability that a duty will be imposed by Congress during the present session, the market is completely unsettled, and no sales of any importance have been made. The transactions have been mostly confined to supplying immediate wants, and include 600 bags Brazil at 7½ a 7¾ cents; 300 Java, 9 a 10½; 4 a 500 Sumatra, 7½; 100 white Maracaibo, 8¼, usual time; and 5 a 600 St Domingo, 6¾, cash.

COPPER—New Sheathing Copper remains as last noticed, steady at 22½ cents; and Taunton Yellow Metal 20, 6 mos; 3000 pounds old sheathing brought 18, cash.

FRUIT.—Sales have been made of 1500 boxes. Bunch raisins at $1 45 a $1 50; 3,000 half do 80 cents; 3,500 qr do 45; 205 frails lvica soft shell almonds, 11½; 35 bales Bordeaux, on private terms; 25 do princess, 20 cents; 210 do Marseilles soft shell and Languedoc, part previous to arrival, 12 a 13½ cents, 4 months; 1500 drums Turkey figs, 8½ a 12 cents; 8 cases Genoa citron, 22 a 22½ cents, cash and 4 months; 300 boxes Genoa lemons, $4, discount off for cash; and 500 half kegs Malaga grapes, $3 50 cash. By auction, 20 cases Bordeaux prunes, fancy boxes, sold at 9 a 11¼ cents; 194 drums Malaga figs, 2½ a 2¾, and 50 boxes Genoa lemons, $4 18 a $4 25, cash.

HIDES.—There has not been much doing for the last 10 days. The only recent sales we have to notice are, 1000 dry Georgia at 7½ cents, cash, as they run, and 8, less 4 per cent for cash, merchantable, and 400 La Guayra, on terms not made public.

HOPS.—There is scarcely any demand for export, and the only sales we hear of are a few bales first sort western for home use at 10 a 11 cents, cash.

INDIGO.—The sales for the last few days only, amount to about 25 serons Caraccas, on private terms, and a few Guatemala at 80 cents, 6 months.

MOLASSES.—New Orleans is not in good demand at the recent advance, and the sales have been small, 350 bbls. at 34 and 35 cents, probably covering the week's transactions. About 70 hhds. and tierces Trinidad and Cuba were sold at 25 cents.

NAVAL STORES—In consequence of the continuation of the high rates of freight to England, all descriptions remain exceedingly dull, and the sales are almost entirely confined to the home demand. To effect sales of Turpentine under these circumstances, a reduction from previous rates would have to be submitted to, but there is no demand at present from shippers. The stock here is less than at this time last year, although the exports have been much smaller, as will be seen below. Since our last, some 3a400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on the wharf, not in the best order, sold at 33 cents; and 7a800 in lots from wharf and store, mostly at 35, cash, and 38, 4 mos., embracing, however, a small portion from the wharf at 34, cash. Holders generally, are quite firm at 35, cash, from store.

OILS.—Of North West Coast Whale, 4a500 bbls. have been taken for home use at 40a41 cents, cash—there have been no sales for export for some time past. American Linseed continues dull at 57 cents, for best city made; 5 a6000 gallons country sold at 55a56; and 7a800 do. English 62½ cash. Crude Sperm is steady at $1, at which about 1000 bbls. have been taken for manufacturing, chiefly at the Eastward to come here; manufactured Sperms are in fair request at our quotations. We have heard of no recent sales of Olive.

PROVISIONS.—Ohio pork, which was dull at $8 12½ and $10, without sales, has rapidly advanced, and the transactions include about 2500 bbls. at $7 25 for sour prime, $8 31¼ a $8 37½ for prime, and $10 25 a $10 31¼ for mess. Beef is firmer, and we slightly advance our quotations. Among the sales we notice 100 bbls. city prime at $7; 100 do. country, $6 25; 200 a 300 tcs. extra prime mess, $20; and of Baltimore, 200 bbls. and 200 tcs prime mess, for England, on private terms. Ohio lard is inactive, and with a small supply there is but little doing; some in bbls. brought 7 cents, and 2000 kegs fair to good 6½ a 7¼ cents. Pickled meats are scarce and wanted—375 bbls. superior new Ohio hams, sold to arrive at 7 cents. 100,000 lbs. bacon, cut suitable for the English market, were taken for shipment at 7⅛ a 8 cents. In butter and cheese, as usual at this season, there is little or nothing doing.

RICE.—The market is dull and prices are in favor of the buyer; the sales do not exceed 250 tcs. at $3 12½ a $3 87½, cash, the former price for inferior.

SALT.—We notice sales of 2500 sacks Liverpool fine, part previous to arrival, at $1 27½, 4 mos. for not Ashton's, and two cargoes Turks Island on terms not made public.

SEEDS.—The market for clover, flax and timothy is quiet, and we have heard of no sales worth reporting; 20 bags Canary brought $1 62½, 4 months.

SKINS.—We notice sales of Curacoa goat to fair extent at 50 cents, 6 months.

SPICES.—We notice further sales of 4,500 lbs. No. 1 nutmegs at $1 35 a $1 40, 6 months, the latter price for small packages; and small parcels of the various other descriptions within our range.

SPIRITS.—The market for foreign is inactive, the demand being chiefly for the supply of immediate wants. Sales have been made of 20 half pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co. brandy at $2 40 a $2 65; 5 Pinet, Castillon & Co. $2 65; a few puncheons Irish grain whisky, $1 50; 5 pipes Hourglass gin, $1 10, 6 months; and 13 puncheons New Orleans rum, on terms we did not learn. Domestic liquors generally, are quite dull; prices, however, are without change. Drudge whisky brought 24, and 150 bbls. 24½ cents.

SUGARS.—The demand for New Orleans since our last, has been moderate, and as there has been more landing, the market is less firm, and prices are one eighth of a cent per lb. lower, with sales of 200 hhds. at 7 a 7¼ cents. In other descriptions, we have only to notice 250 boxes brown Havana at 7¼ a 7½ cents, 4 months. We understand the refiners, in view of the reduced duty on raw sugar, will on the 1st proximo reduce their prices, and we accordingly omit our quotations of refined for the present.

TOBACCO—We notice a good demand for the season, with sales of 125 hhds. low grade Kentucky and Virginia at 1¾ a 2 cents; 100 do Kentucky, 4 a 4½; 50 cases new crop Florida, 9 and 18 a 26; and 100 do Connecticut, 9 a 11½ cents.

WHALEBONE—The sales since our last for export consist of 40,000 lbs North West Coast at 34 cents; and 7000 lbs South Sea, 37, cash.

WINES—The sales include 150 qr. casks Sweet Malaga, on terms not made public; a few butts Sherry, $2 12½ a $2 20; and some Sicily Madeira, 55 cents, 6 mos.

FREIGHTS—Continue brisk, and to Liverpool engagements of grain have been made at 18d per bushels, which rate was refused yesterday for corn; flour is taken at 5ss 5s 3d per bbl the latter for small parcels; and cotton ⅜d per lb for square bales—7-16d asked. To London, there is still plenty offering at previous quotations. To Havre, $1 25 per bbl for flour has been obtained, which is an advance. In addition to the above, we hear of vessels being taken up for ports in Ireland at 19d per bushel for grain, and for Glasgow 5s 4½d per bbl for flour.

REAL ESTATE, AT AUCTION.—3 story house and lot, No. 183 William street, corner of Spruce street, 24 feet 7 inches front on William street, 24 feet 7 inches rear, 53 feet 4 inches on Spruce street, and 58 feet 8 inches on the other side, at..... $12,000 00

1 lot on the south side of 12th street, in a line with Washington street, as laid down, 34 feet front, 80 feet depth on one side, 71 feet 9 inches on the other, and 30 feet in the rear, at..... 611 04

1 lot 70 feet west of the above, 25 by 100, at.. 1,323 90

Important to Shippers.

The undersigned, owners or agents of vessels engaging freight from this port to Liverpool or London, agree that, on and after this date, all freights to either port, engaged by either of them, shall be on condition, that the freight shall be paid immediately on the landing of the goods, and the same shall be particularly noted on the bills of lading, before signing, to wit:—"Freight to be paid immediately on the landing of the goods, without any allowance of credit, or discount, to the consignee." They also further agree, that freight on cotton shall be charged on the invoice weight, which must by furnished by the shippers before the bills of lading are signed, and the amount of freight to paid, specified on the bill of lading.

New York, December 28th, 1846.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co., John Griswold, Robert Kermit, Nesmith & Walsh, Edward K. Collins & Co., Cook & Smith, Woodnull & Minturn, Dunham & Dimon, Charles H. Marshall, John Ogden, Taylor & Merrill, Thomas Winslow, Sprague, Robinson & Co., D & A. Kingsland & Co., Slate, Gardiner & Howell, David Ogden, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brighton Cattle Market.

DEC. 28.—At market, 825 beef cattle, 200 stores, 13 pairs working oxen, 35 cows and calves, 3250 sheep, and 200 swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—A decline in price from last report. Extra, $5 25 a 5 50; first quality, $5 a 5 25; second do $4 50 a 5.

Stores—Yearlings, 7 a $9; two year old, 12 a $16.

Working Oxen—No sales.

Cows and Calves—$23 a 33.

Sheep—Sales at 75c, $1, $1 25, 1 75 and 4 80.

Swine—Lots at wholesale, 4 and 5c; at retail, 4½ a 6c.

41 extra Sheep, fed by G. Clark, of Otsego co., New York, sold at $10.

The market generally (with the exception of swine,) lower than at last report.

New Bedford Oil Market.

Sperm—We learn of sales of 296 bbls at $1, 140 bbls. at do, and in Fairhaven 700 bbls. at $1, and 100 at $1 01 per gallon, and in this town a sale of 400 bbls. on terms not transpired.

Whale—We have only to report a sale of 100 bbls, dark at 37c.

Whalebone—We hear of no transactions.

Domestic Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Sales yesterday of 300 new beef cattle at $2 75 a 3 50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof. Sales of 800 bbls. Howard street flour at $4 75 a 4 87; and 400 do. City Mills at $4 87. The flour market is dull, and prices tending down; corn meal $3,50. Good to prime red wheat 90 a 100 cts.; white corn 56 a 57, and yellow 59 to 60 cts; oats 33 cts; whiskey 20½ a 22½ cts. There is more firmness in provisions, and holders asking an advance.

Breadstuffs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Grain—The millers generally pay 60c per bushel for wheat, with light receipts. We hear of no transactions in corn, and quote it 24 a 28c, in large and small way. Oats would now command 25c from river. A sale for shipment of 270 bushels at 28c, sacks extra No change in rye or barley Flour—The extreme rates of the week are $3 49 a $3 68, delivered, ranging prior to Friday at $3 48 to $3 60; a large share of sales at and below $3 55. On Monday, the sales were at $3 60 a $3 65, mostly at latter rate, part delivered.—The transactions of the week comprise sales to extent of 18,000 bbls. Yesterday the demand continued good, and prices were pretty well sustained. Of city mills, 2500 bbls were sold in one lot at $3 65, delivered; 2200 country in sundry lots at $3 60 a $3 65; 1140 at latter rate, delivered.

Foreign Markets.

ANTIGUA, Dec. 8, 1846—Crackers $5 per bbl.; pilot $4; navy, $3 50, dull, not saleable; tallow candles 14 cts. per lb; codfish $3 50 per qtl.; salmon $10 per bbl.; mackerel, $5 50; alewives, $3; herrings $3 25; superfine flour $8 25 per bbl., last sale; buckwheat meal $5 25; corn, (yellow) $1 per bu; black eyed pease $1, very dull; P. P. lumber $26 M, W. P. do $18, spruce do $13, cypress shingles $7, good quality wanted, cedar do 3 a $5, as per quality; R. O. staves $26; mess pork $16 per bbl. last sale; prime $13; butter 16 cts. per lb; lard 10 cts; hams 12½ cts.; cheese, 8 cts.; manufactured tobacco, leaf do., no sale; Carolina rice $4—Entry and clearance no longer payable except $1 entry bond.

Passengers Arrived.

HAVRE—Ship Iowa—Captain John Castoff, Mrs Mary L Gorset, and Miss Auguste Gorset, New York. 192 in the steerage.

HAVRE—Ship Duchess d'Orleans—Mr and Miss Fleming, and Mr Hagedorn, of Philadelphia; B Guizot, D La Groix, and Mr Bucklin, of France, and 260 in the steerage—three deaths and one birth on the passage.

LONDON—Ship Switzerland—Dr Joel Shaw, of N York; Professor E N Horssford, Albany; Mr M H Hyde, N York; M Marant, Paris; Thos Pearson, London, and 58 in the steerage.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Orphan—R L Welsh, Mrs Ann Welsh, Mrs Sarah Hinds, Miss C Walsh, M J Walsh, Elizabeth Walsh, R Hinds, and 263 in the steerage—four died on the passage.

Foreign Importations.

LONDON—Ship Switzerland—1530 bars