The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY BEE, one year in advance.....$12,00
CONTINUED DAILY, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00
[illegible] every TEN lines, for each insertion, and half that price for [illegible] Advertisement inserted for less than [illegible]
[illegible] as to time will be published [illegible] charged accordingly.
All advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs Magne & Weisse, Proprietors of the BEE, for the publication, during the ensuing year, of all the advertisements requiring publication by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication in each language.

WM DEBRUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

SPANISH CONSULATE.—The public are informed that the office of the Spanish Consulate is at No. [illegible] street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
J Y CRUZAT

F. J. BOURNIGS, SURGEON DENTIST, 56 Conti st.

FD. CLAGUE, Importer of Havana Produce, No. [illegible]

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal street, New Orleans.

J. B. SUTTER, No. 14 Camp Street. Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. A [illegible] made to order.

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masonic Buildings, Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, No. 1 Exchange Place, and Gravier, corner Chartres.

J. P. BEYCHER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Refer to Messrs. Lewis, Hoffman & Co. Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate [illegible]

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 2, 1846. [illegible]

MONDAY MARTY, PLUMBER, No. 121 Camp street.

MESSRS. [illegible] and SCHILLER, [illegible]

LEECHES! LEECHES! [illegible]

LEECHES. [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. [illegible]

Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, 1846.

The Public Printing.

In the interest excited by questions of paramount importance, the public seem to have overlooked one measure of reform accomplished by the union of a few honest democrats with the great body of the whigs in Congress. We refer to the act providing for the execution of the Public Printing hereafter by contract. It is a source of infinite pleasure to us, that amid the mass of imperfect or vicious legislation for which the country stands indebted to the present Congress, the eye may gaze upon a solitary monument of wisdom and patriotism. The bill that separates Press and State is an isolated memento of the only useful public act achieved by the dominant party during the present session. We will not enquire too curiously into the secret causes of its adoption.—We will not say that the bill was passed by a combination of whigs, justly opposed to Executive influence, and Locofocos, who considered themselves aggrieved by the tone and temper of the articles in the Washington *Union*. Let Locofocoism, if it please, assume the entire credit of acting patriotically and disinterestedly in the premises, and of having effected the reform on the single ground of its intrinsic merits.

That it is a reform and a very momentous one, few will be disposed to question. The fashion of having official organs in a republic is a new fangled mode, hostile to the freedom and genius of our Government. It imposes manacles on the unfortunate wight who conducts the organ and makes him a perfect hireling, bound to grind out for pay such music as may suit the ears of his master. The influence of such a press with the people at large cannot be considerable, for they know its position, and conceive its painful and degrading service. It is not in the nature of things that the "organ" can be independent, and when it gets the Congressional printing, it is placed in the most disagreeable of all predicaments, suspended like MAHOMET's coffin, midway between two opposite attracting forces. While Congress and the President agree, its mission may be easy, but let the former exhibit any reluctance to register the decrees of the latter, and straightway the "organ" is in a most unhappy state of transcendental dubiety. If he incline towards the President, he offends his patrons; if he sustain Congress, he incurs the Executive wrath. If he preserve a rigid neutrality, he becomes divested of all organic functions, and is reduced to a mere dumb [illegible]

Melancholy is the vassalage of that press, that combining the duties of Congressional printer and Government organ, must not only "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," but crook them always at the proper time and towards the power that seems most in the ascendancy. The Washington *Union* itself should rejoice at an act that will restore its independence, when its present contract of servitude expires.

There is no possible reason why the public printing should be bestowed on political favorites. The gift may stay their pens and stop their tongues, but the Treasury will suffer, for dependence must be bought at a high price. By awarding the contract to the lowest bidders both these evils are avoided. Huge emoluments from the Exchequer will be saved, that are now appropriated as the guerdon of the organ, free competition will lower prices and the printing will be executed for probably half the amount it now costs. Moreover, the public printer having no office to task, and receiving simply the "penalty of his bond" for the sum stipulated in his contract, need not feel the tithe part of a hair of his political independence. He may scold or praise the Executive and Congress, just as in his opinion they may merit censure or encomium. He need not have a particle of praise in consideration for the powers that be. He will owe them nothing, so long as he does his duty.

[illegible] the new system, why may not the *Union* become printer to Congress. If the publishers of that journal can afford to take the contract as low as any other printer, they will undoubtedly get it. A pleasing spectacle would it be to behold the Washington *Union* under its veteran Editor, once more erect in the proud consciousness of a free press, untrammelled by doubts and apprehensions, and independent of the Secretary of Congress and the smiles of the Executive. Such a position would at least command the respect of the opponents of the Administration, and the *Union* would then be enabled to talk Free Trade and claim it [illegible], without being regarded as a mere manufacturer of wholesale panegyric or diatribe, paid regularly at so much a column.

During the progress of the Tariff bill through both branches of Congress, the Whig party strove steadily and conscientously to defeat its passage, or failing in that, to amend some of its most obnoxious features. Immediately after its adoption, the Whig press, with extraordinary unanimity, pointed out its pernicious consequences upon the industry of the country, and held Locofocoism responsible for the deed.—Having done this, the duty of the Whigs is now to cease lamenting and repining, and with manly resignation to bear the brunt of impending national calamity, until they obtain the power to reform the act.

In this spirit of philosophic endurance are the following remarks from the New York *Tribune*. We commend them for their sound sense and candor.—The surest way to avoid creating a panic and augmenting ten-fold the suffering which must follow the operation of the bill, is to eschew those gloomy predictions of ruin and desolation, which by engendering exaggerated apprehensions, contribute materially to their realization:

"As the law of the land it is henceforth to be obeyed by all. We shall indeed struggle for essential changes in it at the earliest practicable moment, and shall desire to see a distinct and broad issue on the principles involved in this measure made up and decided in the next Presidential election. We ask a searching discussion of, and a deliberate, emphatic decis on upon this vitally important matter. If the people, on full a presentment of the case as is practicable, see fit to concur in the policy just affirmed, we have no choice but submission. We can live under the anti-protective policy as well as a majority of those who support it. Mr. Webster truly remarked on Monday that a community willing to work fourteen hours per day cannot well be ruined, though it may be sagacious enough of the full and fair reward of its labor. We believe the change just made entirely wrong—flagrantly, grievously wrong—yet we should studiously avoid panic-making. We shall most of us live somehow until our time comes, under this or any Tariff. Grass will grow and water run as usual; enterprising, sharp-sighted men will acquire property, while indolent, prodigal, bad calculators will lose that which they have, and live in dependence, as formerly. Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts will still be prosecuted, often with success, and the most of those who are able and willing to work effectively will find work to do at the same rate. Let us all try our best to have things move on as favorably as though this great change had not been made. If we are brought to a dead halt, so be it, but let no man lie down in the furrow and say everything *must*, go to wreck because Mr. Kay's bill has passed."

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The New York *Herald* published advices from Buenos Ayres, though no later than those previously received, develope in some measure, the feeling existing in that country. We copy the following, remarking that in spite of British and French intervention, the party of Rosas seems steadily to increase:

From the British Packet of May 23rd.

The general feeling of hatred seems to exist against the self styled "Oriental Government" at Montevideo, and the treaty there entered into between Spain and the Republic, is denounced as illegal and of no effect. The Orihist party is evidently very powerful throughout Uruguay. In the same paper we find an address to President Oribe, signed by over two thousand of the inhabitants of the department of Soriano, congratulating him on his course, and closing as follows:—"We offer to your service our lives and our wealth, and we make all sacrifices cheerfully rather than submit to the profanation of our soil by despicable strangers, or the low band united savages, who to no purpose attempt to control us." A large portion of the forces of General Paz has gone to Brazil.

The "pacification" is going ahead most gloriously under the auspices of Messrs. Oseley & Deflaudes. Rivera, baffled in his designs at Colonia, has, it appears, reimbarked his horde, and, escorted by British and French naval forces, is cruising along the coast, making occasional descents to plunder, and when this is impracticable, to lay waste the country and murder the inhabitants. The atrocities committed by these Vandals at Las Vacas and La Agraciada are reported to be of the most revolting nature.

The last news from Rivera is, that he made a sally from the Colonia for the purpose of procuring cattle, but that he was driven back at the point of the lance, with the loss of 60 of his horses.

☞ The New York *Courier* tells a story of the Mayor of that city, which is very clever in its way. It is as follows:—

The Mayor on Tuesday night was among the passengers who landed from the steamboat Columbus, and had a fair opportunity of forming an opinion as to the justness of the very general censure applied to the management of affairs at the steamboat landings, with especial reference to those nuisances, the cabmen. The boat had scarcely touched the wharf, when the dock was crowded with the insolent fellows, with thirst their whips and cards at the passengers, the Mayor among them. He took every card which was offered, and moved along through them as fast as he could, until some one who once had the "honor" of being brought to before him recognized him and gave the alarm. The decks were cleared, and although the whole police force had preliminary information, and in a trice every man was collared by his cab. Yesterday morning some half dozen of those who had given their cards to him were summoned to him at the office, where their cards were produced for fine, or imprisonment, among other things. They will certainly remember him the more [illegible]

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

[illegible] Fancy Goods, [illegible] Chartres and Conti streets.

MADAME CREVEAUX [illegible] about to leave for Europe, for purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will [illegible] Chartres, Corner of Conti, Rubbed and a great straw hats, newest style.

Dolman Mantles, [illegible] Chapeaux and [illegible]
Ribbons and Flowers, [illegible] Gloves and [illegible]
Mantles, [illegible]
Silk Umbrellas, [illegible]
Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Straw Hats.

STRAW AND RUBBER GOODS.—We are [illegible] at very reduced prices our remaining stock of these goods. Hatteras, Balmorals, Organdy, Muslin de Laine, Gingham, &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods, Swiss Muslins, Jaconet de Plaid & Lace de Paris, Cambric Muslins, Jaconet de Plaid & Lace de Paris, Cambric Muslins, Jaconet de Plaid & Lace de Paris, Cambric