The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

[Mail cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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 advertisements strictly within the line of their 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 Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, 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 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets. J A CRUZAT

F. T. BOURNON, SURGEON DENTIST, 56 Conti st. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 2 Gravier street. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal street, New Orleans.

R. STEEL, No. 11 *Camp Street*, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books made to order. a29

WM. HORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masson's Buildings, Bar Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, *Importers of Wines and Brandies, Fine English and German*, corner Chartres and Bienville streets.

F. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN FRANCISCO BIG, Corner of Bienville and Chartres streets. Wines, Liquors, &c. at wholesale. n10

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

JULY 31, 1846.

THE Price of French Flour being this day $3 00 per barrel, according to the Tariff of the Bakers, shall be 4 loaves for Ten Cents, during next week.

BONTON, 30 August 1846.

Bread, in the shops, of the weight of three loaves for Ten Cents, shall be 24 ounces and 12 drachms.

A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

JOHN MCCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.

Has received a new assortment of French and English Patent Lead Pipes, Pumps, Bower Frames & Bolting Rope and Sheaves, Brass Cocks, Having the requisite Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead Work, Tinning, Brass Work &c. promptly put up on the shortest notice. Orders punctually attended to. Pittsburgh materials. c13—ly

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE, Commission Merchants, Rue Caumartin, Paris, and Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, No. 26, Paris, offer their services to the Gentry of Louisiana, for the purchase of Goods, Merchandise, and Wines, on the most favorable terms, and will make the purchase of their wines, and the care and management of the same, their particular study, in order to deserve the confidence with which they are honored by the numerous clients, in order to which they have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants, P. BLANCARD, ACHILLE BLANCARD.

N. B.—Paris and Continental Commission Merchants are informed that their orders for Jewelleries, Laces and other fashionable Goods, will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest cost. H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, Agents for Zur Granier, and Importers of Dry Goods, 21 Magazine-st.

SUNDRIES—105 baskets Sweet Oil; 98 boxes do Pickles; 40 boxes Orange Water Flower; 50 boxes assorted Cordials; 100 boxes Pickles; for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co, 34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:
100 casks Red Wine; 24 half casks White Wine; 16 barrels do do. jy15-15 G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

GUN POWDER—Eden Parks Mills in kegs, halves and quarter, kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co 34 Tchoupitoulas st

LIQUORS, &c—4 bbls Cassia Fistula; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 1 case French Mustard; Ivory Black, in dust; 3 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pelleveisin 1810 and 1825, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st

CEZARS—2000 Regalia and principes, landing per brig Boule, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, m19 26 Old Levee.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—The subscribers have received a splendid assortment of linen cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash. H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, jy3 21 Magazine st

NOW LANDING ex ships Talma and Bordeaux—6 half pipes, 10 qr ds Madeira Bonsole, 1825, superior; 30 casks Bourg Red Wine, 1st quality; 24 dozens White Wine, Haut Barsac, 1842; for sale by J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

Thursday morning, Aug. 6, 1846.

Passage of the Tariff Bill.

It is with unspeakable regret that we are compelled to announce the final passage of the new Tariff Bill by the United States Senate. When this destructive measure was referred back to the Committee with instructions so to modify it, as to mitigate in some degree the injustice and severity of certain provisions, a brief breathing spell was afforded the country. Sanguine men thought that if the Committee discharged its duty honestly and in good faith, the act would be divested of some of its most objectionable features, and would consequently, if adopted, prove less fatally injurious to the industry of the country and the pursuits of business. Others, in the impulse of newly awakened hope, trusted that the Bill would linger with the Committee until the close of the session. None, we venture to affirm, imagined that the body to which the Bill had been committed, would deliberately refuse to fulfil the instructions it had received, and return the project to the Senate without the alteration of a single section.

Such, however, has been the result. The Bill brought back to the Senate in precisely the form in which it had been referred, was pressed to a vote, amidst the vain and strenuous opposition of the Whigs, aided by the gallant though fruitless efforts of the Democratic Senators from Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Warning was unheeded; expositions of the faulty construction of the Bill fell upon deaf ears. Entreaties were absolutely useless and denunciations only provoked derision. The "party" had determined to force the Bill through, and *it was done.*

Of one circumstance we are glad. Mr. Vice President DALLAS—Pennsylvania's favorite son—was compelled to show his hands. On the question of referring the Bill to a Special Committee, the yeas and nays were equally divided, and he voted no. On the great question of ordering the Bill to a third reading, the yeas and nays were again balanced, and Mr. DALLAS voted AYE. Thus, by his casting vote his Tariff Bill was adopted. Rejoice Pennsylvania! You have nourished the serpent and it has stung you to the heart. On the final passage of the Bill, Mr. JARNAGIN entered the Senate chamber, and in obedience to instructions, though expressing himself in utter opposition to the merits of the measure, voted in the affirmative.

There is but a single alteration in the Bill. The clause allowing the United States to become the purchaser of goods on payment of five per cent. above the cost, was stricken out. The amendment is not material, but nevertheless requires the Bill to be sent back to the House of Representatives. What its fate in that body will be, none can predict. The *Intelligencer* says—"It may be that change of opinion, or the absence of many members of the House, who have recently gone home, may yet cause the loss of the Bill there—a consummation most devoutly to be wished, but one of which we confess we have little hope." There is, indeed, little to justify such a hope—the party in the House having screwed their courage to the sticking point and obtained, on the passage of the bill, a majority of nineteen, are not likely to sacrifice their preponderance on the comparatively insignificant question of concurring in an unimportant amendment. The Bill, we are persuaded, will become a law.

What then? Is the country to acquiesce in the deep wrong inflicted on it by the recklessness of Locofocoism? Not so. Let the interests which have been so wantonly assailed, band together for the overthrow of this detestable measure, and of the party which supported it. The North now knows who are the real friends of Protection. Even Pennsylvania cannot be a second time swindled and over reached, nor will New York, with her immense investments of capital in articles of domestic industry, be likely to countenance those who have legislated for her injury. The Democratic party in every State in which Home Industry has thriven by the Tariff of 1842, may be said to hold the solution of the question in their own hands. They will decide how long this perilous experiment of Free Trade shall endure. The Whigs throughout the Union stand on a common platform. With them there has been no faltering, no truckling, no dissention, no hesitation. They have battled long and perseveringly against the measure, and have been overcome by the power of an inexorable majority. Let the Democrats, then, who opposed the reduction of the Tariff, and advocated the maintenance of the of the act of 1842, pursue with resentment and indignation, their false representatives who have immolated their interests to the glittering but hollow theories of Free Trade. Upon the Democracy does the responsibility of the Bill devolve; upon the Democracy will depend its future existence or its overthrow.

Later from the Brazos.

The steamship *Alabama*, Captain Windle, arrived yesterday from Brazos St. Iago, which she left on the 2d instant. She brought up General Davis and Staff, and 150 men of the 4th regiment of Louisiana volunteers. Also, the following officers:—Capt. McAllister, of the 6th regiment; Captain Grice, of the 2d; and Captains Downer and Staples, of the 5th; Lieutenants Kirkland and Poiner; and Lieut. Hotch, of the U. S. Army.

The *Norfolk*, sailed from the Brazos on the 29th ultimo; the bark *Parthian* and *E. H. Chapin* left on the 30th; the ship *Massachusetts* on the 31st; ships *Charles Carroll*, *Burmah* and *Gov. Davis* on the 1st; on the 2d ship *Middlesex* with troops for this port, Schr. *Cora*, Captain Read, from New Orleans, with U. S. stores, went ashore, with a pilot on board, on the North Breaker, the 20th ultimo, at 4 P. M., officers and crew saved. The vessel will be a total loss, as well as the cargo, except eight wagons on deck. The schr. *Stephen Francis*, of Charleston, went ashore on the North Breakers, the 30th. The vessel will be a total loss. Her cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition.

A large topsail schooner went ashore the night of the 30th, a quarter of a mile North of the bar, with her head on the beach. Her name is unknown. It is supposed she will be a total loss.

The brig *Crusoe* previously reported sunk, will be a total loss—also her cargo.

We are indebted to one of the returned volunteers for the following information:—The *Alabama* brought back the last batch of Louisiana troops, all the rest of the Brigade had previously left on board of sailing vessels, which explains their non-arrival. They may be expected daily.

Colonel Peyton's regiment was departing at the time when the *Alabama* sailed; Colonel Featherton's regiment was on its way to the Brazos, ready to embark.

General Taylor was despatching the regulars to Camargo with all possible haste, and likewise sending on large supplies of munitions. The highest point on the river, at which any of the volunteer troops were stationed was Lomita, between Burita and Matamoros, at which point one battalion of the Tennessee regiment was garrisoned.

OREGON.—The provisional government of Oregon has been organized by choosing George Abernethy, formerly of New York, for Governor, John E. Long, from Kentucky, Secretary of State, and Peter Burnett, from Missouri, Circuit Judge.

Gov. Abernethy's message, dated December 3d, 1845, is a brief and lucid document. It suggests certain alterations in the militia laws; recommends that wheat should be made a legal tender, in addition to gold and silver; that a scale of weight and measure should be appointed; that the boundary lines of the several districts should be accurately defined; that the seat of government should be located; that facilities should be extended to emigrants coming to Oregon, &c., &c.

There are now six thousand Americans in the territory. Oregon city now possesses 500 inhabitants, eighty houses, two churches, a post office and a newspaper. The utmost good feeling exists between the Americans and the English.

TRIAL OF GEN. GAINES.—The Norfolk *Beacon*, of Monday, the 27th ult., says: "The cost of inquiry, in the case of General Gaines, has not been fully organized, owing to the detention of General Brooke, by sickness, at St. Louis, Missouri. The fact has been reported to the Adjutant General, at Washington, and the court meets daily and adjourns. If Gen. Brooke should be unable to attend, there must be a new precept. The documents in the case are said to be very voluminous."

DINNER TO GENERAL GAINES.—The visitors at Old Point Comfort have determined to give a dinner to General Gaines and to the officers there present, who were engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The dinner was to come off on the 30th ult., and was expected to be a brilliant affair.

DISASTER TO THE STEAM SHIP BRITANNIA.—While outward bound, on the 18th ult., the Britannia struck on the rocks, 20 or 30 miles to the eastward of Halifax, off Isedore Head. Immediately after her arrival a survey was held by the officers of the admiralty, and it was decided that with some trifling repairs, she would be perfectly safe to proceed on her voyage.—These were immediately begun, and finished the next night. The *Britannia* left Halifax on the 30th ult.

DEATH OF MAJOR ASHBY.—The Chillicothe *Gazette* announces the demise, after a protracted illness, of this gallant officer. He had served the country with distinction in the Florida war, in the Mexican war, the gallantry was rewarded by a Major's commission. He was President in the U. S. Branch Bank at Chillicothe, at the rank of Major when he died.

Congress.

The sitting of the SENATE on the 28th ult., was of intense interest. Immediately after assembling Mr. Benton rose and in very manly and explicit terms vindicated Mr. Haywood from the aspersions lavished upon his character and motives in his resignation by the official organ. He stated he had had full and free intercourse with Mr. Haywood on the subject of the bill, and they mutually expressed to each other their objections. Mr. Haywood at first said it would be impossible for him to vote for the bill unless it was greatly amended—but upon the representations of Mr. Benton, that neither time nor circumstances would admit of such amendment as he desirable, he yielded a reluctant assent to vote for it, if his friends would consent to postpone its operation until March, so as to give time for amendment at the next session. This they declined, and he resigned rather than violate his conscience or vote against his political friends. No man, said Mr. B. was more situated by purer, higher, nobler motives.

A number of Senators followed Mr. Benton, and Mr. Haywood's character and conduct were relieved from all suspicion by the voluntary testimony of Messrs. Mangum, Dix, Niles, Berrien, Bagby and Crittenden.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Tariff Bill without amendment and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Evans opposed the motion as one of the Committee. He thought the duty could be performed and ought to be performed. He expressed his surprise at no reasons being assigned for the action of the Committee.

Mr. Lewis alledged want of time and of definite instructions as a plea for the act. A rambling discussion followed, which was terminated by Mr. Jarnagin. He said it was his duty to put an end to this business. It was evident no amendment could be effected, and he should obey his instructions. He should vote for discharging the Committee. Upon the question of engrossment, however, he should not vote, but give the Vice-President an opportunity of deciding it.

After a protracted debate, the question was taken upon discharging the Committee, and it was carried. Yeas—28, nays—27, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennebacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La.; Johnson, of Md.; Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

Mr. Webster then voting to strike out the 9th section. Carried. Yeas—28; nays—26. Mr. Burke voting for it, and Mr. Jarnagin not voting.

Mr. Johnson of Md., then moved to refer the bill to a Special Committee, with instructions. Lost—Yeas—27, nays—27. Mr. Dallas giving the casting vote in the negative.

After further debate, the question was put on ordering the bill to a third reading, and amid breathless silence the vote was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yuler—27.

NAYS—Messrs Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La.; Johnson, of Md.; Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

Mr. Dallas rose and read a long explanation of the vote he was about to give. He then voted with the ayes, and thus secured the passage of the bill.

Mr. Niles moved to postpone the bill to the first Monday of December, and accompanied the motion with a speech full of power, and fearful in its denunciation of the majority. He declared that a new issue had been made with the people—that the bill had been carried through in a manner entirely inconsistent with all rules of Legislation. It was a law to break down the labor of the country and to injure those who were dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread. These pitiful, contemptible, speculative and humbugging theories of free trade, as Mr. Niles called them, he denounced with extreme bitterness, and declared that they were miserable exotics which no Statesman would adopt.

Mr. Cameron followed and denounced the bill, declaring that from this time forth, the cry of "Rebellion" would be raised. It was a bill to favor British interests. No manufacturers of England could have framed a bill more in keeping with their interests than this.

The motion to postpone was lost. Yeas—28; nays—26. Mr. Webster then rose and complimented Mr. Niles for the firmness and intelligence with which he had combatted the bill.

Messrs. Huntington, Davis and Simmons protested against its passage in terms of solemn warning.

The vote was then taken on the final passage and resulted as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, J.