The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:
DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00
No paper to be sent out of the city of New-Orleans unless ordered in writing or the payment guaranteed.
ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for the first insertion—for the first insertion only of each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month and charged accordingly.
Advertisements exceeding a square will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each and every subsequent insertion.
☞ The proprietors of Annual Advertisements limited to their own business—such as 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 of 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.

F. CUNY, W. M. SUMNER, JNO. BUSH.
CUNY & CO.,
No. 81 Chartres and Canal streets, New Orleans,
Warehouse 19 Maiden Lane, New York.
Importers of
English, French, German, Turkish and Chinese
Fine Fancy Articles.
Also, Fine Italian Work Boxes, dressing Cases, Ac
Solid Gilt Cases, Umbrellas, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Pocket Books and Purses, Pencils & Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.
Gent.'s Fine Furnishing Goods:
Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Suspenders, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. 1y

F. T. BOURDON, Surgeon Dentist, 55 Conti st. Office, corner of Carondelet st. 1y

E. H. CLAGUE, Importer of Havana Produce, No. 98 Gravier street. 1y

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 1 Carondelet street, New Orleans. 1y12

J. B. STEEL, No. 11 Camp street, keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Ac. 1y

WM. HERE, BRITISH CONSUL, 30 Moore's Buildings, Carondelet street. 1y

TUDOR BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods and Perfumery, corner Chartres and Conti streets. 1y

J. E. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 1 Carondelet street, New Orleans, have constantly on hand a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. 1y10

FAVORITA OF NEW ORLEANS.
June 28th, 1846.
The French Fleet sailing this day—$4 75 per barrel—the Tariff the Bak'n will give—TUESDAY 30th June, 1846.
Bakers will please call at three minutes for Two Dollars per barrel—at 10 minutes, $1 50—at 20 minutes, $1 00.
VD CROSSMAN, Mayor.

LEECHES! LEECHES!
Just received by the Empire Steamer from Havana and for sale by the Subscriber, New York Leeches of superior quality. Hungarian Leeches which are warranted to live.
MESSRS. WATTERS AND REED, Druggists and Apothecaries of the 8th Ward, 1846, are hereby informed that the above establishment is closed.
WM. DEBUYS. 1y

LEECHES.
TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungarian Leeches received per ship Dromedary, Thompson and for sale at the forest Depot, wholesale and retail at the most moderate prices. 1y 198 Bienville street.
The same depot has received for the ship Pensée, seventy thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold at from five to fifty dollars per thousand. Prices never vary during the season.
P. SOUBRIAN.

Office for Records of Births and Deaths, Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
June 30th, 1846.
The undersigned Recorder of Births and Deaths of the Parish and City of New Orleans, begs leave to inform the public that his office is open for the reception of reports of births and deaths, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of every day, Sundays excepted.
All persons are hereby required to report all births and deaths which may occur within their families, and all persons shall be made to report all births and deaths which may occur in their houses, under the penalties imposed by the act to which the following is appointed March 6, 1819.
The Recorder is also desirous that the public should be informed that the Parish and City of New Orleans are divided into districts, and that a Physician is appointed to each district, whose duty it is to visit all persons who may be sick and without medical attendance, and to certify the cause of death in all cases where no physician has been in attendance during the illness of the deceased. Physicians are also required to report all births and deaths which may occur in their practice, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof, and in case of absence, by the nearest relations of the deceased if they are present, and in case of absence, by the nearest neighbors. A failure on the part of any physician to report a death within the time above mentioned, shall subject the delinquent to a fine of twenty dollars, and if he shall neglect to report the births and deaths of persons of his own household, he shall be subject to the same penalty.
The Recorder is desirous that the faithful necessity of compliance with the above regulations may induce a conformity to them.
P. M CROZAT.
jy1

Ice Cream and Sherbets.
COUVERSELLE & Co. respectfully inform the public that they have taken the Confectionary now well known as the GARDEN OF SWEETNESS, No. 47 Bienville street, where during the whole season they will keep a plentiful supply of every thing to delight the taste, consisting of that delicious article known as Ice Cream, which they will take in large or small quantities, and will furnish Parties, Balls and Suppers on moderate terms.
☞ Public may be sure that nothing will be deficient in the service of said establishment, which taken all together, is the only one of the kind in New Orleans. a13

REMOVAL.
French Shirts—No. 100 Royal street, opposite the Louisiana State Bank.
MRS. T. WENRY has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed to No. 100 Royal street, where her establishment in the manufacture of Shirts on order of the finest workmanship, will be carried on liberally by the assistance of the best artists. She returns her thanks to the Gentry of New Orleans for their patronage and hopes by her attention and workmanship to merit a continuation of their favors. She undertakes embroideries.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen always on hand and ready made. She also undertakes repairing.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.
Corner of Royal and Conti streets.
Madame VANCOURT, being about to leave for France, to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and vicinity, that she will sell the following goods cheap for cash:
Ladies' and children's Leghorn, Rice straw and Fancy straw hats, in great styles.
Do do Milan & Cris pended bareges and organdy.
Barege shawls and scarfs.
Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs.
Cashmere and Gants, white and black Kid gloves and mitts.
Ladies' and misses' fine and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread lace, mull lace and cottonade.
Fine, white thin, jaconets and corsets.
Bridal scarfs, veils and caps, Swiss and Lyonese stocklings.
Plain and fancy silk and embroidered ribbons.
Also—Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article. m4

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of dress goods. Barèges, Balzarines, Organdy, Muzzalinas and Fashion dress goods; Jaconets at 25, 30 and 31 cts. Ginghams at 25 cts.; Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings; Rich silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Crinoline skirts; Grass do; Ribbons with fringe; Laces, a large assortment; Bead Work Drapery; Linen Lawns; Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders; Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pocket do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels; Russia Diaper; Russia Sheeting; white and colored Domestics; Drillings; Cottonades; Linen Cambric; Thread and Cotton Laces; Ladies Fleet Gloves; do black and white Silk Mitts; Gents do; Hose and white Crapes; Hat Crapes; Linen Threads; Spool do; Cotton Cord; Buttons; Combs, &c. Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'ete; for sale by DAVID & CHAPES.
m19 93 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

ICE STORE And for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Red Wine, different brands; 30 bbls old White Wine, Alsatte, $50 bbls old Whiskey; 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin; 50 baskets Champagne Wine, Carte Blanche; 50 do Lafitte, 85 do Estephe, 75 do old Red Wine, Grand Laffite; 100 do do Lafitte 55 do do Margaux 35 do do Latour; 50 do do Brion 3000 boxes and halves Sardines in oil; 50 do do Green Peas, 500 do do Capers in oil, and Wash. coast mutton; 2000 do do pure Perigord Truffles; 2000 do do Truffled Pies; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do do Grand Wine, Hermitage; 30 cases Gingerbrett; 20 cases Cordials in Brandy; 30 baskets Olive Oil, Plagued brand; 5000 fine Corks; 10,000 demijohn Corks.
CHARLES DUPOUR, 11 Conti st.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!
THE subscribers, (successors to the late J Magee,) sole Agents of Zoe Granier, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Commission merchants and dealers in general, that their Depot, No. 21 Magazine st. will always be well supplied by fresh arrivals of those superior FRENCH BLANKETS.
Landing the day ex bark Globe, from Marseilles, 5000 pairs GRANIER BLANKETS.
N. B.—Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that their orders for Linseys, Kerseys and other Plantation Dry Goods, will be promptly attended to, and a liberal credit given. H. m GOER & RIFFLARD,
Agents for Zoe Granier, and Importers of Dry Goods,
jy17 21 Magazine st.

Wednesday morning, July 1, 1846.

We noticed yesterday the argument alleged by the *Union* in favor of a reduction of the Tariff, that by diminishing the duties, importations would increase, and additional revenue be raised. It is very true that the same journal advocated the reduction of the Tariff a few months since, because it produced more revenue than was needed for the economical administration of the Government. The glaring contradiction between these arguments is too evident to require demonstration. We are not, however, at this moment inclined to expatiate upon the incongruous logic of the official, but desire rather to exhibit the fallacy of the opinion that low duties necessarily stimulate importations and increase revenue.

If by the reduction of the Tariff, the country could be permanently maintained in a condition of prosperity, the argument of the *Union* might be worth something. If a man has a hundred dollars and can purchase the same article at ten or fifteen per cent less than he could a year previous, and he really needs the article, he will probably make the outlay—but if he finds that though such article cost now ten or fifteen per cent less than before, his means have been diminished one-half, he will very likely pause ere he make the purchase, and will only expend his money, even at the temptation of a cheaper price, in the event of a pressing necessity.

Now this is precisely what will occur should the Tariff be materially reduced and especially should its protective character be abolished. Importations are regulated not so much by the value of the imported commodity as by the ability of the country to pay the price demanded. Under a system of duties which foster domestic industry, a general state of prosperity is produced. Manufactures flourishing give employment to the mechanic arts, and agriculture feels the benefit in the increased demand for its productions. Such a state of things is precisely the one most favorable to importations. The merchant, having capital, credit and confidence at his command, cares little for the slightly heavier price he has to pay for his goods, in the certainty of finding a ready market.—This is not an hypothesis but a fact. The Tariff of 1832 which, it was feared, would tend to prevent importations, on account of the high rate of duties, had brought about consequences altogether different. The importations have been ample, as is incontrovertibly proved by the fact that the Government, which was deeply indebted and embarrassed to the last degree during Mr VAN BUREN's term of office, has been since enabled to liquidate all obligations held against it, to meet the current expenditures, and to reserve a surplus fund which stood it in good stead upon the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico. This was the effect of the direct encouragement offered to Home Industry by that act. In stimulating the enterprise of our citizens, it secured them the avails of their labor; it diffused prosperity throughout the land, and by reviving commerce, augmented importations.

Suppose the Tariff repealed—the first effect might be for a short time to swell the value of our imports, because an immediate depression in business would not follow.—When the amount of imports comes to exceed that of our exports, how is the balance to be paid—by coin, as the sad experience of 1836 and '37 too clearly proves. As the country is drained of its specie, and becomes impoverished, imports will diminish. The ability to pay will no longer exist, and hence the trade in foreign commodities will be reduced. This is a direct effect of the policy contemplated. An indirect effect, tending however, to the same end, is the ultimate injury accruing to commerce, manufactures, agriculture and the mechanic arts (for they are all indissolubly bound up together.) In proportion as protection ceases, the capability of competing with the pauper labor of Europe is decreased. Our work-shops and factories are closed, and our operatives are thrown out of employ. Want, pinching poverty and destitution follow. Are a people under such circumstances likely to import very largely, or will not the import trade be rigidly limited to the absolute necessities of the country?

It is well remarked by a Baltimore paper in speaking on the same subject: "low duties invite importations; but importations will not continue to be made when the ability to pay for them is impaired. Thus, in Mr. VAN BUREN's time, when duties ranged at a low point; the country for a few years was inundated with foreign goods, and a large debt was contracted abroad. The prostration of our productive industry was such that we had not for some time the means of making payment of this debt except in gold and silver, the drain of which out of the country paralyzed the whole currency system. The profuse importations were diminished when we could no longer pay for them; yet the low duties continued; and the Treasury was reduced to extreme want."

MEDIATION.—A vast quantity of unnecessary indignation seems to have been wasted upon Great Britain for her supposed presumption in offering to mediate between the United States and Mexico; since it appears that all the rumors in regard to this matter are "in advance of the mail." The latest accounts from Washington state that there is no foundation for the report which was current at the time of the departure of the steamer; and the Washington *Union* says there is no confirmation of the statement in that city. We thought it improbable in the first instance, that Great Britain, with no positive knowledge of the settlement of her own difficulties with the United States, would attempt to act the pacificator in a dispute between us and another nation.

☞ A week or two ago we were expressing our delight at the mildness and comparative coolness of the weather. We retract it all now. If the heat prevailing here about this time can be beat any where short of the desert of Zahara, we should like to know where that favored spot is situated. The fact is, we don't believe nature ever intended New Orleans to be inhabited in summer. Hot weather and mosquitoes are decidedly antagonistical to health and comfort.

☞ The appointment of Mr. DURANT to the office of United States District Attorney, creates a vacancy in the Senatorial representation of the City of New Orleans. We have heard the names of several persons suggested as suitable candidates for the office—among others that of GEORGE K. ROGERS, Esq. We feel confident that Mr. ROGERS would ably and faithfully represent the interests of this City.

LARGE ROBBERY.—A daring robbery, says the St Louis *New Era* of the 23d, was committed on board the steamer *Susquehanna*, night before last, when near Liberty Landing, on her way up to this city. A state room, occupied by Messrs. Bolton and Dickens, of Memphis, Tennessee, was entered by some one, who took from the vest pocket of Mr. Bolton, $10,000 in drafts on houses in Philadelphia; there were five drafts, $2,000 each. Mr. B. slept in his clothes, and in his pantaloons pocket there was a large amount of money, which the thief did not discover. His loss was not known until morning. Suspicion immediately fell upon a passenger, a description of whom has been given to the police, and doubtless they will ferret out the matter.

MURDER OF COL. HENLY.—By the following paragraph, from the Portland *Argus*, it appears that Che R. Bragdon, alias Bradley, now in jail in Boston, awaiting trial on a charge of bigamy, is suspected of being the murderer of Col. Henly, at Portland, nearly three years ago:—

"Lucy Ann Jones, Bragdon's second wife, has made to officer Whipple some important disclosures. She says that Bragdon came to this city with her in October, 1843—this being on her way to see her friends at New Castle. That about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 11th, having been visiting some friends in India street, they passed over to the railroad depot. Bragdon entered a little shop near, and killed a man therein, by striking him on the head with a weapon, and rifled him of ten or twelve dollars in change. This was the evening on which Colonel Henly was murdered. He put her on board the Bath steamboat and went westward. She has not seen him since, till she saw him on trial.

☞ The editor of New York *Tribune*, writing from Washington, tells the following anecdote, which has been heretofore referred to but not with such minuteness:—

Speaking of 54 40, an anecdote is current in political circles here which is not so well told in the newspaper version, and which can only be appreciated by those who know the ardent and intrepid subject of it. As the unwritten story goes, Senator H——, who is among the most resolute and honest of the 54 40s, hearing ugly rumors that Mr. Polk was caving in on the Oregon Question, resolved to go up and tell him plainly that he must stand straight up to the line of 54 40, or he would be past where 'the hand of resurrection, could never reach him.' So resolved, he walked up to and into the Palace, and deeming all formalities needless strode straight to the Presidents' private room. As he stepped familiarly in, what was his amazement to see there the President in close consultation with Messrs. Calhoun, D. H. Lewis, Haywood of N. C. and two or three members of the Cabinet. The 54 40 Senator stood transfixed a moment, and at length found voice to exclaim—"*The Country's sold by ——!*" Whatever further admission or waiking to receive any be robbed on his heel, and was off as on transit. I think he has not been at the White House since.

WAREHOUSING BILL.—The following are the features of the Warehousing bill, now before the United States Senate:

[illegible] liquor to [illegible] in public store for three [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]