The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 91 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

In all 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 sixty that price for 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 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.

F. F. BOURNON, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLAQUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 98 Gravier street. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal. n12

J. B. STEEL, *No. 14 Camp Street*, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. n28

W. L. MORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Monroe's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f 3

J. F. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. n10

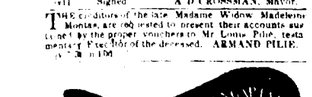
MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
JULY 10, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 37½, per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 44½ ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY (6th instant), 1846.

Bread of the Second Quality of three loaves for Ten Cents must weigh 25 per cent more, viz: 55 ounces.

Signed, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

THE creditors of the late Madame Widow Madeleine Montas, are requested to present their accounts duly to me, by the proper vouchers to Mr. Louis Pilie, testamentary Executor of the deceased. ARMAND PILIE.



LEECHES!—LEECHES!

JUST received per Brig Hungarian Leeches, in fine order, at the subscribers.

JH RUSSONI
Cent Depot, 187 Chartres st.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, Air Pipes, Lift Pumps, Hose Pumps, &c. Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Having had many long Lead Pipes, sheet Lead work of every description to do, he contemplates opening a regular Lead Pipe Shop, where he will be always ready to attend to the Ladies' and Gentlemen's orders, promptly and moderate. f13—ly

SIGNEAU, AUCTIONEER, continues the business of his Public, that they have bought from Mr *Brame*, the stable situated No 116 Bourbon, near St Louis street, like their predecessors, they will take in hire horses and vehicles, and will hire out saddle and ride pony fairies at very moderate prices.

Mr. *Dufau* will as heretofore continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse doctor, at No 149 Burgundy street, and undertake also to tailor buy horses. j7—6mo

DR. E. COMMIQUE
SURGEON
DENTIST

DR. DUPERRIER, feels the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that he continues to operate on the teeth of Dr Commique, and to supply those persons who have been operated on by Dr Commique, with teeth, will continue to operate on persons who feel inclined to be his patients at his residence.

Dr. Commique will be absent from this city, but this office will be open every day, from 8 to 1 P. M. at No 240 Bourbon street, between Montegut & Phillippe. d22

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Brig Hungarian, and the subscriber, a fine assortment of Leeches, which he offers for sale, at the Medical Depot, 187 Chartres street, near the Market. REYNAUD PELLERIER.

Medical Students, practitioners of the first quality, and approved by the Medical Chirurgical Society, at its sitting of the 30th August, 1844, may be also found at the above recited depot. f3

LEECHES.

TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Devonshire, Thompson, and for sale at the Drug Depot, at wholesale and retail, at the most moderate prices, 187 Dauphine st., corner Barracks.

The same depot has received by the brig Pelosie, six thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold at from five to fifteen cents a piece. Prices never varying during the sickly season. J P SOUBIRAN.

OFFICE OF RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, (Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the Instructions of the following act:—

Act approved March 6, 1819.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days, this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days this declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual will have died. And every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.

a16—1y F M CROZAT.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COURVOISIER & Co respectfully inform the public that on to-morrow, the 11th instant, they will open their GARDEN ON ST ANTOINE PLACE, where, during the whole season, they will neglect nothing to deserve a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon them those several years past. Their new arrangements will undoubtedly be a great attraction for Ladies, who will always find in this splendid Garden, a complete collection of the handsomest Flowers and Plants, besides Ice Creams and Sherbets of every description.

The 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. HENRY has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed from No 77 St Louis to No 100 Royal street, her establishment for the manufacture of Shirts to order, on the premises. Mrs H 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 also undertakes embroideries.

Good Seamstresses will always find employment at Mrs H's, who will also take apprentices. a30

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets

Madame VINCENT, being about to leave for France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will sell the following goods at very moderate prices

Ladies' and Childrens' Tuscan, Rutland and a four straw hats, newest styles

Dolfus, Mug & Co's printed barages and organdy;

Barege shawls and scarfs

Stitches and embroidered neck kerchiefs;

Ribbons and flowers, white and black fleet gloves and mitens, muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread lace, Bd'Ecosse and cotton do

Fans, umbrellas, parasols and corsets.

Brides scarfs, silk and fil D'Ecosse stockings;

Plain, open work and embroidered do.

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, Balzorines, Organdy, Muzuiman and Tagiloni dress goods; dresses at $3, 3½ and 3¾; Gingham at 23 cts; light French Calicoes, latest styles, at 20 cts, &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods: Swiss Mecklin, Jaconet do, Plaid do; Lace do, do; Lace Barege Scarfs; Lace Scarfs, white Muslin do embroidered; Rich Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Crinoline skirts; Cases do; Ribbons with fringe; Linens, a large assortment; Birds Eye Diaper, Linen Lawns; Linen Cambric Middle with borders; Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pockets do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels; Russia Diapers; Russia Sheeting, white and brown Domestics; Drillings, Cottonades; Linen Checks, Thread and Cotton Lace, Ladies Pinet Gloves do black and white Silk Gloves; Gants do, blue and white Crapes; Hat Crepes; Linen Threads; Spool do Cotton Cord; Buttons, Combs, &c.

Also—A few pieces of very fine Drap d'été, for sale by

DAVID & CHAPUIS,
m19 92 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Red Wine, different brands, 20 bbls old White Wine, Sauterne, 200 bbls old Whiskey, 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin; 50 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 500 cases Red Wine, St. Estephe; 75 do old Red Wine, Grand Latour; 156 do do Lafitte; 85 do do Margaux; 25 do do Latour and Haut Brion; 3000 boxes and half boxes sardines in oil; 2500 do do Green Peas; 500 do do Cepe in oil, and Mushrooms; 200 do pure Peppered Truffles; 800 do do Truffled Pies; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do White Wine, Hermitage; 30 cassets Guignolet; 50 cases Cherries in Brandy; 50 baskets Olives, Oil, Flagnol brand; 50,000 fine Corks; 10,000 demi-John 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 this day ex bark Globe, from Marseilles, 5000 pairs GRANIER BLANKETS.

N. B—Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that their orders for Lindseys, 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,
17 91 Magazine st.

Galvanized Table SPOONS—Persons going to the Springs will find these articles the best substitute for Silver. We have just received 12 dozen Galvanized Table SPOONS and FORKS of Messrs Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, which we offer for sale, at the Hardware store, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets. Lowry & Kennedy.

Monday morning, July 13, 1846.

The Tariff.

We stated on Saturday, that the vote in the House of Representatives on the proposition, to admit Tea and Coffee free of duty, led to the influence that a compromise had been effected between the discordant factions of the democracy, and that the Tariff bill, thus modified, would probably pass. Our anticipations have proved well founded. The bill was finally passed on the 3d inst., by a vote of 114 to 95—exhibiting a majority of nineteen votes.

On this occasion Locofocoism contrived with singular skill to turn to its own account the elasticity of principle which characterizes the party. Mr. BRINKERHOFF, who declared that the intention of himself and his colleagues was to kill the bill, and that this intention was immutable as fate, *voted for it*. So did Mr. RATHBUN, so did Mr. MCBOWEIN, and the long lot of New York and Ohio members, who had thundered so vehemently against the project, and kept the House in a constant uproar for three days preceding its passage, by the violence of their personal altercations.

Doubtless our readers are anxious to learn the nature of the necromancy that with such marvellous effect and astounding rapidity induced these honorable representatives to change a resolve ere while "as fixed as fate," and record their votes for the final adoption of the bill. The secret is not a very profound one. The majority took the trouble to consult sectional interests, and modify the bill accordingly. It was lopped a little here, and expanded a little there; one section was curtailed of several features obnoxious to the West, and another was enlarged by the addition of various provisions acceptable to the East. The consideration of revenue—the main, primary and vital object of the scheme—was abandoned to the pressing necessity of securing its adoption by conciliating Ohio and New York. The one was tickled out of her fit of the sulks and won to radiant smiles and good humor, by the admission of Tea and Coffee, duty free; and the other was touched in a very tender spot and immediately brought to a chuckinnatory explosion by the imposition of a duty of 20 per cent on Salt. This last wonderful feat was accomplished by a majority of *one* vote, and its effect was decisive, since the bill for depriving Home Industry of protection could never have passed, without the votes of the New York Locofocos. In the words of the *Intelligencer*, the majority may almost literally be said to have been procured, as children in the nursery are told that birds are caught, by sprinkling salt on their tails.

The sacrifices of principle exacted from the Democracy by the exigency of the occasion, are really pitiable. Tea and Coffee, the very articles from which the largest proportion of the additional revenue contemplated, was to be obtained, are exempted from the provisions of the bill—though they are strictly taxable as objects of revenue, and do not come into conflict with any branch of domestic industry. But Salt—a necessary of life, from which there is no abstaining—which the poor as well as the rich must use, or perish—Salt is subjected to a duty of 20 per cent, in a bill framed professedly for revenue, and extolled as a splendid illustration of the great principles of Free Trade. Salt is taxed because New York manufactures immense quantities of the article and needing protection, refused to sustain the bill, unless her industry were guaranteed from the disastrous effects of foreign competition. So that in a Free Trade, revenue bill, we find a direct and heavy bounty accorded to the manufacturer of Salt. Truly the Democracy had to bid high for the votes of New York, and the blush of shame must have mantled the cheek of the HOLMES', BURTS', RIKERS' and other South Carolina representatives, who have been so tongue valiant in defence of the extreme doctrines of Free Trade, and who nevertheless contributed by their votes to this beautiful exemplification of their consistency and good faith.

What the fate of the bill in the Senate will be, we have no means of ascertaining. Speculation is already rife as to the prospect of its passage. By many who have taken great trouble in counting noses, it is thought that if the Senate be full, the vote will be a tie, leaving the decision to the Vice President, who being a Pennsylvanian, would hardly take the responsibility of securing the passage of a measure so obnoxious to its State. For ourselves, we are greatly inclined to think the bill will pass the Senate. The House has furnished too notable an example of the influence of party drill, to be lost upon that body. If the bill should ultimately be defeated, we shall be very agreeably disappointed.

Later from the Army and Texas.

By the arrival of the *Telegraph*, Capt. Auld, we have received Galveston papers to the 7th instant. The *Telegraph* left Brazos Santiago on the 5th, which latter place she left on the 3d, direct to Mobile.—She took out four companies, of infinitey men each, and landed them at Brazos Island. We are glad to learn that all the river boats, except the *Potomac*, which lately left Galveston for the Rio Grande, have safely arrived. Without them Gen. Taylor would be unable to move his army and stores, and with them he will probably send the supplies up the river, and put the troops in motion without loss of time.

The Galveston *News*, of the 7th, says—"The latest accounts represents Carrabajal, at San Fernando, 90 miles above Metamoros, with 300 men and 800 horses; thence he is said to have passed down to Camargo, overhauling and examining all he met and corralling the archives and public property everywhere. Canales is said to have had interviews with the Alcaldes of Reynoso and Camargo, who have agreed upon a declaration of independence. Generals Torrejon and Juarigue are in Monterey, Anipudia in San Louis Potosi. Mejia is with the remnant of the army, in which sickness prevails, and Arista is at his hacienda, declining to obey the orders requiring him to go to the city of Mexico."

The practicability of navigating the river Trinity, in Texas, has been recently proved by Capt. Tichnor, of the steamer *Samuel M. Williams*, who proceeded up the river to a distance of 400 miles from its mouth, Galveston will become the market of the rich and fertile region watered by that river.

The Galveston *News* complains of the immense number of dogs that wander about the streets, and especially of their nocturnal serenades.

SANTA ANNA AND MEXICO.—The Revenue Cutter *Jackson*, Howard, arrived in our port on Saturday last, bringing advices from Havana to the 2d inst.—It was the general belief in Havana that upon the arrival of the English steamer of the 9th inst. for Vera Cruz, Gen. Santa Anna would leave at once, with his friends Almonte and Rejon, for Mexico.—This determination on the part of the ex-President has been formed upon his receiving assurances that the Castle of San Juan de Ulua would upon his arrival declare in his favor. It was currently believed from the language uttered by Santa Anna, that should he return to power, he would prosecute hostilities against the United States, with the utmost rigor.—The departments of Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz, are both said to be ripe for revolt.

There is no danger of privateers being fitted out at Havana, as the Spanish Admiral expresses his firm determination to allow no evasion of the treaties between the United States and Spain.

The two Mexican steamers *Montezuma* and *Guadalupe*—are still lying at Havana. One of them, the *Guadalupe*, will probably be purchased by the Captain General. The *Montezuma* is considered nearly worthless.

☞ SUGAR of all kinds and syrup of sugar are taxed 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the Tariff Bill which has passed the House, assuming the average price of Sugar to be 5 cents per lb. and this is a very liberal estimate, the duty will amount to one cent. and a half per pound, or one cent. less than that imposed by the act of 1842. For this, our Sugar planters have to thank in part their faithful representatives, Messrs. LA SERE, HARMANSON and MORSE. Mr. THIBODEAUX, the member from the Second District, voted steadily against the Bill in all its stages, and made several ineffectual efforts to obtain an increase of the duty on the staple production of Louisiana.

☞ One effect of the passage of the Tariff bill, in the House of Representatives, will be, according to the *National Intelligencer*, to prolong the Session of Congress to an indefinite length. Had the bill been rejected, the session would, in all probability, have ended on this day fortnight.

STEAMER WEST WIND SUNK.—This boat left St. Louis on the 2d for New Orleans, with a heavy cargo. About six o'clock P. M. of the same day, a short distance below Rush Tower, she struck a log, which stove in several of her hull timbers and caused her to sink in a few moments. Captain Robinson, finding his boat must sink, had her moored for an opposite sand bar, near the head of which she went down in about 9 feet water; her larboard guard partially out and starboard completely under water. All hopes of raising her have been abandoned. The entire cargo in the hull will be more or less damaged, but a considerable amount of produce on the main deck will be saved in good condition. The boat is insured in St. Louis for $3,500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Congressional Districting bill, (dividing the State on we have hitherto noted,) having already passed the Assembly on a overwhelming vote, passed the Senate on Tuesday, the 30th ult. by a vote of 10 to 9. The Governor signed the bill, and it became a law.

Congress.

The SENATE was not in session on the 3rd instant.

In the HOUSE Mr. Rathburn made a personal explanation in reference to the "Union," and said that Mr. Ritchie had better mind his own business and let members settle their personal disputes among themselves. He said that Ritchie acted as though members belonged to somebody, and he (Ritchie) was hired to drive them.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

The remaining section of Mr. McKay's bill having been disposed of, the substitute proposed by Mr. Hungerford was taken up and considered for about two hours. Numerous amendments were proposed, most of which were rejected. Finally having been gone through with, the question of adopting it as a substitute was taken by tellers, who reported for it 86, against it 90—so it was rejected.

Mr. McKay's bill being then before the Committee, Mr Brinkerhoff moved an additional section, providing that, if the President should deem it necessary, in order to procure additional revenue during the existence of the war, he may issue a proclamation levying an additional duty of five per cent. on all dutiable articles.

Mr. Burt of S. C. raised a question of order—that the substitute bill, being a motion to strike out and insert, having been rejected, no amendment was in order.

The Chair overruled the objection.

An appeal was taken and the decision of the Chair was reversed, by ayes 74, noes 98.

After some questions of order, the Committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Broadhead of P., moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost 96 to 112.

The first vote taken was on striking out salt from schedule D (paying 20 per cent. and on this the vote was ayes 105, noes 95.

Mr. Hugh of N. Y., moved to re-consider the vote, but it was found that he had no right to make the motion, not having voted with the majority.

Mr. Relfe of Mo., then moved a reconsideration, and on this the yeas and nays were called, and the vote stood ayes 101, noes 105.

The next question was on inserting salt in the free list, and on this the vote stood ayes 105, nays 104.

The Speaker announced this decision, but Mr. Dromgoole called upon him to vote.

The Speaker then voted so, making it 105 to 105—a tie, and thus the amendment was lost.

On this a reconsideration was moved, and before this vote was declared, the Speaker announced that a mistake had occurred in the former count, and that he had no right to vote—the true vote was ayes 105, noes 106—so that salt was added to the free list. All the proceedings since this vote, he said, were a nullity, as the gentleman moving a reconsideration had no right so to do.

Mr. Tibbatts then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which salt was added to the free list, and on this the vote stood ayes 104, noes 108, so the vote was re-considered.

The question recurred on adding salt to the free list, and the vote stood ayes 104, nays 106—so salt was *not added* to the free list.

The next question was on repealing the fishing bounties, and on this the vote stood ayes 100 noes 109.

The remaining amendments were concurred with and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The previous question was then moved on its passage, and by a vote of ayes 114, noes 95, the *bill was passed*.

The House refused to reconsider this vote.

The House adjourned until Monday.

SIRCE—We learn that there has not been a dollar of specie exported from the port of New York during the past month, being the only month during the last three years, concerning which the same remark could be truly made.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—By a slip from the office of the Savannah *Georgian*, we learn that the pilot boat *Marion*, while lying in the stream, was during the squall on the 4th inst., struck by lightning, which shivered her foremast and passed out, without doing further damage. Fortunately no one was on board at the time.

☞ Two lads, named Connor and McAckran, one 14 and the other 16 years of age, broke into a grocery store in the village of Rome, Oneida county, a few days since, and robbed it of several articles.—They were in gaol, and the officers were in pursuit of two others who were concerned with them in the burglary.

SEVERE VERDICT.—A verdict of $250 says the N. Y. *Tribune*, was given yesterday, in the Marine Court, against the Captain of the packet ship Sutton for flogging a boy, giving him 22 cuts on the back with a rope. Another Captain, who gave a boy 12 cuts with a heavy cat-o'-nine tails, had a verdict of $10 given against him by the same jury.

THE MCLAIRE.—The following is a list of the officers of the Revenue Steam Cutter, which has put in our port for repairs to her boilers, and then sails for Brazos Santiago, to join the blockading squadron:

John A Webster, Esq., commanding; W A Howard, Captain; J Noyes, W H Brown, C Saunders and C E Kennedy, Lieutenants; B F Vandenburg, Surgeon; James G Wright, Chief Engineer; J Turnbull and F Yarrington, Assistant Engineers; J Clemens, Boatswain; W Bailey, Gunner, and J Brown, Carpenter.

THE PILLORY.—For the first time in twenty years, says the Charleston Mercury, the spectacle of punishment by the Pillory was exhibited in our city yesterday. The offenders were Andrew Musselman and William Marks, sentenced at the last sitting of the Court, for assault and battery with intent to rob.—They were exposed in a temporary structure made for the occasion, in front of the Fish Market, between the hours of 10 and 11. No disorder occurred and no indignity was offered to them during the penance, and at the end of the time they were conducted back to prison to suffer the remainder of their penalty.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—The slave *Abraham* has been convicted in Charleston of wounding with intent to kill, a German named Lewis Rinnord, and sentenced to be hung the 2nd Friday in October.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esqr., for some time past the able Assistant Editor of the New York *Courier & Inquirer*, has entered into an arrangement with the Proprietor which secures his permanent connexion with that establishment, with a prospective interest of one-third in the property thereof.

The following is the list of yeas and nays on the final passage of the Tariff Bill:—

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen, Adams, Anderson, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James A. Black, Boeling, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, William G. Brown, Burt, Cathcart, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Colloun, Cunningham, Dudel, Dargan, Jefferson Davis, DeMont, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Edwards, Edwin, Egan, Ficklin, Fries, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Harelson, Harmanson, Henley, Hilliard, Hogg, Isaac S. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, James B. Hunt, Hunter, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Astyre Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Kennedy, Preston King, Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, James McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, Steele of Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Phelps, Pilsbury, Rathburn, Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Roberts, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Seammon, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, L. H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Stone, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Towns, Tredway, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Wood, Woodward, Yancey—114.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, James Black, Blanchard, Broadhead, Milton Brown, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Cocke, Collamer, Crawford, Crozier, Culver, Darragh, Garrett Davis, Delano, Dixon, Dockery, Edsall, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Foster, Garvin, Gentry, Giddings, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Hampton, Harper, E. B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Daniel P. King, Leib, Lewis, Levin, Long, McClean, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Mosely, Pendleton, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Rusk, Russell, Schenck, Severance, Truman, Smith, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, James Thompson, Tilden, Toombs, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wheaton, White, Winthrop, Woodruff, Wright, Young, Yost—95.

Later from Fort Leavenworth!!

The St. Louis *New Era* of the 4th instant, contains the following:—

The steamer *Archer* arrived in this city yesterday. She left Leavenworth on Wednesday last. Colonel Kearney left the Fort on Monday, and the last company (Company of Wright and Fischer) left on Tuesday. The Artillery started with some iron cannon, but ten miles from the Fort the horses used for hauling the cannon and baggage broke down, and they were compelled to send back an ox team for another.... The *Archer* took up two 24 pound brass howitzers and four brass cannon, six pounders, from Jefferson City, and on account of unpromptness on the company in crossing and get there, Capt. Weightman was ordered to proceed immediately, leaving the cannon behind, and Capt. Weightman with his company left for Santa Fe. A large quantity of provisions were still piled up at Independence.

[Saint Louis Paper.

THE MINES OF NORTHERN ITALY.—It is a singular fact, that the best shaped of the men issue from the northern provinces, and the best formed women from the southern provinces. The Piedmontese are the most powerful, active, and enterprising people in Italy. Their country is a mere nursery for soldiers, and their spirit burns out in action. The Piedmontese are forever singing while Genoa is the only Italian city over which memory lingers, ever fresh and ever delighted. There is not a moonlight night in which its old palaces do not ring with the song of the strolling entire boy, or idle lounger. The rattle of wheels seldom disturbs the streets, while the quietness of the lofty walls of the palace, confine and prolong the sound like the roof of a cavern. The winding narrow passages now shut in the song till only a faint echo is caught, and now let it forth in a full volume of sound, ever changing like the beat of feeling. Hours and hours have we lain awake, listening to these thoughtless serenaders who seemed singing because the night was beautiful. You will often hear voices of such singular power and melody ringing through the clear atmosphere, that you imagine some professional musicians are out on a serenade to a "fayre lady." But when the group emerges into the moonlight, you see three or four coarse clad creatures, evidently from the very lowest class, muttering along arm in arm, singing solely because they prefer it to talking. And what is still more singular, you never see three persons not even boys, thus singing together without carrying along three parts. The common and favorite mode is, for two to take two of the parts, while the third, at the close of every strain, throws in a deep bass chorus. You will often hear snatches from the most beautiful operas chanted along the streets, by those from whom you would expect nothing but the most obscene songs. This spontaneous street singing, charms us more than the soul stirring music of a full orchestra. It is the poetry of the land—one of its characteristic features—living in the memory years after everything else has faded. We like also, the much abused hand organs, of every description, greeting you at every turn. They are the operas of the lazzaroni and children, and help to fill up the picture. Passing once through a principal street of Genoa, we heard at a distance, a fine, yet clear and powerful voice, that at once attracted our attention. On approaching, we found it proceeded from a little blind boy not over eight years of age. He sat on a stone pavement, with his back against an old palace, pouring forth song after song, with astonishing strength and power. As we threw him his penny, we could not help fancying how he would look sitting in Broadway, with his back against the Astor House, attempting to throw his clear sweet voice over the rattling of omnibuses and carriages, that keep even the earth in constant tremor.

[*Headley's Letters from Italy.*

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	JULY 3	LIVERPOOL	JUNE 6
WASHINGTON	JULY 4	HAVRE	MAY 30
CHARLESTON	JULY 7	MEXICO	JUNE 11
CINCINNATI	JUNE 30	HAVANA	JUNE 2
PHILADELPHIA	JULY 4	TEXAS	JUNE 27

☞ The Consignees for ship Dorothea, from Bordeaux, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned, to sign the average bond

RAYMOND CAHUZAC, Old Levee st.
j13

LANDING from ship Linnea, from Bordeaux—40 casks Red Wine, Graves Blanquefort
42 do do do St Etiphe Medoc.
28 do do do Marcau Medoc.
12 do do do Old St Julien Medoc.
34 bbls White Wine, Haut Sauterne.
10,000 Gilt Labels, for Wine.
A. & B. Calvo, from Barcelona Importa—Red Wine, ordinary; good family Red Wine; a few casks Old Wine, common and old Red Wine, in cases of 12 bottles, Red and white Wine, in 24 bottles, White Wine, of Tarragona, in bottles; Curacao; Maraschino; Olive Oil, Corks of different qualities, for sale by S TALAMO, 88 St Louis st.

NEW LAMBANIC—Ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux and for sale by the undersigned, 16 casks good old red wine for family use, 9 1-2 cts white wine vinegar.
j13 AUG. MOLIER, No. 90 St. Louis st.

FLOUR—1200 bbls St Louis Flour, Bakers' brands, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
j12 92 Tchoupitoulas st

BEANS—100 bbls White Beans, in fine order, and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
j13 92 Tchoupitoulas st

BUTTER—100 kegs prime Western Butter, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
j13 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

MEXICAN WOOL in store, and for sale by HAGUEN & CRAMER, 30 Royal st.
j13

BROOM CORN—22 doz Brooms, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD—100 bbls Leaf Lard, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK—300 bbls Pork, of all qualities, and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—200 bbls prime Beef, in demand, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

10 WILLIAMS REWARD—Will be paid by the undersigned, to whoever will apprehend and lodge in gaol of the City of Baton Rouge, the mulatto woman MARIE, aged twenty years, about five feet high, a round face, somewhat freckled, very fat, hair somewhat short. She absented herself on the 9th inst., and is supposed to have been spirited off by a white man.

Captains of vessels, steamboats and other craft, are cautioned not to harbor said woman, on pain of being prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

j13 EUGENIA ALCUEIL.

BROUGHT to the Pound of Municipality No Three, Dumaine street, between Burbigny and Berbonne and Derbigny streets, the following mulattoes:

A black COLT, with a star on the forehead, the left hind foot white, without any apparent marks.

A small Creole Barrel Colt, white forehead, front feet white, without any apparent marks.

A small Creole Horse, Cinnamon color, four feet black, the first of last month, and came as far as Fort Leavenworth worth in two Mackinaw boats laden with tobacco. Getting tired of their boats at that place, they abandoned them and shipped their contents on board the steamer *Balloon*, in which they reached this city. The only item of news they bring is the arrival and encampment of a large body of Mormons, three or four thousand in number and near one thousand wagons, at Bellevue, a distance below Council Bluffs. They had been there and on the road several months, and were suffering, it is said, severely for the want of provisions; many were reported in an actual state of starvation. Provisions and game are very scarce in that portion of the country, and to supply their immediate necessities they had bought all the provisions stored at the Bluffs for the use of the Fur Company. Three messengers were seen by our informants on their way from Fort Leavenworth to them, but not, as far as they supposed, for the purpose of enlisting men for the Santa Fe expedition; or quite a different nature was their errand, but the exact purport of which was not known. It is said that it is the intention of the caravan to cross the Missouri and take up their winter quarters on the Platte River above the Pawnee country, and next spring to go on to Oregon—*New Era.*

☞ We take the following paragraphs from the Mobile *Advertiser* of Saturday:

Three companies of the Georgia Regiment of volunteers left here yesterday morning on the steamer James L Day for Point Isabel. The three companies are as follows: the Macon volunteers, Captain Holmes; the Columbus Guards, Capt Davis, and the Richmond Blues, Capt Selby.

The bark E H Chapin, arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, for the purpose of conveying troops thither from this point. Four more companies of the Georgia regiment will take passage on her, we understand, in a day or two.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—In our last we published a communication from Gen. Desha, stating that two men—Sergeants James Chandler and Kerr (Kern it was printed)—had deserted from his company.—Early that morning (Thursday) it was ascertained that the two deserters were in this city, whereupon they were arrested by Marshall Walker, taken before the Mayor, and afterwards placed in the charge of the Commander of the Georgia Regiment, now in this city, to be conveyed back to the army for trial. Subsequently, however, they were taken from custody by a writ of *habeas corpus*, on which they will have a hearing before his Honor Judge Bragg, this morning at 11 o'clock.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—We find in the Cincinnati papers of the 30th May, the following intelligence: On the 16th, preambles and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, authorizing the executive power to offer his mediation in the settlement of difficulties between the Republic of New Grenada and Ecuador—on the 27th, that decree was passed. The Legislative session for 1846 closed on the 31st May.—*Id.*

MELANCHOLLY OCCURRENCE.—We regret to learn that a fatal accident occurred in Christ Church Parish, near Hobcaw, which resulted in the death of Thomas Rivers, Esq., of James Island. It appears that Mr. R. was in a buggy with a friend, returning from a military parade, and on getting out of the vehicle, at the request of a friend, he took hold of the muzzle of a double barreled gun, to draw it out, when from some cause, it went off, and a ball and some buck shot, with which it was charged, entered his side, passed through his body and tore the flesh of his opposite arm. Mr. R. expired a few minutes after the occurrence.—*Charleston Courier, 7th.*

INTERESTING RELIC.—Our readers may not be generally aware that the machinery used in the part at the Canal Basin, Jersey City, the original boat constructed by Robert Fulton, with some portions of the machinery attached. It is difficult to conceive that the moving palaces of our day have sprung from so rude a propelling power. The hull is flat-bottomed and exceedingly blunt both at the bow and the stern. The length of the keel is about forty-feet—the breadth of beam perhaps twelve. There is no appearance of guards on one side, but from the other project numerous beams of unequal lengths, which are massive and black with age. The cylinder, steam-chest and some other parts of the engine are yet in a tolerable state of preservation. This curious craft is to remain at Jersey City for a few days so that all who wish to examine it may have an opportunity of doing so. It is an object of interest to our citizens especially and well worth a visit. It will be recollected that a part of the machinery of Fulton's boat was exhibited at one of the late Fairs of the American Institute.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.—We learn from Captain Pilsbury, of the brig James Caskie, that on the night of the 64th of May, in lat. 46 30, long. 9 40, he passed a fleet of eight ships of war and three steam frigates, all under short