The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 441. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. IX.—WHOLE No. 3460.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1847.

MAGNE & WHITE, No. 81 Camp street.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12,50
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.

Advertisements, from today for every TEN lines, or each insertion, and HALF PRICE for each continuance. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements of the Sheriff's Sales will be charged at the rate of Seven DOLLARS per square of TEN lines, for each language in which they are published.

The Proprietor of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the limit of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 58 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. H. SMOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
jel5 1y SCOTTSBORO, ALA.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF, JAMES WOODRUFF
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 63 Magazine street.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. jel4

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
n17—1y No. 81 Canal street.

F. T. MOLINOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P.M. jy6

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
59 Magazine Buildings,
1st corner Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS—Importers of Dry Goods, French, English and German corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern manufactured Goods, No. 20 Carondelet street. d1

J. R. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order. s29

J. F. HERCIER & Co. FRANCO-MEXICAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices.

FashionaSle Umbrellas, An assortment of umbrellas of a new fashion received per ship Nicolas Ozouf, for sale by H. B. MACARTY, 258, Bourbon street. Jen 26

HOOPS, Shook & Hf. pipe, 50 dozen coal landing from brig Sterling, for sale by C. W. DUNBAR, jy30 20 Customhouse street.

BRICKS, ANS, ROOTS, SILLS, &c., for sale in store, comprising a general assortment of goods in the above line, for sale by FROST & Co. 40 Magazine st. m28

HATS—50 cases black and white Russell Hats, in store and for sale by JOHN BELLOW, Jr., 9, Canal street. Jy7

BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans—171 cases landing from brig Sterling, for sale by R. G. DOBIE, 12, Customhouse st. jy28

Notice.

B. O. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres st., up-stairs. m31

STORE to let from the 1st of Nov. next —Store on the corner of Common and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss. Apply to NORTH & HYDE, s26 Orleans.

New Orleans Paper Mill.

WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes: Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, best quality; Hardware and Stamping Paper, &c. &c., Printing Paper of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale factory prices.
may 7-1y A. GORDON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

DUFEAU has the honor of informing the public that he has taken a stable at No 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr Brann, where he will board horses and mules, whether for show, speed, or carriage. At the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

Mr Duffau will continue the practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 141 Burgundy street. s25—1y

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 124 Camp street.

HAS received a new assortment of French Water Closets; also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Having good reporting Gas Fixers, Sheet Lead work of every description. Ship work, &c. promptly put in, and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. s25—1y

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having established a clothing Manufactory in school 7 room, on large scale, is now prepared to furnish to the N. O. and Country trade, monthly or to order, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms, Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. &c. Also Check Shirts, etc. drawers, woollen hats, and in general all kinds of clothing. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to. Linen check, linen and cotton drilling, the low colors, cottonade do. Gambroon do. Camlet Jeans do. Linsey for negroes, always on hand.
jan17 JOHN BELLOW, Jr. 9, Canal st.

STORAGE! STORAGE!!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 5000 hhds. on the bulk thereon, in their fire proof, Warehouse on Thompson's, or Notre Dame street, corner of Julia street. They are also prepared to enter into contracts with Merchants, for the storage of all their goods, during the ensuing season, on the most advantageous terms; and from the extent of their Warehouses, and the arrangements made by them, are enabled to offer their customers a rental of not greater facilities in the country and will guarantee to produce in any similar establishment in the city. All goods will be weighed, and drayed either into or out of the Warehouse at the lowest rates.
EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.
15th Thompson's st.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black for Sugar Blacking.—The subscriber has just received one hundred bbls. of Granulated Bone Black, of all the required sizes of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article having been tested to prove equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted as such.—Also, a large supply of Prussian Oil Paste Blacking and Writing Inks, all sizes, Bone and Black. The above to all for sale at manufacturers prices.
s19—1y W. E. THOMPSON, 98 Gravier st.

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS,
New Orleans.

CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the favor of the public on a critical examination better than by words in an advertisement. They are warranted never to fade.

The materials used have been selected with care and are of the best quality. The CAMERA furnished with the most costly ACHROMATIC LENSES imported into this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in fixing the image. The difficulty heretofore experienced in taking MINIATURES for Cameos and other Paris lockets, is no longer known to artists of this city, whose reign the Spanish cavaliers chose to believe themselves divinely commissioned to enlarge. The prevailing destiny of the Union is an article of faith against the Atlantic, and one for which many a citizen would rejoice to be a martyr. Such is the spirit and such are the men who are making their way with only a shadow of opposition from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Such is the enterprise of which every three or four days now bring us fresh tidings.

After treating the Americans to a dish of decent and moderate language, the *Times* proceeds to relieve its disended gall bladder, by venting its coinesss on the people of Mexico. There is, however, this difference, that having no particular and bitter prejudice against the Mexicans, the Editor can afford to examine them with an impartial eye. There is, to be sure, a superfluity of contempt about his estimate of their character, that evidently arises from mortification at their suffering themselves to be invariably beaten by those "d——d Yankees." The *Times* should be consoled by the reflection that British troops have been several times treated in precisely the same manner; and that Monterey, Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo have their precedent and parallels in New Orleans, Saratoga, Bennington, Trenton and the like.

Hitherto the Mexicans have represented rather the ancient natives of their country than the conquerors from whom they are truly descended. In their civil feuds, it has been all defiance, obstinacy, and rashness. The notes of preparation have been loud, and the threats sanguinary. At the moment when these promises should be realized the bubble seems to burst, and the army of Monterey there has passed, as often anywhere a resistance worthy of an independent nation. The impregnable St. Juan d'Ulloa was no sooner known to be invested than the things of its capture arrived. Even where courage was not wanting, Mexico could not give it the nerving of resistance. Since that, every fresh occasion has proved both the incapacity of the State and the degeneracy of its chiefs. The battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo have proved, that whatever the numbers, there is not the strength nor the morale in the Mexican Republic to maintain an effectual war of defence. City after city—Tampico, Tuspan, Matamoros, Monterey, Vera Cruz and last of all, Jalapa—are in the quiet occupation of the enemy.

As for the Mexicans, one is almost tempted to ask by what accident, of birth or circumstances they exhibit so grotesque a character in so serious a drama. Last year they were standing out for empire and for honour. This year they fight for nationality and independence. But how are they now meeting an occasion which usually brings out all the powers and all the virtues of man? Pomposity and weakness, ignorance and cowardice, are the chief varieties of the scene. Armies dispersed with a shadow of opposition which none at all doubtful whether they ever existed, except in the bombast of manifestos. The Commander-in-Chief is a man whose only power seems to be that of raising expectations which he is the last to fulfill. Himself a soldier, he deserts in return. The State which chose him for lack of a better, does not really trust him. While the war rages in the frontiers and shores, and generates into the provinces, over the outer circle of those vast natural barriers that are the bulwarks of the capital, that city is divided, harassed, and weakened by civil strife. Beggies and revolutions, the presence of an invading army, and the conflict of domestic factions, are too much for any nation. Mexico bids fair to be worse off than ever. Her natural resources which stand out horribly distinct in the annals of human calamity. Santa Anna and his colleagues are not men to be deserved by any consideration of social consequences. His present course seems akin to that of the desperado who blows up his strong-hold as the assailants enter. He wishes to involve the conqueror and the conquered in a common ruin. The preliminaries of a guerilla warfare, giving authority to every score ruffians to concert their own plans to make their own attacks, to compel the temporization of the prevailing, to murder all the Americans they can find, of whatever age or condition, is the act of one who gives up honourable war, and would efface or eclipse the memory of his failures by a spasmodic and universal massacre. It is impossible to say how far this plan of a guerilla warfare will work; but Santa Anna is still near enough to his resources to cause him serious annoyance on his road to the capital.

The *Times* underrates the courage of the Mexican soldiers at Buena Vista, at Monterey, and indeed at almost every encounter, they exhibited a great endurance, and even, as well as abundance of, physical insensibility to danger and pain. Their disposition to brave the shock of an attack, and to look at bursting cannon and lighted matches without a quiver of apprehension. If they were defeated, even when the numerical advantage was with them, the cause must be sought, not in their lack of bravery, but in the superior discipline, steadiness and breathing valor of our troops. The Mexicans fought like men, but were unable to resist the overwhelming impetuosity of our attack. At Buena Vista, they advanced up to the very throats of our artillery, and were only driven back by the storm of grape and canister, that, in its murderous career, mowed down whole companies and squadrons.

At the close of the article to which we have reference, the *Times* resumes a little of its wonted acrimony. It begins to solace itself with reflections inspired by the hope that the summer, that reinforcements must pass through the hot and unhealthy region in order to reach General Scott; and that the return of the Volunteers must cripple the Commander-in-Chief. There is hope too in the idea, that, should our army reach the Capitol, its troubles and difficulties will have only begun. All this pours a drop of balm into the feeling bosom of the British Editor, and enables him to bear with patience, the narrative of our progress and power.

BRITISH MEDIATION.—In the British House of Commons, on the 11th of June, Dr. Bowring said he wished to know if the friendly intervention of the British Government had been offered, to stop the lamentable effusion of blood in Mexico. In reply, Viscount Palmerston said that the predecessors of the present Ministry had made an unofficial tender of the good offices of the intervening parties, and that the present Ministry had repeated the tender in a more formal manner; but that neither time yet evinced any desire to accept it. Under these circumstances, he did not, however much, in common with others, the British Government might deplore the state of things existing in Mexico, the House would see that no further steps could have been taken.

LIFE OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—We have received from Mr. STEER, No. 14 Camp street, a copy of the life of General TAYLOR, the Hero of Okee Chobee, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, with numerous illustrative anecdotes and reminiscences. This is a pictorial edition intended for the younger branches of families. It is very well got up and epriched with a number of fine engravings.

The following persons, who were prisoners in Mexico, and made their escape, arrived yesterday from Tampico, as passengers on the schooner Perone, Captain Kinney, which left that Port on the 8th inst.

Mr. Wm. Russell, Arkansas; Mr. Robert S. Cockerell; Mr. Wm. Fash; Mr. J. Swigart, Mr. John S. Scott; Mr. John Thornton; Mr. A. W. Holeman; Mr. Wm. P. de Normandie.

There are now in progress, in New York, one steamer for the Bremen Line, one for New York and New Orleans Line and the accession of 700 tons for the Peruvian Government. Two more steamers are to run between New Orleans and Mobile. Also, 10 ships of 1000 tons and upward, and 5 of 700 to 800, besides any quantity of smaller craft.

A SON.—The Paris correspondent of the eye of the 5th of June says: "Another through Giles county, Tennessee, on the flowering in the city, the [illegible] handsomely lettered, [illegible] Taylor, his officers and men. [illegible] ty, which appeared recently, [illegible] for old Rough and Ready on Parade."

Omnibus Express Boat.—It is well remarked by the Philadelphia *American and Gazette*, that the news by the Caledonia, of repealing corn imported in Great Britain, and the sudden arrival of the vessel of unusual commercial and political results. The restriction to the British people of the enormous gift of Providence, a bountiful harvest, must have been the visionary idea and disprove the delusive deceptions which have represented the people of a foreign market, opened—or temporarily secured—to us by the calamities of our neighbors, as the effect of the Anti-protective Tariff of '46. The mere hopeful promise of crops of their own, diminished the value of ours; and, at the same time, by the [illegible] of character fixed to their actions, gave [illegible] to the demand for cotton—which [illegible] friends will feel favorably, and to the manufacturing energy of the Three Kingdoms, which our own manufacturing interests of the Middle and Eastern States will not find [illegible] so advantageous. It, in a space of eight days, the prospect of a fine harvest could reduce flour and Indian corn from 60s. a barrel and 40s. a quarter (which were the rate at Liverpool on the 8th of June), down to 40s 41s. a barrel, and 40s 50s. a quarter (the rates when the Caledonia sailed), it is easy to see that the realization of the prospect must have an important bearing on the interests of American farmers, who have labored so hard to spouse another year of abundant crops. And in the same way, in view of the [illegible] of the English manufacturing industry, it will not be difficult to imagine the effects of the substitution of a current of manufactured goods for the stream of specie which the last year has seen [illegible] pouring into the country.

In another aspect, the sudden arrest of the [illegible] is significance. It has stopped, as with some of the arteries of surging the human war upon the prominent seats of excitement, without yet sensibly feeling the burthen. The death will be felt, when the fountain ceases and the Britain ceases at a moment when the American government is more anxious for peace, and when the Mexicans are inspired by the supineness, exhibit, according to the latest intelligence, more or less disposition to bend together again for a fresh struggle.

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After the removal of the cloth speeches were made by the two distinguished guests named above, in reply to toasts offered in their honor, and by George C. Collins and Joseph R. Chandler, Esq'rs. The latter gentleman was brought to his feet by the following, which was received with hearty applause:

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THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.—The President of the United States, returned to Washington on the morning of the 7th inst., after a tour of some two weeks in the North, during which he received kind and respectful attentions from the citizens, irrespective of party.

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Our [illegible] April we arrived at San Francisco [illegible] days from Callao, where we found and [illegible] all arrived and [illegible] preparations, and would be ready to leave for Callao the last of April. Has [illegible] the Commodore or any of the squadron, we sailed next day for Monterey, [illegible] by sickness in thirty-six hours, [illegible] and water.

Here we found Com. Shubrick in the flag ship Columbus, with the Warren, Erie, and store ship Lexington. The Independence, Com. Biddle, and the Portsmouth sloop-of-war before our arrival. We [illegible] steam dispatches for the Commodore, [illegible] having visited at Callao the arrival of the Panama steamer.

We left Monterey on the 4th inst., and are bound to Callao, where we expect to remain 6 or 10 days, and then return to Monterey with stores and [illegible].

We have heard of the capture of Vera Cruz, and of the march of Gen. Scott towards Mexico.

We have a passenger, Capt. Dominguez, on board, on his way home, the Peruvian, by whom I shall write again.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Mr. William H. Polk, Esq., the Charge of the United States to [illegible], is now on a visit to Baltimore. He will visit Tennessee before [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible], by S. T. Armstrong, Esq., [illegible] Hart, publishers, [illegible] Chestnut street, for a copy [illegible] Lafayette and Washington [illegible] Lafayette [illegible] Washington [illegible] Lafayette [illegible] Washington [illegible] Lafayette [illegible]