The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, Dec. 22, 1848.

The Cholera.

The following official statements will serve to show how unprejudiced and ill-founded is the panic which has arisen in this city, from the existence of cholera in our city. We were not frightened at the news, or disposed unnecessarily to play the position of an alarmist and a panic-maker.

Board of Health.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 20th inst., it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board of Health, that the reports, before it, that the Cholera is on the increase, are not true at the present time considered in confidence.

The Board of Health also commends to the humane keepers of the city of New Orleans, and their parole and genters, and to observe the existing regulations about their premises.

On motion, the regulations were ordered to Report daily from the date of the Board.

A. D. CHUSSAN, President.

A. H. PETERS, Secretary.

The Board will meet in future at 12 o'clock every day.

Charity Hospital Reports.

From the 19th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. to 20th, same hour.

Number admitted of various illness,	15
Number admitted of Asiatic Cholera,	25
Number of Deaths of Asiatic Cholera,	35
Number of Deaths of other diseases,	2

H. VANDENBOSCH, Clerk.

It is seen that the Board of Health, having heretofore declared that the Cholera was in New Orleans, now add that although it does not consider it epidemic, the disease is undoubtedly on the increase. In corroboration of this statement, the returns from the Charity Hospital for the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M., on the 20th, prove that no less than 39 deaths from Asiatic Cholera had occurred within that period.

What those journals which have ridiculed the idea of the prevalence of Cholera, as the merest figment of excited imaginations, may think of these facts, we know not; but to our mind, they present indisputable evidence that the pestilence is amongst us, and if thus far, its ravages have only to rejoice that the great mass of the community are yet safe, and to hope that by the rigid exercise of all possible precaution, and by the strict observance of the necessary regimen and diet, they may continue to fall defiance to the scourge.

The following is the report of the Charity Hospital during twenty-four hours, commencing on the 20th, at 6 P. M., and ending yesterday at the same hour:

Admitted of Asiatic Cholera,	31
" other diseases,	21—52
Deaths of Asiatic Cholera,	22
" other diseases,	7—29

The Board of Health held their last informal meeting yesterday, to which the members present reported that the disease was not epidemic. We hear of no cases in private practice.

The Treasury Report.

This is a document of tremendous length, and full of political disquisitions. Like the President's message, it is an attempted vindication of that portion of the policy of the administration which is more immediately connected with fiscal affairs. Not having room for this unwieldy manifest, we avail ourselves of an excellent condensed statement of it from the New York *Courier and Enquirer*:

The total resources of the year, including a balance of $1,701,251 on hand at its commencement, were $58,291,701—the total expenses, $38,241,367—showing a balance in the Treasury of $153,534. At the close of next year it is estimated that there will be on hand a balance of $2,853,601—in 1850, it is put at $5,-000,512.

The Secretary states the average annual revenue under the Tariff of 1842 at $23,865,918—that under the tariff of 1846 at $30,9.2,480. He then proceeds to point out the bad consequences that would have followed the combination of the Tariff of '42, and the distribution of the proceeds of its sales of the public lands. The result of projection he urges would have been the destruction of commerce, the great importance of which he then sets forth. Specific duties, moreover, he says constantly increase, as the foreign article falls in price, which proposition he illustrates at length. Our manufactures, he says, do not desire the restoration of the tariff of '42, because it stimulated too much competition.

Our exports of breadstuffs during the year amounted to $37,479,753—double the amount exported under the Tariff of '42. Our tonnage also increased from 2,239,016 to 3,150,502 tons. The cause of this increase is attributed to the present Tariff. A re-enactment of the Tariff of '42, will increase smuggling—great advantages for which exist along our coast, as known by elaborate tables.

Mr. Walker refers to the resolutions of Essex, which have injured our trade, and then enters upon an elaborate vindication of Free Trade principles, in opposition to those of Protection—confounded by the people of the several States of the Union among which free trade prevails. A large portion of the report is occupied with this argument, which is skilful and plausible, though not particularly new. The repeal of the British Corn Laws is attributed to exaggerations. The interior, it is also charged, is sacrificed to "agrarian" and a war upon property.

A Galvez has been sent to Oregon to enforce the revenue laws there. No duties can be collected in California as yet. It is recommended that other collection districts on the Pacific Coast be authorized. Reference is made to the facilities for commerce in the Pacific—to the policy of sending steamers there, and to the great desirableness of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Darien.

The Secretary recommends that an act be passed allowing goods to be taken across the Isthmus as our Pacific ports, the same as from one port to another. Also, that Consuls, Vice-Consuls are needed at Chagres and Panama. Drawback should be allowed on goods exported by the Rio Grande.

A variety of suggestions in regard to our trade in those new possessions are submitted. Regulations for trade between California and Mexico and the United States is recommended.

The Mexican tariff imposed upon Mexico during the war greatly increased our means, and set a salutary example to belligerents in future wars.

The Secretary strongly recommends the removal of the branch mint in the city of New York. It is urged as necessary in order to secure to the city command of her due proportion of coin. The storehouse of the goods of the Union, he says, must become the storehouse of its specie.

The department since March, 1845, has coined at our mints the sum of $36,717,809; that under the Treasury Notes system, $3,-000,000; and that under the Tariff of 1842, $23,865,918—that under the tariff of 1846 at $30,9.2,480. He then proceeds to point out the bad consequences that would have followed the combination of the Tariff of '42, and the distribution of the proceeds of its sales of the public lands. The result of projection he urges would have been the destruction of commerce, the great importance of which he then sets forth. Specific duties, moreover, he says constantly increase, as the foreign article falls in price, which proposition he illustrates at length. Our manufactures, he says, do not desire the restoration of the tariff of '42, because it stimulated too much competition.

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