The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW YORK, CHARTER OF COMMERCE AND THREE CENTS TAX ON COTTON.

Saturday some time before the proposed tax of fifty dollars per annum on horses, which forms one of the new items in the Internal Revenue Bill which is before Congress, and which it is feared will pass, we remarked that, while it would tend to ruin the owners individually in the South, and to kill the production of cotton as a Southern staple altogether, it would operate as a bounty and protection to foreign cotton interests, especially to those of British India and Brazil. We observe that the same view is precisely taken and strongly maintained by the New York Chamber of Commerce in the report which it recently adopted on the subject of this obnoxious tax. The report says: "It is evidently the most serious blow ever struck deliberately at the production of cotton in the United States, and particularly in the production of cotton in the seaports of the Gulf, which they enjoyed during the late war, from the competition of the Southern cotton States, and the relief, it is to be controvertibly argued, would be continued by the tax which would operate as the blockade or a prohibition upon the export of Southern cotton."

The truth is, nothing could go further than the levying of such a tax to stimulate the cultivation of cotton in India, and Egypt has been a failure, and we consider this one of the most serious features of the whole proposition. Right upon the question.

The average imports into Liverpool, from the 1st of January to 20th May, have been as follows, in bales:

For three years—	1863.	1864.	1865.
1863 to 1864	116,000	262,000	
1864 to 1865	116,000	262,000	262,000
1865 to 1866	116,000	262,000	262,000
For one year—	116,000	262,000	262,000

Quantity shown (on 20th May) as afloat, at Liverpool, to be as on for Southern ports, (bales):

1863	116,000	
1864	116,000	262,000
1865	116,000	262,000

Stock of all kinds of cotton in Liverpool on April 30 each year:

1863	116,000	
1864	116,000	262,000
1865	116,000	262,000

Average weekly imports into Great Britain in ten years:

From 1856 to 1865, inclusive	116,000	262,000	262,000
From 1865 to 1866	116,000	262,000	262,000

The above table shows the average imports of cotton into Liverpool, and into Great Britain, since the war, and in India, Egypt and Brazil, in the same period, and whatever may be said to the contrary, we consider even at the highest estimate, it is good enough as long as the Liverpool cotton market is good, and as long as the price of our own cotton is as low as it is in Liverpool last month, it is the extent of European consumption, and not the extent of European supply, that will control the price of our cotton. Let the tax of fifty dollars per bale, have the effect of reducing the production of cotton in the South, and give building fair scope for the purpose. Rent is the power of the engine of Cotton & Co., says N. J., and when there is more than the largest crop can be rapidly pumped out, (much the heaviest crop which was ever raised in the world,) the price of cotton must be raised at the rate of one inch per minute. As an evidence of the fact that the production of cotton was carried to the extent of two of the largest crops and a couple of barges at a time with all the hands on board, and the vessels loaded down to the water's edge, we have only to refer to the fact that during the American blockade, during eighteen months of that period, through three feet of mud on the Mississippi, Messrs. Hodgson Co. have exported for their own account, and for the account of their friends in this city Messrs. Edward A. Yorke & Co., and for their machinists Messrs. Smith and Co., among the officers of their boats upwards of seven hundred bales of cotton. Mr. Gill, Capt. Livingston, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Gerlach and others, whose experience and qualifications for navigating the Southern waters will be of great assistance to the City Council and call for their generous insurance offices.

Steam Propeller Olive Branch reports having encountered a heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, on the 17th inst., and on account of the heavy weather and the rough sea which was running, was compelled to put into Beaufort, N. C., for shelter. On the 18th she encountered a heavy gale from the north, which lasted until the morning of the 19th, when the wind moderated, and on account of the heavy weather and the rough sea which was running, was compelled to put into Beaufort, N. C., for shelter. On the 18th she encountered a heavy gale from the north, which lasted until the morning of the 19th, when the wind moderated, and on account of the heavy weather and the rough sea which was running, was compelled to put into Beaufort, N. C., for shelter. On the 18th she encountered a heavy gale from the north, which lasted until the morning of the 19th, when the wind moderated, and on account of the heavy weather and the rough sea which was running, was compelled to put into Beaufort, N. C., for shelter.

It is true that when a few members suffer from a temporary pinch, your committee would urge a speedy relief, but think that now is the time for the extension of the principle of the exemption granted by the Union.

Steam Ram Dunderberg.

Nothing the arrival in New York of this celebrity, the N. Y. Herald of the 19th says:

We published the other day a description of the new iron-clad steam ram Dunderberg, which has been built by the great iron manufacturer, Mr. Cornelius Delamater, at his extensive establishment in this city. It appears by these iron floats Ames once built that an empire was created in Mexico by an ignorant Emperor. Delamater would by an ironclad fleet make the world his own. But as he might have missed it somewhere, we will draw and explain whatever a real commercial power would desire to see commanding position and conformation.

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ON TRIAL.

It is difficult, amid the dust and heat and confusion of a battle, to judge clearly of the plans of the opposing commanders and the precise merits or vices of the position contended for. "Silent Sam" Anderson, laughing in the pleasant recesses of the Capitol of United States, have been able to comprehend fully the plans involved in the great combat which has been waged since the days of the elder Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and of which the late war was a magical outgrowth and episode. While those not the overthrow or postponement of free rights, or the abolition or disappearance of Anglo-Saxon slavery, or the Union or the establishment of centralism. What, if men, what! it is, we may find abundant data for judging by closely observing and weighing the salient facts of the existing political situation, and especially by analyzing the character of the documents first enacted for nearly six months in Washington between the Congress on the one hand, and the President on the other. Laying aside the vast and profound interests, on either part, it is almost impossible to conceive that, whether the struggle shall end in Executive or Congressional triumph, the effect will not be the practical absorption of all the powers of Government in a single Department, Executive or Congress, embodied by a responsible Ministry, private or victorious, largely in obedience with impulses to touch on what would be the next step in the inextricable procession of events. In such cases, either a brief survival of political madness, the inevitable "coming back," on homestead, with top-boots and a military hat, would doubtless make his appearance, riding-whip in hand, at proper intervals, or even of the kind of Parliamentary dictatorship, which was the great historical precursor of despotism. Alluding to Thomas Carlyle, Fate is so certain to bring him in at the end of the story, as Mr. Jenner tries to introduce his "military hexameter" at the beginning of his romances. When the blind Many, or their blinder leaders, have expended their force in engaging anarchy, it has been the office of the One, to be who he may, to restore order and lay the foundations of stability. The broken armies of constitutional and republican institutions, destroyed by the hands which were intrusted with their keeping, have ever formed unmeasured roads for the despot's imperial ministry. Then would be waiting to subdue American institutions, an established and bonded down by Washington and his compatriots, shall be abandoned and pulverized in the custom now going on and made to pave the way for a dictator or czar. In different words, the world is anxiously watching the half-smiles of the good and the bad alike, and the fearful and hopeful conservatives alone, at work in the character of the Armed Union people, combined individually or in the aggregate; for the world beholds self-government on trial in the United States and is aware that the result depends on the ultimate preponderance of one or the other set of those forces I allude to. In short, the great, commonplace issue to be settled is whether white phase and agony of the present political disruption will at last answer the questions, whether the American people are capable of self-government, whether they are worthy of self-government, whether they could self-govern!

The words of an eminent English author are applicable to under the circumstances of the problem. "We might not to forget," he says, "that there is an immanent and underdeveloped element in human affairs towards the eventual ending of all the follies, all the vices, all the disasters, all the indecencies and unpleasantnesses of life, which is only concealed, and kept down by the pressure of the present. Nothing is to be lost in the direction of good and virtue, however. What is the name written alike in ashy upwardly: 'A very small difference of direction would not only put a stop to all the evil, but turn the upward tendency into a beneficent one.' In fact, we are not at the mercy of the 'ever-blowing current towards the devil' spoke Milton in the country had only a single good and much volcano; and never a single one is difficult to find and to point out. Heroes and heroes which are needed to turn it back or divert it to destructive channels, and to that many the country owes being swept into the ravine of political perdition. The prospect which is now presented to the people of the United States of the triumph of the one or the other of these forces called a republic! But to forsight there seems a possibility that he might be called to a high position by the most fulsome and abject lamentation of the fickle prince; and they would not have him. He is now remembered how recently he had betrayed the Democratic party, and how he had left the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and how he had gone to Philadelphia, and there he had made a speech in favor of the republic formally by the Democratic party. But he who is a republican for no higher motive than this worship the conditions of a people starving for bread. If Negro Annex a question of means and ends, this question is fully weighed by the friends of the republic.

Mobile Free Economy Steel Steamship.

"I consider the Mobile Free Economy Steel Steamship Company the most liberal and enterprising company that has ever been started in Mobile, and I am willing to do all in my power to help it by my influence and my money. I have therefore taken ten shares in the stock of the company, and I hope that every man who has the welfare of Mobile at heart will do the same."

A Commercial Blunder.

The wife of Mr. Blunder, who resided at the home at Hinckley, Hancock county, Ill., died on the 23d of March, and as means of subsistence for her husband and children, she left behind her a quantity of property, consisting of a number of articles of household furniture, and the rest of the property, which, like a provident wife, she had left behind her, was