The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 172 Vol. IX.—New Series. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY. | NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1848. | MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 49 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bees, one year in advance.....$12 00
Semi-Weekly Bees, semi-weekly, one year.....6 00
Weekly Bees, weekly, one year.....3 00

Those who subscribe and pay for six months, will be considered subscribers until forbid, and notice in writing before be last be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising—Six dollars for every square of ten lines, for each insertion, less than one month; and one dollar for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar, in cash or its equivalent.

Advertisements by special contract will be published per month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements having an interval will be charged for one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the limits of their business, and in quant to one square every business day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, Dec. 18, 1848.

The Mail, late, yesterday, from beyond Mobile.

The Cholera.

The seemingly well authenticated rumors of the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera in our midst, have for the besides of two inspired general alarm in the community, and provoked the serious investigations of scientific observers. The conclusions arrived at, are varied and unsatisfactory. Many medical observers ascribe unhesitatingly that a disease, in every respect resembling Cholera Asiatica—ushered in by the same symptoms; exhibiting the same virulent and inflammable malignancy; running its course with the same frightful rapidity; terminating in most instances, with the same fatal issue; and presenting after death, the same pathological indicia—has appeared in our city, and is sweeping its victims to the tomb. Others there are who, with equal confidence, declare that the malady which has created so much apprehension, is nothing more than an aggravated form of Cholera Morbus, occasioned by the unusual and anomalous weather we have recently experienced, produced by heat and moisture, filthy streets, and over-indulgence in fruits and fatulent vegetables. The reasons upon which this latter opinion is based, appear to us insufficient, and existing facts will not sustain or justify them.

It is said, for instance, that Asiatic Cholera cannot have been imported hither by the ship *Swanton*, because, which that vessel left Havre, there was no Cholera in that city. Now, this argument might be valid, if Cholera were strictly a disease of imported origin. Such however, is not the fact. We know not the laws that regulate the progress of this dreaded pestilence, but we do know that its career is often capricious and unaccountable. We know that in 1832, it broke out in the back-lanes and alleys of New York, instead of making its appearance among the shipping in the harbor. We know, too, that it leaped from point to point in the most singular and inexplicable manner, flying from one city to another, hundreds of miles distant, and leaving unscathed other towns in constant and direct communication with the place where the distemper was raging. It appeared almost simultaneously in New York and New Orleans, passing by Charleston, which did not suffer for months afterwards. The simple fact, then, that there was no Cholera in Havre when the *Swanton* sailed, is no proof that the disease could not have been transported hither by that vessel. The *Swanton* may have encountered at sea a miasmatic current, which generated the scourge on board; or if the disease be not brought to our city by that vessel, it may have visited us in that mysterious and impenetrable manner which often marks its advent—suspected hitherto by no given moisture, unascertainable here, and the filthy condition of our streets and thoroughfares.

It is worthy of remark, that the disease now existing at the New York Quarantine ground, which no one doubts is the Asiatic Cholera, was brought to Staten Island by a vessel from Havre, which city was entirely free from Cholera at the period of the departure of the vessel. This is another striking fact in proof of the fallacy of the argument, that Cholera cannot be here, because there was none in Havre, when the *Swanton* left.

If the endemic now existing were solely the result of local causes, it would have been noticed on previous occasions, when the same causes were in full and active operation. It is no new aspect of our water-courses, that the air should be impregnated with humidity, that the streets should be almost impassable through accumulated mud, or that the temperature should be singularly at variance with the normal character of the season. Yet this is the first time within our memory, that a malignant form of Cholera has sprung from these causes, and has been so rapid and so fatal in its attacks. The condition of the atmosphere, the filthiness of the streets, the summer heat which prevails, are all doubtless unfavorable to health; but under ordinary circumstances the diseases they might engender would vary with the predominating and dominant form of the patient. We might have Cholera Morbus, but we would likewise have Pleurisy, Rheumatism, fever, sore throat, and all the catalogue of complaints produced by atmosphere, changes, and imprudent exposure. At present, we hear of nothing but Cholera—the city is otherwise healthy.

Again, the very statements made by those who are most anxious to dissipate alarm and quiet the public mind, bring conviction upon the understanding, that the apprehensions of the community are not unreasonable. In narrating the cases which have occurred, the journals of our city involuntarily lead to the admission of their excessively malignant character. Almost without an exception they have commenced with startling suddenness, exhibited extreme virulence and intractability and terminated fatally within a period ranging between four and twenty-four hours. In the cases in which we are personally cognizant, the peculiarities have been strikingly developed. It matters little by what the science may designate a disease of this description, but the public at large will derive very small consolation from the assurance that the Cholera is not in New Orleans, when they see their friends and acquaintances hurried into eternity by a malady that recognizes in its incipiency, progress and denouement, all the most appalling symptoms of that disease.

We are no alarmists, and have no desire to augment the agitation and terror that now prevail, but we cannot be blind to the facts that are presented to our analogy, reason and fear. Our opinion is that the Cholera—or something so much like it that no pathological distinction will hold good—is now in our city. That its intensity and virulence are augmented by the horrible weather and concomitant condition of the streets, no one can deny. That it will abate as soon as a cold north wind, or the present abominable and disagreeable heat, may be confidently expected, because observation has demonstrated that the disease is at all events temporarily assuaged by a frost. In the meantime, all that can be done to for the family to seek the purest air, to live upon the best food, to use light and easy of digestion, to observe such temperance and prudence in regard to exercise, clothing, cleanliness and diet, which are known to be the surest prophylactics against this particular form of epidemic visitation.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received the following communication from the Board of Health, on the subject of the Cholera, together with the list of interments for the past week.

Extra Meeting of the Board of Health.

N. O., Dec. 17th, 1848.

The Board of Health, feel constrained, from the character the disease has assumed, since their last report, to announce to their fellow citizens the reason of "Cholera" not now in their midst, but being sporadic at the present time; they feel confident that on a change of weather, the disease will be checked and finally vanish.

The Board, from all that the Board can gather, appears not to be on the increase; in fact, in the Charity Hospital, (the deceased, there having been but one case admitted during the last twenty-four hours,) The cases are from different parts of the city, and have been much exposed to the weather, and guilty of irregularities in living.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.
A. Harris, Secretary.

Board of Health.

List of interments in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Dec. 16th, 1848.

Ascites	1	Gastro-Enteritis	5
Apoplexy	4	Hepatitis	1
Brain, congestion of	2	Heart, injury of	1
Bronchitis	1	Leg Arm fracture of	1
Consumption	10	Laryngitis	1
Cramp	1	Measles	1
Croup	2	Old age	1
Cholera Asiatica	4	Pneumonia	5
Convulsions	4	Paralysis	2
Cancer	1	Skull fracture of	1
Cholera	1	Suicide	1
Cholera Morbus	10	Smallpox	1
Dysentery	6	Stillborn	6
Debility	3	Teething Convulsions	3
Delirium Tremens	1	Typhus Congestion	1
Diarrhœa	5	Uncertain	10
Fever, Bilious	1	Worms	1
Typhus	4	Whooping Cough	1
Total			110

Thirty-six under 1 year of age.
Were born in New Orleans, 60; Pennsylvania, 8; New York, 8; Ireland, 7; Germany, 6; Maryland, 3; Havre, 2; France, 2; Virginia, 2; Mississippi, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Spain, 1; Italy, 1; Sweden, 1.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President.
A. Harris, Secretary.

The Legislature.

The shakers seems to have displayed sworn a large number of the members of Congress. Considerable difficulty was experienced on Saturday in obtaining and assembling a quorum.

SENATE.—The Senate was occupied exclusively with the discussion of the School bill.

HOUSE.—The bill for securing the revenue of the State was taken up. During its discussion the Mexican war was broken and the House adjourned.

Going to war and Going.

The Indianapolis Sun Journal records the marriage of Wm. B. Bourgin, and adds, "this is Eng. Bourgin's ninth marriage."

The Memphis *Eagle* of the 12 inst., says Bishop T. N. Kenrick, who was Deputy Sheriff Guion, when serving a process on him, was arrested at Helena, Arkansas and brought to this city by our fellow citizen Sheriff Sherry. At first was mirthful at the time of making the arrest, but Kenrick cowed before his commands. After he was pocketed, and had learned that Mr. S. was unarmed, he seemed to consider the affair (his arrest,) a very good joke."

FEMALE DOCTORS.—A new society has been organized in Boston, having for its object the education of females for the practice of midwifery, for the treatment of the diseases of women, and for the nursing the sick. To aid in accomplishing this object, the Society will establish in Boston, as soon as practicable, a female Medical Institute, and in connection with it, a Maternity Hospital. Any person may become a member of the Society by subscribing or directing his name to be affixed to the constitution, and paying the Treasurer the sum of one dollar. This is a queer move, but, on the whole, a good one.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

[Translated for the Daily Advertiser.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.

W. B. Seabrook elected Governor and W. H. Gist Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina.

Cotton market quiet. Sales 1,000 bales—5 1-4 to 6c.; prices full.

[From the Charleston Courier—By Telegraph.]

Since our last we have received several telegraphic communications of the 5th and 8th instants, the contents of which we give below.

THE MARKETS.—The last accounts by the Britania state that there was a good demand for cotton at Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Friday.—Sales of 500 bales cotton were made. The market was very firm, and the highest rates of the preceding day were really paid.

In Breadstuffs there had been no change in prices or demand.

A despatch of the 9th instant states that the arrival of cotton at New York on Friday and Saturday were large. The quotations were as follows: Fair, Upland, and Florida 5 1-8; Mobile, Texas and New Orleans 7—being an advance of one-eighth on preceding rates.

THE CHOLERA.—On Thursday last there were seven new cases of this disease at the Quarantine Ground, New York, and four more deaths.

On Friday and Saturday several more deaths occurred; but the disease was still confined to the Quarantine, although rumors were in circulation that cases had occurred to the city.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have been positively favored by his Honor the Mayor with the contents of a despatch received from Mr. Bayonnier, Mayor of New York, dated 9th instant, in response to a communication addressed by him to know the truth of the rumors prevalent, that the disease was in the city of New York.

Mr. Bayonnier writes that the cholera was not in the city. Twenty-nine cases and fourteen deaths had occurred at Quarantine, Staten Island, among the passengers brought there by the ship New York from Havre.

☞ The Delta publishes the following letter from Pope Pius IX., to the Governor of Louisiana. It was called forth by a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of our State last Spring, expressive of the hope and confidence of the people of Louisiana in the wisdom and patriotism of the Pope:

[Dispatch No. 855.]

HONORABLE SIR:—Intelligence of the notice, conveyed by your esteemed communication of the 20th of May last past, the High Pontiff, His Holiness, my august sovereign, has been put in possession of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of your State, during the preceding month of March, and testifying to the affectionate regards of the people of Louisiana in their behalf. This act, as it is a pleasing duty to me to mention, has proved most grateful to the Holy Father, who has learned, with deep satisfaction, the favorable impression that his paternal care and solicitude has produced in your island, when upon his accession to the Pontifical See, independently of the ingenuous claims of the Government of the Universal Church at his hands, he made it his study to consult the best welfare of his subjects.

On this score, therefore, it could not but be deeply affected at the manner in which the General Assembly themselves have expressed their lively interest and hearty gratulations in the new relations that have recently been opened between the Holy See and the Government of the United States. This act was only of still greater gratification to his Holiness, that through it was conveyed an additional assurance that the Catholic religion, in Louisiana, will go on prospering in that enlarged freedom which it is, by the Constitution, entitled to enjoy.

Now, the Holy Father, desirous that all these sentiments should be expressed through me, has charged me, to comply with the grateful duty of transmitting to you the present despatch. I would, therefore, beg of you to convey to all the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of your State, the choice sentiments of the Holy See, but more especially by a proffer of the great tie which he has experienced, from the kindly demonstration which they so harmoniously received in his regard.—Nor can I dispense with conveying to you, in his name, words of peculiar acknowledgment, for the marked part which you have taken in the determination, kindly for me, good wishes expressed in your communication.

Having thus complied with the mandate of my sovereign, he pleased, honored sir, to accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Your most obedient servant,

D. CARDINAL SOGLIA.

Hon. ISAAC JOHNSON,
Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Rome, October 9, 1848.

Ohio Legislature.

The Cincinnati *Atlas* gives the following as the condition of things on the meeting of the Ohio Legislature, at Columbus, on the 4th:

The Senate of Ohio is composed of 36 members, elected for two years, one half of whom are elected each year. Of the present Senate, 18 held over from last year, of whom 10 are Whigs and 8 Locos; 18 were elected this year, 8 are Whigs, 9 Coon Locos, and 1 Van Buren Loco. We suppose, in this practice, there will be found no sort of difference between the last named species of Locos and any other. The Senate may, therefore, be considered a tie.

The House of Representatives consists of 99 members. Of these the Whigs have elected by the regular vote 39, and the Democrats 33. But in these, one member who received a majority of our vote in Medina county, has been ousted on account of his sporting in one township, another member, Mr. Rockwell, of Portage, received 50 majority, but lost on his certificate on account of mis-spelling again. When these are deducted, the Whigs number 37. Whigs 10 35 Democrats; but, as the political complexion of the gentlemen holding over and now returned is well known to us, we anticipate very little difficulty in ascertaining the political character of the House. We shall be certain to know before the assembling of the Legislature.

We shall be certain to know how far the test of legislation can be successfully practiced in the State of Ohio.

We do not find any serious results to the State Government that would form a further exhibition of folly than is attributable to the republican party.

BEAT.—Spits with can.—The Mercer, (Pa.) *Whig* contains the following, taxed from a certain White, of Salem township, in that county. It have heard some boasting in large, in politicking. At the late Presidential election especially more, and eight grandsons voted for Gen. Taylor. If any one beat this let us hear from them. I have no note, but one of them is a politician, namely—John Lemon.

Yellow Fever.

The Mobile *Tribune* of 9th inst. has the following remarks in reference to the late of the little boy who was accused of murder. Much excitement prevailed in consequence of the statement that the boy had been poisoned, with this threat of his mother. The rumor is, we are glad to learn, unfounded, and the unfortunate woman is now residing under one of the fellow lately sent to the Nashville Penitentiary.

The late of the boy is intensely obscure in relation to the cause of his death.

Orphan's Fair.

The Fair, for the benefit of the Camp Street Orphans' Asylum, will certainly commence this evening, at the St. Louis Hall Rooms. We hope that the valuable object which many believe to be in view will be fully seconded by a numerous attendance of visitors.

City Intelligence.

THE CITY FINANCES.—The proposition to issue Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 to pay the floating debt of the city, will be submitted to the people of this city on Monday next. Persons having the money due on floating city warrants are requested to call and be advertised in the Bee.

THE GREAT CONFECTIONERY

SPLENDID GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

CHARLES HERON, having completed the arrangements of closing out the entire stock of Confectionery, recently in the store of Mr. Ferrand, in Bienville street, now offers the same for sale at the old stand, No. 49 Chartres street, where will be found a splendid stock of CANDIES, PRESERVES, FRUITS, &c., &c., which he will dispose of at very low prices, and as the stock is large, and the goods fresh, purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.

dec 18 Cor. Chartres and Customhouse sts.

EXHIBITION OF GALVANIC PLATED WARE.

RICHLY ORNAMENTED JEWELRY, Of the manufacture of Messrs. C. Gerhardt & Co. Patented by the Government.

LONDON & SILVESTRE, No. 36 Chartres street, Agents, New Orleans.

Exhibition Room at Louis Auch's, No. 42 Chartres street.

The Goods will be opened TUESDAY, 19th inst.

THE Assortment consists of complete Dinner Services of—
Plate, of 12, 10 and 90 Odish Pots;
Covers;
Soup Tureens;
Compotiers;
Cruets, Knives;
Meat Plates;
Dessert Sets;
Dish Bowls;
Tea Kettles;
Pouch Bowls;
Salvers;

In fine, every article of PLATE for the table—from the smallest piece of the finest service in the house, to the largest, elegant, silver plated Epergne, Candelabra, and Lamps; besides a splendid assortment of Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Ear and Fancy Jewelry, of the style most recherche, ever richly suitable for Holiday Presents; and a great variety of Room Ornaments.

☞ They will be opened for exhibition until the 30th of December. The price is stamped on each article.

☞ Whatever articles remain unsold, will be disposed of at AUCTION, at the place of Exhibition, on the 30th inst., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. and other days.

(Signed) J. M. FLEMING, Recorder.
Approved, 15th Jun., 1848.
(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true Copy.
dll A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY, COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office of the 2d Municipality, Nov. 27, 1848.

RESOLVED, That in future no bid or offer for a less number of shares than one hundred shall be received by the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the 2d Municipality, and that the Secretary of the Board be instructed to have the above resolution published in the Bee and Courier for the space of ten days.

A true copy.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
H. DIXIE, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the 2d Municipality, New Orleans, Nov. 27, 1848.

RESOLVED, That the Board will meet on Monday, the 4th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of receiving bids for the erection of a Market House in the 2d Municipality, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be opened at the Secretary's office, and that the Secretary cause notice to be given