NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1839.

EPIDEMIC AND THE N. Y STAR.

The New York "Star," in commenting upon the ravages of yellow fever in this city, makes the following remark

"If Science, as southern cities are willing to listen to the ridiculous jargon of connected ignorant theorists, will not treat the yellow fever, under the fatal schism of contagion, as a domestic disease, of *home production and not of foreign importation*, we must expect it to rage, as it does now, and that too with more and more filth, and decrease of health, until pestilence, whose commencement must be intensified, and their commencement earlier!"

In defence of the Bulletin copies this paragraph, and says "for ourselves we suffered it to pass without entering into the discussion of its propositions. We answered this in a month or six weeks since we perused an article in the Bulletin in which the subject of quarantine and sanitary laws was somewhat elaborately investigated, and there was somewhat of yellow fever scarcely mentioned. In regard to the continual barging of the epidemic in the Star, we will only observe that that paper stands alone in its peculiar opinions. Every other journal, and particularly the best conducted and most learned in New York, are entirely opposed to its views. But the Star is conscientious and is alike argument-proof, ridicule-proof and common sense-proof. It is somewhat amusing, by the way, to peruse the epithets which the Star attaches to the unbelievers in the foreign origin of yellow fever—to all the New York press except the Star, and all the New Orleans press with [illegible]. It seems that our doctrines are but *dogmas*, that we are all 'arrogant,' 'conceited,' 'ignorant and self sufficient.' The *Star* alone is in a rare sublimated essence of profound wisdom on the smooth and soft rooted point.

Now with the difference to the superior knowledge and charities of the *Star*, we boldly assert that yellow fever is a disease of domestic origin, and not of foreign importation, and that the *Star's* notions on the subject are ancient, obsolete, exploded and a humbug. Who are the best judges of these matters? The answer is obvious: medical men, and especially those who have sustained their attention on southern and epidemic diseases. How many of these sustain the contagionness and foreign origin of yellow fever? Not one in fifty—nay, not one in five hundred. In New York the doctrine never received the sanction but of a single eminent name, the late Dr. Hosack, who to his latest breath, and in defiance of all evidence to the contrary, and of the almost universal difference of opinion among his professional brethren, believed in the contagiousness of the epidemic. The writer speaks advisedly on this subject, for he was a student of Dr. Hosack, and well remembers the pertinacity with which the old gentleman [illegible] the theorems of his antagonists. Out of one hundred doctors in yellow fever, not one in twenty will be found in which the slightest credence is attached to that opinion so *modernly* (!) maintained by the *Star*. So much for authorities.

Yellow fever frequently makes its appearance among us when there are few or no arrivals, and especially from those places whence, according to the *Star*, the disease would be imported. Moreover, it does not always manifest itself among the shipping in the lower [illegible] or earliest ravages are felt in the purer [illegible] the forest rays of the sun, but [illegible] and more and filth, and decomposing animal matter, by frequent draughts of increasing heat. In the progress of the malady, sanitary laws are stiffer, only, however in the same proportion as other stringers.

If yellow fever be contagious, why are the creoles of this country never attacked? Why do southerners generally escape? Why have not those daring explorers suffered more in the arctic of their zeal have carried black vomit, inoculated themselves with the acrid poison of the sick, and slept by their side. The natives of warm climate energies fearlessly with the living and the dead: all breathes unscathed an atmosphere charged with the pestilence that walketh in darkness and destroyeth at noon day, but which has [illegible] in the north. The denizen of the north who so carelessly [illegible] not for a brief period, is stricken at once. If the disease were contagious one would be quite as safe not to [illegible] to the other. If it were imported it would be as liable to be attacked as the stranger.

The common sense of mankind is rapidly doing justice to this subject. The vulgar predictions in favor of an inefficient and injurious system of quarantine are are giving way to sounder and more rational [illegible]. When such ordinances were most rigorously enforced, yellow fever was not a whit less frequent than now. Now that they are comparatively neglected and only feebly maintained from a deference to public opinions not yet entirely dissipated, cities that were formerly doomed to an annual visitation of one or several successive years. Last autumn for instance, the intercourse between New Orleans and Havana and Charleston, was very frequent, with Havana, in consequence of the [illegible] movements of the French fleet, and the anxiety of people here to learn something of Mexican affairs through every possible medium. Every circumstance favorable to the importation of the epidemic was present. Not the slightest obstacle existed to the arrivals of vessels from the ports most liable to infection. Yet only never remained healthier.

If yellow fever be a disease of foreign importation how happens it that not a year passes without the appearance of a few clearly developed *sporadic* cases in which every symptom of the fever is as strongly marked as those which characterize the prevailed disease—intermittent fever, or any other malady. If the latter were invariably of foreign origin, the same accidents causing constantly present, would it ever appear periodically without extending its ravages to all who were susceptible to its influence? Would it ever make its appearance without becoming epidemical?

But if yellow fever be always imported, how does it get to Havana? It is well known that the epidemic prevails in that city, more or less, every summer. Whence does it come? Not from the United States, for there are cases to which it does not exist among us. Can it be of foreign origin in the United States and domestic origin in the island of Cuba? This would be an absurd inconsistency. Epidemics are governed by general laws, and although our acquaintance with these laws may be limited, we have no reason to believe that they can be regulated by entirely opposite circumstances. If the fever be of foreign origin it must be so in every instance. Now, we wish the advocates of this theory to tell us how it travels to Havana. The fever sometimes prevails at Havana throughout nearly the whole year. At all events at seasons when importation is clearly impossible, as the temperature of those parts of the United States liable to the epidemic is too cold for its generation.

Lastly, at Havana, quarantine laws, the much lauded sine qua non of health, according to the *Star*, are in operation. No vessel from the United States is allowed to land her passengers unless she has a certificate of health, signed by the board of health or the authorities of the port from which she sailed, and countersigned by the Spanish consul. How much yellow fever does this notable sanitary method exclude? Let the *Star* get out of its dilemma as it best may.

LIFE INSURANCE

[illegible] New York Life Insurance Company [illegible] on foot, in regard to the mean [illegible] of human life are likely to be followed by [illegible] consequences. The object of the investigation is interesting and philanthropic. It is pursued with a view of lessening the chance of existence, [illegible] possible, the rate of insurance—Humbert [illegible] this nature have been limited, and [illegible] to [illegible] satisfactory. The price of insurance has accordingly been graduated. General attention [illegible] to the subject, and the number of those who insured their lives was comparatively inconsiderable. We have often been surprised that life insurance companies, their houses and furniture, but not their lives which are in hourly and daily peril, as well from the usual uncertainties of existence, as from the manifold accidents by which life is so often prematurely shortened. The man who living [illegible] his family a comfortable subsistence, but dying [illegible] their making, is bound by ties of moral [illegible] to secure something to those dependent upon [illegible] for their sole guardian and supporter, [illegible] away. And if this can be accomplished by a [illegible] investment of a portion of his income, it [illegible] be neglected.

The [illegible] Insurance Company will be of material benefit in many [illegible] of annuities, and other points connected with the duration of human life and which have hitherto not been well determined.

The daughter of the celebrated Dr. Swaim recently [illegible] a *twenty thousand dollar* medicine at Saratoga Springs. This magnificent cadaver is said to have been [illegible] from a drowned head of Europe. Dr. Swaim [illegible] one of his family of eccentrics. He wanted to Europe for the express purpose, and succeeded after [illegible] government physicians had failed. He claimed as [illegible] reward the autograph of the royal patient's [illegible]. Motives of delicacy occasioned a refusal, [illegible] not [illegible]. Prior however to Mr. Swaim's departure a string of diamonds was sent to him, the centre piece of which is valued at $20,000. The whole [illegible] is brilliant, the smallest of which is worth $1,000.

Messrs. Jones, Cox & Co. A couple of scoundrels have been arrested in New York, who for years have been in the habit of manufacturing counterfeit half dollars, which from their good appearance and ringing well have been received without suspicion—They were in the habit of "circulating their trash" [illegible] in large quantities by selling it at half the value of the real coin to their confederates and other low and unscrupulous characters. The counters have been handed over to the United States Marshal as it is an offence against the United States.

[illegible], governor of Kentucky, died a few days since. The duties for the unexpired term will devolve upon [illegible]. A. WICKLIFFE, lieutenant governor.

☞ We publish the subjoined at the request of the independent post-master at New River, though by giving it insertion, we almost certainly deprive the worthy incumbent of his office.

The following was cut from the prospectus for the Democrat's Almanac

"To you, sir, as a prominent and active member of the democratic party, we look for patronage in circulating the DEMOCRAT'S ALMANAC, for 1840. If yourself and a few political friends in your town or neighborhood, would unite in purchasing a quantity, it would come to each individual at a very low price; and if you would suggest to the friends of democratic principles, to recommend to the ward, town or county political meetings and associations, to procure a considerable number for distribution, it would be a cheap and easy mode of diffusing a vast amount of useful political information throughout the country. The additions and improvements which have been made to this manual, we confidently believe are such as to recommend it to every intelligent citizen. By circulating this little work among your neighbors, you will diffuse correct political principles and useful facts, and thereby refute the misrepresentations of the federal whiggery, and subserve the interests of the great cause in which we are mutually interested. THE PUBLISHERS."

engaged.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you the above for the purpose of showing the public, through your valuable paper, the way the loco locos take to remodle the post office department. It is the third article of the kind I have met with of late little office in the course of the present quarter, the other two were found on sidebars of democratic papers, wishing me to collect their outstanding accounts, and forwarding the money by mail, free of postage, which I returned, charging them double postage.

If you think the above worthy of notice, by publishing it you will oblige a willing

POST MASTER, at New River, Va.

☞ The names and description of the persons who recently broke jail at Clinton are given in the Richland Whig. They are—*Michael Repple*, an Irishman, about thirty years of age, dark hair, and stout built—put in on a charge of murdering his brother. *Joseph Horner*, American, about twenty-five years old, common size, committed for stabbing. *William Rushsergen*, a Spaniard, thick set, very black hair—put in on a charge of stealing—hardly worth catching.

JACQUES DURAND.

Our readers will remember the account from the Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 31st August, of the supposed resuscitation of this individual, who had been hung for the murder of Pierre Rastinsky, an Indian. The Iberville Gazette contradicts most positively the whole story, and declares that the convict was publicly executed, that he remained suspended for upwards of an hour, and that the body was duly interred in presence of a concourse of spectators, many of whom have since repaired to the grave, to reassure themselves that it had not been disturbed.

THEALTH OF AUGUSTA.

The sickness in Augusta continued unabated at the latest dates. On the 5th, seven new cases of fever were reported. Business was very gloomy; the city almost deserted. A change of wind had taken place, from which beneficial effects were anticipated.

ITEMS BY THE MAIL.

☞ The Madisonian in an article on the peculations of the publication say—"The Postmaster of New Orleans is said to be a drifter for thousands." The allusion of course is to Captain Kea, late postmaster. We know nothing positive of the causes of Capt. Kea's removal, but simple justice prompts us to declare, that there has not been a whisper breathed in this place affecting in the slightest degree the integrity of Captain Kea.

☞ Several vessels suffered severely by the late gale at Norfolk. Among others, the schooner *Dover*, from Philadelphia, was blown ashore 8 or 10 miles south of Cape Henry, and went to pieces. The schr John and William, from Richmond, laden with coal, likewise went to pieces. Many other marine disasters occurred of minor importance.

Dr. Dewey, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment for frauds in the banking business, had plundered the poor of some hundred of thousands of dollars in the course of his system of swindling. A poor thief who stole a suit of clothes from a rich citizen was sent to the same tribunal to imprisonment for a considerably longer term of years.

Dr. Tocqueville, author of the well known work on "Democracy in America," is said to have published another book on the same subject.

Rail Roads.—In the state of New York there are 113 incorporated railroads, authorizing a capital of $54,732,500.

☞ The town of Martinsville, Ia., enjoys uncommon health.

☞ The expense of the Maine three-up will be something over $300,000. About three-fourths of this will come out of Uncle Sam's pocket.

PERTINENT REPLY.—The editor of a Cherokee journal lately received from a correspondent signing himself "Delta," a long string of questions, which he wished the editor to answer. Whereupon the editor published all the questions, and annexing as a reply: "*Delta omitted to pay his postage.*"

Both the steam packets have again been spoken, within a short distance of each other.

MORE ADDITURES OF YORKSHIRE WOOLLENS.—Another lot of woollens, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, has been ferreted out and seized at Frankford, Penn. Part of them were found under a large quantity of potatoes, and part in a tavern.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

SEPT. 12—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	14
Yellow Fever	9
Deaths do	8

MAISON DE SANTE.

SEPT. 12—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	5
Discharged	1
Died	4
Remaining in the house	53

Interments at the Bayou cemetery, Sept. 12—8; from the hospital 5, yellow fever 14. At the Catholic cemetery 3 interments—1 of yellow fever. At the American cemetery 2 interments—both yellow fever.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

New York, September 3d, 1839.

We have heard much, in former days, of travelling cabinets. Mr. Van Buren's recent electioneering campaign, however, greatly exceeds any thing of the kind ever witnessed in our country. Many details, in relation to his movements, are already before the people; but the "*Florida chase*," as it may appropriately be termed, is so amusing, that it is deemed worthy a brief notice.

I have repeatedly expressed my opinion of general Macomb's treaty with the Seminoles. That it was disgraceful to the administration, under whose *orders*, it was negotiated; but that it was less disgraceful, and far more economical, than to continue the war (as heretofore conducted) for the sole purpose, apparently, of affording an opportunity to a leagued band of government *pets*, to plunder the treasury of countless millions. That treaty, for the moment, puts an end to a system of peculation and fraud, never surpassed any where, never equalled in the United States. Nor is this the only advantage, which may be derived from a termination of the war. It checks, and it is to be hoped will defeat the plan of Benton and his accomplices to rob the country of two or three *millions of acres* of the best lands in Florida, under the pretext of paying the newly imported settlers for defending their own fire sides. The subject of the public lands, as it regards popularity, is more important to the American people than any that ever agitated a nation. And yet, there is an apathy in relation to these lands, in the old states, that cannot be explained on any known principle of sanity.

The cessation of hostilities, it was evident, would call into action, for the purpose of renewing the war, all the energies of that class of men, who were making fortunes by its continuance. What else could be expected from an unprincipled band, leagued together for the accomplishment of the most unholy purposes? There are those, undoubtedly, who, with the purest motives, and the best intentions, are for renewing the war but they are few in number, and generally controlled by *nothing feeling, rather than reflection*, or by an enquiry into consequences and probable results.

It is now understood, that certain leading politicians in Florida, propose to carry on the war, without the aid of the general army. That the whole power of conducting it, shall be conferred on Governor *Call*.—That he shall be authorised to employ such force, or such terms, in such manner, and at such times, as he may deem proper. But, "who pays the piper?"—Why, the people of the United States, to be sure.—Thus, we are to support a standing army to do nothing; while we are emptying the treasury, and squandering the national domain, on a new species of speculation, for protecting themselves, against Indian depredations.

With the view of inducing the president to adopt this system, or something similar, delegates were appointed to visit the city of Washington. Arrived at the seat of government, they had a conversation with the secretary of war on the subject, who by the authority of the president, put a short one to the project. Not satisfied with this refusal, they determined to follow Mr. Van Buren. With the aid of the newspapers they soon got on the *scent*, but on finding they were in close pursuit, resolved to *double* upon him.

On the 19th of August it was known at Saratoga, where Mr. Van Buren then was, that the Florida delegation were in full chase, and that they would arrive the next day. On the 20th, at 12 o'clock, when their arrival was hourly expected, the president left the springs, for Fort Edward, to meet and commune with his "democratic friends" as the best means of revolutionizing the State of New York. As anticipated, the delegates arrived; but finding the *fox* had *doubled*, and been on the *scent*, they again started in *full cry*. Whether they came up with him, at Fort Edward, Lansingburgh, Troy, Fort Ann, or White Hall, I am unable to state, but it is believed, that they did not obtain an interview and conference, until they reached White Hall. On the 25th, after an absence of eight days, they returned to Saratoga on their way south. It would seem that Mr. Van Buren had made his own peace with them, and had left the war secretary in the full enjoyment of all their denunciations. Now, this was not "treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." His declining with that also president was responsible for all the acts of his cabinet.

Can a more disreputable case be presented for the consideration of a thinking people? Here is their president, on an electioneering campaign, neglecting the public business, closely pursued from town to town, by delegates from a territory on matters deeply interesting to their constituency; and yet he continues to flee from their presence as from a pestilence. If he had remained at Saratoga, on the 20th, *one hours* longer, these gentlemen might have avoided journeying for *eight days*. Nor is the explanation given by his friends satisfied to avoid any interview with them. He considered their application too absurd and ridiculous to merit serious attention, and therefore left Saratoga, and anticipating the delegates, fled to follow him. This fence, if it can be called a fence, is unworthy the president, and it is to be hoped, does not meet his approbation. It is, probably, *true*; but it is a shrinking from duty, meeting the censure, not only of the people of Florida, but of every good citizen. I forbear comment.

THE EXAMINER.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at the corner of Tréme and St. Phillip streets, at 6 p. m.—the contents of a saloon.

BY THE SHERIFF.

At the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12 o'clock, twenty-two lots of ground, situated in the suburb of Washington

At the same time and place—a square of ground, situated in Carrollton, parish of Jefferson.

At same time and place—a lot of ground on Barrack street.

INDIANA.—We are enabled to present complete returns of the late elections for congressmen in Indiana. The annexed statement includes the full vote of every county in the state except one in the 4th district, of which only the majority is included. The votes for both Randolph and M'Carthy, in the 5th district, we have ranged in the whig column, although it is probable that the latter received some Van Buren votes. On the contrary, we have counted the full vote of Wick to the administration, although it is known that some of the whigs voted for him. The two things, we calculate, will about balance each other.

Districts	Whig		V. B.
1. Proffit	5761	Owen	6909
2. Ewing	6217	Dunn	7516
3. Graham	5121	Carr	6896
4. Dunn	6949	Dunn	8066
5. Randen	6231	Thompson	6789
6. M'Carthy	5896		
7. Evans	8120	Howard	9874
	48,778		50,049
			48,778

V. B. majority in the state, ... 1,271

New-York Journal of Commerce.

DIED, on the residence of Dr. Wadsworth, Pensacola Navy Yard, on the 8th instant, of yellow fever, Mr. SHERMAN HEATH, of the firm of Sherman Heath & Co., of this city, a native of Durham, England, but for the last five years a resident of New Orleans, in the 35th year of his age.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per brig Fisher—732 bales cotton and 1 box hardware.

IMPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Toronto—6767 tons rock salt, 62 casks 81 mats sundries, 1 case 1 box do, 1 case 1 box do, 1 case 1 box do