The New-Orleans Bee.

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MESSRS. E. WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 42 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday Morning, Dec. 23, 1848.

The Cholera.

Our fears, ridiculed by some as visionary ground also by others as groundless, have proved but too well founded. The Board of Health assembled yesterday, and declared the Cholera to be epidemic. The deaths at the Charity Hospital have been gradually increasing for several days, and the report of last evening shows a steady progress in the ravages of the pestilence.

There is still, however, no reasonable cause for alarm, for a public panic. If the deaths are numerous, in the Hospital, one-half of these are few cases and hardly any that terminate fatally. Taken far, the disease has visited scarcely any but the indigent and intemperate persons who have no means of obtaining immediate medical attendance, and who are doomed, in most instances, ere they enter the walls of the institution. Those who live prudently, and who conform to the most approved directions for the preservation of health, have little to fear, and we are decidedly of opinion that they will continue unscathed, unless a foolish terror unmans them, or a rash and reckless spirit induces them to court the pestilence by indulgence in excesses. Moreover, the Municipal authorities are actively engaged in purifying and cleansing our streets, and the probabilities of a speedy change of weather, afford a hope that the disease will be stayed ere it has made serious inroads into the community. Patience, prudence and a firm and even tempered mind are the most effectual prophylactics that we are aware of.

ERRATUM.—Through the omission of a line in our article upon the Cholera, yesterday, an entire sentence was rendered unintelligible. It should read as follows:

"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 been confined to the imprudent and intemperate, we 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 precautions, and by the strict observance of the necessary restrictions, they may continue to bid defiance to the scourge."

FROM OHIO.—The two following despatches furnish the latest intelligence of the doings of the Democratic in the Buckeye State:

COLUMBUS, Dec. 15.

A Provisional Government is all the talk just now. Opinions run riot as to what will be the result. One thing is now reduced to a certainty—the Governor elect will not be inaugurated this winter.

SENATE.—Mr. Goddard made a motion this morning to take up Mr. Ashbold's republishing resolution. This raised a perfect storm of excitement, and the discussion that followed was marked by the most intemperate language.

Mr. Ewing finally made himself heard amidst the confusion. He opposed the motion in no measured terms, and said he thought the time for action had not yet come.

Mr. Goddard said that it made but very little difference whether the resolution was taken up or not. The fact had gone forth, and nothing short of the bayonet could collect taxes during the present disorganization of the Assembly.

M. Whitcomb said the Democratic members had long since written in the Auditor General and the County Treasurer to withhold the taxes.

The motion to take up the resolution was defeated by a vote of 6 to 30.

HOUSE.—Matters remain where I last left them. No change for better or worse. A rumor was prevalent this afternoon that the Democrats had come to terms, and had made a proposition for compromise to the Whigs, but it is not confirmed.

DECEMBER 15th.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson offered a resolution informing the House that they were ready to proceed to business, upon which a lengthy debate arose, and was continued to the hour of adjournment.

In the House, a compromise proposition was submitted, it being a modification of the one originally offered by Mr. Townsend. The proposition, it is thought, will bring about an adjustment of the present difficulties. It will be discussed to-morrow.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS, by B. P. Johnson & Co., publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 4 Camp, street—For a copy of the work. It comprises two volumes of critical and miscellaneous essays—one of which were written for the leading reviewers of the country. They are characterized by elegance of style, polish and brilliancy of language, and considerable acuteness and vigor of thought and discrimination of judgment. The first article, on Macaulay, is admirably executed. The author idolizes his subject—but what lover of English literature does not—and eulogizes the versatile and extraordinary genius of the great British essayists in terms which might appear extravagant if applied to any but that transcendantly brilliant and captivating writer. The essay on the Poets of America, that on Daniel Webster, and that on the Old English Dramatists, are among the best in the series.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By an arrival from Matamoras, we have received files of the American *Flag*, to the 6th inst., inclusive. The following paragraphs comprise every thing of interest we can find:

SUGAR CANE.—On last Sunday we took a stroll, early in the morning to the market in Matamoras. We there saw sugar cane that would compare with any ever grown in the United States.

This cane, grown in the valley of the Rio Grande, is the rude and unimproved culture of Mexico, without the proper work, care, etc., thus showing with good farmers who understand its cultivation, the cane can, perhaps, be raised here equal to that of Cuba.

The valley of the Rio Grande is certainly equaled by any soil in the South. Wide extended bottoms of sugar timber, and last well adapted to the cultivation of cane as any land in the United States, besides certain navigation, which is indispensable to the transportation of Sugar.

The town of Brownsville continues to improve both rapidly and steadily. Fine brick buildings are going up. Mr. Charles Stillman has just completed his large and commodious brick store—a building that would do credit to any town.

Loss or THE U. S. STEAMER DRAGOON.—The steamboat *Oregon*, on a trip from the Brazos to the Mouth of the Rio Grande, was lost 15 or near the mouth of the river, on the 29th inst. The boat is a total wreck. The cargo was luckily all saved—being principally iron and other articles belonging to the Government, not capable of much damage from the action of salt water.

ANDREW PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President's despatch from Washington says, has received such information from the gold region in California, as will authorize him to send a special message to Congress.

There is a rumor, that equally rich mines have been discovered in that region. The 30 per cent. demand of the Mormons is expected to lead to trouble and perhaps bloodshed.

Gold mines in California have paid claim 40 to the proprietors of the gold territory and demand 30 per cent. of the ore taken therefrom.

An express has been sent to the Salt Lake settlement, where about 10,000 Mormons are located.

MURDER IN BOSTON.—A most brutal murder was committed in Boston, on Monday, afternoon, Thirteen. A price fight was to have taken place. The backers of the respective parties met to know, and a mob by the name of [illegible] to see what was to take place. [illegible] backers, and then the fight commenced in the [illegible] Two [illegible] were found [illegible] bell on the ground [illegible] Sullivan, the [illegible] proved to give up the battle or [illegible] party.

By Magnetic Telegraph

TRANSMITTED TO THE BEE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Revolution in Rome—State of Ireland—Difficulties in Berlin—French Affairs—Commercial advices, etc., etc.

The following despatch from our attentive correspondent at Montgomery, was received in a very late hour on Thursday night, but owing to some misunderstanding at the Telegraph office, we failed to receive it until yesterday morning.

FIRST DESPATCH.

MONTGOMERY, 19th Dec.—4 P. M.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Lyle, arrived in Boston on the morning of the 16th inst., having sailed from Liverpool on the 2d, and brings one week's later advices from all parts of Europe.

Italy.

REVOLUTION IN ROME.—The most important item in the latest extracts derive in the foreign news, is the occurrence of an insurrection at Rome, which broke out on the 15th ult. The Pope, instigated by the various political clubs in that city, proceeded on that day to the Quirinal Palace, and demanded a new ministry, as well as an immediate declaration of war against Austria. The Swiss Guards, to whom the protection of the Palace was confided, resisted this step on the part of the mob, and hastened to the protection of the Pope. An attempt was then made by the insurrectionists to burn the Palace, which, however, was unsuccessful. The City Guards subsequently invested the Palace, and commenced a brisk *fusillade*, by which they ultimately succeeded in overwhelming the Swiss Guard. During the progress of the attack, Palmer, the Secretary of the Pope, was shot in the breast. The Ministry then sent in a list of names for the new Cabinet, comprising amongst them the principal conspirators.

On the 16th the Pope was under personal guard, and bereft of all his power. France had sent forces to support the Pope in maintaining a stand against his rebellious subjects.

England.

There is nothing of importance from Great Britain. The Cholera is decreasing. The news from the Continent is not regarded as as unfavorable a light as has been the case for months past. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is rapidly increasing.

Austria.

The documents from Vienna indicate a continued state of tranquility, but a feeling of deep anxiety prevailed owing to the cruel course pursued by the Imperialists. A large Imperial army was marching towards Hungary to subdue the rising in that quarter. Papers from Vienna say that they will meet with a sharp resistance.

Prussia.

The affairs of Berlin remain unchanged. The *Niagara* brings no confirmation of the dissolution of the Cabinet.

France.

The news from France is important and cheering. General Cavaignac has obtained a nearly unanimous vote of confidence in the Assembly. His speech on the occasion was highly satisfactory and even eloquent, and he fully absolved himself from all blame in regard to the late insurrection.

On learning the outbreak of difficulties in Rome, General Cavaignac despatched five steam frigates carrying a brigade of troops to the assistance of his Holiness the Pope, and gave orders that his landing within that portion of the Port of New Orleans included in the Municipality No. 2, shall pay a tax of — dollars per cubic foot, that is or they shall sell oysters as aforesaid—which tax shall be collected in the same manner as are collected those already imposed by this Ordinance aforesaid, to which this is an addition.

On motion, said letter and resolution were referred to a special Committee—the Chair appointed Messrs. Canonge, Bullitt and Duncan.

The letter of Mr. A. Bureau, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Duncan moved that that paragraph, the Surveyor was ordered to have the broken wharf repaired in the shortest possible delay.

Mr. L. C. Duncan moved that all the letters and petitions were read. Adopted.

The Secretary read the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, with an amendment offered by Mr. L. C. Duncan, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That in future, all petitions addressed to this Council shall be read immediately after the reading of the Mayor's message, and that the Secretary be and he is hereby authorized to open all communications, except such as are addressed "Sealed Proposals," and to endorse the same, giving a synopsis of the contents, and that the same may be at once referred to the appropriate Committee; and that no petition will be published unless the same shall have been presented to the Secretary at least one day previous to the meeting of the Council, at which the same may be read, all ordinances and rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

EXPECTATIONS FOR BRANDIES.

The following petitions were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Petition of Benjamin, for the emancipation of his slave Ellen, a mulatto woman, aged 34 years, for reasons set forth in her six children—Belle or Amelia, 15; Ellen 9; Edward 8; Alexander 6; Mary 5; Theodora 1 year, with permission to reside in the State.

Jose Villere, c. w., for the emancipation of her slave Antoinette, aged 40 years, with permission to remain in the State.

Joseph A. Rabouin, for the emancipation of his slave Fanny, aged 36 years, with the consent of his children, aged 9 years, with permission to reside in the State.

Jean Barthelemy, c. w. c., for the emancipation of his slave Celestin, aged 25 years, with permission to remain in the State.

Petition of Mrs. Pauline Bringier, praying for the remission of a fine of $100 imposed upon her