NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1848.

THE DAILY BEE.

New Orleans, Tuesday Morning, Sept. 19, 1848.

For Governor,
(Second Instance,)
R. C. HUNT,
of Orleans.

For State Treasurer,
HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans.

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. E. LARUE, of W. Baton Rouge.

Whig Central State Committee.—At a meeting of this Committee held in the city of New Orleans, of their Club Rooms, on Thursday evening September 14, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of Louisiana, in the Country Parishes, are invited to assemble at such places in their respective parishes for the purpose of nominating candidates for Sheriffs and members to the House of Representatives, and also to nominate candidates for all parish offices to be elected respectively therein, in November next.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that throughout the state the electoral tickets, being one ticket for every one hundred Whig votes, and one ticket for every fraction over fifty Whig votes cast by the respective Districts and Parishes at the last Presidential election be nominated at the seats of representation in several Districts.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that the Whigs of the First Congressional District assemble in the 1st ward of the city of New Orleans, in Lafayette Hall, Magazine St. Opera, and Jackson Hall, Tchoupitoulas St. on Saturday Eve. Sept. 23, and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, to select the eighteen Delegates to serve in the Convention to nominate a candidate to represent said District in Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates to the First Congressional District Convention shall meet in the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday the 26th September, at 12 o'clock P. M. at the Club Room of the Whig Central State Committee, corner of Coatz street and Fortification Alley.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY K. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVITER, }

☞ The Whig papers throughout the state will please copy.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Mobile.

☞ CHOLERA IN YELLOW FEVER.—Under [illegible] Dr. Woods, of the parish of St. Mary, publishes in the *Planter's Banner* an elaborate communication, in which the questions of the origin of the Yellow Fever, and its reputed contagiousness are elaborately discussed. The theory of medical [illegible] is stated to prove that quarantine [illegible] will not prevent the introduction of yellow fever, and that the disease is [illegible] to local causes. As J. G. on the Bayou, and the editorial of the *Picayune* have doubled our citizens to understand all the arguments in favor of the theory of importation, we, acting on the principle of fair play and impartiality, propose to put them in possession of some of the reasons which influence the opinions of the anti-contagion and anti-quarantine portion of the community.

Dr. Wood contends imprimis, that he is sustained in his positities by a large majority of the most eminent medical men of the country, and adds that the facts he will bring forward are such as must appear conclusive that Yellow Fever is not imported into the country, but is of domestic origin—that it has originated in New Orleans, in Mobile and elsewhere, and that the same causes operating in Franklin are as likely to produce it there as in New Orleans or Natchez—that it never prevails in the atmosphere, because a certain modicum of air is in a state of decomposition, accomplished by the sun; is necessary to generate Yellow Fever—that it is not contagious; and is never communicated from one individual to another, as the pox, measels &c., and that consequently, all the time regulations are not only useless and unnecessary, but, that while they impose upon the whole community a very heavy tax, they subject the travelling portion of our community to the grossest inconvenience, greatly endanger the lives of those subjected to quarantine, by confining them in an hospital or a steamboat among the sick and dying!

The facts adduced by Dr. Wood are substantially as follows: In 1847, Yellow Fever prevailed epidemically in New Orleans. The report of the Board of Health for that year shows that the city was in a most miserable hygienic condition; that the summer was unusually warm, and the largest amount of rain fell, perhaps ever known in a year. The Fever appeared in the Charity Hospital early in July, and was declared epidemic by the Board of Health on 24 August. The Report extract from the proceedings of the Board will throw some light on the question of the origin of the disease:

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
JULY 18, 1847.

* * * Five deaths [illegible] Fever have occurred in the Charity [illegible] two or three cases are still under [illegible] that institution. They appear to [illegible] the city, and no facts have come [illegible] gave any connection between them and the fever prevailing at Vera Cruz, or other foreign ports (signed) F. HORT, Chairman.

A. BAKER, Secretary.

In 1846, the condition of New Orleans had greatly improved. The Authorities warned by the calamity of the preceding year, maintained the streets in good condition. The epidemic failed to visit this city, though a multitude of circumstances favored its importation, for, be it remembered, says Dr. Wood, that pause was declared between the United States and Mexico in the spring of 1846; that our army to the number of more than 30,000 returned home from the seat of war during the months of May, June and July, passing in most instances through Vera Cruz, a city known to be the favorite abode of Yellow Fever!

Many of them contracted the disease, some died on the way over, but many of them fell victims to it amongst New Orleans first, and in most instances died in the hospitals and hovels of the city. And yet with all this material for the introduction of the disease, they failed to [illegible] the epidemic in 1846! Vessels continually [illegible] with soldiers ran in most instances directly [illegible] of New Orleans and Lafayette, [illegible] sick and dying into the [illegible] of the city! What think you of this [illegible] contagion and quarantine?

In 1853, the condition of New Orleans was [illegible] had ever been before. It is unnecessary [illegible] the facts—our readers are familiar [illegible] They know that for weeks and weeks [illegible] beamed with complaints of the filth [illegible] of our streets—of dead carcasses [illegible] the thoroughfares—of sewers [illegible] and of the foul stench that [illegible] of the city. This, in the opinion [illegible] affords ample evidence of the absence [illegible] necessary to the generation [illegible] Yellow Fever. Dr. Wood [illegible] said at the time [illegible] been imported from New Orleans in the body of a corpse conveyed in a steamboat to be interred in the parish of St. Martins. This idea is pronounced absurd, for why, asks the Doctor, did not the persons who went on board the boat at Donaldsonville, Centreville and other places along the Coast, contract the disease and die? Moreover, it is believed that the corpse in question was enclosed in a metallic coffin, hermetically sealed from which no effluvia could possibly escape. The writer holds that the Fever originated in Franklin from the immense quantity of rain which had fallen, the burning rays of the sun, and the unparalleled filth which had accumulated in every part of the town—that if it had been imported and were consequently contagious, it would have spread in Patterssville and Centreville, especially as many who had caught the diseases in Franklin were attended and nursed in those villages. Several examples are given in support of this statement. Again in 1837-38 and '47 yellow fever ravaged New Orleans. The communication between our city and Franklin was not interrupted, yet the latter escaped without even a single case.

☞ Dr. Wood pertinently directs attention to Natchez, where the fever is now carrying off so many victims, and where rigid quarantine was enforced—to Baton Rouge, which sought protection from quarantine, but where the fever now prevails. On the other hand, he cites the cases of Bayou Sara, such as Waterloo, Bayou [illegible] all nearer to New Orleans than Natchez, where quarantine is not [illegible] which have remained exempt [illegible] It is contended, therefore, that fever can be transmitted [illegible] only invariably to be contracted [illegible] Orleans to all the towns [illegible] as Vicksburg, which are [illegible] quarantine regulations. Dr. CARTWRIGHT [illegible] that the fever of 1828, which nearly depopulated Natchez, originated in an old warehouse containing spoiled pork, situated in a filthy part of the town. Dr. HOSS [illegible] that the fever in Vicksburg originated there in 1837, while in 1837 hundreds of citizens were transported from Natchez to Vicksburg without any [illegible] of the disease to the residents of the latter town. The authority of Dr. MITCHELL is quoted to show that the epidemic which formerly ravaged Philadelphia took its origin in that city, on the front of the Delaware, where immense deposits of fish had accumulated, and that the disease abandoned Philadelphia only when wharves were created, and circumstances changed.

We cannot undertake to give even an abstract of all the facts and opinions related by Dr. Wood, in his article fills five columns. We have, however, furnished an outline of his arguments, and of some of the prominent facts on which he dwells. His conclusions are—1st. That Yellow Fever is of domestic origin; 2d. That the disease is not contagious; 3d. That the adoption of a system of quarantine does no good, while it may do much harm by halting the authorities and causing [illegible] commerce.

☞ SUFFER FOR REDRESS.—Yesterday we [illegible] through the post office of Texas [illegible] City of Mexico, to the 3d inst., inclusive. We are, therefore, enabled to add considerably to the subject matter of our [illegible] yesterday.

A late decree permits the free introduction of arms and ammunition into the frontier States, which are subjected to the ravages of the Indians.

The *Trait D'Union* says that the two principal subjects of conversation in Mexico are the Indians and robbery. With respect to the latter very severe measures have been adopted by the Government, and it is hoped that a few signal examples of inflexible justice will strike terror into the hordes of bandits who infest the highways. In regard to the Indians, the Government has recently determined to make energetic efforts to rid the country of these barbarians. Expresses have been sent to the frontier States with orders for levies of troops, arms and provisions, and an immediate and extensive force against the savages.

The mines at Guanajuato and Zacatecas are prepared to be treated to the highest bidders.

Gen. Woll, who had been dangerously ill at Tampico, with malignant fever, has recovered his health.

The papers announce the death of the wife of Juan Bautista Cevallos, who was president of the Republic a few months ago.

A band of fifty robbers passed lately through the village of San Cristoval. They were well armed and equipped.

The President has issued an elaborate decree concerning the administration of the post offices and mails throughout the Republic.

Damiano Rojas and Andres Martinez have been condemned to death for robbery and murder perpetrated in Zacatecas.

While making excavations in the Tecuco Canal, the workmen came across a stone box, eighteen inches in length and twelve in breadth, secured by an elaborately carved lid. The box contained various Aztec antiquities which were deposited at the national museum.

The papers teem with accounts of robberies. We might fill our columns with details, were they at all needed to prove the wretched organization of the internal police of Mexico. The frontiers are ravaged by robbers as well as Indians.

The cholera has appeared at Orizaba, and at several villages within a few leagues of the capital. At Puebla some fatal cases had occurred.

Don Jose Gonzalez de la Vega, Secretary of Legation at Washington has been granted a passport of two months upon half pay, for the establishment of his health.

Various correspondents from San Blas and other ports on the Pacific state that smuggling to carried on to an unprecedented extent, and that at least [illegible] of the revenue from customs in that [illegible] Government.

The [illegible] of the capital do not make the [illegible] allusion to the rumored disturbances in several of the States of the Republic. This, however, may be, and yet the reports may be well founded. It is quite certain that never were the people of Mexico so horribly oppressed by imports and taxation as now, and such exactions are ever a prolific source of discontent.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Iberville *Sentinel* speaking of the health of Plaquemine, remarks [illegible] deaths have occurred in town, some of [illegible] were pronounced yellow fever, and many have been sick, but now convalescent. The weather this morning (Friday) is cloudy and chilly and very unfavorable to health, and we fear there will be no improvement in health for the present. The doctors, so far from fever, with the exception of two children, were foreigners, who have been in this country but a short time. All, whether acclimated or not, should be careful to clothe themselves according to the weather, and keep their minds entirely free from agitation or fear.

At the present time, Friday afternoon, we hear of several new cases of fever.

We copy the following from the same journal:

A MELANCHOLY INCIDENT.—A few days since Mr. C. H. P. Sprague, a young man formerly of Arkansas and a resident here for about a year past, not hearing any tidings from a wife and two-mother at Carrollton, and fearing that they were sick, he left a few days since to go and see her. He was on the *Gipsy* but a few hours when he was taken with the fever, and so severe was its attack that he died a short time after he was landed at the above place. It was afterwards learned, says our informant, that his mother was lying at the point of death as she time he expired. Such is one of the mournful events attending the desolating scourge now sweeping the eyelids and sorrowing the hearts of all who [illegible]

Mr. SPRAGUE was a young gentleman of a most amiable and winning disposition, and beloved by all who knew him.

A meeting of the citizens of the town of Washington, Mr. Lundy, was held on the 15th inst., to examine into the rumor prevalent in the parish that yellow fever existed in that town. The result of the investigation was highly satisfactory, and showed that the town and neighborhood [illegible] more healthy and free from disease than at the present time.

NEW WORKS.

We are indebted to Appleton & Co, through J. B. Steel, No. 60, Camp street, for the following new publications:

Psychomancy Spirit-rapping and table-tipping Exposed. By Prof. C. M. Page. This is one of the numerous books lately issued for the purpose of explaining phenomena that perplex any wise head. It is ingenious enough, but not more satisfactory than its predecessors.

The Fawn of the Pale Faces; or Two Centuries ago—an interesting story from the pen of Mayne Reid.

Appleton's Mechanics Magazine No. 8—A publication of very decided value.

To J. C. MORGAN of Exchange Place, our thanks are due for copies of the last numbers of Blackwood's Magazine, the London Quarterly and Edinburg Review—all interesting numbers, particularly the first and last.

A T EERELL, No. 8, Exchange Place, has sent us the *Artist Wife* and other stories; by Mary Howitt—a writer who touches nothing, without adorning it.

STEAMER DANIEL BOONE SUNK.—From the officers of the steamer *H. M. Wright*, we learn that on Saturday night last the steamer *Southern Belle*, hence for Vicksburg, and the *Daniel Boone*, from the Coast, came in collision near College Point, sinking the *Boone* in less than five minutes. She had on board about 150 head of cattle, some of which were lost. The officers and crew were all saved. Several of the crew were scalded by steam, the steam pipe having been broke by the collision.

[illegible] OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—We [illegible] gentleman who returned [illegible] Wintering places, [illegible] at Bilgul, Uhrich [illegible] pleasure. The [illegible] enough to consider night alarm, but it was superfluous, very perceptible—cracking noises rattling, furniture to creak and [illegible] and fro. We shall probably hear of the work of this subterraneous disturbance in more tropical regions.

THURSDAY.—The following was endorsed on the waybill which came with the mail from Thibodaux:

"Yellow Fever still raging; two hundred sick; twenty deaths up to this morning; the Physicians Hardly enough of us will be take care of the sick. H. W. T., Dep. P. M."

Frightful indeed!

WELL DONE ST. JAMES!—We learn from the *Messenger* of St. James that St James parish the sum collected for the benefit of the indigent sick of New Orleans, amount to $3,325 75; full the equal amount has been subscribed by individuals of the parish to the various charitable institutions of the city.

☞ The Mexican papers publish in full the addresses delivered by Mr. GORLIEND and Col. GARDNER—the [illegible] leaving of Santa Anna, and the [illegible] on delivering his credentials—together with the replies made by the President of Mexico. Judge GORLIEND's speech is long; that of Col. GARDNER briefer—both are complimentary and friendly, and both were answered in a corresponding spirit of amity. Such things mean very little, and are greatly much the same every where.

GUATEMALA.—By way of Mexico we have received one or two items of intelligence from Guatemala. The troops of this Republic have had several engagements with the forces of Honduras, in which the latter were routed and compelled to retreat.

The President left the Capital on the 27th ult., for Chiquimula, leaving the administration of affairs to Salvadoran.

A FAT MAN.—A physician of Sacramento, writes to the journal of that city, an account of an unparalleled case of obesity. [illegible] fat is a [illegible] over [illegible] death from [illegible] Adjacent [illegible] had a parish [illegible] origin in that city, on the front of the Delaware, where immense deposits of fish had accumulated, and that the disease abandoned Philadelphia only when wharves were created, and circumstances changed.

We cannot undertake to give even an abstract of all the facts and opinions related by Dr. Wood, in his article fills five columns. We have, however, furnished an outline of his arguments, and of some of the prominent facts on which he dwells. His conclusions are—1st. That Yellow Fever is of domestic origin; 2d. That the disease is not contagious; 3d. That the adoption of a system of quarantine does no good, while it may do much harm by halting the authorities and causing [illegible] commerce.

HUMAN BONES IN SOLID ROCK.

The Executive Courier has a communication from Dr. Malsom, a gentleman of high standing and scientific acquirements, that will attract much attention from geologists, and men of science. We shall try find room enough about this daguerre discovery.

To the Editor of the Executive Courier:

With submission, sir, information, I have been highly interested in the discovery of human bones in a solid and [illegible] Capitol's hill, about the [illegible] and Dr. Ball have taken steps [illegible] to investigate this highly interesting subject. In the meantime permit me to make a few remarks. The bones intended to my inspection are the bones of an adult female; they were mentioned to a member of the solid and stone rock, principally deep having no communication whatever with any fissure or crack of the rock. The cavity resembles the shape of the body, humerus, femur, shin bone, thigh, hip, and part of the back also remained, with beautiful specimens, and would, if dried with plaster of paris, give a model, perfectly all the proportions of the entire body. The body lay on its right side, the head cast towards the left, the face cast, or white Jonathan's cotton, where the water is high flood leave the back of the hill, some eight or ten feet below the crown of the body.

The same place of rock, consisting the remaining other side perfect model of a pair of human hands, probably not those of the subject enclosed. The side of the hill, (on the west side of the opposite side of Jonathan's creek,) presents considerable evidence that years ago, Jonathan's epoch passed over those rocks from a magnitude to an inferior height, in an immense cataract, which gradually cut down the soft sand stone, emptied the basin above and formed the present bed of the creek, in which the scene of cutting down is still going on. The bones were found in the right bank 19 or 18 feet from the outside and perhaps 80 from the top.

In this process of cutting down, the water in ascending spent into a fissure of the rock, disintegrating the stone, and reducing it to the condition of Spa Sand, to the breadth of two feet. This fissure approached to within two feet of the head of the skeleton, where it is suddenly arrested by the solid rock, and thinning off at a right angle, terminates in a mere crack. In this fissure, other bones were found which I have not seen yet, say pond, in the shape of a man, a young infant, and other quadrupeds. The fissure is full of sand, and such as is found in every gravel.

Above the rock containing the bones, is a narrow seam, containing (about fifty feet from the place) a layer of coal three or four inches thick, which, (not at the place of the bones, however, it reduced to a mere fissure, presenting no coal to view externally. The coal seam is soft, stained with iron, and contains nodules of iron ore. It is laminated—the lamina running horizontally, varying from a line to nearly inches in thickness, forming a layer of coal distance from water. Above is clay, limestone and iron ore; in the adjacent hill, also, the coal vein is four feet thick.

I made a comparison of these bones with some of those in the Athenæum, comprising a few old sheep, ox, and teeth of elephant. All yet contained animal matter; (apparently little diminished;) in all but the phosphate of lime, to a great extent, replaced by carbonate; all were penetrated by oxyd of iron, one tooth of the sheep and human being also by metallic iron. In calcining the elephant tusk lost 12 to 13 per cent; the human bones, 34 to 37; the sheep, 40 to 42; the ox, 44 to 47. The elephant tusk had evidently been subjected to destructive agencies from which the others were exempt. The owners of those bones seem to have been contemporaries of the same period, and as far as present evidence goes, the human bones appear the oldest—perhaps not less than 3000 years old—therefore not those of a child of Noah.

After a more full investigation, the public shall be put in possession of all the facts and conclusions, either in pamphlet form, or through some of the scientific journals.

JOHN G. F. MORSTON.

☞ The Philadelphia *Bulletin* furnishes the following statement of coinage in 1853, at the Mint in that city:

COINAGE OF 1853.

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Jan.	$1,026,500	$67,750	$6,000	$1,100,250
Feb.	1,252,500	97,500	2,000	1,352,000
March	1,186,000	111,000	1,000	1,298,000
April	1,356,000	412,000	2,000	1,770,000
May	1,356,000	600,000	2,000	1,958,000
June	1,276,000	1,000,000	2,000	2,278,000
July	1,000,000	710,000	1,000	1,711,000
August	2,110,000	1,000,000	1,000	3,111,000
Total	$12,563,000	$5,000,000	$18,000	$17,581,000

The deposits during the month of August have been of gold, $4,300,000; of silver, $261,000; total, $5,370,000. The exports of specie, to foreign countries, during the same period, at that time to over $1,400,000; making a total from January 1st to August 1st of about fifteen millions. The exports for the same period last year amounted to nearly twenty-two millions.

The total deposits since January 1st amount to $68,634,179—an increase over the same period last year of nearly six millions six hundred thousand dollars. The net increase of specie for the eight months of this year, after deducting the exports to foreign countries, is about twenty-three millions.

The above statement shows that the mint did not coin during August, one-half of the gold they received. This month will therefore receive the credit of it.

FROM HONDURAS.—By the schooner *Gazelle* from Belize, the the Editors of the *True Delta* have received the following benifiques:

On the 19th of July last the English settlement at "Lime," near Truxillo, was attacked by a party of Spaniards, who killed the police men, lately sent down by H. B. M. Government at Jonaica, and then made an attempt to murder the Mosquito agent, Colonel of Customs, Magistrate and British Vice Consul at that place. The latter, however, made his escape by the back way, and so saved his life. The same parties then attacked the house of John Cadwalladr & Co., and bound their clerk, took away cash and goods they could lay their hands on, then released him, and went to the beach where they had previously bound two other persons in the employ of the same mercantile firm.

The State of Guatemala has recently purchased an English schooner at Belize, fitted her out as a man-of-war, and with her takes the towns of Omoa and Truxillo, in Honduras.

The British schooner Thistle Fortune, of Belize, (a New Orleans trader,) was cast away on the Island of Ortanos (Bay Islands) on the 3d August last, the officers, crew and passengers barely having time to crawl on the windward side of the vessel, as she capsized immediately when she struck the reef.

In port, American brig Lauretta, Gable, loading for New York.

Sailed September 1, Sarah Heath, for Boston.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—We take the following from a sprightly little sheet just issued at Plaquemine, under the name of the *Young American*:

"Last week, while the *B. M. Jones*, Bayou Sara packet, was lying at the wharf in New Orleans a large box was deposited among her other freight, marked merchandise, and directed to a well known business gentleman of this place. Not until some ten or twelve hours or more, after the box was received, as we understand, did the boat leave on her usual trip. She had scarcely got under way, however, when a very bad smell prevailing in the lower part of this boat, search was made, when it was found to proceed from this box. It was instantly opened, when, lo! there was the corpse of a man, mutilated, wrapped up in shavings, having on his usual every day dress. The box was immediately taken ashore and buried, and on his arrival here, the captain informed the gentleman to whom the box was directed of the singular affair, though to his surprise as may be imagined. He immediately went to the Mayor of the city, and told the whole story, and requested to examine this mysterious affair. Neither can no one be assigned the truth as yet, that they can only conjecture it mysterious."

☞ The Boston Chronicle [illegible] the philanthropic ordeal at New York by the Annals, are the venerable John Sinclair and Rev. Street Rochlen, of the delegation from churches of England to America. This delegation will attend the meeting of the Reformation Board of Missions in October, in return for the visit of Bishop Wainright, Dobney and McCaskey, who went to England to attend the Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

☞ "The most continued cases of the most malignant dysentery, obstinate cases from diphtheritic. All of us, more or less, are troubled with cold, accompanying symptoms, which yield readily to the usual remedies. We would add a public meeting was called and organized on the city of Bath, Maine, and a committee was appointed to wait on Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, the extract prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. We have also seen offered through the Information Office—South Weekly.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.
[illegible] St. Charles st.

RED STORE.
No. 3, Magazine & 69 Tchoupitoulas.
THE undersigned have just received their fall supply of goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Cutlery, Guns, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Cordage, Rope, Twine, Oil, Paints, Glass, Nails, Iron, Steel, Hardware, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpetbags, Saddle Bags, Blankets, Cotton Bagging, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Batting, Cotton Wick, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs