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The Daily Bee.

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One Dollar for every THIS lines in each insertion, and Twenty Five Cents for every LINE in a series of first class insertions.
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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, August 30, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT.
T. G. HUNT.

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

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

For Superintendent of Public Education.
A. H. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

QUARANTINE LAWS.

The question whether Yellow Fever is an imported disease, or one of local origin, and the inferences respecting the efficacy of Quarantine regulations to be deduced from its solution, have recently occupied much of the attention of the press. For ourselves, we have scarcely touched the subject, deeming its popular discussion necessarily superficial and unsatisfactory, and its scientific and thorough investigation entirely without the pale of newspaper controversy. It would be highly desirable to obtain a conclusive verdict from the medical faculty—one which would, now and forever, silence debate, and convince the sceptical; but this is nearly impossible. The effort has repeatedly been made to settle this vexed question by physicians of profound sagacity, immense experience, and almost unlimited opportunities for observation; and yet there are doubters still.

The weight of authority is overwhelming in favor of the local origin of Yellow Fever. In the United States we know of but one eminent physician—the late Dr. HOSACK of New York—who persevertingly opposed this doctrine. He stood, however, nearly alone; but although his brethren of his faculty regarded the Doctor's invincible belief in the importation and contagiousness of Yellow Fever, as the peculiar crotchet of an otherwise powerful and well disciplined understanding, and frequently jeered him for his adherence to exploded fallacies, HOSACK stuck manfully to contagion, and died in the faith. It is remarkable that of those constituting the minority on this topic, seven eighths live and practice their profession in countries never visited by the pestilence, and have consequently little more than a theoretical acquaintance with the disease. Among physicians who reside in cities liable to frequent visitations, it is not too much to say, that nine-tenths hold the decided opinion that the Fever is not an imported disease, and is not communicable by contact.

Frequent allusion has been made to an article in the July number of the Edinburgh Review, which presents a powerful array of evidence against the theory of importation. To the merely unprofessional reader the paper in the Review will certainly appear an unanswerable exposition of facts, for after all, facts, carefully noted, accurately collated, and impartially corrected can alone be relied upon, to establish either of the two theories. But the enlightened physician need scarcely consult the pages of a popular periodical, when his own library teems with the results of long continued professional observation. Of the mass of medical writers who have treated of Yellow Fever—and their name is Legion—hardly one among the trustworthy authorities contends for the transmissibility of an epidemic from an infected to a healthy locality, while the vast majority maintain and prove that Yellow Fever is a disease peculiar to certain climates and latitudes; that it is confined within a limited radius, beyond which it cannot be propagated, so as to infect an otherwise healthy community—and that consequently quarantine laws are useless, injurious to commerce, vexatious and wholly unnecessary.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The mortuary statistics continue to exhibit a marked and gratifying improvement in public health. The Report of the Board of Health yesterday—one cemetery not included—shows 114 interments, of which one hundred were of Yellow Fever. Allowing thirty more for St. Patrick's, and we have 130 interments from the Epidemic or about 24 less than on Sunday—Whether from diminished malignity, or lack of subjects the Epidemic is certainly on the decline. We now entertain a lively hope that Orleans will be relieved of its pressure long before a frost.

DEATH OF DR. NORTHALL.—It gives us profound regret to announce the demise of Dr. WM. K. Northall—one of the editors of the *Delta*. Dr. NORTHALL had remained in the city throughout the worst stage of the epidemic, boldly braving death, in the discharge of his editorial duties. Some days ago he left New Orleans for a trip to the North to provide for the removal of his family. By the advice of his physician he remained a short time at Hollywood, to ascertain if he had carried the infection away with him. While there he was stricken by the scourge, and died at half past two o'clock yesterday morning.

We unite with our co temporary of the *Delta* in its expression of sorrow at this melancholy and unexpected event. To the proprietors of that journal the loss is a severe personal one, but the entire editorial and reportorial corps of our city will be grieved at the untimely fate of one who combined the highest qualities of manhood, with a mind peculiarly adapted to those pursuits in which he achieved a success of once signal and genuine.

ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATES.—We invite attention to the address of the Whig delegates from New Orleans and Jefferson to the Whigs of the Second Congressional District, in reply to the various imputations of irregularity, dictation and tyranny, cast upon them by the discontents of Mr Martin and St. Mary. It is a calm, temperate and triumphant explanation, and proves conclusively that the vague and wild charges heedlessly levelled at the Whigs of Orleans and Jefferson, are without a foundation in fact.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.—At the fifth Anniversary of this excellent Society, which was celebrated on Sunday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

ANTONIO VIEIRA, President. This gentleman was chosen Secretary of the Association at its foundation, and held the office until he became its President. ARTHUR B. BORGES, 1st Vice President; LUIS MARTINEZ, 2nd Vice President; JOSEPH DOTAS, Recording Secretary; MARTIN ARGUL, Treasurer.

The Association consists of 100 members, of whom 130 have been attacked by the prevailing epidemic. Thanks to the active and fraternal care of the members, one alone, of this large number, has thus fallen a victim to the scourge. Twenty three sick members are still under treatment. The Association has nobly sustained the labor, responsibility and heavy expense of this visitation, without making an appeal to others for assistance.

CITIZEN'S BANK.—It will be perceived by reference to the announcement in our advertising columns, that the Banking house of this institution will be transferred, on the 1st September next, from its present location, to the building at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, formerly occupied by the Union Bank (to the day referred to the Citizens' Bank will resume active operations.

We embrace this opportunity to call attention to the notice of the opening of books of subscription for 10,000 shares of the cash stock of the Bank, on the 5th of September, at the office of the Institution. The books will remain open till the 8th October. The admirable management of the Citizens' Bank; the skillful and experienced hands to which its interests are now entrusted, and the prosperitude with which it meets all its engagements afford ample guarantees for the future. We know of few opportunities for the profitable investment of capital, that present more sterling inducements than this; and our moneyed men should not fail to embrace it.

"CHARITY AND COTTON."—Under this head the New York *Independent* of the 18th has an article upon the contributions made in New York for the relief of the sick and dying at New Orleans and upon the publication of the donors' names in the *Journal of Commerce*, and says, "Such charity is doubly blessed—it blesses him who gives and him who takes."

Upon this the *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday explains the object of publishing the contributions such publication being a voucher to the contributors, and evidence to the contributors that the sums contributed have been properly applied; and further explains that the *Independent* is cited by several reverend gentlemen, and is the same paper that counselled the fugitive slave to shoot down the officer who should attempt to arrest him under an act of Congress passed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution. The Journal then concludes:

"We don't wonder that the 'woolly heads' should desire profound silence as to the names of the donors, for we discover very few of their own among the number. They are probably observing their money for underground railroad purposes, and the system of thievery connected therewith. Well, so be it. 'Cotton' alone is adequate to the extinguishing of the crisis, so far as relief can be afforded by money. It calls no end from abolitionism."

☞ A very desirable improved property in the First District, well adapted for permanent investment, forming the corner of Religious and Orange streets, will be sold THIS DAY at auction, by Messrs. J. A. Bond & May, at 12 o'clock, at Salesr' Auction. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

A very animated canvass is in progress in Georgia. The issues are by no means simply nothing in their character. The Democracy, it is true, have nominated a full party ticket from *Governor down*, and endeavor to rally their adherents to its support, by proclaiming that it is the Democratic ticket. But it so happens, that every one of their nominees is a full blooded adherent of what State Rights and Secession doctrines—of the very principles which were so signally repudiated by the freemen of Georgia in 1851, when HOWELL COBB triumphed over MCDONALD by eighteen thousand votes. Since that time, there has been a partial separation of elements, and most of the Democracy have returned to their political allegiance. As the preponderance, however, still remains with the State Rights branch, it has succeeded in filling off all aspirants of the Union stripe, and has completely monopolized the nomination.—HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON is its candidate for Governor.

On the other side, CHARLES J. JENKINS has been put forward by a party composed chiefly of Whigs, with a moderate per centage of Union Democrats. This Mr. JENKINS was formerly a Whig, but abandoned the party upon the nomination of Gen. SCOTT. The Convention which started him against JOHNSON repudiated both parties; and the Congressional nominations throughout the State made in opposition to the Johnson ticket, consist of mere Democrats than Whigs. It is evidently the cue of the supporters of JENKINS to dissolve national politics, while the adherents of JOHNSON, though manifestly clinging to their State Right and Secession heresies, are indefatigable in their endeavors to induce all the members of the Democratic party to stand by their ticket.

The conclusion to be deduced from these facts is that party ties are growing weaker every day. The Whigs have not courage enough in Georgia to start a pure, non commital Whig ticket, but run a mongrel concern, and strive to give it popularity by the free use of collateral issues. The Democrats see that their cohesion, usually so powerful, is unsocial, and though they have plucked up nerve enough to present a clean ticket to the voters, they show the intensity of the hatred which has placed a gulf between them and their associates of the Union Democracy, by rigidly excluding the latter from their nominations.

Something of the same sort is going on in Mississippi. Those fire-eaters are presented to the people by men styling themselves Democrats, at the same time that strong efforts are making to win back the Union wing of the party. Here, however, the Whigs have evinced some spirit, for they have really chosen candidates for all the principal offices—though carefully eschewing in the canvass, much reference to Whig principles, and falling back continually upon the Compromise and Union questions.

The result in either State, we consider doubtful. The composite ticket probably stands the best chance in Georgia, and the true grit, pure steel Democracy in Mississippi. Let the contest terminate as it may, the political observer will scarcely look upon it as a party test.

WHAT OUR NAVY IS ABOUT.

Despatches to the 16th May have been received by the Navy Department, from Commodore Perry, at Shanghai. According to the home correspondent of the *Republic*, he reports all well with his squadron, and that he was about to depart very soon for Japan, leaving one of his frigates in China. It was fortunate for the use of the American Commissioner, should he have occasion for its service. This is a modification of Perry's original programme, which embraced every vessel of the fleet at his command in his proposed Japan expedition. The last that he heard of Commodore Perry's voluntarily reducing his already inadequate force in China, he looked on as a pretty clear indication that the Commodore considers affairs in China as approaching a crisis. He has probably transmitted to the Government practical and valuable political suggestions and information; but whatever the nature of his despatches their contents have not transpired. Advices had been recently received at Shanghai from Japan. The Japanese were making preparations to receive the squadron in a friendly manner, although there were at the same time increasing and strengthening their fortifications. Dutch fishing vessels continued to be passed through when the Commodore will be expected to make his salaam to the Japanese authorities. They surely cannot be expected to expend much effort in securing of a favorable reception; their interest lies in an opposite direction.

From the same authority we take the following:

Commander Ringgold also writes to the Department from Madeira, July 18. The officers and crews of the North Pacific Exploring Squadron were all well. He was expecting to sail soon for Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. If I am not mistaken, he is to commence his reconnaissance in the China seas.

It was at Singapore the steamer Powhatan was last heard from, and not Mauritius, as stated heretofore.

Further despatches have also been received from Commodore Shubrick and the Lahina squadron, but they do not alter the position of affairs there. Commodore Ringgold has been going through a continuous round of feastings and jollifications at the invitation of the Nova Scotian authorities, and the officers of his squadron have returned the compliments so heartily that Ship Commodore is quite as familiar with champagne corkings as with the rear rivets, and further accepting or dispensing hospitality will not disgrace his country, or be found lagging behind the Lion of the Nor'.

Take it, ye Nova Scotian friends we will find him equally ready, prompt, and efficient.

☞ We publish to-day an interesting letter from California, written by a gentleman of experience and talent, who understands matters and things in the land of gold.

"SEE HOW THEY BEAR."—The noted New York *Evening Post*, edited by the poet Bryant, a strong Pierce party and organ of the Van Buren Freesoil Democracy, brags lustily of the attachment and affiliation of Mr. Pierce with their abolition fanatics, as shown by his favors to them, and his numerous appointments to office from the lowest factionists in the land.

In speaking of Massachusetts politics the Abolition *Post* spoils as follows:

"Coalition stock is rising fast in Massachusetts. *Almost all* the recent appointments to office are of men who have been prominent coalitionists, and *friendly to the election of Mr. Sumner*. The Cambridge postoffice, one of the most valuable in the State, has been given to a very worthy Democrat, who is not only a thorough-going coalitionist, but also *voted steadily for Mr. Pelham*, so long as that gentleman was a candidate for Congress. The Salem postmaster was appointed Postmaster at Salem. Mr. Loring, not only exerted himself to elect Mr. Sumner, but a few years ago, was a member of the *anti-coal Abolitionist*. I have in my possession a copy of an anti slavery pamphlet, which he wrote in opposition to the pro-slavery attacks of the Boston *Post* on the Abolitionists, and which is a very powerful one. He was also a thorough-going Abolitionist and Free Soiler, and was elected Mayor of Lynn, when called Mayor of Lynn Before in 1848. Colby, of the Newburyport Union; and Knowlton, of the Worcester Spy, are Free Soilers. Mr. Knowlton is one of the ablest and most popular Democrats in the State. He made a very decided speech in the Senate against the *Fugitive Slave Law*, and is in high favor with the Free Democrats. He is a member of the Convention from the anti-slavery city of Worcester.

Well may the Freesoilers boast, they—the men who intrigued to elect Pierce, the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law, and deprive the South of its constitutional rights—are selected by Mr. Pierce for the valuable and responsible offices of their section, to the detriment of the National Union Democrats—those who stood by the Constitution and the rights of the whole country. This is the man, Mr. Pierce, who has brought again into place and power his allies, the Van Buren factionists and Abolitionists.—*Alabama Jour.*

MOBILE ITEMS.

We take the following from the *Tribune* of Sunday last:

EXPRESS TIME—TWENTY DAYS FROM NEW YORK.—A packet from Castellane fifty miles City Bonsie, was received here on Friday last from New York by the agent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the facts connected with which are decidedly rich and should be made public. The Railroad Company wished the hands returned, and for safety and expedition they were placed in the hands of an Express Company for transmission. The package came to hand at the end of twenty days, the charge for which was $570. It was so small and light that one could stick it in his breeches pocket. It had come by mail the charge would not have been more than 60, and yet the unconscionable Company—Express as it is called—had the modesty to demand *five hundred and seventy dollars!*

THE NEW YORK COTTON HOUSE.—As we stated a fortnight ago, all the difficulties in relation to the title of the site of the new Cotton House have been adjusted. The work of construction will be commenced as soon the coming fall as circumstances will permit, under the Superintendence of Capt. D. Leadbetter of the U S Engineers. We learn from the Register that the basement story is to be of granite, and the main body of the building brick, with granite lintels, quoined, &c. The foundations are to be in readiness to receive the granite by the 1st of April, and the basement walls are to be up, and the first tier of arches in by January, by the 1st December 1854. The whole edifice is to be completed and delivered, to the satisfaction of Capt. Leadbetter, by the 1st July, 1856. We are gratified to notice that the contracts have been framed, that should Congress think proper to increase the appropriation, the whole of the cotton of the Union will be housed in the Mississippi emporium.

Mr. Alonzo Gwynn, of Washington, contractor for erecting the building, and Messrs. O. T. Rodgers, of Quincy, are to furnish the granite.

Our Clothes county friends and others interested in our sunny cognate Republics, will then perceive that the Cotton Exchange is to be constructed of other cultured, lofty, to be more in keeping with the Cotton Exchanges of every other State Union. Our cotton through, yet. Besides this, our property hereafter will probably be ignorant of its value, or may be, not in the rule to recommend the use of Lynn, who called Mayor of Lynn Before in 1848. Colby, of the Newburyport Union; and Knowlton, of the Worcester Spy, are Free Soilers. Mr. Knowlton is one of the ablest and most popular Democrats in the State. He made a very decided speech in the Senate against the *Fugitive Slave Law*, and is in high favor with the Free Democrats. He is a member of the Convention from the anti-slavery city of Worcester.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 29, 1853.

The receipts of Cotton to-day, have been confined to a little, without change in prices.

[illegible]

Sterling bills in Tobacco.

[illegible]

Flour continues selling at previous rates.

Bulk pork has been quiet, at 6c across all round and 6c St. Louis shoulders and 10@6c 10 for hams.

Transactions in Corn limited to 1000 sacks, at 67½c for white.

Sales of 1000 sacks St. Louis Oats, at 40@40c 10 bushel.

Freights continue dull, at 1½@1¾ for cotton to Liverpool, and 1½@1¾ for cotton to Havre.

Cotton to Boston, 7@7½ c.

Cotton to Philadelphia, 7@7½ c.

No alteration in Exchange. We quote:

EXCHANGE ON DOOR.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]