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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Feb. 10, 1854.

THE MAILS failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore, though the bulletin at the Post Office says it came through.

QUARANTINE.

The subject of the origin of Yellow Fever has divided the medical profession ever since the disease was first observed, and at the present day, despite reiterated opportunities of thorough study and investigation, and in maugre the long continued and patient scrutiny of the most gifted and profound intellects, nothing like unanimity of opinion has been reached. It is therefore manifestly impossible to rely upon professional authority for satisfactory and conclusive theories of the origin of this disorder. The contagionists is armed with a wilful liberty of authors in defence of his position, while the non-contagionist will heap Pelion upon Ossa in his citations of facts and hypotheses to prove the indigenous character of the epidemic.

While so much of uncertainty and of jarring and conflicting doctrine marks the medical profession in reference to Yellow Fever, there can be no doubt that in the minds of the unprofessional part of the community—of those who do not derive their views from books, but simply from observation, the conviction is gaining ground that the Fever is an imported malady; that, having been brought hither from abroad, its advent may be prevented by judicious sanitary precautions, and that it is the boundary of the State to easy quarantine regulations, and thus practically to solve the problem which has so long agitated the gaelic mind.

The expediency of establishing a system of quarantine is now before the Legislature. Whatever our private opinions may be of its efficiency as a means of preserving public health, we are fully and clearly in favor of a resort to the experiment—and this for several reasons. In the first place, it can do no harm. A well arranged system of Quarantine Laws applied during the summer months, when business is at a dead stand, cannot affect commerce, or embarrass the navigation interests. The system will be limited only to such arriving from ports known to be afflicted with fever—comprising Havana, Vera Cruz and certain harbors in South America. Its enforcement will be required only in the event of the existence of fever at such places, or its developement on shipboard. It will prove but a temporary inconvenience, totally insignificant in comparison with the evil and mischief it is designed to counteract.

In the second place, Quarantine regulations may possibly be of the utmost advantage. They may ward off pestilence from our shores, and as auxiliary to other sanitary and hygienic measures, may preserve the health of our city unimpaired. Surely, it is worth the time, trouble and expense requisite for the elaboration of the system—when the objects to be attained are so immeasurable in value. If quarantine can exclude yellow fever, it will do more to advance the prosperity and secure the health of this city than a thousand times the amount which may be disbursed in establishing the system. It is should fail, those who contend for the importation and communicability of the disease will recognise their error, and our authorities will be enabled to divise preventive means of a different character, and based upon other theories of the origin of the fever.

Thirdly, a well managed system, of quarantine will tend materially to inspire confidence abroad. It is too common a belief elsewhere that the people of New Orleans are habitually reckless of human life—that they are insensible to the great moral obligation of protecting the ocean—that they are careless of the means to take things as they are, without seeking to better them. This impression has been somewhat justified by our past supineness; but if we evince a laudable determination to exert our energy, to accomplish whatever skill, science and experience may suggest for the purpose of saying the desolating scourge which has so often ravaged our city, we shall assuredly earn a title to respect and confidence. Quarantine is rigorously applied in other cities during the prevalence of an epidemic here. Why should it not be enforced in New Orleans against all vessels arriving from suspected places? The people of the North will give us credit for an honest desire to improve our sanitary condition, unless we carry into effect the precautions against disease which they have, for years, been accustomed to employ.

One suggestion cannot be too strongly urged. If a system of quarantine is to be adopted, let it be complete, thorough and efficient. Half-way legislation is worse than none at all, since it will be unproductive of benefit, and lead to serious error. We trust that such regulations will be adopted as will test the efficiency of the system as a preventive of epidemics, so that whatever deductions it may authorise shall be clear, logical and incontrovertible. Such precautions must be enforced for a series of years, and in the most absolute and searching manner, or we will be unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion respecting its utility. It should be tried in such a way as to leave no loop to hang a doubt on.

The word more. Quarantine need not interfere with other plans for the maintenance of public health. There is nothing in it incompatible with perfect cleanliness, the removal of deposites of filth, the supply of pure water, the purification of all infected spots, and free ventilation. On the contrary, we would insist that the authorities compel the faithful observance of the ordinances bearing upon the subject; for whether yellow fever be of foreign or domestic origin, the almost universal conviction is that its malignity and mortality are vastly enhanced by the presence of decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

WM. S. GARLAND.—We published yesterday a correspondence between a large number of our citizens, without distinction of party, and our estimable and able city Treasurer, in which the latter, yielding to the solicitations of these gentlemen, consents to become an Independent candidate for the office which he at present fills. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to announce the fact, and we hope that in view of the evident unanimity and popularity of Mr. GARLAND, and of the universal satisfaction he has given, both parties will abstain from nominating opponents, and allow Col. GARLAND to be re-elected by an unanimous vote. In honoring him, New Orleans will honor herself.

THE SHREVEPORT DEMOCRAT. — Dr. M. ESTES, of the Shreveport *Democrat*, is now in our city, which he visits with a view of extending the circulation and business department of his paper. The "Democrat," albeit opposed to us in politics, is a highly respectable and able journal, and commands great influence in North Louisiana. It offers many advantages as an advertising medium. Dr. ESTES may be found at the St. Charles Hotel.

PROFESSOR DIMITRY.—The second lecture of Professor DIMITRY's course will be delivered this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Lyceum Hall. Those who take pleasure in listening to eloquence refined by taste, and enriched by learning and scholarship, will not fail to be present. The subject—Greece and her morals, civilization, policy and literature—is at once intensely fascinating and inexhaustible.

HISTORY OF THE EPIDEMIC YELLOW FEVER, at New Orleans, in 1853. By Dr. E. D. FENNER. We have received from the author a copy of this elaborate pamphlet, which retraces minutely the history of the disastrous visitation of last summer. The conclusions arrived at by Dr. FENNER are adverse to the doctrine of importability, and in favor of the domestic origin of the disease.

DEBOW'S REVIEW.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the February number of DeBow's *Review*. It contains the following articles: Turkey, its commerce and destiny; Indian Superstitions; The Indians, their past, present and future; the first settlement of Kentucky; Early Life in the South-west. The Telegraph; On the condition of the country. The Manufactures of the U. S.; Commercial and Financial; Agriculture, &c.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due P. P. WERLEIN, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music for piano:

The "Camp Quadrille"—decidedly lively and pretty, as well as easily played.

"I'll Follow Thee," a brilliant air, composed by H. Farmer, well adapted to a moderate compass, but requires some flexibility.

The "May Did Polka," or Souvenir of Castle Garden. By Jullien. A fine descriptive composition, in the style of the great music painter, and exceedingly effective for moderately good performers. Written in no easy key.

PROFESSOR SPENCER.—This celebrated physiologist continues his charming lectures and exhibitions at Armory Hall. We understand he has been highly successful in bringing several well-known gentlemen under the influence of mesmerism. The Professor, it is said, is the most inveterate character, madness and delusion.

EQUESTRIANISM.—Franconi's Hippodrome draws the Parisians in great crowds nightly, and still continues to do so. DAN RICE's mammoth tent opens in Mobile on the 13th inst. The beautiful building he has erected in this city is capable of accommodating and seating at least two thousand people, and the nightly and shrewd and discriminating patronage it has met with has not yet failed to fill the house with large and intelligent audiences. Dan Rice is a capital fellow, and never ended, as is also MR. WM. DUPUY, in the nights now the public will have an opportunity of seeing Dan Rice and him daily in their splendid ring. On Tuesday next, Mr. John Dunn's Caledonian will be introduced with equestrian troupe of Flake's Company from Mobile. It will doubtless take greatly.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* notices the death at that place of MRS. E. FOSTER, aged 37 years. The deceased arrived from New Orleans two days previous to her death and was an entire stranger to the citizens.

We copy the following from the same paper:

The lumber yard of Mr. R. A. Cahill, took fire on Friday morning about 3 o'clock, and lumber and other articles were consumed to the value of two hundred dollars. Mr. Cahill thinks it was the work of an incendiary.

One of those disgraceful fights took place at the restaurant of James McCullough, on Texas street, between James Connors and George —, the cook of the restaurant, in which the former was dangerously stabbed.

It appears that Connors had ordered a fish and eggs for two, which was duly served to him. In the course of a few minutes Connors called the cook to him and asked him why he had given four egg in place of six, the number to which he was entitled. The cook said he had given him six. Some high words then passed between them which resulted in the stabbing of Connors. The cook then made his escape but was subsequently arrested about two miles from town by P. B. Roach, Esq.

The Ouachita *Register* says:

The river at this point, had commenced falling a little up to Sunday night last, but is again rising, though very slowly. At the present writing there is about eight feet of water in the channel.

A SINGULAR CONFLICT.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* has the following:

Our Parish presents the extraordinary spectacle of having at this time two Sheriffs. Or rather two gentlemen each claiming to be Sheriff. At the late election Mr. Hynes the incumbent of the office, was a candidate for re-election and was opposed by Mr. Vienne. By the election law of the State, the Sheriff being himself a candidate, was prohibited from counting the votes cast for that office; the Coroner being required to perform that task. But a vacancy existing in the office at the time when the law required it to be done, they were not officially sworned, but the ballots sealed up. Mr. Vienne received a majority of votes and introduced to the Governor evidences of this fact, whereupon Governor Hebert issued to Mr. V. a Commission as Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches.

Mr. Hynes refuses to recognize the validity of the Commission, upon the ground that the statute referred to, had not been complied with, and claiming that he is still Sheriff.

Mr. Vienne relies upon his Commission from the Governor and has given his bond for the collection of the State Taxes, &c.

The question involved will be decided by pressure by the Judiciary of the State.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

FEBRUARY 6, 1854.

SENATE.—The bill to amend the charter of the Citizens' Bank, was made the special order for Wednesday.

A bill to establish a Branch Land Office at Monroe was passed. Various bills were presented and referred.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Phillips the bill in relation to legal and tacit mortgages was taken up and made the special order for next Thursday.

The bill to authorize the city of New Orleans to subscribe stock to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company and the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, having heretofore been made the special order was taken up. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

MOBILE ITEMS.

Great preparations were making in Mobile for the Ball and Supper to be given at the Odd Fellow Celebration.

FIRE.—Firemen were aroused from their slumbers at about 2 o'clock on Monday night, by the ringing of the alarm, and on hastening to the spot, the house situated on the north-west corner of Dauphin and Government streets was ascertained to be in flames. Fortunately, however, a number of the neighbors had assembled, and by their timely assistance and from making such headway until the ever gallant firemen could bring their engines to work. The building, which was occupied by a widow lady, whose name we have been unable to learn, was saved with little damage. The firing was evidently the work of an incendiary.

MOBILE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday, at which the following named officers were elected for the current year, viz:

R Lee Fearn, M D, President.
H Miller, M D, Vice President.
G A Ketchum, M D, Secretary.
E P Gaines, M D, Treasurer.

Board of Examiners.

Drs Lopez, Rose, Anderson, Poitevin and Massey.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Legislature of New Mexico assembled at the "Government Palace," in Santa Fe, on the 5th of December. In the Council, James A. Quinn was elected President; Elias T. Clark, chief clerk; Nicolas Quinnanary Alarid, assistant clerk; Doniseio Vigil, engrossing clerk; Charles Clever, enrolling clerk; J. B. Edelen, sergeant-at-arms; Desiderio Vigil, door keeper; Horace L. Dickinson, *Interpreter*.

The House was organized by the election of Theodore D. Wheaton, Speaker; D. V. Whiting, chief clerk; Newton Whiting, assistant clerk; Nestor Sandoval, third clerk; Lorenzo Labadi, fourth clerk; Salvador Garcia, Sergeant-at-arms; Augustin Lucero, doorkeeper; Jesse Nolan, *Interpreter*.

In the afternoon Gov. Merriwether, accompanied by the Secretary of the Territory, appeared at the Council Chamber, and delivered his message in English. It was afterwards read in Spanish by Mr. Whiting, chief clerk. The message is said to have been well received. The subjects of taxation for revenue purposes, only $3,000 having been paid into the treasury during the year; of a criminal code; the selection of funds; ordinances bearing upon the subject; for whether yellow fever be of foreign or domestic origin, the almost universal conviction is that its malignity and mortality are vastly enhanced by the presence of decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

SANTA FE, December 25, 1853.

There has been a great many complaints made lately to Gov. Merriwether of Indian depredations by the Apaches and Navaw Indians, confined wholly to the south part of the Territory. Congress left the superintendency of Indians Affairs in this Territory entirely without funds. Winter coming on, the Indians, they must steal or starve. Governor Merriwether is entirely without money to relieve them or means to furnish them. If the Government does not immediately take this matter in hand, we will soon have a recurrence of the bloody onels, wholesale depredations, such as were perpetrated in this Territory a few years ago. The Indians must be fed *for a time or exterminated*, or they will become master of the whole country.

Supreme Court of the United States.

THURSDAY, February 9, 1854.

No. 41. P. F. Renault's heirs, plaintiffs in error, vs Benjamin Reggles. The argument of this case was resumed by Mr. Bradley for the defendant, and Attorney General Cushing, for the defendant in error, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

Contested Case of Extradition.

A. T. Hillyer, United States Marshal at New York, has received a warrant from Washington, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, directing the Marshal to surrender *Alexander Heilbroun* to Edward Funnell, (the officer sent for him from England,) or such other person as shall be appointed by the British Minister to receive him. The warrant sets forth that Heilbroun has been claimed under the Ashburton treaty of 1842, by the British Plenipotentiary, as charged with forgery, and has been committed by John W. Nelson, Esq., United States Commissioner, after examination, upon said charge.

Judge Mitchell, of the State Court of New York, it will be recollected, before whom Heilbroun was brought on habeas corpus, did not consider it a case for forgery, but a lesser degree of crime, and not coming within the treaty, and ordered the United States Marshal to discharge him; but the latter officer held to the decision of Commissioner Nelson, of the United States Court, instead of the State Judge, with's view, it would, to the question of jurisdiction being settled by the Supreme Court, with one hope him to remedy in the United States Court. It is expect that the official has Heilbroun in

Connecticut [illegible] dation extended [illegible] ton's Birthday. [illegible] to the members of the [illegible] authorities, &c., will be [illegible] ing there will be a grand ball, the occasion and illumination.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Anderson appears to-night as Sapperer, a character entirely of sensational celebrity, and which he will undoubtedly do his usual admirable personation. After which dancing by M'lle Adeline, Mons. Schmitz and M'lle. Thereon. To conclude with the laughable farce of the Rendezvous.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The fine comedy of Time Tries All, is announced for representation to-night. To be followed by a grand conglomeration of songs and dances, in which Signorina Rose will exhibit several of her most talented pas. The whole to conclude with the farce Family.

HUNT'S METROPOLITAN.—The efforts of the indefatigable Dan, to amuse and gratify his audiences, are well appreciated, and we doubt not his patronage properly rewarded.

SOUTHERN HOTEL.—Warner's laughing bricks, the Fat Lady, the Mysterious Lamp, the living animals, &c., &c., deserve constant attendance to their merits.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—The [illegible] Palace will leave its [illegible] day, or two, while its living freight will [illegible] of our citizens. Remember there are two exhibitions daily, one at 1 and the other at 8 P. M. The animals are fed at 3 P. M.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 2d inst., the Committee on Printing reported adversely to Mr. Bright's bill proposing to establish a Government *Printing Office*.

The resolution offered by Mr. Bright, calling for the correspondence of the Minister at Constantinople in reference to the Koszta case, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Mr. Phelps' right to his seat was taken up, and elicited considerable discussion. The subject was then postponed to Thursday, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Deficiency Bill was considered, and amended so as to appropriate forty thousand dollars for the Louisville Canal. Fifteen, and twelve thousand one hundred for the Custom House at Wilmington, Del.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing the report of the Directors of the Mint at Philadelphia, for 1853. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, and the printing Committee directed to inquire into the expediency of printing twenty thousand extra copies.

The report states that the coinage, including gold bullion deposited at the Philadelphia Mint in 1853, has amounted to $60,111,569, of which $36,353,671 were in gold coins, $18,838,998 in refined gold bars, $7,258,571 in silver coins, and $67,059 in copper coins.

This coinage was comprised in 60,779,836 pieces, being more than twice the number of pieces ever before struck at the Mint in a single year.

The deposits received were $33,315,638 in gold, and $9,267,239 in silver, including silver purchased pursuant to the act of March, 1853, making a total of $61,868,890, in round numbers.

The coinage at the branch mint at New Orleans amounts to $3,618,000, of which $3,000,000 were in gold, and $1,383,000 in silver. The number of pieces struck was 2,832 000. Deposits, $3,153,254 in gold, and $2,536,000 in silver, including silver purchased. Total $6 689,386.

The coinage at the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., amounted to $339,270 in gold, comprised in 97,806 pieces. Deposits, $305,137 in gold.

The coinage at the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, amounted to $402,910, in gold comprised in 99,429 pieces. Deposits, $420,299 in gold.

The total coinage of the mint and branches for the year 1853, sums up as follows:

Gold	$58,813,967
Silver	9,977,371
Copper	67,060
Total,	$64,358,358

It may be of interest to state that one million of dollars weighs, in gold, 3685½ pounds avoirdupois and in silver, 54,857 pounds. If two thousand pounds be proper as the ton, it will be seen that the large operations during last year reach about 102 tons of gold and 949 tons of silver.

Amount of gold, of domestic production, deposited at the mint and branches during last year, was $55,629,051, of which $55,113,487 was from California, and the balance from the Atlantic States, except a fair deposites from Oregon, of value $13,575. These were the first deposites from that territory, and were accompanied by having an appreciable per centage of platinum send.

The silver parted from this gold from California, amounted to $407,733; in addition to which there was received other silver of domestic production, of value of $10,156.

As the principal mint, several depositses of Australian gold have been made during the present year, amounting to $95,000.

The entire coinage at the various mints from the time of their establishment, is as follows:—

Philadelphia mint, estab'd in 1792,	$329,986,668
New Orleans Branch mint,	30,697,655
Charlotte Branch mint,	3,790,033
Dahlonega Branch,	5,280,782
Total at all the mints,	$381,799,899

Adjourned.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The well informed correspondent of the Baltimore *American* furnishes that paper with the subjoined interesting intelligence:

WASHINGTON, FEB. 3, 1854.

The resolution submitted in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Clayton, calling for certain correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Sweden, in 1783, 1784 and '46, relative to the Sandwich Islands, is likely to bring out some singular facts. It is said that when the British Government disavowed Mr. George Pagliei's seizure of the Islands, Mr. Upshur, then American Secretary of State, gave assurances to the British Government that we would never seek the acquisition of the Islands ourselves, (which at that time would have been a great boon to us,) but that we would not permit any other power to acquire privileges or influence in the Sandwich Islandsthan are enjoyed by subjects of Great Britain. It will be seen that at this late day, the action of Mr. Tyler's administration is violative of the principle laid down in Mr. Everett's letter declining to enter into the Tripartite Treaty relative to Cuba. But if our Government has committed itself in the manner suggested, a strong point is put in the hands of the anti-annexationists, who will urge that our faith is plighted against the acquisition of the Islands named.

Another fact which the correspondence may or may not disclose is, that Great Britain and France, years ago, entered into a written arrangement by which they agreed to maintain the independence of the Sandwich Islands; so, we may expect these governments to interfere whenever we take any measures of acquisition. A consideration of these points, to which the statements of the correspondence will doubtless called in the correspondence with Mr. Crampton last summer, is thought to have prevented the United States from at once completing the work of annexation which the Hawaian governments had already half done for us. The fact that Mr. Marcy's letter to Mr. Bissell will be much longer than heretofore anticipated. Mr. Cass, although deprecating the agitation of the subject, will vote for the bill after making a speech in which he will read Mr. Buchanan's letter, and strike some heavy blows at the pro-slavery man. It is stated that he will argue that the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional, and therefore ought to be repealed; and will contend that slavery cannot go to Nebraska constitutionally until the territorial legislature shall have positively legalized its introduction.

This will draw the Southern fire, and compel gentlemen from that section to enter upon the debate. Smith, Clayton, Norris, Bell, Foote, and Shields, it is believed, will also speak.

Col. Benton probably won't speak against the bill in the House. He says he does not admit the responsibility for the repeal of the Missouri prohibition shall rest upon the right shoulders, and calls northern men to the South to hold dictated the terms of that compact; the South got Missouri and the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min.; the North obtained the prohibition of slavery north of that line. Now, he says, the South must stand to their side of the bargain if required to do so; but if the North wants to give up what they got, the South can't be blamed for taking back the territory for slavery. Under these circumstances, he says, he wake to see what the North says.

Mr. Benton's view shows northern men, who had inclined to go for the repeal; and there are not a few of them shaking piteously in the wind.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—We clip the annexed summary from the Baltimore *Sun* of the 4:

The North river, on Wednesday morning, was [illegible] over as far as Tarrytown, and the ice at [illegible] place is thick enough to admit its being crossed [illegible] in vehicles.

The number of emigrants from foreign ports that arrived in New York during the month of January was 14,742. The number of vessels that arrived was 286, with an aggregate tonnage of 138,753.

Ship building is now carried on with considerable energy in the city, as well as in the immediate neighborhood; and carpenters are readily employed at good wages.

A petition has been presented to the New York Legislature, asking for a law prohibiting the use of tobacco except for medicinal purposes.

The New York printers' banquet, on Franklin's birthday, cost $670; the receipts for tickets were $591 50. They received in money and books, $367, and 165 volumes towards the printers' free library.

The testimonial committee have received to present Lieut. Murray, Capt. Watkins and Capt. Pendleton, each with a service of silver, consisting of a salver, two pitchers, and four goblets.

A call has been issued, both in Italian and English, for a public meeting at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday next, for the purpose of submitting some further proof of the alleged crockden said to have been perpetrated by Bedini, while Governor of Bologna. The editors of the *Zeitung*," a German paper—organ of the atheists—says Bedini is secreted in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in the upper part of New York city.

The Baltimore-built schooner Julia A. Minter has been sold in a New York house for $5,000.

The Astor Library was opened to the public for general use, for the first time, on Wednesday.

The clipper bark Candace has just arrived from Shanghai, with a valuable cargo of teas and silks. She reports having had a great deal of sickness among her crew.

Absalom Hilliker, who had conveyed to the Elbridge street jail, on Wednesday, by the Sheriff, the stay of proceedings asked by his counsel, Judge Daly, to enable him to obtain the [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] 10 days [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]