The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year, in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to dip subpicious.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OUR DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

The Boston Advertiser publishes the following extract from a letter of an American in Berlin:

* * * But all things are tame beside our Minister Hannegan. He is the most manerless and utterly vulgar man I ever met.—Though now recovering, he has during a considerable time been almost dying of delirium tremens. His presence here is the greatest possible disgrace to our country. I cannot here tell you about him; the stories which are current, and unhappily authenticated, surpass belief. His manner and conversation are unendurable, his debauchery with women so gross and continuous that the servants in the hotel are scandalized. In coming across the frontier he swore and quarrelled with the police who demanded his passport, attracted a great crowd, and, after long abuse, flung the pass at him in the officer's face. He was so insane in his hotel with delirium tremens that he thought himself persecuted by fiends from hell, and persecuted by women whom he saw in the store, and every where about the room. The figures in the pictures on the walls he instantly moved about and mocked him. He opened his windows and called in a crowd of persons to assist him in driving out imaginary women; and was one day taken up for dead, so far had his disease progressed.

If this statement be true, the liberality of Gen. TAYLOR in respecting the last official act of Mr. POLK has been greatly misplaced, and the best atonement that can be made to the country will be the immediate recall of a man who disgraces both himself and the nation which he represents.

While on this subject we will add that the time has gone by when political pets may presume to claim important foreign missions as the guerdon of partizan service. Stations of high honor and involving constant responsibility should be entrusted to men whose characters are sustained in the public eye, and who will be likely to represent the republic with dignity and honor. If we must have noodles or scoundrels in public office, for our own sake, let us keep them at home. Their pranks would then be confined within a narrower sphere, and they would not be enabled to render the country ridiculous at foreign courts. They would moreover be infinitely less mischievous in the former capacity; and their blunders, their ignorance or their knavery would not expose us to ruptures with friendly powers, or defeat important international treaties.

Our corps diplomatique needs the hand of reform. We are sick of seeing the United States represented at one court by a poppinjay and a dandy, at another by a smuggler, at a third by a drunkard debauchee. We begin to believe too that the Senate is determined to manage these things better for the future. The recent rejection of Col. WEBB by an almost unanimous vote is an evidence that something higher than party spirit prevailed on that occasion, and that his exclusion was the consequence of a growing conviction that henceforth merit, with more weight of character and with fairer reputations should be selected as the chief diplomatic agents of the Government. Should this principle be merely applied to every case that may come before the confirming power, we shall hope for a period when then United States will be represented at every foreign court by the talent, the worth and the wisdom of the country.

APPOINTMENTS.—Letter-writers from Baton-Rouge state that Hon. ISAAC T. PRESTON has been nominated and confirmed as one of the Judges of the Orleans Criminal Court, that Judge MCHENRY, and that Judge KENNEDY, of the 3d District Court, and Judge BOULIGNY, of the 4th, have been reappointed.

☞ We are greatly pained at learning that on the 12th inst. P. E. D. Livaudais, Esq., who had been the assistant of Gen. Walker, while the latter was State Treasurer, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The rash act is attributed to mortification and grief at not having been elected to the office of Treasurer. Prompt medical and surgical attendance was at hand, and it is hoped that Mr. Livaudais will recover. A committee was appointed by the Legislature to examine Mr. Livaudais' accounts, and, after a thorough investigation, found everything correct. A resolution was consequently adopted by the House, authorizing the Governor to release the sureties of Mr. Livaudais from their responsibilities.

CHOLERA IN OAXACHTA.—The *American*, of the 3d inst. it says: "We regret to learn that some of the passengers who landed from the Cora No. 2, have since been seized with cholera. Out of two families, Stark and Wright, from Alabama, five white persons and a negro have died since Sunday last. They were staying on the Claiborne road about two and a half miles west of Trenton, but have now gone on. We hope this is the last of these melancholy occurrences we may be called upon to record.".

DR. BANNING.—This gentleman, the inventor of the Body Brace, which has been applied with signal success in the cure of a vast number of spinal, pulmonary and abdominal complaints, paid us a visit yesterday, and explained to us at some length the theory upon which his instrument was founded, and the principles of its action. Dr. BANNING is an educated physician of great originality of mind, and marked eloquence of expression. For years he has devoted himself to the study of the mechanical construction and philosophical bearings of man's physical economy, and has discovered that in the treatment of various disorders, the neglect of these laws has baffled the resources of science. His researches and experiments have led him to the conclusion, "that many local, Pulmonary, Digestive, Spinal, and Female weaknesses are not the result of a *diseased* condition, but of a sinking or displacement of the viscera in consequence of a weakness of the muscular bands which surround and sustain them; and hence, that they are not vital affections requiring medicine, but *mechanical*, requiring, simply, a re-adjustment of the fallen parts, by means of an elevating support to the abdomen, and also by a restoration of the erect posture by support to "the small of the back." This object accomplished by his Body Brace—one of the most beautifully contrived instruments we have ever seen—acting upon simple and well known mechanical principles, easy of application, and worn not only without pain, but with absolute comfort.

Dr. BANNING is in possession of testimonials to his ability and the admirable character of his invention, from the most distinguished professional gentlemen in the Union. We cordially and cheerfully recommend him to the notice of the afflicted, as a thoroughly enlightened and scientific physician, whose laborious researches have enabled him to devise a safe and speedy mechanical remedy for some of the most annoying afflictions to which humanity is subject.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due Harper & Brothers, publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

"The History of William the Conqueror," by Jacob Abbott. This is another of a series of interesting passages from history, compiled by Mr. Abbott, for the instruction of youth. The style is perspicuous and elegant, and the incidents in the stormy career of the Norman chieftain are described effectively and faithfully.

"Lawrance Lockesley," or the Pragmat of Hope. This is a novel that is worth reading. [illegible]

[illegible]—Owing to the [illegible]

[illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line.]

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12, 1850.

The *Europe's* letters-steamers have arrived; Brown, Shipley & Co., Baring and others agree in the data already received; Middling Orleans, 6¾ to 6⅞; sales for the fortnight preceding the sailing of the steamer, 121,000 bales; stock on hand, 476,000, of which 226,000 were American. Coffee heavier; Rio, 6⅝; Carolina Rice, 3¾ to 3¾. Cotton 96¾. Naval Stores firm.

Yesterday's Senate rejected the nomination of J. Watson Webb.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, February 12.

At New York, to-day, Cotton declined ¼d. Sales 2,500 bales, principally for France. Middling Upland, 12¼; middling Orleans, 12¼. Flour and Grain unchanged. Provisions and Groceries quiet. Coffee drooping.

The steamer Rhode Island, bound for California, is reported to have been lost, 20 passengers drowned, and 12 saved.

Bark Velocity, from Savannah, was wrecked on Sunday, off Long Island—passengers and crew saved.

At latest accounts from Liverpool, Cotton was steady.

The latest advices from Turkey, report the sudden death of Gen. Bem.

The Cherokee had arrived at New York, bringing $100,000 in gold. Col. Fremont and lady were left at Panama.

The news from Central America contains no news. Nicaragua is a favorable treaty with Honduras. United States granted favorable sites at Tigre and adjacent islands.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 6th, Mr. CLAY concluded his great speech in defence of his Compromise Resolutions. Of this effort, the correspondents say that it was vastly more powerful and brilliant than that of the day previous, especially that portion of it in which he set forth the value of the Union to all parties, and appealed to all to arouse to its support. When Mr. Clay sat down, Mr. Rusk, of Texas took the floor, and an adjournment followed.

In the House, a bill was introduced, authorizing the Courts of the United States to adopt the practice of the State Courts in civil cases.

Mr. Buel introduced a bill granting land to the refugees who took part in the late effort of Hungary to achieve her liberty and independence.

After some further business of no special importance, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution to purchase the original manuscript copy of Washington's Farewell Address. The amendment of Mr. Carter, of Ohio, to limit the purchase-money to $1000, was lost. After a long debate, in which several members exhibited a mean and mercenary spirit, haggling over the intrinsic value of the address, the original resolution was adopted, by a vote of 103 to 45.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenue from customs for the present year.

Mr. Morton, of Virginia, made a speech, which referred to every thing else save the subject under debate. He spoke of his politics—claimed to be a Whig, talked much of slavery and disunion, and filled his hour by a sort of omnium gatherum of Congressional spouting.

The House then adjourned.

In the Senate on the 8th, Mr. Hale presented abolition petitions and others, praying for the peaceful dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Hunter announced the death of Mr. Newman, from the Wheeling district, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted to close the debate upon the Revenue bill the next day. The bill was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Vinton, Jones, Winthrop, Toombs and others.

ARRIVAL OF THE THAMES.—We learn from the Mobile *Advertiser* that the Royal Mail Steamer *Thames*, Commander ASHBY, arrived in the town last day on Tuesday morning, with the West India mail and the mails and passengers who left Southampton in the steamer Trent on the 2nd of January. The Trent had a rough passage out, not arriving until the 24th to make it necessary for her to return to Southampton, leaving her place to be taken on the Gulf route by the Thames.

The Trent was six days behind her time at Bermuda, and the Thames having to go to St. Thomas, Jamaica, and Havana, makes her late in arriving in Mobile.

The Thames left Havana, on the morning of the 9th, bringing papers from that city up to 8th inst. She reports the harbor full of vessels, and little doing in the way of freights. The brig J. D. Pennell, sailed same day for Mobile.

FROM CURACOA.—The VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTIES.—ADVANCEIN COFFEE.—The brig Hayward arrived at Boston on the 5th inst., bringing dates from Curacoa to the 13th January.—The captain of the Hayward reports, that just previous to his sailing, Col. Castilian and two other officers, who were imprisoned at Laguayra for participating in the late rebellion, broke prison, and arrived at Curacoa. The distance is about two hundred miles, and they reached that port in an open boat.

It was the impression at Curacoa that trouble would soon break out again. Letters state that much dissatisfaction was expressed, but probably Monagas would be able to suppress any rebellion that might be attempted.

Coffee is selling at very high rates throughout Venezuela.

ARRIVED.—The ship *Silas Holmes*, Capt. Berry, from New Orleans, has arrived in New York.

By Telegraph from the Balize.

ALGIERS TELEGRAPH OFFICE, February 14.—Yesterday evening during the heavy gale at the S. W. Pass, as one of the whaleboats belonging to the Pilots' Association was returning from the bar, she was capsized, and Mr. Ketcham, branch pilot, and three of the boat's crew were drowned, and three others saved by the towboat John P. Whitney.

GREAT FIRE IN BUFFALO.—A fire occurred in this city this morning, February 5th, consuming, before it was subdued, one drug store, three dry goods stores, and one crockery store, situated on Main street, together with several offices in the upper part of the buildings.

The loss is not far from $55,000, which is covered by insurance. The names of the sufferers are John Coleman, L. S. Reynolds, Messrs. Evans & Powellson, George Colt, G. R. Wilson, M. Compton, Messrs. Wightman & Beckwith, R. J. Sherman, Geo. Colt, jr., and Doctors Wilcox and Wallace. The following offices will lose by this calamity: North Western, $5000; Etna, Hartford, and Protection, Hartford, $13,000; Howard, $3000; Union Mutual, New York, $5000; Lexington and Columbus, $3000 each; Genesee Mutual $1000, and Buffalo Mutual, $4000.

FOREIGN PAUPERS AND ALIEN PASSENGERS.—Governor Briggs, in a message to the Legislature accompanying the report of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers, states, that whilst the number of persons chargeable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being a settlement in it in 1848, was only eighty-five more than the number of the same class in 1838, the number of foreign paupers 1848 was 6,648 more than it was in 1838. The whole expense of foreign paupers for the last eleven years, above the amount received for alien passengers and on bond, is more than $727,000.

☞ The Savannah *Georgian* says: "By the death of Commodore TURNER our townsman, Commander TATTNALL, becomes a Post Captain in the Navy. Three Georgians have now this rank—Captains Newell, M'Intosh and Tattnall. Captain Payne, long a resident of Savannah, hails we believe from South Carolina."

THE BURNET HOUSE AT CINCINNATI, the *Gazette* says, is the largest hotel, built expressly as a hotel, in America, or perhaps in the world—It will cost $300,000 for ground and building—is 212 feet wide; runs back 200 feet; is five stories high, and surrounded by a dome 65 feet in diameter, with a depth of 250 feet underneath the whole. The "entrance hall" is reached by an [illegible]

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THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS

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[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1850.

There was an active demand for Cotton to day, chiefly on English account, and the sales reached 7000 bales. A general disposition is evinced to come into the market at 11c. for middling, and many of the transactions were effected to-day on this basis. Whatever call strictly middling, cannot however, be touched under 11¼ @ 11¾c.

The business in Sugar amounted to 1000 hhds., at full prices. Of Molasses, 1800 bbls. were sold at 17½ @ 21½c. ℔ gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged, and transactions moderate. Sales of Corn were made at 47 @ 51c. ℔ bushel.

Provisions are the same. Mess Pork 29 00 @ 29 75. Lard continues in good demand at very full rates.

Whiskey is selling at 20½ @ 21c. ℔ gallon.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling 107¼ @ 108¼; France, 5. 25 @ 5f. 21¼; Sixty days bills on New York, 1¼ @ 2 per cent. discount; Checks, par @ ¼ per cent. discount.

Freights are unchanged.

For Mayor.

☞ We are authorized to announce A. D. CROSSMAN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election, in the month of April next. fi

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce me as a Candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the city.—Election in April next.

PETER L. JORE,
Ex Lt. State Librarian.

DR. BANNING & MILLS have taken rooms at Private Parlors, at the VERANDAH, where they are to be consulted, gratuitously, relative to the use of DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE. Its auxiliary relief of Weakness of the Vocal, Pulmonary, Digestive, Female, Spinal and Nervous Systems, in the case of both Ladies and Gentlemen, but particularly in the cases of Weakness and Spinal Deformities, as common to Children, Ladies and sedentary Gentlemen, is thus claimed. A common sense principle on which these apparently disconnected affections are relieved by the Brace is—

1st. That they consist in a mechanical displacement, and not a primarily diseased condition of the internal organs, caused by a bad posture and a weakness of the surrounding muscles, which should preserve them supported and in place: explaining why medicine has not relieved this class of weakness.

2d. That that support which most effectually and naturally restores the lost upright attitude, will remove the cause and relieves the symptoms and places a quietus upon the irritating influences which have kept the natural effect of medicine.

3d. That the Brace accomplishes, in a manner wholly imitative of, and concordant with, natural action, of the body. First, by firmly supporting the loins, at the weak part of the back, pushing it forward under the shoulder, thereby balancing the latter upon the body's axis; secondly, by lifting, but not compressing, the sunken abdomen, thereby taking undue weight from the vessels of the lower extremities and organs of the lower body, and removing the dragging from the parts above, thereby actually expanding the waist and chest, and strengthening the whole body, by the conspicuous upward and outward bracing of the supported organs—a notion and principle entirely different from that of corsets and shoulder braces, removing all pressure, or propriety, on their own.

The Medical Professions are invited to call. Terms open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen. fi

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