NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

CITY PAPER PUBLISHED DAILY, Price 6 cts. per Newspaper. $10
COUNTRY PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $6

Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1839.

THE QUININE TREATMENT.

The Lafayette Gazette mentions the salutary effect in cases of yellow fever derived from the exhibition of the sulphate of quinine in very large doses. Several facts coming under our immediate knowledge enable us to corroborate this statement, and to add that we believe the "quinine treatment," as it is termed, to be a most important and incalculably beneficial discovery.

The manner of employing the quinine in fever cases, which has been followed by such astonishing success, differs altogether from the mode in which that remedy is usually administered. The common practice of physicians has been to give it in small doses during the periods of remission. The new practice is based upon a different theory, and varies essentially from the old. When quinine is taken in large quantities, medical men have observed that it produces but a slight and inconsiderable stimulating effect, which is succeeded within a few hours by a powerful sedative impression, that is generally durable. With this view the medicine is exhibited in one very large dose of from 30 to 60 or 80 grains in the very incipiency of the fever, while the morbid action appears to be in process of formation:—that is, within six or eight hours immediately after the appearance of the earliest symptoms. It is all important, if we rightly understand the theory of its use, that the quinine should be employed before local irritation or congestion has taken place, or in other words, while the malady is confined to the nervous system, and the organization is as yet unimpaired. When taken under such circumstances, its first effects are a very slight increase of the febrile symptoms; the pulse perhaps becomes quickened; the respiration more hurried, and the usual consequences of stimuli are present. This condition is, however, but transient, and is promptly followed by corresponding depression. All the more violent symptoms subside; the temperature of the surface is lowered; pain diminished; the pulse is gentle and subdued; the skin is covered with a healthy moisture; in short, the chain of morbid associations is come broken; sleep is superinduced from which the patient awakes refreshed and substantially better, and within twenty-four or thirty-six hours is considered in a state of convalescence.

The treatment is of course not exclusively confined to the administration of quinine, though this is the chief agent in it. The usual means of obviating, or at least lessening, irritation must be resorted to. The skillful practitioner will modify his curative measures according to the necessities of the case; cupping, leeching, the warm bath, and local applications may be used as circumstances call for their employment. The quinine is administered in a single dose—the object of he physician is to bring about the sedative influence of the remedy before any of the organs, as the head, stomach, &c., become specially affected by the disease. It should fail to produce the anticipated effect, the case is too far advanced for a second trial, and it must be treated on general pathological principles. Let it however, be remembered that in thirty or forty cases which have been subjected to this novel curative method, not one has terminated fatally. The action of the quinine has been uniform by no salutary, operating like a charm, and dissipating the symptoms of the malady ere they become concentrated on particular organs.

We have been an eye witness of the excellent effects of the quinine treatment in several instances and can, with justice, render a tribute to the zeal and talent displayed by some of the members of the profession in the employment of this remedy. We are to aware to whom the merit of the discovery belongs—Those physicians who have paid particular attention to its modus operandi, and have employed it in the largest number of cases are Drs. Hunt, Beattie, Farrell and Mackay. These gentlemen concur in their views of the theory upon which the treatment is based, as well as in the unexceptionably advantageous result which accrue from its application.

THE EPIDEMIC.

It is with feelings of deep gratification that we announce the continued improvement of the sanitary condition of our city. During the past week the fever has steadily abated. The number of new cases is comparatively few, the deaths are in much smaller proportion to the recoveries; for the disease is more under the control of prompt remedial measures. In short, every thing looks well for the speedy disappearance of the epidemic.

The reports of the different burying grounds published yesterday exhibit a great and gratifying change even when compared with those of the preceding week. For the seven days terminating on the 16th, the three cemeteries gave an aggregate of 187 deaths of which 100 were fatal cases of yellow fever. During the week ending on the 23d ult., the interments were 137, and the deaths by yellow fever 83. From the 23d to the 29th the whole number of deaths was but 98—a decrease of 41, and the fatal cases of yellow fever but 42—a decrease likewise of 41. It will therefore be perceived that the virulence of the epidemic has diminished within the last month from an average of twenty deaths per day to one of little more than double that number per week.

Some of the papers consider this improvement in public health, entirely attributable to a scarcity of subjects. This may be partially the case; but does not we think, satisfactorily explain so marked an amelioration. There are still hundreds of unacclimated persons in the city, who are fit subjects for the disease, but have not yet suffered. We [illegible] abating the ravages of the malady is less [illegible] be overlooked. For the last week the temperature of the air has undergone a marked alteration, the mornings and evenings are cool and the weather pleasant. Yellow fever cannot exist long under such circumstances, and though it is possible that nothing but a frost will suffice to destroy every germ of its presence, a few weeks will rob it of nearly all its terrors.

We concur, however, with our contemporaries in their advice to the absent. We cannot conscientiously counsel any who have fled from the pestilence, to return before the cool weather has decidedly commenced. This will probably be towards the close of October. By that time, we should think, that non-residents might safely re-enter the city.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

New-York, September 20th, 1839.

The money market remains as it has been for some time past, in a state of great agitation. There is much of bustle in Wall street to-day, in preparing for the sailing of the Great Western to-morrow. A large amount of specie will be shipped by her. You may form some opinion of the probable amount by a fact which I will state. On this ship all the insurance offices in Philadelphia and New York have been filled to overflowing, for some days past. In this city there are eleven offices (Marine Insurance) They generally take a line of 30,000 dollars each; but there are some of them that are limited in their operations. It may be fairly presumed, however, that $250,000 in this city, and $150,000 in Philadelphia has been insured on her.

Disinterested by those who have the best means of information is that she will have on board $600,000, on account. Much of this money comes from Philadelphia. One gentleman informed me, this morning that his house would draw from that place to-day $125,000 in gold, for this ship. It is also said that I cannot vouch for its correctness, that the bank of the United States will ship between two and five hundred thousand dollars. On the whole, it is high probable, that the amount will not vary much from eight hundred thousand dollars.

The *Silver de Grasse*, which sailed yesterday for Havre carried out about $50,000 dollars.

Stocks generally, firm to-day, at yesterday's quotations. Bank of the United States brisk at 4½ cash. You will recollect that in my letter of yesterday, I anticipated this rise. It is now referred to, for the purpose of demonstrating what I have often said—that the stock operations at our brokers' board, is nothing more nor less than *gambling*. No opinion can be formed of the true state of the money market, by looking at stocks.

There has been much idle talk about the Barings offering to become the agents of the bank. There is none I am assured, are without foundation. I am from what I deem unexceptionable authority, that a state statement of the bank of the United States shows a reduction of their bonds and post notes, to the extent of two millions five hundred thousand dollars.

Half past 2 o'clock.

The British Queen has this moment arrived. The news so far as I can ascertain, promised a fair average. The weather, on the whole, favorable for her passage. She brings London papers of the 3d September. Poulette Thomson, late president of the board of trade is appointed governor general of Canada. Very little improvement in the money market. The Chronicle of the 2d represents the monetary affairs of the country as alarming beyond any thing that had been anticipated, and speaks of a crisis approaching which could not be averted. Continental exchanges were a shade better, but no gold re-imported.

During the week ending the 30th August, 33,000 bales of cotton had been sold at a decline of ⅛ of a penny. The Havre cotton market had improved. On the whole, I think the advices rather favorable as it respects cotton, and that it is more probable the prices here will advance than that they will decline.

THE EXAMINER

✞ In the course of the present month the following elections taken place. On the first Wednesday in November, Maryland elects eight members of congress and members of the state legislature. On Monday next the election for governor and the legislature takes place in Georgia. Tuesday next is the day for the state elections in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio. On third Monday of the month there will be a special election held in South Carolina to fill the vacancy in the congressional delegation, occasioned by the resignation of M. Pinore, and probably another special election, to supply the place of Mr. Rich of Charleston, also resigned.

FIRE.—About quarter sixteen o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a small wooden building, occupied as a carpenter shop, on Tchampitoulas street, between Solomon and Benjamin streets,—the buildings around being all of the same combustible matter, it soon extended to Benjamin street, totally destroying nine or eight dwelling houses, stables, &c.

✞ The original pile called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Antonio Dubuisson, found in the river opposite this city. Verdict,—accidentally drowned.

✞ The steamer *Corsican* arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 19th September. She had considerable sickness on board among the passengers and crew, but it was not so fatal as had been represented. Four individuals died on the passage, viz.—Charles Godat, second engineer; Frederick Schaefer, fireman; and two dock passengers named Angelica Cabrouile and Christian Erlinger. The *Corsican* reported the steamboat *Tennessee* sunk at Rock Island the was subsequently raised without having sustained much damage.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—We have received the September number of this ably conducted periodical. Every one interested in the pursuit of mental improvement, should make himself acquainted with the principles of phrenology. They constitute an invaluable, and, in our opinion, the only unerring guide to a correct knowledge of mental philosophy.—In the prosecution of such studies, the Phrenological Journal will be found of infinite utility. The September number contains, among other excellent matter, a brief exposition of some of the more prominent errors of ancient doctrine in Dr. Sewall's work against phrenology. All who have ever perused that garbled issue of intentional misrepresentation, or culpable ignorance, should, in justice to the science, read the refutation of its statements. The Phrenological Journal is attainable to almost every one, however limited his means, being published monthly, at Philadelphia, at the low price of $2 per annum.

M. Arago, a distinguished philosopher, of France, has written a treatise in which he professes to have discovered a mode of preventing the occurrence of hail and thunder storms. He proposes to discharge the electric fluid of clouds by means of a small balloon armed with metallic points and having a metallic communication with the ground. This balloon is to be securely secured from injury, and is to be permanently stationed in the place to be protected from the tornado.

✞ We are requested to state that the New Orleans Price Current will be published this day, and will contain an annual statement of the importations and exportations for the last ten years, as well as other interesting statistical matter.

✞ Five experienced nurses arrived at Mobile a year or two since from this city. They will be kept constantly employed in that ill-fated town—the ravages of the epidemic being as great as ever.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Sept. 30—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	17
Yellow Fever	10
Deaths	9

MAISON DE SANTE.

Sept. 30—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	5
Discharged	3
Died	0
Remaining in the house	38

Interments at the Bayou cemetery, Sept. 30—9; on the hospital 3; yellow fever 3. At the Catholic cemetery 1 interment—of yellow fever 0. At the American cemetery 1 interment—of yellow fever 1.

THE RICHMOND MURDER.—Some weeks since we published an account of the death of a Mr. Stone, a merchant, of Richmond, Ky., by Mr. Mazzy, principal of an academy at that place. The circumstances connected with the tragedy are somewhat singular, and are thus detailed by a young lady of Concord, Mass., who was at Richmond at the time, and who writes as follows to her parents:

"Mr. Stone, a widower, sent to the Academy a son who is Mr. Mazzy had occasion to correct rather severely. Soon after the chastisement had been inflicted Mr. Stone called on Mr. Mazzy at the Academy, and asked an explanation of the transaction, which was readily given by Mr. M., after which Mr. S. seemed satisfied with the explanation, as Mr. Mazzy supposed. In a short time, however, Mr. Stone sent for Mr. M. a note, asking him to call at his store. M. immediately complied with the request, and was ushered into the counting-room, when Mr. S. immediately closed the door, drew a dirk, took from the shelf a cowhide, telling Mr. M if he moved a finger he would kill him instantly. Stone inflicted some fifteen or twenty blows with the cowhide, and then opened the door, kicked M. out of the store, and bade him go about his business. Mrs. M. on hearing of the cowhiding, declared that nothing but the blood of Stone could wash out the disgrace. The patrons of the school took their children from the Academy, declaring that if Mr. M. had not nerve enough to resent such treatment, he was not the man to educate their children.

A brother of Mrs. M. who resided at some distance from Richmond, wrote home to another brother, affirming that if M. did not chastise Stone, he, the brother, would be in Richmond immediately and do it himself. Mazzy learned shortly among himself, as did his friends, and gave out that in a meeting with Stone one or the other must fall. Stone and his friends armed, and Richmond was all excitement. Several attempts were made by Mazzy to meet Stone before the fatal rencontre. Mr. Mazzy was the oldest son of Dr. Mazzy, late of Hanover, and was but lately married to a young lady in Kentucky.

We copy the following melancholy story from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 18th:

"We are a hardy race, with truth, that there is anxiety felt for the fate of a number of men connected with the pilot department of this city, for unfortunately there is a full conviction entertained that they have assuredly met with an untimely end, and the feeling predominant in those most interested, is sorrow for their loss.

"On Monday, the 26th of last month, the pilot boat Gratitude, of this city and the pilot boat Thomas Keon, of New Jersey, sailed in pursuit of their vocation. The former is about [illegible] though an old vessel, [illegible] repair, was newly [illegible] crew, consisting of [illegible] Harris, Joseph [illegible] and Owen C. Wilson, [illegible] Nathan Smith, boat-keeper and [illegible] She was last seen on the 28th off [illegible] The John McKeon was a new boat, only [illegible] old, 104 tons burthen, and worth from 8 to $9,000. She sailed with 5 pilots and 4 apprentices on board. The pilots had all boarded vessels bound in, and left their boat in charge of the apprentices, John Smith, Lawrence Jackson, James Keatch, and Elias Conrad. When last seen, she was lying to under reefed foresail, off the Woodhulls.

"A most violent gale, it will perhaps be remembered, came on shortly after these vessels were last seen, and since that time three weeks have elapsed, and nothing whatever has been heard of them. What can have become of them? In the memory of man no instance has occurred of one of our pilot boats foundering at sea. Once, two came in collision, and one sunk, but never before has, not only one, but two, than suddenly and at the same time disappeared. Conjecture on the subject is as idolatry at fault, and no reasonable one can be formed. All the men have wives, mothers, or sisters dependent upon them, and who, if they not be even heard of, it is truly an event which calls loud upon the charity of the navigating interests in New York."

THE DAGUERREOTYPE.—It having been announced at the proceedings employed by M. Daguerre, for fixing images of objects by the camera obscura, would be received on Monday, at the sitting of the Academy of Sciences, every part of the space reserved for visitors was filled as early as one o'clock, although it was known that the description of the process would not take place until three. Upwards of two hundred persons who could not obtain admittance remained in the court yard of the palace of the institute. The following is an extract of the description given on his one action by M. Arago:

"The influence of light upon colors was known long ago. It had been observed that substances exposed to its action were affected by it, but beyond this fact nothing was known until 1566, when a peculiar sort of silver was discovered, to which was given the name of argent corne, and which had the property of becoming black when exposed to the light. Photographic science remained at this point until it was ascertained that this argent corne (chlorure of silver,) did not become black under all the rays of light. It was remarked that the red ray exercised no such change, whilst the violet ray was that which produced the greatest influence. M. J. Baptiste Porta then invented the camera obscura, and numerous efforts were made to fix the pretty mimic life objects which were seen upon the table of it, and the transitory appearance of which was a subject of general regret.—All these efforts were fruitless up to the time of the invention of M. Niepce, which preceded that of M. Daguerre, and led to the extraordinary result that the latter gentleman has obtained. M. Niepce, after a rest of attempts, employed sheets of silver, which he covered with bitumen (*bitume de Judee*) dissolved in dulf lavender, the whole being covered with a varnish. On heating these sheets, the oil dissipated, and there remained a whitish powder adhering to the sheet. The sheet thus prepared, was placed in the camera obscura, but when withdrawn, the objects were barely visible. M. Niepce then resorted to new means for rendering the objects more distinct. For this purpose he put his sheets, when removed from the camera obscura into a mixture of oil of lavender and oil of petroleum. How M. Niepce arrived at this discovery was not explained to me; it is sufficient to state that after this operation, the objects became as visible as ordinary engravings, and this only remained to wash the sheet with distilled water to make the drawings permanent. But as the bitume dissolves rather sub-soluble than white, M. Niepce had a discover the means of increasing the shadows by more deeply blackening the lines (hachures.) For this purpose he employed a new mixture of sulphuret of potassium and iodine. But he (M. Niepce) did not succeed as he expected to do, for the iodine spread itself over the whole surface, and rendered the objects indistinct confused. The great inconvenience, however of the process was the little sensitiveness of the coating (enduit), for it sometimes required three days for the light to produce sufficient effect. It will easily be conceived, therefore, that this means was not applicable to the camera obscura, upon which it is essential that the objects shall be instantaneously fixed, since the relative positions of the sun and earth being changed, the objects formed by it were destroyed. M. Niepce was, the close, without hopes of doing more than multiplying engravings, in which the objects being stationary are not affected by the different relative positions of the sun.

M. Daguerre was devoting himself to the same pursuit as M. Niepce when he associated himself with that gentleman, and brought to the discovery an important improvement. The coating employed by M. Niepce had been laid on by means of a tampon, or rubber, similar to the process used in printing, and consequently the coating was neither of a regular thickness nor perfectly white. M. Daguerre conceived the plan of using a vessel in which chlorine was obtained from lavender by distilling it; and, to render the liquid and applicable with more regularity, he dissolved it in ether. Thus a more uniform and whiter covering was obtained, but the object, notwithstanding, was not visible at sunset—it was necessary to place it over a vessel containing some kind of essential oil, and then the object stood forth. This was not all that M. Daguerre aimed at. The tints were not deep enough, and the composition was not more sensitive than that of M. Niepce. Three days were still necessary to obtain a drawing. We now come to the great discovery in the process for which M. Daguerre has received a national reward. It is to the following effect:—A copper sheet, plated with silver, well cleaned with diluted nitric acid, is exposed to the vapour of iodine, which forms the first coating, which is very thin, as it does not exceed the million-th part of a metre in thickness. There are certain indispensable precautions necessary to render this coating uniform, the chief of which is the giving of a film of metal round the sheet. The sheet thus prepared is placed in the camera obscura, where it is allowed to remain from eight to ten minutes. It is then taken out, but the most experienced eye can detect no trace of the drawing. The sheet is now exposed to the vapour of mercury, and when it has been heated to a temperature of 60 degrees of Reaumur, or 167 Fahrenheit, the drawings come forth as if by enchantment.

One singular and hitherto inexplicable fact in this process is that the sheet, when exposed to the action of the vapor, must be inclined, *as if it were placed in a direct position*, otherwise the vapor of the metals would be less satisfactory. The angle used is 45 degrees. The last part of the process is to place the sheet in the hyposulphite of soda, and then to wash it in a large quantity of distilled water. The description of the process appeared in full detail in the auditory, amongst whom we observed many distinguished men of the first Marie, another of Daguerre's atelier, and a sheet of a room containing some rich carpetings, of the slightest threads of which were represented with the most mathematical accuracy, and with wonderful richness of effect.—*London Globe, of 2d August.*

THEATRE IN TURKEY.

The absence of plague for upwards of a year past, says a recent letter from Constantinople, has caused a very perceptible improvement upon society here, and with this state of things, as to continue for a course of years, I have no doubt but that Constantinople would soon approach the level of the other capitals of Europe. We have now public halls and private parties, a casino, a *cabinet de lecture*, theatre, and two amphitheatres, and, lastly, *operas*! on, no doubt, to the extreme horror of their christian neighbours, whose theatres have been got up by the Turks, whose pieces are represented by real Turkish actors! This is, I believe, the first Turkish theatre ever opened to the public, and I was present at the first representation.—My limits will not allow me to make any observations on this odd, real proof of the unconscious and, perhaps, unwilling tendency of the Turkish nation to Europeanise themselves. The theatre is in the form of a square, two sides of which are accommodated with benches for the spectators, and the third side is fitted up with latticed boxes for Turkish ladies and spectators; the fourth side is appropriated to the business of the theatre. In one corner of it are two small apartments—I presume lying-rooms—and a shop occupied by a variety of coffee, sherbet, and other refreshments for the performers. The stage has no scenic decorations, the actors performing in an enclosed arena, in the centre of the square. Fronting the audience, within this arena, is a raised platform for the orchestra, which is two-fold.—1st. The band, consisting of two wind instruments, and three pairs of kettle drums and 2d. What may be termed the chorus, composed of six performers and a leader, all furnished with tambourines, which they often accompany with their voices; they sometimes also join in the dialogue. The music, to my ear, seems the very essence of discord. Some dancers were executed by a four effeminate looking young men in female costume, which, though rather tedious, were not without a certain wild grace that was very attractive. Even what I was able to make out of the dialogue, it was full of low buffoonery, very much resembling the witty repartees of our clowns at a Christmas or benefit dance. It would be useless to give any further details of an uncouth exhibition, which was in reality, however, in one point of view—it, carried us 300 years back in our own history, and presented us with perhaps a tolerably faithful picture of our drama in the infancy of the art, when the representations, took place in the squares of hostelries, and the surrounding balconies were occupied by the spectators.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. Levy, at the store of Fogg & Black, near the market, at 10 a. m.—the stock of a grocery and ship chandlery store.

By the same, at No. 53 Magazine street, at 5 p. m.—one box for cape.

By J. B. Blache, at the corner of St. Philippe and Old Levee streets, at 10 a. m.—household and kitchen furniture.

By H. J. Huntington, at his auction store, Toulouse street, at 11 a. m.—4 stools, gloves, ribbons, &c.

DIED—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Mr. HAMILTON VERCE GARDIS, a native of Belfast, Ireland. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of H. Remy, No. 247 Royal street.

On the 29th or 30th ult., (dates not,) Mr. ANTONIO DUBUISSON, an Italian by birth, and for many years a resident of this city.

✞ His friends, acquaintances and the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 32, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 98 Camp street, this morning, at half past 9 o'clock.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

EXPORTS.

Belgrade—Per ship Sultana—[illegible] bales cotton, 88 hhds. [illegible] sheep skins, 423 doz. do; 121 crs. 600 half do and [illegible]

Mexico—Per barque Eleanor—1049 bales cotton, and 2000 staves.

Havana—Per ship Vencador—64 hhds tobacco, 4 bales do, and specimens

Philadelphia—Per brig Delight—32 hhds tobacco, 16 bales buffalo robes, 48 bales mink skins, 1 box do.

Havana—Per brig Rebecca—800 kegs lard, 50 bales cotton, 10 do wool, 10 cases boots.

Key West—Per schr Reaffine—19 bales cotton, 300 hides, 170 stock—corn, bee provisions and mules.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Monsoon from the Lower—70 bbls flour, 1 do Rye, 1 barrel do, 191 per bagging, 6 bales do, 1 do wool, 1 [illegible] 1 Case 1 [illegible] do, 1 Bridge 3 bale off 1 [illegible] Cotton on Mexico & Havana, 100 ale ale, 48 do porter, and lots packages, specimens, leather, &c. &c.

Per steamboat Girard from Cincinnati—60 bbls whiskey to [illegible] Dorsey, 60 do to Bogue, 11 bales cotton, 50 [illegible] 41 do [illegible] 20 do [illegible] to Frank [illegible] & Henderson.

Per steamboat Pontchartrain from Red River—10 [illegible] Cotton to Lashbrook & Co. 1 do [illegible] Cotton, 2 bbls [illegible] Bear & Lynch; 20 [illegible] 8 P [illegible] & Co. 1 do [illegible] Co. 1 do [illegible] Co. 1 do [illegible]