THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY G. W. WEBBER & CO.
Editors and Publishers.
P. G. DESVERGNE, N. PARKER.
DAILY RATES, (in advance) $15 00
COURTESY RATES, (cash or weekly, (cash in advance) $5 00
In all cases, subscribers send give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than the dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

No. 2541 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XIVth.—Whole No. 7359.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, March 10, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Augusta. There are now EIGHT mails due from New York. We are truly in a pitiable plight.

THE LEGISLATURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

We have before us two reports submitted to the Legislature by the Committee of Public Health. The devastation caused by the Yellow Fever of last summer awakened somewhat rarely the attention of our citizens to the necessity of adopting some well organized plan for the preservation of public health. Petitions were transmitted to the General Assembly at an early period of the session, and the important and complex subject of sanitary regulations for the city of New Orleans was referred to a joint committee. At the heel of the session, when about ten days remain for deliberation and action, the Committee, being unable to agree upon any one measure, offer a majority and minority report, and tack on another by Dr BURGIDIL, of New Orleans.

The report of the majority is signed by Messrs. TRUDEAU, JAMES, OLNEY, KEARNEY and WILLIAMS. It is voluminous less from any original suggestions presented by the Committee, than because it embraces elaborate statements made by Dr BLACKMER of the Natchez Marine Hospital, the proceedings of the city Council of Charleston in December 1853, and answers by Dr CAMPBELL, Dr MCPHERSON, Dr CRAIG and Dr FINNER to interrogatories propounded by the Committee. The report is a curious affair. Nearly every one of the high medical authorities invoked replies either doubtfully or negatively in regard to the efficiency of a system of Quarantine. Dr FINNER is dead against it. Dr CRAIGHEAD express no opinion; Dr MCPHERSON considers contagion a nonentity and quarantine a nullity; Dr CARTWRIGHT says that none has ever been effective, and none that has been proposed could by any possibility prove effective; Dr BLACKMER raises his voice solitary and alone in favor of the measure. The Committee nevertheless recommend the adoption of quarantine.

The minority report is signed by Messrs. KERTSHEE, WILLIAMSON, BRADY and SEUZEAT. It is clear and concise. It assumes that the poison of yellow fever exists in and is propagated by the atmosphere, and that a prerequisite condition of the atmosphere must exist in order that this poison may be epidemically developed. It then states the fact of the exemption of New Orleans for five successive years, and of its subjection to the fever during the sixth year, in corroboration of the theory. After remarks at some length on those premises and cognate various authorities to prove that the disease is of domestic origin, and that it may be prevented by proper hygienic precautions, the report recommends:

1st. That every street in the city and its suburbs should be paved.

2d. That every lot in the city and suburbs should be graded to a height above that of the adjoining side walks, and that the gutter and centre of the street should be laid with brick, laid in thick coat of hydraulic cement, especially every lot built on or adjacent to a street.

3d. Thoroughly drain, by ditching or gradder, all the swamp land in the rear of the city, exposing no more swamp land to the action of the sun's rays, by taking from it the means of production, thereby creating a source of miasma equal to the famous Pontine marshes near Rome.

4th. Erect a sufficient number of water works to deliver over to throw a constant stream of fresh water down every gutter in the city and suburbs, at all times, when the fever is too low to throw the water without the works.

5th. A better construction of the dwellings of the poor classes, viz: raise the floors and well ventilate, half a foot above the surface of the earth.

The minority all that they are convinced that no quarantine regulations will have any protecting effect in preserving the health of the city of New Orleans, or the State from the spread of epidemic diseases.

The Report of Dr BURGIDIL, though printed separately, appears to be merely a communication to the Sanitary committee, and calls for no special notice.

It appears, then, that the members of the Committee are so hopelessly divided on this vexed question as the medical faculty itself. The solution has extended from the Doctors to the Legislature—from those who prescribe for physical disorders, to those who aim at healing diseases of the body politic. Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? For our part, we are pretty well convinced that the Legislature will leave the topic precisely where it found it. The session is so far advanced that it were folly to expect the adoption of any thoroughly matured system of sanitary regulations, nor can we exactly perceive what the General Assembly has to do with the matter in the premises. If the experiment of Quarantine be deemed advisable—and we must say, that it will be advisable if it will give the advantage of inspiring confidence abroad—our city, by virtue of an inherent municipal power, possesses full authority to carry it into effect. As for a State appropriation to help New Orleans to drain her swamps, to grade her streets, to improve her drainage and to supply every tenement of the city with water, free of cost, we say, we say we can see no reason why, we may wait till Doomsday before getting a dollar for such purposes.

JULLIEN'S FAREWELL CONCERT—The unrivalled orchestra of JULLIEN performs for the last time in eight—count them—eight days, for the benefit of Herr KONIG. The entertainments consist of the overture to Masaniello, the Hungarian Galoppe introducing the National Hymn of Hungary, Haydn's Surprise Symphony, the Prima Donna Waltz, the Great Exhibition Quadrille, and the Polka of the Diamond, the celebrated Polka, Eclipse Polka, composed by KONIG, and now in great sales by the first performers in the band. The final concert of JULLIEN should be an ovation. Long will it be ere we listen to such strains again.

CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS HALL.—It will be perceived by our advertising columns, that the Italian Opera Company are to give a Grand Concert at Odd Fellows Hall on Monday, Evening next, in which Mad. SONTAG, Mad. DE VERI, CARLETTI, LUCCHESI, JARIL and all the artists of the Company will appear—offering a splendid and unique combination of attractions. Particulars hereafter.

MAD DEVRIES at NORWAL—It should not be forgotten that Mad Rose DEVRIES appears this evening at the St. Charles, at the Druid Priestess in Bellini's magnificent opera of Norma. Mad DEVRIES possesses one of the finest soprano voices we have ever heard—peculiarly rich, virgin-like and sonorous. She will perform the character admirably, as her majestic bearing and imposing personal appearance will add to the impression produced by her splendid voice and exquisite acting. Signor ARNOLDI sustains the part of Pollione, and Signor ROCCO that of Orovez. The opera is strongly cast, and will doubtless be nicely rendered by the efficient Italian company, chorus and orchestra now at the St. Charles.

THE ORLEANS THEATRE.—We are happy to perceive that the French Opera Company will resume their representations at the Orleans Theatre on Saturday evening, commencing with Meyerbeer's opera of the Prophet. The Theatre has undergone complete repairs, and is now in the opinion of the most experienced architects in New Orleans perfectly safe, strong and solid. The nature of the aspersions upon it to render a recurrence of such an accident as the late one, utterly impossible, and to give the best possible assurance of entire safety. We trust that the patrons of the Theatre will show the interest on Saturday evening, and greet the deserving artists who are about to re-appear on the scene of their first and most triumphs.

POETICAL BOOKS.—We call the particular attention of readers and fowl-fanciers generally, to the series of books on poultry for sale at J. B. FERRILL, No. 81 Camp street. They comprise a number of very interesting treatises, and which cannot fail of being a source of valuable information to farmers. They are written by persons well known at the North and whose attention has been devoted to the raising of poultry.

☞ Professor Alexander Dimitry having started yesterday for Baton Rouge, (there to address the Legislature, by invitation, on the subject of Public Education) postponed his lecture for this evening, until next Tuesday evening.

PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.—A telegraphic dispatch dated Washington, the 6th, says:

The Nebraska bill finally passed the Senate, at 4 o'clock, this morning, after a fierce debate, which continued all night.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to the editor, Dr DOWLER, for the March number of this startling periodical.

BARRY CORNWALL—Or Friday evening I had the pleasure of breakfasting with the poet Barry Cornwall—born Procter—at the room of my friend Mr. F——, and found this prince of verse writers a most agreeable person, a little shy and reserved at first, but truly social and kindly at the end. He is a man of quiet habits, not frequenting through his nature, but loving home. He gave me quite a new idea of the inter personal relationships of such men as Byrod, Moore, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Charles and Mary Lamb. Of the latter, Mr. Procter related some new anecdotes, giving his peculiar delightful enthusiasm to his recollections of poor Elia. His manner, I found, is the same as in England. I have read some of the poems of Barry Cornwall. Like the prose of most poets, it is elegantly picturesque and sentimental. They exhibit a tenderness and, though not passionate, yet a strong sympathy that they have much of let reveal the poet. Like his father, Mr. Procter is a Commissioner of Bankruptcy and lives in a quiet, old fashioned house, almost lost in the trees and shrubbery of Bedford Square, and almost within the sound of Bow Bell. He is a man of a kindly nature and of a very social disposition. He is a man of a kindly nature and of a very social disposition. He is a man of a kindly nature and of a very social disposition