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The New-Orleans Bee

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MAGNE & WEISSER, Stereotypers
No. 81 Chartres-st.

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Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
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TATOUT BROTHERS, Importers of French, English and German Cutlery, Conti and Tremé streets.

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J. F. BERCIER, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
J. F. MERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, 34 Chartres-st. Gold Lever, have constantly on hand a variety of Watches, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An elegant assortment of Chinese fashion, received per ship Nicolas Coppel, for sale by D. H. MACARTY, 64 Bourbon street.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS, 115 Camp-st. Low for Cash. Also, on Planters and Other Credit. Cheap for Cash. G. W. DUMAIS.

BROGANS, BOOTS & SHOES—Constantly in store, and for sale, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, Brogans, &c. Cheap for Cash. ROOTS, Shoes and Brogans—Just received, and for sale by

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MEXICAN AND PALM LEAF HATS—Just received per ship Mississippi, and for sale by

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NOTICE.—Affiants for the last of May next, will be received at the Office of the Bee, Carrollton, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss.

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ADGERTON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

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Mr. Duffau's experience in the profession of Veterinary Surgeon, and the care he takes of the horses entrusted to his care, will ensure them every attention.

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Louisiana Clothing Establishment,
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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

New-Orleans, June 28, 1847.

Which is the real Simon Pure?—In the Seventh Congressional District, Louisiana, an amusing and piquant political [illegible] is going on. The district is hotly contested, and there are, consequently, two [illegible] men in the field, both belonging to the [illegible] Democratic party. Mr. Bowoux, the old member, claims to represent the "pure steel," unadulterated Locofocoism of Polk, Walker and the dominant party; Mr. Rice, his competitor, professes to be an immaculate Democrat, but differs *toto corde et tuto cœlo* from Mr. Bowoux. The latter, approves of the war and applauds its authors—the former, assails the conduct of the administration and deplores its evil policy. The Whigs of the District enjoy the fun, and do not seek to disturb it by any interference.

One of the Locofoco papers of Alabama, having assailed Mr. Rice, for causing "disunion and distraction in the Democratic ranks," that gentleman replies very elaborately, and in a style that must be inexpressibly annoying to Old Hunkersism. He says, that the true cause for the difficulties and dissensions of the Democracy, are certain measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and the acts of the last Congress. He cites the political revolution in Virginia as an illustration of the disastrous effects of the administration's policy, and sums up the list of grievances as follows: 1st Getting the country into a war with Mexico, which might have been already avoided, as was a war with England on the Oregon question. 2d The effort to tax tea and coffee, on the pretext that it was necessary to carry on or support the war. 3d The failure to reduce the price of the public lands, to the Democratic majority in both branches of Congress. 4th The attempt to supercede SCOTT and TAYLOR, by creating the office of Lieutenant General, and bestowing it on THOMAS H. BENTON—"a mere politician." 5th The passage of the Ten Regiment Bill, and the clause giving the President the right to appoint the officers, instead of entrusting that right to the brave and devoted volunteers. 6th The wretched attempt to hamper the resolution of thanks to General TAYLOR, with an implied censure. 7th The refusal of the House of Representatives to pass a resolution calling on the President for proper information concerning Santa Anna's return to Mexico. If the President, says Mr. RICE, did nothing wrong in letting Santa Anna return to Mexico, without any disturbance from our navy, why did a majority of the House refuse to call on the President to let the people know all about the matter of Santa Anna's return?

Here is a formidable catalogue of charges against Locofocoism preferred by a member of the Locofoco party. No Whig could have attacked the administration with more power, acuteness and effect. Mr. RICE deserves the thanks of the opposition for his boldness and independence. In terminating his letter, he avows himself in favor of General TAYLOR, for the Presidency, believing that the interests of the whole country would be well cared for by that glorious old veteran. We trust that the Whigs of the Seventh District will run no candidate, but will concentrate their votes on Mr. RICE. He may not be with them in politics, but he is evidently honest, able, and free from the shackles of an extreme partizanship.

FROM TAMPICO.—The schooner *Henry Lewis* and brig *Mary Jane* arrived here on Saturday from Tampico, bringing us copies of the *Sentinel* of a late date. There is no news of importance at Tampico.

Henry P. Norris has been found guilty of manslaughter, and condemned to two years' imprisonment or to the end of the war. Two notorious robbers, Manuel Estudillo and Francisco Montero, have been found guilty of burglary, and sentenced to receive fifty lashes each, and six months hard labor.

Mr John P. Wiley, of Talladega county, Ala., a member of Capt. Lewis' company in the Louisiana Regiment, died on the 19th inst.

GEN. PILLOW AND GEN. TAYLOR.—The last number of the Columbia (Tenn.) *Observer* says.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Major General Pillow, while here on a recent visit to his family, took occasion to say, in the hearing of many persons, that *Gen. Taylor is a Whig*; that from his personal acquaintance with him he knew him to be so, and that there is no doubt on this subject among those who have heard an expression of political opinion from him.

We received, by the steamboat Illinois, some St. Louis papers of the 22nd June. We extract the following from the *Reveille*:

SAD NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—Capture of a Wagon Train—Murder of Teamsters.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening, from Westport, who informs us that just before his departure, a Delaware Indian had arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of teamsters, by a combined force of Arrapahoes, Cannanches and Pawnees. The Indian is a son of Necomah, the principal chief of the Delawares, and is generally considered a man of veracity. He was found a prisoner at Taos, when Col. Price took that place, and was liberated. His story is, that having started homeward, he fell in with a large body of Indians, of the tribes mentioned, on the Arkansas. They made him prisoner, and only spared his life on the condition that he would join them against the whites. He sets their number down at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about one thousand men.

West Walnut creek, he states, this formidable party met and attacked a train of thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams, and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles, and massacred every man of the party.

The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

The day succeeding this massacre, young Necomah was permitted to depart, having been presented with a fine large American mule—the same he bears the mark "U. S." and has been recognized as one of those belonging to a government train which left Fort Leavenworth a few weeks since.

We further learn, that the Delawares are preparing to send a war party against the Osages. The Osages have recently taken three Delaware scalps.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—The steamer Tribune arrived last evening from St. Joseph, bringing down a number of mountaineers, and 1,265 packs of Buffalo robes.

Near St. Joseph, three Mackinaw boats, belonging to the American Fur Company, and loaded with peltries from Fort Pierre, were overtaken, and their cargoes taken on board.

Below Westport, two other Mackinaw's were overtaken, and their cargoes taken on board. Three other Mackinaw boats are on their way down.

The traders represent the upper Missouri country quiet, and a great abundance of Buffalo. Last winter the Ogallala Sioux killed two of the trappers from the post at Medicine Creek. The murder was committed in the country of the Blackfeet.

There is an abundance of water in the Missouri, supposed to be from the Big Platte.

SPECULATORS IN LAND SCRIP.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* alludes as follows to the manner in which some of these gentry have been caught:

"The New Orleans speculators in the land scrip of the discharged soldiers have been sadly bitten, as I informed you some days ago; many agents were despatched to New Orleans by capitalists to purchase the scrip to which the soldiers bounties are entitled upon their discharge.—Each soldier who has served twelve months is entitled to 160 acres of land or $100 in Government six per cent. stock. One man brought to this city and presented at the proper bureau five hundred of these claims. Col. Edmunds put such a construction upon the law as to render every one of the claims inadmissible except twenty-three, and he required that these twenty-three should be sent back to the soldiers respectfully, for a transfer in a different form. It is exceedingly difficult, under the construction assumed, for any soldier to sell and transfer his claim for land or stock. Congress will legislate again on this subject at the next session, and, in whatever changes may be made, the interests of the soldier will be regarded.

THE ASHLAND DISTRICT—KENTUCKY.—A Whig convention to nominate a candidate for Congress convened in Lexington on the 14th inst. The result of the first ballot was a majority of votes for the Hon. Charles S. Morehead.—That gentleman being in the city, accepted the nomination in an eloquent and impressive speech. No doubt of his election.

INDIANA TROUBLES.—The election for field officers of the Indiana Regiment of Volunteers just raised, took place on the 24th inst. Maj. Gorman, who acted a conspicuous and honorable part at the battle of Buena Vista, was chosen colonel; Mr. Dumont was elected lieutenant colonel and Mr. Mayhew major.

HAIL STORMS.—The *Lexington Observer* and the Salem (Ia.) *News* speak of very severe hailstorms which passed those parts on Sunday afternoon the 13th. The hail-stones were unusually large, and great injury has been done to the growing crops of hemp, corn, and small grain.

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[illegible] Mr. Holland took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Crozat, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Th. Yard, after at a speeches and the absence of Mr. Vanderbilt was excused.

The following Message from the Mayor was read.

Municipality of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, June 28, 1847.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Common Council of the City of New-Orleans.

Gentlemen:—At the request of the Board of Commissioners of the Charity Hospital, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of said institution, calling on the Municipal Council to make provisions for the large number of sick emigrants arriving in this city, who crowd the Hospital, was full to overflow.

Said motion was adopted.

Mr. Wilder took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Holland the first paragraph in the Mayor's Message was laid on the table subject to the call of the Council.

A communication was read from the committee of the Board of Health for the First Municipality.

Mr. Holland moved to lay it on the table subject to call. On motion of Mr. Wray said motion was amended by adding thereto "and that it be spread on the minutes."

The motion as amended was adopted.

To the Honorable Members of the General Council:

Gentlemen:—In the Bills of the 9th inst. we find the following resolution, forming part of the proceedings at the setting of the Council on Friday the 18th June.

"The Mayor then called on the Council to devise some measures for the purpose of effectually preserving the public health and the salubrity of the city. He says that vessels come to this port almost every day from foreign countries with a large number of emigrants many of whom are labouring under infectious and contagious diseases. He could not too strongly urge the importance of enacting an ordinance having for its object to prevent the entrance into the port of New Orleans of any vessel having on board passengers affected with epidemic or contagious disease."

Conscious of having faithfully discharged their duty so far as it was in their power to do, the Members of the Board of Health presume that the Mayor only alluded to such measures as might be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the city, although the remarks are susceptible of a very different construction.

Now as to all proper measures for preserving the public health urged on various occasions by the board officially, or by individual members, such as watering the streets, cleaning the gutters, removing all filth, and offal to some point where it cannot prove a nuisance to the public, filling up low lots to prevent the generation of stagnant water, covering the surface of the earth within the bounds of the city, with something that will effectually prevent the exhalations from the alluvial soil on which the half, an abundance of pure water for the poor and labouring classes, by means of public hydrants or pumps, public baths, &c. The Members of the Board regret that they have met with little cooperation on the part of the city authorities.

Much credit is however due to the Council of the First Municipality for having established efficient water-works in the front, and a cleaning apparatus that works admirably in the rear of the Second Municipality.

The members of the Board of Health cannot but feel surprised that they were not officially consulted as to the nature of the diseases with which the foreign emigrants are affected and that the Mayor has assumed the responsibility of proposing them to be so contagious or infectious as in his opinion to make it necessary to pass such stringent measures. It is well known to his Honor that every vessel reported to the Quarantine Station, and ordered to the Lazaretto by members of the Board, and if permission be given to the captain to carry his vessel to the wharf and send you the sick passengers to the Hospital, the members of the Board have yet to learn that the public health has suffered in consequence of such proceeding.

The diseases with which the emigrants have recently suffered are diarrhea and the ship fever—a sort of typhoid disease engendered in the half starved when thus crowded with people whose wearing the passage on damaged food. No Board will pretend to say that diarrhea is contagious or infectious, and not one particle of evidence has come before the Board to prove that the ship fever is contagious in this climate, unless it be enough to prove that it is infectious in very limited extent and under peculiar circumstances. In private practice we have there was but we have seen or heard of have recovered speedily, and we have never heard of none that have died, nor has the disease been communicated in sporadic instance, although circumstances were favorable to the contagion.

From Dr. Widerstrandt of the Charity Hospital, we learn through our Secretary that when a large number of emigrants, affected with ship fever, are accumulated in a Ward, other patients in the same Ward, breathing the same infected atmosphere, have contracted the disease, and in a few instances death has occurred. We are not aware of any other cases should not be kept separate instead of being exposed in a crowded Ward with ship fever patients. The number of such cases, however, has been but small, and not the slightest danger is to be apprehended for persons who pass in and out of the Hospital or even for physicians, visitors, &c.; danger existing for persons as are confined in the Ward and can breathe the vitiated atmosphere. In this case it is evident that the port should keep every dog from foreign countries with a large number of emigrants many of whom are labouring under infectious and contagious diseases. He could not too strongly urge the importance of enacting an ordinance having for its object to prevent the entrance into the port of New Orleans of any vessel having on board passengers affected with epidemic or contagious disease."

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As Wards, therefore, may become foci of disease when crowded with ship fever cases, and as in several instances persons who were confined in such Wards for a certain time had caught the disease, and that not a single case of fever has been communicated directly by one to another person, the best plan to obviate the evil existing in the Hospital would be to scatter the cases as far apart as possible in order to dilute and render innocuous the vitiated atmosphere.

From the foregoing facts, connected with the public, nor are we aware that any person is alarmed except his Honor, the Mayor, and the Editor of the Louisiana Courier.

The impression that this ship fever must necessarily be contagious in Louisiana, has no doubt arisen from certain remarks in the Northern papers. We have heard of the death of one or two physicians in the vicinity of New York, who contracted the fever from the sick emigrants whom they visited. It has also been stated that the disease was carried up the North River by emigrants moving up the West who communicated the fever to one or more persons in a house where they stopped to procure some refreshments—a very improbable story; for, it is hard to suppose that a person or persons labouring under an attack of ship fever should be able to travel or inclined to take refreshments; and if none of them were so affected, how could they communicate to others what they had not themselves? Stories of this kind have, however, created much alarm, and at Albany and Charlestown the emigrants are precluded from landing.

The typhus fever, however, of which the ship fever is one variety, is a disease peculiar to cold northern climates probably as yellow fever and other malignant fevers are peculiar to hot climates, and to the neighbouring band of the Tropics. A great difference of opinion has ever prevailed amongst medical men as to the contagiousness of Typhus fever—some affirming and others denying it to be contagious; but all agree that under certain circumstances it may become a concentrated poison, which spreads and propagates itself by fomites, where moral and physical causes are alike prostrated, it often becomes highly infectious and the atmosphere becomes so much vitiated that very few who are exposed to its influence escape.

Most of the emigrant ships were bound to New York and Boston, and sailing in the winter and spring when the weather is very cold; in the course they had to keep all the circumstances were favorable to the generation of ships, or given genuine Typhus fever. But it is a very different case with ships bound to New Orleans, their course is steadily southward from the moment of departure until they reach the warm climate of the West Indies where the fever has become greatly modified and deprived of half its force and terrors; and could the passengers remain on board, emptying the hold air from time, it is probable that all would speedily recover. But this is impracticable where the number is large and the atmosphere of the hold remains vitiated until the end of the voyage. They finally arrive here, and, as we noticed, the disease is modified by climate that none die and all acquaintances, while it is only fatal to the sick in the Charity Hospital in the proportion of about one in eight, where, in crowded wards and a vitiated atmosphere forming fact of disease in the Hospital which may affect other persons, besides the emigrants, who are exposed a sufficient time to its influence. Elsewhere, out of those Wards, there is no danger.

It was necessary to dwell at some length upon these facts to enable your honorable body fully to comprehend the matter and to be prepared to use solemn protest in the cause of humanity against the measure said to be recommended by the Mayor, which is worse than the rigid quarantine, amounting to the complete exclusion from this port, of the emigrants and their passengers, whenever through unfounded alarm or false inferences, a disease existing on board is supposed to be contagious. This measure is as the present time desirable, excluding from the port the emigrant ships from Ellrogen on board of which there may be disease of ship fever, and it imposes a great deal on board, passengers and [illegible] dangers death. Where are they to [illegible] Where can they go when the object of [illegible] is to prevent their to land and [illegible] them on board of the ship. Where the presidents [illegible] [illegible] by board hopes an [illegible] [illegible] permitted to land below the city, which would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]