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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, August 10, 1847.

For Congress—Second District.
D. G. THIBODEAUX.

Signs of the Times.

In the extremity of fear that has seized the Government paper, lest the democracy should desert their time honored banner, to rally under the Whig flag and sustain ZACHARY TAYLOR, it is guilty of strange inconsistencies. In one breath it ridicules the Whigs for what it proposed to term their "no party movement," declaring that they cannot delude their own party and taunting them with evidence to prove that large numbers of Whigs in the non-slaveholding States will not under any circumstances, support General TAYLOR: In the next, it publishes all the testimony it can find to demonstrate that the old Thunderer of Buena Vista is a Whig of the deepest dye, and then exhorts the democracy to stand firm, and to eschew all alliances with the Whigs. If General Taylor is a Whig, as the *Union* appears to concede, there can be no necessity to preach the democracy in such piteous accents, to remain true to their party. If the movement in his favor be irresponsive of party, why does the *Union* strive with desperate anxiety to hold him up as a whig?

The truth is, that the administration organs are in an interesting quandry. They behold around them irresistible proof that the wide spread renown of General TAYLOR has stirred popular feeling to its depths, and has elicited the ardent attachment of men of all parties, who are not mere political intriguers and selfish demagogues. They find, too, that their usual party appeals have grown powerless, and that the democracy can no longer be led quietly by the nose, as in former days, when the dictators of an irresponsible junto of politicians, carried with it the authority of an imperial decree. What to do in this dilemma, may puzzle a wiser head than that which crowns the shoulders of the venerable editor of the official journal.

The Democratic party is for once threatened with a disruption that the wonderful coercive powers of a Baltimore Convention will fail to heal. Many of its members have determined no longer to work blindly with the party and for the party, and these will vote for General TAYLOR, let him be called Whig, Federalist, or Mexican. Others, without committing themselves irrevocably to the cause of any man, begin to view with sovereign distrust, all movements of the party which have for their aim and object to impose upon the people a candidate nominated by a handful of political wire-pullers. The lesson which the canvass of 1844 taught the sober, discreet and sound thinking portion of the community is not likely to be soon forgotten.—A majority of the people of the United States were, on that occasion, dragooned by the force of party ties, or enjoled by the pledges and representations of their trusted leaders, into the support of an aspirant for the Presidency, who was neither their first, nor their second, nor their last choice—who had never exhibited those high qualities of statesmanship and ability which should characterize a candidate, and who, it was feared, if elected, would prove, as a chief magistrate, incompetent, and a blind partisan in the distribution of power and patronage. The result justified the apprehensions of the wise men of the important events which have transpired during the administration of the present incumbent, too clearly manifest in the folly, imbecility, narrow and selfish policy which have prevailed, that other and abler and honester men were needed for the crisis.

Whenever nominations are entrusted to corrupt and irresponsible cabals, and whenever conflicting interests prevent unanimity of choice, semi-or make-shifts, terminating in blunders and mischief, may be expected. Hence, many of the Democracy murmur at the idea of a Baltimore Convention, and this is more particularly the case in the South, which being numerically weaker than the North, is unwilling to confide her interests and principles and her domestic institutions to the tender mercies of the latter. These causes, coupled with others of less moment, readily explain the enthusiasm which the name of Gen. TAYLOR excites among both parties, and the sympathy with which Democrats will support for the Presidency, the Hero who, while boldly proclaiming his political creed, desires to be considered the choice of the people only.

If the Government paper can extricate itself and its affiliated presses from this predicament, and evoke harmony, union and strength from the scattered and shattered remnants of locofocoism, we shall acknowledge, that we have hastily and erroneously reasoned upon the signs of the times, and that locofocoism is impregnable, even when assaulted by such a soldier as ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.—The Montgomery *Journal* of the 6th inst., says: "The work goes bravely on, and the veteran Dorris is making a most gallant run, and better time than ever before made in this State. His vote so far as heard in South Alabama, heads the Whig vote in 1840, and Martin's vote in 1845, and his chance for election, unless the loco vote of the mountainous counties should be cast in great force, is certainly promising.

"There could be no doubt of this, if there had been no apathy in Whig counties, from a supposition that all other was useless.

CONGRESSIONAL.—There is no doubt of Gayle's election in the first district, Hilliard's in the second, and a tolerable prospect of Murphy's in the south, those are the only districts in which the Whigs ran candidates.

With respect to the Legislature, the *Journal* says: "We shall push the enemy closely for the Senate, and shall gain some members of the House, and shall also lose a number owing to want of organization, harmony, and effort, in several of our counties.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S PRINCIPLES.—The Philadelphia *North American*, commenting upon the attempt made in Pennsylvania to appropriate General TAYLOR as a locofoco, has the following remarks:

"The locofoco leaders know Gen. Taylor to be—whatever from a jealousy of the interference of the military with the civil power, he avoids to express opinions,—an earnest and thoroughgoing Whig. They know also his characteristic and unbending fidelity to the rights and the impressibility of using him for any of their cherished purposes. They therefore, in all their leading organs, and by all their controlling party officers, adjure him for themselves, and deprecate his choice by us. With a proper appreciation of their motives, we promise them that we will take care of our principles and of our policy. We know Gen. Taylor to be a Whig, not in fragments of principle, but in the whole; not in relation to partial articles of our creed, but to all. There is evidence, as given by the Louisville Whig, that he avows himself broadly upon this ground, being a Whig. That evidence is under the writer's hand written, and has been opened to the inspection of those who doubted. We have ourselves assurance of his sentiments upon this point beyond the possibility of a doubt.

A careful and honest consideration of all that has been drawn from Gen. Taylor will result in establishing the truth, that, anxious for the nomination of some great Whig civilian, he is unwilling to be a candidate until it shall have been established that such a result cannot be successful; and until the union of the entire people upon him has made it his duty to accede to the measure. We aver—and our affirmations upon this important subject are not lightly made, that he has no desire for civil office, no political aspirations; and that he would greatly prefer seeing Mr. Clay, Crittenden, John M. Clayton, John McLean (we observe the order is random) filling that high and responsible station, believing that their policy would give more prosperity at home and higher standing abroad. He desires and believes, that such a result is attainable; and he is of opinion, from the best information, that in several of the large States, that the Whigs will select, at a proper time, a leader who is a statesman, as well as a good Whig, who will carry them through safely through the great political house to victory, as he brought at the ballot-box in 1848, he whom we pray.

Gen. Taylor has been represented as opposed to the Whig party on the subject of the Tariff. We assert, not rashly, that this statement is false. Gen. Taylor regards the cutting down, or even the meddling with the Tariff of 1842, highly injurious, especially while we are engaged in this expensive contest, which, should continue for any length of time, must, if the government in the necessity of taking large amount of treasury notes, or a resort to loans or direct taxation.

A TAR CORPOR CAGE.—Saturday's Concordia *Intelligencer* says: Every thing looks fair at present. There are warrants every where, but on examination, they were found to be green worms. The green wagon from Natchez to the Cottonplantation, and he dont care how many of them it carries.

AT THE AMERICAN HOTEL in Natchez—the tipsy place to find all about Cotton weather, we answered yesterday. All the planters there were found there, were of the opinion that the crop was an advance on last year. We differed, and it is the end of the chapter.

City Intelligence.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

Charity Hospital.

The admissions in this institution, for the 24 hours ending last evening at 6 o'clock: 57.
Deaths, 17
Of the latter 13 were from yellow fever,
Discharged, 16
Of which 8 were patients who had had the fever.

Board of Health.

List of interments (as recorded from the Cemeteries) from Sunday, Aug. 8th, 6, A. M., to Monday, Aug. 9th, 6, A. M.

Brain, Congestion of, 1; Consumption, 1; Convulsions, 3; Debility, 2; Diarrhœa, 1; Dropsy, 1; Drowned, 1; Dysentery, 1; Enteritis, Acute, 1; Fever, Irritative, 1; do Malignant Intermittent, 1; do Typhus, 1; do. Yellow, 15; Gastro Enteritis, 2; Hemorrhage, 1; Pertussis, 1; Spasms, 1; Uncertain, 1;—Total, 34.

Where born—Bavaria, 1; Cuba, 1; Belgium, 1; France, 4; Germany, 4; Ireland, 6; New Orleans, 5; Prussia, 1; Switzerland, 1; Tennessee, 1; Uncertain, 7;—Total, 34. Of these 11 were under 10 years of age; 31 were white, and 3 were colored.

A. HESTER,
Sec'y Board of Health.

BUSINESS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The daily reports from the Cemeteries having been published during the past week, the Board of Health have to announce that the total amount of deaths from the epidemic, which was 47 for the week ending on Monday the 2nd, has been 133 for the same period terminating this day.

August 9. JOHN J. KERR, Chairman.
A. HESTER, Sec'y.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—The motion for the release, through a writ of habeas corpus, of Robt. Watson alias Sally Bob, charged with stealing $1200 in treasury notes, from the trunk of Hiram W. Woods, was yesterday overruled by Judge Buckbridge; and the prisoner ordered to find bail in the appearance before the First District Court, to be tried on a charge of forgery. It was shown in evidence that the name of Hiram W. Woods upon one of the treasury notes found in the possession of the prisoner, was forged.

RECORDER GENOIS.—An affidavit was duly filed yesterday morning in Recorder Genois' Office, charging Patrick O'Donnell, together with twenty other persons, with having committed on Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, an a good deal of scandal and disturbance, in Mr H. Rolin's Public Garden, on Carondelet Canal, by breaking the tables, seats, bottles and glasses, and also by assaulting several individuals. O'Donnell was arrested; he was bound over in the sum of $500, for his appearance before the First District Court, to answer to a charge of riot. His Honor committed before the same tribunal, one Francois Xavier Aibain, who, according to the complaint's allegations, grossly insulted and abused John E. Boucher, on Sunday evening last, whilst the latter was about entering his premises on Main street, between Royal and Bourbon. Stephen Flint was summoned to find security for his good behavior: he is accused of having assaulted Mr. Louis Carlo, and threatened his life.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Recorder Baldwin has fixed for Thursday next the examination of Felix Fleury, John Burrell and Jules Vaudry, who stand charged with shooting at Mr Francois Penan. Ellen Hannigan alias Barnes and Maria Thompson, two abandoned women, found in contravention to the police regulations, were sent down to the workhouse for thirty days.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Mrs. Joseph, complained a few days ago that, on the 28th July last, she was assaulted and beaten by a man named Paris. The case was thoroughly investigated yesterday before Recorder Seuzeneau, and Paris was committed for trial before the first district court. His honor also committed before the same tribunal a free woman of color, named Louiza Fiorau, to answer to the charge of abusing and insulting Mrs Francisco Cinius. Ann White, having complained that on Friday, the 6th inst., she had been insulted and threatened by a woman, named Ann Riddle, the Recorder issued a warrant for the arrest of the latter.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Several drivers of omnibuses were arrested yesterday, and brought before Recorder Genois, on a charge of furious driving. The police is deserving of praise in thus endeavouring to put a stop to a practice which endangers the lives of the citizens: regardless of the streets in the 2nd Municipality, Lieut. Burby, reported the omnibus "Gen. Taylor." A civil suit, we understand, will be instituted against the owner.

STABBING.—Thomas Hennessey was yesterday, arrested by the police of the Second Municipality, charged with having on Sunday last, on board the steamer Tuscumbia, severely stabbed William Gilmore, with a large sheath knife, in the left breast, with the intention of killing him. Recorder Baldwin will investigate the case this morning.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white woman, named Honorine Henry, found dead in house No. 133 Levee street, opposite the Vegetable market. Verdict: "Died of congestion of the brain."

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of the weekly business. Recorder Genois in the chair.

A message from the Mayor was read, informing the Council that the commissioners of the general sinking fund had passed two resolutions, the 1st, in relation to the sale of the house and lot of ground belonging to this city by the late Abijah Fisk for the use of a library, the proceeds of which to be applied to the erection of a suitable building adjoining the State University; and 2nd, in relation to the proposal of Madame Pontalba, offering to give to the city a certain amount of money as a reimbursement of her right to send twenty-five children from this city to a college to be established in Senlis, France, thirty-six years after the death of her son, a young man now in good health. On the first paragraph of the Mayor's message, Mr. Fabre moved that the resolution relative to the erection of a library at the corner of Baronne and Common streets, passed by the commissioners of the general sinking fund, be disapproved by this Council. Mr. Fabre remarked that he will never consent that the funds of this Municipality be used for the purpose of erecting public buildings within the limits of the 2nd Municipality. The Council concurred with Mr. Fabre. On the latter paragraph of said message, relative to the proposal of Madame Pontalba, Mr. Fabre moved that said proposal be accepted by this Council, which motion was carried. The Mayor further suggested to the Council the propriety of appointing physicians and apothecaries for the relief of the indigent sick, as an epidemic is now raging. Mr. Desdain presented a resolution to that effect, which, after being amended by Mr. Bureau, was adopted. It empowered the different Aldermen to appoint two physicians and two apothecaries for their respective Wards.

Sundry sealed proposals from different individuals, for making side-walks on the West side of Claiborne street, were received, opened and read to the Council. The proposal of Mr. Vidici, being the lowest, was accepted. The time for completing said work was extended till the first March next.

Mr. Bache, on behalf of the Improvement committee, submitted a report, recommending various important matters for the prosperity of the Municipality, such as, the opening of Fig-street, Hospital and other streets; the extension of the time to one year of Mr. Wellman's contract for Lighting the lamps of the Municipality; Charters street to be paved at a future period with square block stone, when the other important works ordered by the Council shall be finished, in the meantime said street to be kept in good order. The committee also recommends that the salary of the two overseers of carts be increased to $60 per month, provided they keep a horse at their own expense. The whole report, affording rise to a protracted debate, was concurred in by the Council.

The Council, after being in session till a late hour in the night, adjourned.

NEW COTTON.—Two bales of new cotton were received yesterday from the plantation of Gen. A. G. Carter, of East Feliciana, consigned to the house of Ward, Jones & Co. We saw some samples at the Merchant's Exchange. They indicate a good quality and color, though the staple is rather short. We believe this is the first new cotton of the season.

THE WORM.—From every quarter of the compass, says the Natchez *Courier*, we hear of the appearance of the worm, and of the alarm occasioned thereby. But, in most instances, after the matter is investigated, the alarm and mischief occasioned and done, is found to have been all caused by the grass worm, which, it is true, has been somewhat destructive, in several directions. We have conversed with old and experienced planters on the subject, not longer ago than yesterday, and we find that not one of them is absolutely certain that he has seen the real cotton worm yet. The matter will be settled in a few days, and, in the meantime, it ought to be apparent to our planting friends that it is useless to "borrow trouble."

[illegible] The Clarion states that [illegible] Dupuy at the Victoria Palace [illegible] of the 8th inst., at the house [illegible] Natchez, Georgia. We [illegible] affair, the bold attempt, the [illegible] [illegible] Dupuy, [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the same day. When his [illegible] was found, he was found in a chair, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1847.

[illegible] Mr. Dupuy [illegible] Natchez [illegible] [illegible] 1847.

[illegible] Natchez [illegible] [illegible] 1847.

[illegible] Natchez [illegible] [illegible] 1847.

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