The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 731. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII. WHOLE No. 3020. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1848 { WAGNE & WEBBER, Proprietors, No. 92 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER [illegible] $10 00
CURRENT EDITION [illegible] one year in advance.

In all cases the money must give our work a notice in writing [illegible] can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING [illegible] for every TEN lines for each language, [illegible] insertion, and half this price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET

FIRST DISTRICT.....JACQUES TOUTANT
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. P. BENJAMIN
THIRD DISTRICT.....MANUEL J. GARCIA
FOURTH DISTRICT.....C. ADAMS Jr.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....JOHN MOORE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

WHIGS OF THE UNION, TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN. *Gen. of Taylor.*

"[illegible] NOSE ON [illegible] PARTY INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS [illegible] WHAT IS TERMED THE PRIVACY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST without voting for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER.

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER without voting for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 2, 1848.

☞ Both the mails due arrived yesterday.

The Inspectors of the Election.

We are requested to invite the several Committees of the various precincts, appointed by the Democratic Convention, to call at the Mayor's office and be qualified to serve that functionary as commissioners at our substitutes.

TAYLOR ELECTORAL TICKET.

Every citizen who desires to cast his vote for General Zachary Taylor, is requested to see that the following names are on his ticket. Louisiana is entitled to six Electors, and every citizen must vote for the whole number. Look well to your ticket, as spurious ones are in circulation having Taylor and Fillmore at the head and Cass Electors beneath.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
JACQUES TOUTANT.
J. P. BENJAMIN.
MANUEL J. GARCIA.
C. ADAMS, Jr.
JOHN MOORE.
JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

To our Country Friends.

[illegible] contest for the Presidency [illegible] Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore [illegible] I am very [illegible] to WARE OF LAST CARDS! There is a [illegible] Thousands of [illegible] wonders and [illegible] probably will come to the country to influence the minds of the voters, at too late a period to enable the friends of TAYLOR to counteract them. HEED THEM NOT! They are a common trick of Locofocoism, and should be scorned and disregarded. The issues in this contest are all made up. Gen. TAYLOR's two [illegible] are before you, and he will abide by them. Every thing purporting to emanate from him, every statement professing to furnish his opinions, every document intended to place him in a position to that which he now occupies, is SPURIOUS and FALSE, and should be treated as a vile forgery. Let our country friends, therefore, be on their guard against the fabrications of the Cass and Butler party, and pay no attention whatever to the miserable scribbles denominated "Last Cards."

LOOK TO YOUR ELECTORAL TICKETS. There is strong reason to believe that a large number of tickets have been prepared by the Locofoco party resembling in form, size and superficial appearance the ticket with a portrait of Gen. Taylor lithographed on the face, and the names of Lewis and Fillmore at the head, but containing *the names of Locofoco Electors at the bottom.* They are intended for country circulation, and may readily deceive the unwary. By inattention and carelessness many a good Taylor man may vote the ticket, and thus involuntarily contribute to the success of Cass and Butler. We say to you, therefore, EXAMINE WELL YOUR TICKETS, and see that the names of the Cass Electors are not among them. Be particular. You can easily overestimate the importance of the contest. See, therefore, that the right tickets are properly distributed, and that your friends are not made the victims of this flagrant attempt to deceive.

ENFORCE THE LAWS RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS. The Executive Taylor Committees of City are perfectly cognizant of an attempt to introduce a ticket which has been contrived by the enemies of the opposition, and will be circulated on the day of election, unless our friends detect it by their vigilance and resolution. Large numbers of unnaturalized foreigners have been transported to various precincts in the country, upon different pretexts, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure their votes at the ensuing election. Some have been sent to Plaquemines to repair a fort; others to St. Bernard to chop wood; one or two hundred to Pointe Coupee to fill a bayou; others again to the Parish of Madison to labor on the public works—and thus, in half a dozen or more Parishes, as many of individuals have been despatched under the guidance and control of cunning leaders, who will spare no exertion whatever to persuade the inspectors of the polls to receive their votes. Our friends in the country are well aware that even if every one of these men were naturalized citizens—not one could vote unless he had been TWO YEARS a citizen, and all every all of them had been two years citizens of the United States, not one of them could vote without having resided TWELVE MONTHS in the Parish in which he offers to vote. We say, therefore, to the Taylor men of Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Pointe Coupee, Madison, and indeed throughout the country, exercise unremitting vigilance over the ballot box, see that strong Committees are posted at the several precincts, and above all, enforce the rigid observance of the laws regulating elections in Louisiana."

If these precautions are taken, if fraudulent votes are easily excluded from the electoral urn, we tell our country friends that Louisiana is perfectly safe for Taylor and Fillmore. We cannot be taken on a fair and legal vote; and we tell you, therefore, of the friends of the old planter of Byron Rouge, to see that the honest votes of the yeomanry of the State are not overborne and baffled by perjury and fraud. Your friends in the City will do their duty. DO YOURS, AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

☞ The *Delta's* political neutrality is a matter of opinion. We doubt not the Democrats deem it sufficiently neutral for all practical purposes. With respect to the version of the outrage on Saturday night, which appeared in the *Delta*, we but echoed Whig sentiment in considering it partial. The Democrats very probably thought it altogether impartial. We know from experience how difficult it is for a politician to refrain from viewing occurrences of the sort without a certain admixture of party bias; but the independent press, steering as it does between the two parties, and having a delicate and important mission to perform, cannot be too scrupulous in avoiding a tone offensive to either side. *Verbum sat*, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The number of legal voters in the city of Boston, according to the poll lists for the year 1848-49, is 11,943.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

We receive the following despatch from our attentive Correspondent, at Montgomery. It contains a very comprehensive extract from the news brought by the steamer *Europa*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th October last. This noble ship reached her wharf, at Jersey City, on the 25th, at 5 o'clock, P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, October 31st, 1848.

From England there is no later news of any importance, than what was conveyed in my first despatch. Several leaders in the late Irish insurrection have been tried and found guilty. Amongst them is to be found McManus, who was arrested in the Harbor of Cork, on board of an American vessel. The question had been raised as to the right of British authorities to arrest him when under the protection of the American Flag.

The Earl of Carlisle has died.

Viscount Morpeth, who, it will be remembered visited the United States, has been elevated to the Peerage.

FRANCE.—The Italian question has been settled in a way which was but little foreseen. Letters from Paris announce officially that the mediation of England and France was rendered completely useless by a manifesto sent forth by Austria, stating that the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom shall continue to form a part of the Austrian Empire, but that in accordance with the wishes of the people, new institutions shall be granted, placed upon abroad representative and constitutional basis. It is a very significant fact that this manifesto does not contain a word of reference to the proposed mediation of the allied powers.

The *Union*, a Paris paper, sometimes selected by the diplomatic agents of Austria and Sardinia, as the organ of the opinions of their governments, says that the English Ambassador had a long conference with General Cavaignac, in which he positively stated the intentions of the English ministry. They were that England agrees with the Cabinet of Vienna as regards the settlement of the Italian question, and that it will be disposed of in a manner quite at variance with the engagements made by General Cavaignac to the National Assembly of France. On Sunday, (Oct. 8th) this ministerial defeat was the theme of general conversation, and it was thought that the ministers would resign in a body.

The Paris papers of the 10th say, that in fact, they tendered their resignation; but it is well known that Gen. Cavaignac has already expressed his determination not to leave the helm of state until the Constitution be proclaimed, and a President elected or appointed. In accordance with this resolution, he refused to accept the resignation of his cabinet declaring that he would represent to the Assembly the necessity of proclaiming the Constitution without delay, and of providing for the election of a President. In consequence of this action, the Committee on the Constitution have come to the conclusion that a General Election for a President and a Legislative Assembly shall be held immediately after the Constitution is adopted. In the meantime, the National Assembly, or rather Convention, will continue to exercise its functions, and pass such organic laws as are necessary to complete their labours.

SECOND DESPATCH.

MONTGOMERY, Oct 31st.

The New York Stock market is firm. 6's, new issue, 105@106.....The steamer United States arrived on the 26th. Cleared ship Caledonia, Capt Brander. Arrived, ship Union.

CHARLESTON—Sales of cotton for the week, 900 bales. Cleared, brig Magnolia. Went to sea, brig Saranac.

We have another election to add to the list of those which will be contested. In the tenth Congressional District of Ohio, Duncan claims to have received a majority of the legal votes polled, and will contest the seat against Sweitzer, who has the return by 16 votes. There are now three contested elections, one by the Democrats and two by the Whigs. The *Pennsylvanian* says that the election of Governor Johnston also is to be a matter of contest. It is necessary that the petition addressed to the Legislature should be signed by fifty electors of the county or city from which it may originate, and that at least five of them swear to the truth of the facts or allegations therein stated.

ARTOSTA.—The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with W. P. Narvaez, President of the Pacific Steamship Company, for the transportation of mails monthly across the Isthmus between Chagres and Panama. This last link completes the mail communication between New York and Astoria. The contract is to go into operation on the 1st of December next. JUNIUS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED FOR THE N. O. BEE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30th.

At New York today, the Cotton market was steady, but with light sales. Flour continues dull—Wheat has declined 2 cents. Sales of 30,000 bushels. Corn at 67 to 71 cents per bushel. Lard in Tierces is selling at 7½c. Sugar and Molasses are coming in. Government Bills are quoted at 4¾. Texas is Notes 6¾ per cent premium.

The ship Carmelite, bound from Payta to Baltimore, Mexico was wrecked on the passage. Nine passengers were drowned, including three Ladies and one Sailor.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.

The following despatch was received yesterday by mail from Mobile.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

The New York Cotton Market is steady to day, with sales of 1600 bales. Flour is heavy, and prices tending downward.

Corn is quiet, but there is no alteration in prices. Lard dull, with sales of bbls. @ 7½. In provisions generally there is more movement. Sugar is heavy. There is no change in Government stocks.

We have news to day that Hon. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, of Boston, is dead.

FROM TEXAS.—By arrival of the *Palmetto* we have our Texas files to the 26th ult., inclusive.

The Huntsville *Banner* announces the death of Col. Joseph L. Bennett, one of the soldiers of the Texan revolution. He commanded the left wing at the battle of San Jacinto.

The Victoria *Advocate* learns by several gentlemen from San Antonio, that a set of desperate men in that place—gamblers and discharged soldiers—had collected together to the number of about seventy, on pretence of fighting the Indians, but with the real object of robbing the Quartermaster's safe and stores, but were prevented by the death of their leader, a man named Sears, who was shot by Mr. Wallace, whose store he rode into with a cock. pistol intending to kill him. Some of the party, after the death of their leader, revealed the secret.

The Cotton crop, says the Victoria *Advocate*, though slightly injured by the worm, is turning out well, and every planter has made as much as he can pick out, or even more.

The Indians, says the Victoria *Advocate*, after killing thirteen men, wounding several others, and taking a vast amount of property, have retired, and are now, most probably, in their mountain homes.

The health of Houston is now quite restored, and business appears to be reviving.

CROPS IN LAFOURCHE.—The *Minerva* of the 24th says

Judge Guion, near this place, commenced sugar making on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Since that time several other planters in this vicinity have begun. The cane, so far, yields poorly. We hardly think it possible, unless a great change should take place, that the present crop will reach that of last season. The tremendous quantity of rain which fell during the summer months, and the recent and still prevailing drought, has greatly diminished the expectations of the planters during the spring months, when they had calculated on large crops. The saccarine properties of the cane is good, but as a general thing the cane is very dry, yielding very little juice. The quality of the new sugar, however, is very superior which in the end may make up for the loss of quantity; but even this we are disposed to doubt, as the country in all probability will be glutted with a foreign article, which will keep the price of the home article down to its lowest notch. Sugars in the New Orleans market now command from 5 to 5c., in the absence of the new crop. What will it be, when the latter begins to be carried to market, is a question in our estimation very easily answered.

Account Current.

The N. Y. *Tribune* thus sums some up the results of the October elections:

The October Elections are now over. Their results may be summed up thus:

Whig Governors in all the States that have chosen Governors—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Florida—the last two having never before chosen Whig Governors in an even handed contest.

Whig Legislature in each of these States, though Ohio is threatened with an anarchical contest.

Whig U. S. Senators in place of Locofocos from Pennsylvania, Florida, and probably Ohio.

A drawn battle in Georgia, which last year chose a Locofoco Governor by 1,500 majority.

An unexpectedly sharp contest in South Carolina, which elects one decided member of Congress, and two others who at any rate are not for Cass. The Legislature is quite likely to throw away or withold the vote of the State.

—Of these States, only Ohio voted for Clay in '44; Florida was not organized, but came in Locofoco soon after. The probability now is they a majority of their aggregate votes will be cast for Gen. Taylor. That will do for one month, seeing it is not quite November.

CONNECTICUT.—The rank of the town elections thus far is as follows:

Whigs,	51
Democrats,	49
Whig majority,	2

Gen. Cass the "Better Free Soil Man than Martin Van Buren."

The Richmond *Enquirer* and other Democratic papers persist in keeping Mr. Fillmore's letter of 1838 before their readers, as the "Platform of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency." We shall, in some sort, follow their example, leaving out the black lines, and striking at higher game, viz: their candidate for the Presidency.

Here, then, is

Gen. Cass's Platform.

I. HIS PRAYER FOR UNIVERSAL ABOLITION.

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been—we never shall be. We deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its Abolition everywhere, where this can be effected, justly and peaceably and easily for both parties.—*Letter on the Right of Search.*

II. HIS PRAISE ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.

First Phase.—Session of 1845-5.

HOT ANXIETY TO VOTE FOR THE PROVISO.

Statement by Senator Miller, of New Jersey, in Senate, 22d June, 1848.

"At the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress, the three million bill, as it was called, came to the Senate from the House, with the Wilmot proviso in it.—On the last day of the session, (10th August, 1846,) and about half an hour before the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress, the bill came up for consideration, when the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Lewis] moved to strike out the proviso. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis] took the floor against the amendment and in favor of the proviso, and spoke until a few minutes before the adjournment. No vote was taken upon the question, and the bill was lost for want of time to act upon it."

"As soon as Mr. Davis had taken his seat, Gen Cass came over to his side of the Senate, and with much earnestness said, in the presence of the Senators, *that he regretted much that Mr Davis had by his speech presented the vote from being taken; that he (Gen. Cass) and many Democratic Senators from the Free States, would have voted to sustain the Proviso*; that Mr. Allen would have led off, and all the rest would have followed; that he was very sorry that they had been deprived of the opportunity of voting upon it; that it would have settled the question, and Gov. Davis was responsible for defeating that result."

Statement of Gen. Cass himself in his second speech, in Senate, March 1st, 1847.

"LAST YEAR (1846) HE (MR CASS) SHOULD HAVE VOTED FOR THE PROPOSITION [viz: THE WILMOT PROVISO] HAD IT COME UP."

SECOND PHASE—END OF THE SESSION OF 1846-7.

Begins to think the Proviso inexpedient at this time, though proper in itself.

Extract from Gen. Cass's Letter to R. S. Wilson, dated Feb. 19th, 1847.

"It is now distinctly understood, and it will be the Democratic sentiment through the country, that EVERYTHING MUST GIVE WAY TO A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, and that no measure will be proposed that will embarrass the Administration.

"The Wilmot Proviso will not pass the Senate—it might be DEATH TO THE WAR, DEATH TO THE HOPES OF GETTING AN ACRE OF TERRITORY—DEATH TO THE ADMINISTRATION, AND DEATH TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. IT WAS NOT SO INTENDED AND NO DOUBT ORIGINATED WITH PROPER FEELINGS; but things have now come to such a pass, that its adoption will produce these effects.

"It is distinctly avowed by the Southern members of Congress, that they would not vote for any measure for the prosecution of the war, nor would they ratify any treaty, if this provision becomes a law.

Extract from Gen Cass's first Speech in Senate, March 1st, 1847.

"It will be quite in season to provide for the government of territory not yet acquired from foreign countries AFTER WE SHALL HAVE OBTAINED IT. Legislation now would be wholly inoperative, because, if any territory hereafter to be acquired, can be governed without an act of Congress providing for its government; and such an act on its passage would open the whole subject, and would keep the Congress called upon to pass it free to exercise its own discretion, entirely uncontrolled by any declaration found on the statute book."

The *Union's* Report of General Cass's Second Speech, March 1st, 1847, in reply to Mr. Miller.

"Mr. Cass said the course of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Miller), was most unusual and extraordinary. Last year, he (Mr. C) should have voted for the proposition [viz; the Wilmot proviso] had it come up. But circumstances had altogether changed." The honorable senator then read several passages from the remarks as given above, which he had committed to writing in order to make such a charge on that of the Senator from New Jersey"—(the charge, namely, that Mr. Cass had turned *against* the Wilmot Proviso.)

THIRD PHASE—DECEMBER, 1847.

A change going on in the public mind, his own as well as others. The Wilmot Proviso itself was abandoned for a better Democratic doctrine.

Extracts from the Nicholson letter, dated Dec. 24, 1847, and directed to certain gentlemen, who had "read with high satisfaction what had emanated from Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas, in opposition to the Proviso."

"The Wilmot Proviso has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject—in my own as well as others, and that doubts are resolving themselves into objections, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the national legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local governments."

"It [the legislation of Congress] should be limited to the creation of proper governments for new countries, acquired or settled, and to the necessary provisions for their eventual admission into the Union—leaving, in the meantime, the people inhabiting them to regulate their internal concerns in their own way. They are just as capable of doing so as the people of the States; and they can do so at any rate, as soon as their political independence is recognized by admission into the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into exercise a doubtful and invidious authority which questions the intelligence of a respectable portion of our citizens; and whose limitation, whatever it may be, will be rapidly approaching its termination—an authority which would give to Congress despotic power, uncontrolled by the constitution, over most important actions of our common country."

"I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it (slavery) for themselves under the general principles of the Constitution."

"More than one-third of that body (the Senate) would vote against it, (a treaty embodying the Wilmot Proviso,) viewing such a principle as an exclusion of the citizens of the slaveholding States from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure and exertions of all, and which should be common to all. I am repeating—neither advancing nor defending these views. That branch of the subject does not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to seek it."

"Such property (quoting Mr. Buchanan) would be entirely insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our citizens, WILL EVER RE-ESTABLISH SLAVERY WITHIN ITS LIMITS."

"Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande and east of the Rocky Mountains, it is still more impossible that a majority of the people would consent to re-establish slavery. They are themselves a colored population, and among them the negro does not belong socially to a degraded race.

"Beyond the Del Norte,' says Mr. Walker, 'slavery will not pass—not only because it is forbidden BY LAW, but because the colored races are preponderates in the ratio of ten to one *after* the whites; and holding, as they do, the government and men of the country in their possession, they WILL NOT PERMIT the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country.'"

"The question, it will be therefore seen on examination, does not regard the exclusion of slavery from a region where it now exists, but a prohibition against its introduction where it does not exist, and where, from the feelings of the inhabitants and the laws of nature, it is morally impossible,' as Mr. Buchanan says, 'that it can ever re-establish itself.'"

FOURTH PHASE.

RUN UNTIL THE ELECTION.

From the Letter of Acceptance, May 30th, 1848.

"This letter, gentlemen, closes my profession of political faith."

Gen. Cass's reply to the inquiry of Mr. R. J. Moses, whether the Nicholson letter did not mean, "that the inhabitants of a territory, before they form a State government, have a right to establish or prohibit slavery," and whether he adhered to that letter:

"I had supposed that my sentiments upon the subject to which you refer were fully understood by my southern friends; but as you seem to desire information, I enclose you extract from a letter, which contains all that I have to say upon the subject."—[*May 21st, 1849.*

Remark by Judge Wood, at Cleveland, June 15th, 1848.

"We are told, sir, that slavery can be elected to the Presidency of the United States, your administration would lend its influence to the extension and perpetuation of human slavery. The people here assembled will, with the greatest pleasure, now, listen to any consideration which, sir, it may be your pleasure to submit."

Reply of General Cass.

"Sir, the noise and confusion which pervades this assembly WILL PREVENT MY BEING HEARD on the important topics to which you have called my attention."

DIRECTORY.—We are glad to perceive that Mr. H. W. COLLS is engaged in preparing a complete directory of New Orleans and Lafayette. This work that is much needed, and we know none better qualified for the labor than Mr. C.

Correspondence of the Bee.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 28th, 1848

Yesterday, was the glorious day for the indomitable Whigs of old Rapides, and one which will be long remembered with pleasure, as we revert back hereafter to the stirring scenes of '48.

It was on the occasion of a celebration in honor of the Flag to be raised that day, bearing upon it the proud names of our candidates ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE. The hardy sons of toil had set apart this day from their work, and assembled together to do honor to the occasion.

Early in the day, were seen coming into our village, troops of horsemen, many of them from a distance, with countenances beaming with pride and exultation, conscious that they would meet with friends, not less zealous and enthusiastic than themselves, and all conspiring to aid in the great cause we have at heart. The day was most beautiful.

The Ladies whose unerring instinct, at all times, teaches them to admire the truly brave and noble, were present in numbers, lending their benign influence to heighten the pleasure of the occasion.

The Banner was a most beautiful one in design and execution, presented to the Taylor party, by the fair daughters of Rapides—whose hands and hearts are ever ready to be bestowed upon the worthy, their smiling countenances showed too plainly the love they bore the Old Hero, and at the mention of his glorious deeds, betrayed emotions which excited the jealousy of more than one present.

About 12 o'clock, the flag was raised to its proud and elevated position. The company assembled in the Court Room, which was barely sufficient to contain the immense throng which stood with eager ear to catch the remarks that fell from the lips of the speakers.

The ceremonies of the day were commenced by a beautiful and appropriate address, delivered by our fellow-citizen John K. Elam, Esq., his eloquent appeals elicited much approbation.

NEXT followed Mr. J. B. Thorpe in a speech of about one hour and a half. His remarks were confined principally to a description of the personal and individual traits of character of Zachary Taylor and Lewis Cass. The contrast presented in this respect between the two men, afforded most ample scope to this humorous speaker, for the exercise of his unequalled powers of satire, the first named the embodiment of all that is great, good, noble, plain, simple and republican—the latter portraying a character flitting before the imagination like an *Ignis fatuus*, and nowhere sufficiently fixed or permanent to give it any marked or distinctive features.

After Mr. Thorpe had concluded, it was announced from the stand that an opportunity was offered for any gentleman of the opposite party to address the Meeting in behalf of Cass and Butler—no one appeared.

The Meeting was then addressed in a speech of two hours' length, by J. H. Adams, Esq., of Jefferson.

This gentleman has acquired distinction, and quite an enviable reputation as a Speaker during this campaign. Without any of the external aids of a classical education, but possessed of a strong, vigorous intellect, a thorough and intimate acquaintance with the political topics that are now agitating the country, and an earnest zeal in the cause, he is considered among the most effective speakers of the day.

His refutation of the slanders contained in the Fillmore pamphlet was most full and complete. That foul calumny, which has been circulated insidiously through every village and hamlet of the state, has now found its proper level, and remains but the most reckless will now dare assert it contains one word of truth. We are much indebted to Mr. Adams for the manner in which he has ferreted out, and fastened upon its proper author this foul stigma. It will show them that even as heinous a production as this needs some acknowledged paternity.

After the speeches, the company withdrew to a beautiful Grove in the Court-house yard, where all were invited to partake of a sumptuous banquet prepared by the Rough and Ready Club, which reflected much credit on all concerned.

Finally, I am impressed with a belief that a change is going on in the public mind of the people of this parish, and that many in the opposite ranks will be found whose party trammels or party drill cannot influence to vote against the man who has shed such imperishable lustre on our state.

The Locos attempted to get up a Meeting immediately after the one I have described, but so small and boisterous was the attendance, that some of the observers thought it was getting off the remnants of *Leonfocoism*. Yours, &c.,

A TAYLOR DEMOCRAT.

THE WHOLE OF OREGON.—Among the resolutions passed by the Richmond Democratic Association of 1844, was the following:

"*Resolved*, That our title to the WHOLE OF THE TERRITORY OF OREGON is *clear and unquestionable*; that NO PORTION *of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power.*"

Southern Democrats, call your President, James K. Polk, to the bar. He found us with "a clear and unquestionable title to the *whole* of Oregon." What has he done with it? Also? England has got one half and the North the other; with a Wilmot Proviso attached, signed by James K Polk!

"The *whole* of Oregon or none." The South possesses the latter alternative most decidedly. Her share is NONE!"

AN EDITOR is an unfortunate wight. He is like the painter who in stirring to please every body, pleased no body. The Charleston *Courier* having recently published a commendation against the tippling shops and the practice of selling liquor to Slaves, lost 27 subscribers at one fell swoop, as the reward of its public spirit.

TENTH DISTRICT IN OHIO.—The Columbus *Journal* states that, on account of the many and gross frauds practised in that Congressional district, by the Locofocos, at the late election, it is the purpose of Mr. Duncan to contest the seat, if claimed by his opponent, whose pretended majority is only sixteen votes.

THE SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS in the Milwaukie district, for the month of September, amounted to 21,983 acres, valued at $27,253 90, of which 10,363 acres, valued at $12,953 90 were in cash entries, and 11,620 acres, valued at $14,400, were in land warrants.

HEALTH.—The health of Bayou Sara and St. Francisville, was never better than at present. Mr. Isaac Mengers, a merchant residing in the former place, died of Yellow Fever on Thursday morning last. We are informed that he contracted the disease in New Orleans. Persons residing in the country can safely visit our village.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Blairsville *Apalachian*, edited by R. H. McCade, Esq., has taken down the Cass ticket, and goes for Van Buren and Adams. It is pointed on the borders of Westmoreland and Indiana Counties, and has been always a Loco-Foco advocate, supporting Longstreth and Painter at the recent election.

SUICIDE.—Robert Wynn, an old gentleman living in Raleigh, shot himself through the heart a few days ago. No cause is assigned for the act.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—There resides in Delaware, some few miles from Templeville in this county, a respectable farmer having a daughter now about eleven years old, who, until attaining her fifth year, labored under an imperfection of sorts, which was thought to be incurable. At that time, for some trifling indiscretion, her mother spoke quickly and sharply to her, and boxed her ears, and, singular to relate, from that moment for four months the child never utered a word. At the expiration of that time, however, when the affrighted mother had become almost frantic at her supposed instrumentality in depriving her child of even her ordinary speech, the faculty was again restored—and what is still more incomprehensible, without the slightest impediment of any kind—a blessing which she has uninterruptedly enjoyed to the present time.—*Centreville (Md.) Times.*

IN A FOG.—The Harrisburg Union attempts to account for the defeat of its party by saying that Gov. Johnston received the votes of the Free Soil men, and at the same time it unwittingly contradicts itself by undertaking to complement its Locofoco Free Soil candidate, Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna, &c., on the "Wilmot" ticket is not authority the contrary to be deduced to waver by artful appeals to their prejudices, or their supposed interests. "The Nevels, the glorious North," it exclaims in much ecstasy, as if the adherence of the Free Soilers of Wilmot's district of Locofocoism were sufficient to counterbalance the inglorious rout of its party. Then, according to the Union, the Free Soilers elected Johnston by voting for Longstreth! Truly the Locofoco editor has got into an impenetrable fog.—*Phil. Ledger.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

In determining to withhold my vote from Gen. Cass, and to give it to Gen. Taylor, I was influenced by no other motives than those stated in my Communication to the *Picayune*. I defy any man to prove that I have been paid for changing my political opinions, or that I have been persuaded into my present position. My change is the result of my different impressions, and I shall cordially adhere to that conviction until better reasons offered for changing it than any I have yet heard. Every person who knows me, will, I presume that I am too a man to obtain any reward due to me for a bribe.

PATRICK HENRIGEY.

HAY.—A lot of Superior Hungarian Hay, now landing and for sale by [illegible]

City Intelligence.

LARCENY.—Patrick Moby, was arrested by the Second Municipality police, on Tuesday night, at the request of a Mr. [illegible] charged him with stealing a gold watch, which he came to be examined by [illegible]

COMMITTED FOR LARCENY.—[illegible] alias Feather, accused by [illegible] of stealing some lumber, worth about [illegible] the owner of Smith and St. Mary streets, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, and committed for trial.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Patrick Ryan, accused of committing an assault and battery on the person of [illegible] McCue, and Peter Matthews, charged with striking Henry Miller, with a stone or some deadly weapon with intent to kill, were yesterday sent before the First District Court, by Recorder Baldwin.

SUPPOSED DEATH.—John R. McCormick was picked up in the streets drunk, by the police of the Second Municipality on Tuesday night, and put in the watchouse, where he died the next morning. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was returned, "Died by the visitation of God."

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—An infant about two days old was found dead near the Old Basin, on the banquette, at a very early hour yesterday morning. The head of the child was fractured near the left temple, and a Coroner's jury gave a verdict that the child's death was caused by the wound. The supposition is, that the child was illegitimate, and that its death was caused by its inhuman parents.

HARRISONIANS.—[illegible] A. Lefarne, who was arrested [illegible] at the request of W. [illegible] charged with harboring a runaway slave [illegible] Rachel, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, and committed for trial. A colored woman named Harriet, living [illegible] Lafarne, is yet to be examined on the same charge.

THREATENING TO KILL.—James Fanning, for threatening yesterday, on the Levee, to kill W. G. Middleton with a knife, was sent to prison for fifteen days, in default of finding security to keep the peace.

A FRACTIOUS WOMAN.—A woman named Nancy Mayfield, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, accused by Rachel Lerne of assaulting her in her own house, and biting her arm. The Recorder sent the case at once before the First District Court.

AN ARRANT THIEF.—John Coleman, a well known thief in this city, was arrested in a Coffee house, on the corner of Dauphine and Front Levee streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, for knocking down an old man in the house, a few minutes before, and attempting to rob him of his watch. On being brought before Recorder Genois, he was committed for trial before the First District Court. A sailor was taken up drunk during the night, and was placed in the same cell with Coleman, who plundered him of $60 in gold, and money to the amount of $20. Part of the money was found in the possession of Coleman, and returned to the Sailor, but the good natured tar, instead of prosecuting him, handed him back a dollar of the money "to buy grog."

☞ Chris. Lilly's respond to a call at the Meeting of the Rough and Ready Clubs on Conge Square, on the night of the 31st Oct., 1848:—

Fellow Citizens!—I am no speaker; all I have to say, the *Loco's tried to bribe me—they couldn't do it; they tried to kill me—they didn't do it.* They BURNED my house—they did that, but they didn't burn that banner, for there it is, look at it, painting to a banner representing Old Rough thanking Santa Anna for his merciful and humbugging proposition to surrender General Taylor never surrenders! Mr. Lilly retired amidst shouts of applause that made the Welkin ring.

☞ We call the attention of the public to the large sale of COGNAC BRANDIES, which will be made THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Bernard Turpin, auctioneer, at No. 94 Old Levee street.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

GRAND ILLUMINATED PROCESSION

OF THE FRIENDS OF

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 4th

P. H. WOOD—GRAND MARSHAL.

AIDS.

GEO. W. HYNSON, CHARLES GUYOT.
GEO. C. LAWRANCE, CHAS PARSTE.

Music.

FIRST DIVISION.

Deputy Grand Marshal—Col. J. S. WARNER.

AIDS.

Col. F. A. Lumsden, [illegible]

Fillmore Rangers, [illegible]
Union Rough and Ready Club, [illegible] Municipality.
Italian Rough and Ready Club.
German Rough and Ready Club.

SECOND DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal—GEO. E. L. TRACY.

AIDS.

Harman Boone, Celso G Parlan Jos. Fuentes.

Spanish Rough and Ready Club, (mounted.)
Spanish Rough and Ready Club, (on foot.)
Gimblet Rangers, (mounted.)
Independent Rough and Ready Club, (mounted.)

THIRD DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal—Julien Neville.

AIDS.

Richard Prendergast, P. J Stanley, Capt. Brown.

Central Rough and Ready Club, Parish of Jefferson.
Grotna Rough and Ready Club.
Freeport Rough and Ready Club.
Carrollton Rough and Ready Club.
Algiers Rough and Ready Club.
Bachelor's Rough and Ready Club.
Captains, Officers and Crews of Vessels and steamers in port.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal—Victor Berr.

AIDS:

L. Castera, P E Courdelle, Octave Andry.

Rough and Ready Club, 1st Ward, First M'y.
" 2d Ward, First M'y.
" 3d Ward, First M'y.
" 4 n Ward, First M'y.
" 5th Ward, First M'y.
" 6th Ward, First M'y.
" 7th Ward, First M'y.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal—John Cummingor.

AIDS:

Chas. Riddle, Copeland S Hunt, [illegible] D G Guirk.

Rough and Ready Club 1st Ward, Second M'y.
" 2d Ward, Second M'y.
" 3d Ward, Second M'y.
" 4th Ward, Second M'y.
" 5th Ward, Second M'y.
" 6th Ward, Second M'y.
" 7th Ward, Second M'y.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal, James Katheman.

Aids.

L. J. Hess, F. Beckman, and F. S. Bartlett.

Union Rough and Ready Club, Third Municipality, Independent Rough and Ready Club, Third Municipality.

Rough and Ready Club, 1st Ward, Third M'y.
" 2d Ward, Third M'y.
" 3d Ward, Third M'y.
" 4th Ward, Third M'y.

Each Club will appoint their own Marshals and Deputy Marshals for the direction of their respective Clubs.

The Grand Marshal will wear a scarlet sash, and his aides a badge upon the arm of the same color.

The Deputy Grand Marshal white sash, and the aids a badge of same color.

The Marshals of the several Clubs blue sash, and their Deputies a badge of same color.

The procession will form on the north side of Canal street, their right resting on Bourbon street, displayed towards the river, under the direction of the Grand Marshal and his aids.

The several Divisions under the direction of their respective Deputy Grand Marshal, preparatory to entering the main column, will assemble as follows:—

First Division on the south side of Canal street, the right resting on Bourbon street.

Second Division on Charters street, right resting on Canal street.

Third Division on Camp Street, right resting on Canal street.

Fourth Division on Royal street, right resting on Canal street.

Fifth Division on St. Charles street, right resting on Canal street.

Sixth Division on Bourbon street, right resting on Canal street.

As the First