

# The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1848.

No. 112, VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES.  
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE NO. 3821.

**TERMS OF THE BEE.**  
Daily price, one year in advance, \$12;  
one copy, five cents; weekly, one week's  
paper, \$1. The subscriber must give notice  
of his desire to discontinue his paper  
continuing it for a longer time than one week.  
A copy of the paper, with the date, every TUES-  
DAY morning, on the first page, and may  
that price for each subsequent one. No Advances  
will be made on any copy of the paper.  
All payments are to be made as to time will be  
published one month, and charged accordingly.  
A insertion in the paper, for advertising  
and for each insertion.

25¢ per line, or part of a line, for advertisements  
to be inserted entirely within the line of  
the paper, and in extent to one square foot;

otherwise.

The more sensible and rational statement we  
have received from the paper in our office  
is that the writer begins by admitting the  
general belief, that at the time of the meeting Mr.  
Ford enjoyed certain advantages, which was  
believed would secure him a very large majority,  
and that all hopes of carrying the State for  
T. Y. must now vanish, unless indeed, it  
was not realized, and should, no doubt, be  
realized as a test of the probable result of the  
election for President. He then goes on as follows:

To this end I will have some facts: In  
the New-Orleans called the "Revere," in the  
Mr. H. Ford, Washington, and a majority  
in a majority to Mr. Clay over Mr. Fitch, in the  
same country, of 7,547. But, instead of Ford  
being elected, he was beaten, and his majority  
equal with that given to Mr. Clay and the Bir-  
ney vote, but the addition of many hundreds on  
each side of the scale, so that the result was  
calculated, his majority is but 7,602—only 315  
more than Clay.

Resolved, That all the city papers, to whom  
we have written, that we are in error,  
that right-minded men of all parties will  
be in the Democratic Convention, will give  
us a copy of their resolutions, and we will  
therefore hold to this card as an omen of  
what will happen.

Rosenau—H. H. Hamill, accused of re-  
ceiving John Collins of 807, on Broad street,  
the evening of the 25th ult., was yesterday ex-  
onerated, and a sum of \$100 was paid to him  
for his services.

Resolved, That the officers of Annual Advertis-  
ers' Association, to remain within the line of  
the paper, and in extent to one square foot;

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

**WHIG NOMINATIONS.**

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ZACHARY TAYLOR,**  
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR SENATE,  
**JAMES TOUTANT,**  
OF NEW JERSEY; **JOHN J. BROWN,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA; **JOHN C. DAVIS,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS; **JOHN A. ADAMS,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS; **JOHN G. CAMPBELL,**  
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR HOUSE,  
**W. O. BUTLER,** OF LOUISIANA;  
**JOHN REVELL,** OF SOUTH CAROLINA;  
**JOHN TRADOUR,** OF LOUISIANA; and  
**WILLIAM LEWIS,** OF THE OTHER STATES.—  
Nominations.

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.**  
Remember, citizens of Louisiana, you cannot  
vote for LEWIS, CASS, or the 30TH CONVENTION.  
I am most unwillingly, and, I repeat, unwillingly  
and reluctantly, in my part to interfere  
with your rights as they are formed by the  
people of the other states.

—WE WILL PULL TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE  
BEATEN.—General Taylor.

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and reluctantly, in my part to interfere  
with your rights as they are formed by the  
people of the other states.

REVIEW AND RUMINATIONS.—  
EVERY citizen who desires to cast  
his vote for General Taylor, is re-  
quested to note the following names  
written on his ticket. Louisiana is  
entitled to six Electors, and every  
citizen who votes for General Taylor,  
and every voter of the other states,  
will have his name on his ticket.

Taylor票。

—THE WHIG TARIFF OF 1848.—Its Protection-  
ection to the Working Classes.

On the 25th ult., the Whig party,  
made up of their principal documents, appears  
the duplicity of their demands, and shows  
that the Whig Tariff of 1848, was, in effect,  
the Whig Tariff of 1842, gave no working class.

Ford gains, on the majority of Clay only  
in one family, Hamilton, 260.

For the last two weeks, we have not had  
as anticipated. And why not? Mr.  
Ford was known as an antislavery Whig  
representative, and a Whig representative.

On the subject of the Presidency he  
remained non-committal. It was supposed  
that he would support the Whig candidate  
opposed to the election of Gen. Cass.

He received them. Deaf, not to the  
sound of their voices, but to the sound of  
their hearts. He was too much so, an Abolitionist  
to receive the Abolitionists. And the latter,  
who he leastly was, an equal member  
of the old party. Whigs in this section of  
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Review and Ruminations.

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