The New-Orleans Bee.

Monday

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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.....B. BENJAMIN.
Third District.....MANUEL LA MARCHA.
Fourth District.....C. ADAMS, JR.
Fifth District.....JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"WHIG PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

WE CANNOT BE BRIBED.—*General Taylor.*

"I WILL NOT VETO ANY BILL, CONSTITUTIONALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DISPOSITION OR MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

Monday Morning, Oct'r 2, 1848.

Board of Health.

Table of Interments in the city of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sat. 30th, 1848, at 12 o'clock, M.

Brain, congestion of.....1 Fever, Yellow.....3
Consumption.....5 " Congestive.....
Convulsions.....1 " Intermittent.....
Delirium.....1 Gastric Fever.....1
Enteritis.....1 Gastro Enteritis.....
Fever, Remittent.....1 Indigestion.....
Uncertain.....

Total.....20

Of which 8 were whites, 5 colored, and 7 under 5 years of age.

Where born—Northern, 1; Ireland, 1; France, 1; Germany, 1; Canada, 1; Unertain, 15.

A. BESTER, Secretary and Board of Health.

Board of Health.

Table of Interments in the city of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sunday, 1st, 1848, at 12 o'clock, M.

Consumption.....1 Congestive.....
Fever, Yellow.....1 " Intermittent.....

Of which, 1 were white, and 1 under 10 years of age.

Where born—Northern, 1; South Carolina, 1; France, 1; Spain, 1; Belgium, 1; Scotland, 1; Ireland, 1; Germany, 1; Unknown, 1.

A. BESTER, Secretary and Board of Health.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

AN OLD FRIEND SKILLED TO THE NOTES

We find an important letter from the Hon. Millard Fillmore in the New York *Express* of the 23d September. The *Express* precedes the correspondence by remarking, correctly enough, that Southern Locofocoism has been assuming Mr. Fillmore in a manner of forms, and with an intimacy of acquaintance, respecting his opinions upon the subject of slavery. He is denounced in the whole Locofoco Southern Press as an Abolitionist of the darkest stamp, and his flaring opinions not only in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, but, indeed, of the very spirit of Southern Locofocoism. Mr. Fillmore, it seems, is not even a *Locofoco* among the children of Northern and South Carolina or "Tarleton" was, at first known, as the name was then by which the Englishman or other foreigner applies to the Yankee. Now, of course, the Express, coming as a new order of things, and not knowing the men that are now concerning us thus. The Northern Locofocos, it seems, are standing together when the real Simon comes. The storm will be devoured, and desperado will engage in the legislative things in their next agony. "woe!" According to these Southern Locofocos, Mr. Fillmore, a native of the North, that is one "Abolitionist" or Wilkes save and except now *that* Mr. Van Buren has turned "woe!" one Locofoco of Monroe can, who is traveling evenly on Van Buren's horse-speed. We trust that even Southern Locofocos, on a review of matters in the choice of their next Northern ticket, we shall see to believe a "woe!"

But, as the *Express* says, to set our Whig editors a heart-ache, we will sit right on the edge of Mr. Fillmore's position, and to give them an opportunity to ask the Locofoco Association, which, like the Richmond *Enquirer* has commenced, we addressed a letter to Mr. Fillmore requesting him to define his position on one given question—if we took a point, and on one point, because this "ghost of a wolf" can never be killed, unless you stand him on a point. The correspondence explains the point, and speaks for itself. It only necessary to add, that we have declared, relating to, in the language that the late Richmond ghost would say itself—for as that is now the public there, here is the shot that we have—

Copy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1848.

Private & Confidential.

DEAR SIR:—You must be aware, as I am, of the excitement in the Southern States which is created by the supposition that I am, with Gen. Taylor, in favor of the Union, and with Gen. Taylor is strongly opposed to the North by what called the Democratic party here, for being a slaveholder, but are not the less denounced by the same so called Democratic party in the South, for being an "Abolitionist," and bearing extreme Abolition opinions. We, who know Gen. Taylor here, need no reply to such slanders. Let calumny everywhere, concerning you, cannot be treated with contempt, as among your own friends and citizens.

For the escape of what is said concerning you, I am charged in the Richmond *Enquirer*, that you hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off the transportation, removal, or disposal of, persons held as slaves from one State to another. I was so sure, not only from my own knowledge of your opinions, but from your deference to the Laws and Constitution of the country, there could not be one word of truth in such a charge, I peremptorily denied it. Among some Richmond friends, who wrote me on the subject, and I promised to write and tell you what I said was not correct. In pursuance of this promise, I now address you this letter.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES BROOKS.

THE REPLY.

ALBANY, Sept 13, 1848.

James Brooks, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond *Enquirer*, that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off, the transportation, removal, or disposal of, persons held as slaves, from one slaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States, before 1841. In that year the celebrated case in Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point, in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the Constitution gave every slaveholder was vested in the several States, and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind; and the question was considered settled. At any rate this was my own opinion then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I should not hesitate to declare it.

You will, therefore, perceive that you did me no more than to me in representing to your friends that these were my sentiments.

I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain Truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

SPEAKS OF CONSISTENCY.—On the 8th of last June the Charles on Mercury spoke thus of the Baltimore nominees:

"Mr Cass has nothing to expect from South Carolina, unless indeed he could recall the principles avowed in his letter to Mr. Nicholson."

On the 12th inst., however, about three months having elapsed, it speaks of Gen. Cass—the same Gen. Cass, describing him as "a Northern Democrat who has pledged himself, if elected, to the maintenance of Southern rights." Gen. Cass, be it remembered, has recalled none of the principles avowed in the Nicholson letter.

☞ The Clay meeting in New York city has been indefinitely postponed. We perceive by a card in the Albany *Evening Journal*, that in that city, likewise, the movement is killed. The Whig party are now united throughout the length and breadth of the land.

MISSISSIPPI FREE TRADER.—T. S. Doniphan has retired from the editorial management of this paper. He is succeeded by Messrs. Bacon Tyler.

THE BUTLER SPEECH.

Its Effects on Locofocoism.

We ask attention to the subjoined letter which furnishes an account of a political discussion at Plaquemine, in the Parish of Iberville. The statements it contains are attested by half a dozen honorable and intelligent gentlemen of the Parish, who have given us their names as authority for the entire truth of the narrative. It will be seen, that no sooner did Col. STEWART commence reading the extracts from Gen. BUTLER's speech, in which the Creoles of Louisiana are stigmatized as SPIES and TRAITORS, and their conduct characterized as faithless, cowardly and unpatriotic, than the Locofocos present manifested their invincible determination to prevent him from proceeding, and created a disturbance so violent and unremitting by howls, yells and other species of noise, as ultimately to carry out their purpose.

This outrageous and indecent conduct affords the strongest possible proof of the dread which Locofocoism entertains of the disastrous effect upon its party, which the dissemination of the atrocious slanders uttered by Gen. BUTLER must inevitably produce. So conscious were the Democrats of Iberville that the reading of these choice morceaux would bias their course among the high-minded and independent citizens of that Parish, that they were not ashamed to resort even to the most discreditable method of precluding, for the time being, all attempts to lay the matter in question before the people. We ask not for more irrefragable evidence of the power of truth, than is afforded by this fact. The effort to suffle its expression, by turbulence and tumult will not avail. The people of Louisiana are too deeply and vitally interested in their own fair name and reputation, to permit a band of disorganizers to smother the truth by outcries and confusion. This is a pitiful and contemptible device, which will indubitably react upon those who did not scruple to employ it.

We have no doubt that the friends of General TAYLOR, and all others to whom the chivalry and loyalty of Louisiana are dear, will take effectual means to place before the people of the State, the calumnies of Gen. BUTLER, in such a form that every voter of Louisiana may have an opportunity of reading them, without the fear of being interrupted by the infuriated zealots of party.

PLAQUEMINE, Sept. 25th, 1848.

Messrs. Editors.—You have doubtless seen it chronicled in the columns of our country journals, that Messrs. Soule, Preston and Lafayette in the course of a missionary tour to enlighten the dark and heathenish portions of the Creole-State. In the course of their peregrinations, two of these distinguished gentlemen, the guns of Duplessis, and the Town, and a large meeting was accordingly assembled in front of the Court House. Having been informed that Mr. Soule had boasted of having "whipped" Donaldsonville in the Presidential contest of 1844, and that he had gratified his Democratic opponents by the unanimous vote given that year, I determined to attend the meeting, and witness the manner in which Messrs. Soule and Preston would acquit themselves before a Whig audience.

Mr. Soule then addressed the meeting in French. For myself, I must confess that I understood but very little of the remarks which fell from the lips of the gentleman on the right of the French quarter of the city. I am informed, however, that Mr. Soule did not allude to the fact that he had been a Whig once, but that he had always been a Democrat. He indulged himself in every imaginable strain of the Baltimore platform; and finally asserted that it contained the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but truth. He accused the Whigs of organizing and carrying on the Mexican War, and that they, and Butler, Wilmot Proviso, and the abolitionists, had *organized* the riots and insurrections in opposition to Gen. Cass, that he had visited Louisiana, and had been treated worse than a dog, and that proposition, the Wilmot Proviso, had it come to pass here!

These are but a few of the many bare-faced falsehoods which he uttered, and I believe, a very large portion of those who heard him, were disgusted with the tissue of misrepresentations and assertions which he gave forth. The gentleman's argument, if it can be dignified with such a term, was of the most superficial character. He assumed the position that the Democratic party were the only friends of the people—that the Whig party were composed entirely of aristocrats, nobles, &c. He adopted and quoted every misrepresentation found in