The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 874, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5763. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1848. | WAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 93 Chartres, and 18 Camp-street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER—Subscription, $12 00. Country Paper—Semi-Weekly, $5 00 in advance; or, if not so paid, $6 00. No paper will be sent out of the city, unless a written order for the same be received, or the money for it be paid in advance.

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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.

VOLUNTEER TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT—ALFRED HENRY LAUTAIN.
SECOND DISTRICT—J. B. BENJAMIN.
THIRD DISTRICT—CHARLES ANT. LUZENBERG.
FOURTH DISTRICT—[illegible] ALVAREZ, JR.
FIFTH DISTRICT—JOHN NEWSHAM.
SIXTH DISTRICT—JAS. A. CAMPBELL.

WHIGS WE STAND FOR THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. ANY DISCUSSION ON THE PART OF INTERFERING WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE OTHER STATES—*Millard Fillmore.*

Friday Morning, August 25, 1848.

THE PROSPECT.

Cass Van Buren and Taylor.

Is there a Locofoco in the State of Louisiana who would not infinitely prefer the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR to that of MARTIN VAN BUREN? Is there a Locofoco in our State, who at the sincerity and patriotism of the avowal made by voting for Cass he was so fervently supporting VAN BUREN, would for one, for a moment, cast his suffrage in favor of Gen. TAYLOR? We have too good an opinion of the honesty of purpose of our Locofoco friends, to think otherwise. If the Democratic party of Louisiana be that the contest is narrowed down to a choice between the Southerner, ZACHARY TAYLOR, and the Northern traitor and abolitionist, MARTIN VAN BUREN, they would, to a man, abandon their present tribe to scorn and execration, and let VAN BUREN by electing TAYLOR.

Now, what is the conduct of political affairs throughout the Union since the Spring? We, without hesitating to say that the Cass party was the only party in the country, that by GEN. CASS IS NO WHIGS. Hitherto, politicians, leaders, and prominent men, have been known only as members of a party, and as such, have been supported or opposed. Now, we see Democrats, Whigs, and Locofocos, in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts, for electoral ticket will be run, and will command an immense number of votes. We wish to deal candidly with the people, and do not attempt to deny or palliate the fact that disaffected Whigs, as well as radical and abolition Locofocos, will unite in supporting CASS.

The consequences of this, which cannot, we believe, be foreseen. One thing, however, is certain—the number of Electoral votes which the Buffalo nominee's ticket will carry in the regular or common course, will be so great, that a coalition Cass party, in some of the States above mentioned. When we say, we know we carry them, we speak positively. The Van Buren ticket or the Van Buren Locofocos, in the North and the South, are so far lost and so generally considered. Cass is popular with the Locofocos; the Van Buren men, by voting for Cass, have proved their sincerity. Cass is popular with the Whigs, they combine with the Buffalo party to secure the North for Van Buren. There is imminent danger of such a result, that we should not take it for granted that we are unpatriotic because the nominees of the Buffalo Convention may obtain the electoral votes of some of the Northern States. Such a result is worthy of consideration.

Suppose VAN BUREN should get the vote of New York and one or two more States. In the South, under the present organization of parties, there is little doubt that TAYLOR would carry such States as Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Louisiana, and possibly South Carolina. CASS would probably obtain the votes of Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Missouri, Virginia and Texas. The Southern votes would, therefore, be divided between CASS and TAYLOR, with the Northern between TAYLOR and VAN BUREN. As none of these candidates would secure an absolute majority in the Electoral colleges, the choice of a President would devolve upon the House of Representatives. What chance would CASS stand in that body? Not the slightest, for the North would regulate him almost with unanimity. What would be TAYLOR's chance? Almost as hopeless, since the Democrats are exactly let the votes of the States every [illegible] Whig or Locofoco, and have divided. What would be VAN BUREN's prospect? Better, we think, than either of the others, because there are 15 non-slaveholding States, and Democrats, who in a case of such nature, is strongly inclined with anti-slavery feeling. The income of the Presidential election goes to the House it is a question of sectional and geographical interest, of a political character, and then, forsooth, to the South. MARTIN VAN BUREN, her pledged opponent and enemy, would, in all human probability, be chosen.

The South is lost, hopeless and unmitigated, we did not vote over to the tender mercies of Abolitionists.

There is only one way for the South to protect herself, and that is by sustaining her own candidate. Should she falter, she is lost, and will deserve neither commiseration nor sympathy. The support of CASS, under the circumstances, is not of policy or speculation and yet—his kindness, which she may repent hereafter in sack cloth and ashes.

LET HIM THEN REMEMBER.

That the *Morning Chronicle*, a Cass and Butler journal of the City, republishes an article from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in which the venerable and virtuous FATHER MEEROY is heavily traduced, and accused of having been HOISTED FOR INTEMPERANCE, and VILIFIED FOR NOT BEING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, simply and solely because Father MEEROY embraces General Taylor's party and principles. This is Locofoco fealty to the Irish! We trust our Irish fellow-citizens will bear in mind how we are calumny upon one of the purest and most devout members of the Roman Catholic Church, and will not forget that it emanates from the supporters of Cass and Butler.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—Gentlemen writing from Buffalo say that the Whigs in that body were very few in number, and that they took no responsible part in the proceedings—The whole power of the Convention was in the hands of the Van Buren Locofocos and the Abolitionists. No Whig was supported for the Presidential nomination, the whole contest being between Van Buren, Dickinson, and Hale, Abolitionist.

Very few, indeed, of the Whigs of the Union will pay the least regard to the nomination.—In several States, however, such as New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, the Locofoco vote for Van Buren is certain to be heavy. In all these States, the nomination utterly destroys the prospects of Cass and Butler. We cannot say that the Buffalo nomination renders Gen. Taylor's election inevitable, for that event was inevitable long before the Buffalo nomination was thought of.

OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Times* says: Mr. Fry opens the Chesnut, before long, with the Italian Opera. His version of Norma and his Leonora will also be performed, when a lady amateur, of singular vocal ability, will, it is said, make her first appearance on any stage.

SUICIDE.—A melancholy suicide occurred in Westminster, Mass., August 11th. The wife of Dr. Daniel Howe, a respectable farmer, after eating her breakfast, and giving directions about d[illegible] out to the barn and hung herself [illegible] her feet resting upon the floor. [illegible] about 63 years.

THE SOUTH SACRIFICED.

Promise and Practice.

The Southern press appears astounded at the coalition between the Northern Abolition Locofoco Senators, and President POLK, by which the Wilmot Proviso was passed and is now the law of the land. In the face of the loud and repeated professions, which the Democrats have been sounding in our ears, that they were the only friends of the South, this intelligence, says the Richmond *Whig*, seemed incredible. But it has been fully confirmed. The President, without a moment's hesitation, put his signature to the bill, and thereby branded falsehood upon the professions of the Democracy. This act of the President surrenders the whole question—so far as it relates to the power of Congress. The South are excluded by a law of Congress, sanctioned by JAMES K. POLK, from carrying their slaves to the Oregon Territory! Does not this one act, of itself, speak louder than all the boisterous professions of friendship, which these hypocrites can make?

Mr. CALHOUN, in speaking of the bill, said that "this was the first time the Wilmot proviso had been adopted, and the South would be justified in standing out and resisting to the last."

Mr. FOOTE of Miss., declared that after the passage of this bill, Gen. Cass would not receive *a single vote from a slaveholding State.*

These declarations were made before Mr. POLK had signed the bill, and when it was scarcely deemed possible, that that functionary could so far forget his solemn pledges.

Mr. POLK accompanied the signed bill with a message to Congress stating his reasons for giving it his approbation. The main one is that the territory thus declared to be free for all time is North of the Missouri compromise line. But after thus signing this bill, which deprives the South of its rights, *without any compensation*, he is graciously pleased to say, that he would veto any similar bill, intended to apply to the territory South of 36, 30. We would rather have *the deed* than the word;—for who can put any trust in the promise of a man, who has so often broken his words? How can the South any more confide in a party, which has notoriously made sport of its best interests, and which while always professing an intense devotion to its peculiar institutions, has never in a single instance, scrupled to sacrifice them, when its party interests rendered it necessary? And can any thing exceed the shameless effrontery of a party, which while thus *acting*, continues to profess to be the champion of the South?

[From the Philadelphia North American.

Gen. Cass—His Military Exploits.

A desperate but futile effort is being made by the Locofoco papers, in accord to General Cass high military genius and distinguished services, exhibited in the late war with England. We are unhesitatingly told that he Cass "was the ablest general of the army"—that "we would have invaded Canada," but for him, and that he was the first man to land in arms, in the enemy's country." It is further asserted by his friends that he a fought severe battle, and achieved a brilliant victory over the English and Indians at River Aux Canards, in Upper Canada. The Locofoco papers allege, that he briskly attacked the enemy, though the latter were superior in numbers, and drove them from the field. "Here was spilt the first blood during the war. Col. Cass took possession of the advanced position, and advised Gen. Hull to march immediately to Malden," but to Cass's great disappointment, Hull "ordered him to return," and he obeyed; from which retrograde movement dated all the misfortunes of that most disastrous campaign.

But the account is so *decidedly rich*, that we will add the entire statement, as we find it in the Locofoco papers:

"One of the most brilliant acts of the American army during the war of 1812, with the British and Indians was the repulsion of their united force at Canard's Bridge, by the gallant Colonel Cass, who commanded a brigade of Ohio militia. The British had crossed the River Canard, in the night, and had formed in order of battle on the opposite side of the bridge, with the intention of forcing the passage of the bridge, and of cutting off the retreat of the Ohio militia, who had encamped on the other side of the River. Colonel Cass, with his brigade, was encamped on the River Aux Canards, a branch of the River Canard, and about a mile and a half from the bridge