The New-Orleans Bee.

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WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Notice.

No persons are authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaunay, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 30 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.
For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Wednesday morning, July 11, 1849.

Look upon this Picture and then on that!

The travellers in the Isles, who were unable to define the color of the commercium, in consequence of its perpetually changing hues, could not have been more perplexed, than would be the historian of the present day, were he called upon to specify the distinctive features of the Democratic party. It would be no easy matter to say, that they are modified by society and circumstances so constantly and materially, that it is impossible to select out of the motley and heterogeneous group of principles—a single one, which is the same and in all places, can be named as a fundamental doctrine of the party. We have seen it in Wisconsin, Internal Improvements by the General Government are considered a cardinal tenet of Democracy, and that in Louisiana such a doctrine is looked upon as the quintessence of Federal Whiggery; that in Pennsylvania the protective system is regarded as the sine qua non of the Democratic faith, while in South Carolina it is denounced as treason to say Whiggish. We have seen the Democratic party, dominated over by the Slavery question, the distracting element among the protean wings of which, was there in a truly fraternal concentration during the numerous crisis and subsidence of the party-convulsed democracy. We have seen it, in the United States are concerned, as out of which Democracy is created—a different character and be new with the occasions. An example of this may be found in the variety of opinion we have only to consider the annexed series of resolutions relative to slavery, adopted at two terms Democratic Conventions, the one held in Vermont, the other in Alabama.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Vermont, *Democrats in Alabama*, Resolved, That we Resolved, That we regard the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress or the Legislature of the United States, prohibiting the introduction of slavery or the slave trade in the Territories of New Mexico, California, &c., as a direct violation of the principles of the Democratic party, and we will use all honorable means to prevent the passage of such a measure at every hazard.

Resolved, That in the event of the passage of such a measure by Congress, we will not submit to it, but will resist it by all the means in our power, even to the extent of a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office who will not pledge himself to use his influence and vote against the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or any bill containing the principle of said proviso, if it shall have been introduced into Congress before his election, and will also use his influence to procure the instruction of his constituents, if a majority of them be in favor of the measure