The New-Orleans Bee.

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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.

FOR THE TICKET.

For Electors-at-Large—JACQUES TOUTANT, JOHN P. BENJAMIN.
For Electors by Districts—1st, MANUEL E. J. GARCIA
2d, C. ADAMS, Jr.
3d, JOHN MOORE.
4th, JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

ACTING TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE CONQUERED.

Zachary Taylor.

WE WILL SUPPORT UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND ALWAYS, ANY DESIGN ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PRO-SLAVERY INTEREST OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—Gen. Taylor's Letter.

Wednesday Morning, Sept'r 13, 1848

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Let no man cast his vote for Wm O. Butler, for Vice President, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the Northern ABOLITIONIST, for the office of President.

Board of Health.

[Table: Deaths reported to the Board of Health, week ending Sept. 9th, 1848.]

Cholera	45
Yellow Fever	12
Typhoid Fever	1
Typhus Fever	1
Dysentery	1
Diarrhœa	1
Consumption	1
Total	62

Of the above were from Ireland, 11; Pennsylvania, 6; Germany, 4; Kentucky, 3; Switzerland, 2; Tennessee, 2; Mississippi, 1; Connecticut, 1; Maryland, 1; Scotland, 1.

J. CHESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

A Mare's Nest.

The Locofocos, after much labor and tribulation, have found something which, they hope, will secure Mr. Cass and Mr. Fillmore in the "Wilmot Proviso," so discovered, or pretended to be discovered, by them, as to enable Mr. Fillmore, *only* when a candidate for Congress in 1838, to answer certain questions propounded by Mr. Slade, a member of the anti-slavery party. Mr. Slade asked whether he is in favor of the abolition, whether he is opposed to the admission of Texas while slavery exists there, whether he is in favor of the exercise of Congressional power Congress may possess, and whether he is in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. To these questions Mr. Fillmore replied that he was decidedly opposed to the first and second propositions, as they were at present presented, but that he would answer them on some future occasion in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of Erie. He then publicly proceeded to reiterate his opinions on the views of his interrogators, as will be seen in the following extract:

"I will, however, take this occasion to say, that I look upon it as my opinion, I would not feel myself at liberty to vote for any measure of that nature. Acting under the instructions of my constituents, I am opposed to give away the slaveholding interest of the country. My own education has been in the general principles of the Democratic party, and I have always been opposed to the agitation of the slavery question. At the present session of Congress, I have not changed my views. I have not asked any man to change his. I know your own sound discretion will lead you to think you have no right to do so. I was, however, instructed on the part of the citizens of Erie, in my district, to express their opinion on the subject, and I have done so."

Now, we will give Locofocoism the benefit of a doubt. Either from this letter, or from what it professes to be, it appears that on every question Mr Fillmore entered Congress, he was opposed to the exercise of the right of petition, to the annexation of Texas, to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to the exercise of Congressional power over the subject. Whether he was opposed to the abolition of the slave trade between the States, and whether he is in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. To these questions Mr. Fillmore replies that he is decidedly opposed to the first and second propositions, as they were at present presented, but that he would answer them on some future occasion in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of Erie. He then publicly proceeds to reiterate his opinions on the views of his interrogators, as will be seen in the following extract:

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