The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements not specified as to time will be Published one month and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

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.....	J. P. BENJAMIN
Third District.....	MANUEL J. GARCIA
Fourth District.....	C. ADAMS, Jr.
Fifth District.....	JOHN MOORE
Sixth District.....	JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"WHILE WE FEEL TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN.—*General Taylor.*

"I DISAVOW MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIGN ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST, without voting for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER.

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 1, 1848.

The Inspectors of the Election.

We are requested to invite the several Commissioners of the election precincts appointed by the General Council, to call at the Mayor's office and enroll themselves that functionary will be compelled to select substitutes.

TAYLOR ELECTORAL TICKET.

Every citizen who desires to cast his vote for General Taylor, is requested to see that the following nominees on his ticket, Louisiana is entitled to six Electors, and every citizen must vote for the Whole number. Look well to your tickets, as spurious ones are in circulation having Taylor and Fillmore at the head and Cass Electors beneath.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JACQUES TOUTANT.
J. P. BENJAMIN.
MANUEL J. GARCIA.
C. ADAMS, Jr.
JOHN MOORE.
JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

Locusts.

Some of the Locofoco papers in this section of the country having been perplexed what to say on the election in Pennsylvania. We have no doubt that there were hundreds of the most gross and infamous enormities, but they were all on the Locofoco side and described for the benefit of that party. In the Fourteen Congressional District where the Locofoco candidate, Mr. Robinson, has been returned by a majority of seven on the poll-book reveals the astounding fact of four hundred tickets having been counted from the ballot-box, more than the names which appear on the tally-book of the clerks. Prior to the election, the Whig General Committee detected a traveling agent of the Cass army, who was regularly employed in the business of procuring *false certificates of naturalization*, and stopping them in immense numbers which had not been long enough in the country to know that they were being made the instruments of an enormous system of rascality. The agent, one Patrick Fitzpatrick, went from place to place, obtaining the names of immigrants not entitled to be naturalized, and remunerating them to his associate villains, who either directly forged or fraudulently issued a certificate of naturalization to each, to enable him to vote at the State and Presidential elections. One of his letters addressed to William O'Shea, Benvenue, Perry county, was lost by the latter on Duncan's Island, near Benvenue, which letter gives a list of thirteen persons whom the writer had inquired out, and for whom he required certificates of naturalization at a stipend of $3 each. One of these printed certificates, issued to Michael Fitzpatrick, and purporting to have been given on the 13th of October, 1845, on the strength of a Declaration of Intentions made Oct. 7th, 1843, and signed R. Palmer, Jr. Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia," has been published by the Committee.

O'Shea, who is a laboring axe-man on the Railroad, and has been in the habit of receiving four or five letters per day, was arrested and detained on a charge of conspiring to procure fictitious and fraudulent naturalization papers, but was almost immediately taken on *habeas corpus* before Judge Bucher, Locofoco, and, in the absence of the Attorney General or his Deputy was most shamefully discharged. After the fraud was more fully developed by the discovery of the naturalization paper issued to Michael Fitzpatrick and his affidavit exposing it as a forgery, the Attorney General issued a new warrant for him, declaring his discharge illegal, but he fled and could not be found.

Attempts, we are credibly informed, are now making to transfer several thousand Locofocos from New York, where they are useless, to Pennsylvania, and this contemplated fraud is the only circumstance that throws a doubt over the result of the Presidential election in the Keystone State. And with these facts before them, Locofocism has the effrontery to talk about Whig frauds. Bah!

Go to Work.

We call upon every friend of Old Zack who may read this—who desire the success of the cause—who wish to elect a constitutional President and Vice President and to have the government administered on good old fashioned principles—who is opposed to all the abominable measures of the ultra Locofoco party—to go to work actively, zealously, and above all, go to work now!

GO TO WORK, and organize in every neighborhood and precinct in the country, by the appointment of rallying and vigilant committees.—No cause ever yet triumphed without a thorough organization of its friends. Remember this! It is the first GREAT STEP to success.

GO TO WORK, and circulate Taylor tracts and papers, which discuss fairly and ably the great questions at issue in the contest. Extraordinary and misrepresentation are already in the field, and must be followed close up with the facts and truth.

GO TO WORK, and get up meetings and conventions, that you may be able to learn each other's views, consult, advise, and become personally acquainted. You can thus act unitedly, and united action can alone be efficient action.

GO TO WORK, and inculcate the necessity of harmony on all occasions and at all places—that union without union is impotence and useless—that every man must sacrifice and act upon the motto—"union, harmony, and liberal concession, everything for the cause, nothing for men."

GO TO WORK, upon all proper occasions reason with those who are willing to listen to reason and argument. Labor to confirm the wavering and convince the doubtful. Every man, however humble in his sphere, possesses some influence with his neighbors and friends. Let every patriot use his influence to advance the conservative principles professed by General Taylor. He ought to do it; he can contribute his mite to swell the tide of victory, which will then surely spread over the Union—*go to work at once energetically.*

Come on, stay line, work nobly and a glorious victory will crown your efforts.

A WORD FROM TOM CORWIN.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Corwin to the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, dated Lebanon, Oct. 12th:—

Prospects look dismal enough in Ohio, judging by the returns now in hand; but they looked worse for Napoleon at Marengo and worse for Old Zack at Buena Vista. Courage and a good cause do work miracles. I am resolved to spend the last atom of my strength in this fight, and if we fall in Ohio, let us fall with our armor on. All will come right. In the Whig vocabulary, there is no such word as *fail*

The *Louisville Journal* says: One of our most intelligent citizens arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, and he assures us that he did not see a solitary Whig in Cincinnati who is not entirely confident of a glorious result in November.

Gen. Cass and the Irish.

We find the following card in the *Picayune* of yesterday:

To the Editors of the Picayune—Gentlemen: Please excuse my interruption: I wish to make a plain and manly statement. I am an Irishman—native born—and have always, since my citizenship in the United States, been a Democrat. I am constrained, however, to announce thus publicly, that I cannot vote at the coming election for Gen. Cass, mainly in consideration of his opposition to relief being afforded by the American Nation to my suffering and starving countrymen in Ireland. Further, I intend not to vote for Gen. Taylor, because he is, to my mind a great, good and patriotic man, and will make, if elected, a President of the people—the poor as well as rich—and not of an ambitious political party.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATRICK HENNESY,
Voter in the Fifth Ward, First Municipality.
New Orleans, October 30, 1848.

We have not the pleasure of Mr. HENNESY's acquaintance, but we cannot refrain from expressing our approbation of the manly and independent stand he has taken. If every Irishman in the land would abjure party dictation and study calmly and dispassionately, the life and conduct of LEWIS CASS, placing them in contrast with the character of ZACHARY TAYLOR, few indeed would be the number of Irishmen left to the partizans of a pinch-back Democracy. Mr. HENNESY has set an example worthy of imitation. He is a Democrat and has always been one, but he refuses, at the mere behest of party, to sustain a man who, when starving Ireland asked for food, stood firm, cold and inflexible as his native granite. The Irishman who votes for LEWIS CASS, when LEWIS CASS heartlessly declined to lend the sanction of his vote to a proposition to give $500,000 to plague-stricken and famishing Ireland, is himself a recreant to the land of his birth, and is assisting directly in elevating to office those who have proved themselves inimical to her welfare.

Who was it that first lifted his voice in the Senate Chamber in behalf of poor old Ireland? Who was it that urged upon Congress an appropriation from its teeming Treasury, in favor of her gallant, down-trodden and suffering people. Remember, Irishmen, it was a WHIG—the noble hearted, the patriotic, the lofty-minded, the generous CRITTENDEN! He it was, whose soul sickened at the narratives of woe and desolation, wailed hither by every breeze from Ireland. He it was who beholding a brave but unfortunate nation a prey at once to the most ruthless tyranny, the most frightful destitution and the most appalling visitations of disease, appealed to the sympathies of our Government in their behalf, and electrified the country by the pathos and eloquence with which he sustained the claims of Ireland to Commiseration and succor. It was JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, a Whig member of the United States Senate, and now Governor of Kentucky, who presented the bill appropriating Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to the relief of Ireland.

And where stood LEWIS CASS, and what did he do in that eventful crisis? Did this patriot and immaculate Democrat, whose organs are constantly appealing to Irishmen for their support—did he stand shoulder to shoulder with the noble CRITTENDEN in the effort to minister to the wants of Ireland? Did he VOTE for the bill? Not he. True, he made a speech in favor of the bill—he gave the Irish plenty of blarney, professed the warmest admiration for them, and the profoundest pity for their privations, but his sympathy was barren of everything else but words; it expended itself in that cheap and worthless coin, and when it was claimed in a substantial form—when the vote was taken on Mr CRITTENDEN's motion to take up the bill and pass it, on the 27th February, so that it might reach the House of Representatives, and be acted upon before the final adjournment of Congress, Mr. CASS meanly dodged, sat in his seat in dogged silence, and heard his name called three times without replying. The consequence was, that the bill did not pass the senate until a very short time before the adjournment, *nine days*, of both branches, and was lost in the house.

Gen. CASS has a pretext for his conduct. Constitutional scruples afflicted him. His sacred regard for that instrument was such, that though he could vote millions for a war proclaimed by the President, though the Constitution presented no obstacle to his voting for any project whatever that the President might put forward, yet he could not sanction the appropriation of one cent to starving Ireland! Mr. POLK was known to be opposed to the Irish appropriation, and so Gen CASS revolted at the idea of offending his Excellency. This is the true solution of his conduct. With the piety cunning of a demagogue, he would not so far commit himself as absolutely to vote against the bill. This required more nerve than he possessed. He only determined to kill it in an equally effectual, but seemingly less obnoxious manner, by refusing to dispose with the rules of the senate and suffer the bill to pass its third reading at a time when it was perfectly certain to pass the House. This he accomplished—the bill was killed. The House was to adjourn on Wednesday, the 4th March, and through Gen. CASS and Gen. CASS's political friends, the bill did not reach that body till the 2d of March. In the hurry and pressure of the concluding business, every effort to bring it up proved abortive

Now, we call upon every Irish adopted citizen to bear in mind these facts. We ask him to remember that CRITTENDEN—a Whig—was the author of the bill; that it could have passed the Senate in time to receive the sanction of the House, but for the opposition of the Democrats, headed by Gen. CASS; and that its failure was exclusively attributable to democratic hostility. We call upon them to remember that the Washington *Union*—the great organ of the Democratic party—was violently opposed to the project, and threatened Congress with an Executive veto in case it should pass; and finally we entreat them to remember that those who originated, sustained the bill, by every effort of argument and appeal to the kindly feelings of humanity are members of that party which supports ZACHARY TAYLOR, for President of the United States. Choose then, Irishmen, between those who like LEWIS CASS, offer you a stone when you ask for bread, or those, who like CRITTENDEN and his friends pleaded the claims of your famishing countrymen, and only failed to send them ample succor, through the heartlessness and callousness of CASS and his associates.

DOUBLE DEALING OF THE NORTHERN LOCOFOCOS AND THEIR TWO-FACED CANDIDATE.—We have received from Detroit, Michigan, the residence of Gen. CASS, a handbill of a CASS and BUTLER Meeting, which we copy below. BUEL, the CASS Congressional Candidate in the Detroit district, is a warm advocate of the Wilmot proviso, and declares CASS to be as much a Free soil man as VAN BUREN himself. Can any Southern man read the handbill without being convinced of the duplicity and treachery of CASS and his supporters? Remember that this "FREE SOIL" meeting is called under CASS's own nose, and then remember that in the South this same CASS is set up as the only hope of the opponents of slavery restriction!

DEMOCRATIC
CASS AND BUTLER
FREE SOIL MEETING.

The Evening (Monday), of the Co[illegible] city of Monroe, Mich., at 7 o'clock. [illegible]
by
MR. BUEL,
Nominee for Congress, and other distinguished gentlemen. Let every Democrat be present.
Oct. 9, 1848.

N. B. The Cass and Free-soil liberty pole will be raised on the public square this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Cass is moreover an efficient man. His mind is one which sees a question in all its bearings at a glance, and divesting it of every superfluity which accident or design has thrown around it, sees clearly all the merits and demerits of the case.—*Detroit Free.*

Yes, and no sooner than his mind sees "all the bearings at a glance" he becomes very "efficient" in placing himself to those all. He at once takes sides for and against the annexation of Texas, for and against the Wilmot Proviso, for and against the improvement of harbors and rivers, for and against "54 40," for and against the Irish relief bill, for and against the "King and Court" bill and against the River Canard, for and against every thing except one—where ever speculation, extra pay for services never performed, enormous charges, and double salaries are considered, he never takes for one side—always in favor.

☞ THE WEATHER.—At length we have a touch of winter.—The weather, with the rapidity characteristic of our variable climate, has suddenly become cool and bracing. The sun beams brightly, but there is little warmth in his rays. Such weather as this is delightful to the feelings and to health. It is just cold enough

ALL SAINTS DAY.—This is a day sacred to the memories of the dead. The ceremonies at the Catholic Cemeteries will doubtless be beautiful and imposing.

From the Detroit Olive Branch, Oct. 2.
A Short Parallel.

Forty years ago, Lewis Cass was appointed Marshal of the United States for the District of Ohio. His friends have boasted that appointment from Mr. Jefferson.

Forty years ago, Zachary Taylor was appointed by Mr. Jefferson a Lieutenant in the army of the United States.

It is said that the father of Lewis Cass was a black-cockade federalist of the olden time. The son is not responsible for the politics of the father; *but there is something in the blood of men.*

The father of Zachary Taylor was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war, and that father was always a Jeffersonian republican, having, in the electoral college of Kentucky, twice voted for Mr. Jefferson, twice for Mr. Madison, and twice for Mr. Monroe, as President of the United States. *There is something in the blood of men.*

Lewis Cass was fifteen or twenty years Governor of Michigan. He was, during that time, the supporter in politics of every successive President, from Mr. Madison to J. Q. Adams inclusive.

Zachary Taylor says himself, that he has always made the republican principles of Mr. Jefferson his study, and has endeavored to follow them throughout life.

In 1813, Lewis Cass commanded, at the bridge of Canard, in Canada, a regiment of Ohio volunteers. A very trifling action of a moment occurred, in which Sixty British soldiers retreated before two regiments of volunteers According to the official report of Colonel Cass, the fight amounted to little or nothing.

In 1812, Zachary Taylor, in command of a company of fifty men, at Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, was, on the 4th of September in that year, assailed "by a body," says the historian, "of nearly fifteen hundred Indians." The assault commenced late at night, Captain Taylor being an invalid. The Indians set fire to the block house. Captain Taylor, by his vigor and decision of mind, found himself equal to the occasion.

"Amid the ravages of the flames, the cracking of burning timbers, the howling of the Indians, and the shrieks of the wounded and children, who had sought his protection, be alone, of that little garrison, was firm and undaunted." The fire was extinguished. The Indians continued the attack for seven hours, but were repulsed by the little band under the youthful Taylor. Gen Hopkins, of Kentucky, reported to Governor Shelby, that "the firm and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison, by Captain Zachary Taylor, had raised for him a fabric of character not to be increased by his eulogy." The President conferred on Captain Taylor, for his gallant defence, the rank of Brevet Major, the first brevet rank conferred in the war of 1812, and the oldest now in the army.

In 1832, Lewis Cass was Secretary of War, surrounded by peace and safety, and in the enjoyment of the luxuries of life.

In 1832, Zachary Taylor, at the head of the regular troops in the Black-Hawk war, was exposing his life in defence of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, against the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians.

In 1837, Lewis Cass was an ambassador at Paris, paying homage, in laudatory strains to the "King, Lords and Government" of France.

In 1837, Zachary Taylor was fighting the country's battles against the Seminole savages, in the swamps, everglades and tropical climate of Florida. In a hammock, strongly fortified by the Indians, behind breast works, after a severe and desperate battle of three hours, gained the brilliant victory of Okeechobee, "in one of the best fought battles known to our history." The war, which had commenced under Lewis Cass as Secretary feeble, and continued without success, until that gentleman left the Department for Paris, was thus "virtually brought to an end by Zachary Taylor, the latest intelligence from whom, received by the mail of the 7th, announced the result of the battle as not to be able to summon any warriors to the field again."

In 1846, Lewis Cass was safely cushioned in the gorgeous palace of the senate-house at Washington.

In 1845, Zachary Taylor fought and won the glorious battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, capturing Matamoras and every other place from the Rio Grande to Saltillo.

In 1847, while Lewis Cass was considering a resolution of congressional thanks to General Taylor and his brave troops, for their courage, skill and good conduct, on morning of the 24th of Monterey, "which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms," and voting for a proviso, "that nothing contained in the resolution shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey," while Lewis Cass was engaged in voting against and trying to defeat another resolution offered in the Senate, "that the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprize and courage, which distinguished the late brilliant military occupations upon the Rio Grande," Zachary Taylor was fighting and winning, against the most fearful odds, the ever-glorious battle of Buena Vista.

In fine: LEWIS CASS is seeking the Presidency. The Presidency is seeking ZACHARY TAYLOR.

YOUNG PLUTARCH.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the arrival yesterday of the U. S. Steamship *Telegraph*, Capt. Folger, we have received the Matamoras *Flag* of the 16th. The *Telegraph* brought over companies A and E of the 1st Artillery, and company E of the 2d Artillery, with the following officers: Brevet Maj T. W. Sherman, Brevet Maj J. F. Reynolds, 3d Artillery; Lieuts. James B. Ricketts and [illegible] Doubleday, 1st Artillery; Lieut. Thos J. Rodman, of the Ordnance; Lieut. G. A. Brown, 4th Artillery; Lieuts D. M. Beltzhoover and G. H. Tillinghast, 1st Artillery; and Lieut. J. C. Tidball, 3d Artillery.

The *Flag* says: "Company E, 2d Artillery, under Capt. Jaresche, (Garesche?) went up the river on the steamer Col. Hunt. We understand that they have gone forward by request, to aid the civil authorities in arresting some gangs of desperadoes that have been infesting the upper country, and committing serious depredations. For some time to come it will require that the military should aid the civil authorities, and we are gratified to see it so promptly granted."

The District Court of Cameron county commenced its session, on the 9th. Thomas Lewis was found guilty of manslaughter, for shooting J. B. Rhine on the 13th June last, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and recommended to the clemency of the Executive.

A conflict has arisen in regard to the rights of the American and Mexican authorities in relation to the ferries across the Rio Grande. It does not appear likely to lead to anything serious.

A theatre is about being erected at Brownsville by a dramatic company.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.—In his letter accompanying a gold medal voted to Gen. Taylor, by Congress, Mr. Polk says it is intended as a testimonial of "the high sense entertained by Congress of the old man's "judicious and distinguished conduct" at Monterey. The word "judicious" seems to be chosen with reference to the vote of censure cast upon Gen. Taylor in connection with the Monterey capitulation. But Mr. Polk does not intimate that the conduct aforesaid was either "judicious" or distinguished, in his opinion, for he wishes to have it understood that in conferring a medal upon Gen. Taylor the expression of a *Congressional* appreciation of the Monterey operations. It is well, we think, and highly appropriate for Mr. Polk to refrain from any personal feeling of gratitude or admiration—for all the world would have at once stamped it as hypocritical.

But it is not as true as it should be that Congress thought Gen. Taylor's conduct at Monterey was judicious. It is true a majority were of that opinion, or the medal would never have been struck; but in both Houses there were those who attempted to censure Gen. Taylor, and through him the entire army under his command, because of alleged dissatisfaction with the terms of the capitulation. We pass over the action of the lower House, and come to that of the Senate. When Jake Thompson, Polk's tobacconist agent in the Senate, moved to strike out, Senator Speight, of Mississippi, moved to strike out, for reasons which appear in the following extract from his speech on the amendment:

"I have been the last to thank with one hand and censure with the other. He considered this proposition A DIRECT VOTE OF CENSURE, not only upon Gen. Taylor, who sanctioned the capitulation, but upon the gallant officers, and among them his own personal friend, (Col. Jeff. Davis) upon whose State who made the terms. *He could never consent to vote for such a CENSURE!—Nile's Register*, vol. 71, p. 357.

Mr. Speight's refusal to vote for Mr. Speight's motion to strike out the proviso, cannot be otherwise construed than as a direct vote in favor of a censure upon Gen. Taylor and the whole army, and resolutions to that effect were subsequently offered in the cabin of all such votes's, to personal mortification, by which will be remembered by their constituents and the country at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Whig Meeting on Congo Square.

The meeting last evening on Congo Square was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Fifth Ward, and gives us some hopes of diminishing the Democratic majority intended to be given on the 7th November next.

The meeting was called to order by F Buisson, Esq., by nominating the following gentlemen:

President—George Clark.
Vice Presidents—J. M. Maureau, Dr. Alpoensie, James Lilly.
Secretaries—J. Mohinon and T. Chalon.
Honorary Vice Presidents—Col. McAlpin, Fillmore Rangers; Augustus Foster, Union Rough and Ready Club; Capt. Dorsey, Steamboat Club; S. Cucullu, Gimblet Rangers; Dr. Bardasch, German Club; Vicnes, Spanish Club.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—M. Blanco; J. A. Nasire; E. Barthe; M. Barnett, Ben; J. Lanata; F. DeFuentes; E. A. Michel; N. Gurly; J. L. Fabre; P. Cerrepilles.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—John R. Shew; H. Hunt; Isaac Stockton; J. B. Walton; Julien Neville; Dr. Graham; R. R. Sykes; Milton Thomas; Augustus Devell; J. Calhoun.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—J. Bolcman; J. B. Leefe; B. F. Flanders; S. Andier; G. De Ferrier; Victor Le Blanc; W. C. C. Claiborne; S. Wilz; B. Ougate; F. Du Garry.

LAFAYETTE.—Capt. P. N. Wood.
GRETNA.—Thompson.
St. JOHN BAPTISTE.—A. Toca.

Mr. PREAUX being called to address the meeting, delivered in French, one of the most energetic appeal to stand by OLD ZACH, and elect him for our next President.

The Glee Club sung some of their most patriotic songs. C. Roselius, Esq., presented the Banner, on the part of the ladies of the First Municipality, to the Fillmore Rangers, in a most beautiful delivery, and was answered by Mr. Downs, Esq., on the part of the Fillmore Rangers.

Mr. Sevier being called, made an eloquent appeal in favor of Gen. Taylor and Fillmore.

The meeting being adjourned, the Fillmore Rangers made a procession in the Fifth Ward.

The Spanish Club attended the meeting in mass, with music and transparencies.

HANDSOME ENGRAVINGS.—We have received from the publisher, Anthony, of New York, through J. C. Norman, three magnificent and life like engravings of ZACHARY TAYLOR, MILLARD FILLMORE and HENRY CLAY. They are are splendidly executed and are assured by those who know MR. FILLMORE personally, that his portrait is equally accurate.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* charges the Whigs with practising all sorts of misdemeanors to carry the late election in that State. Ohio! and so it was the *Whigs* that fabricated and circulated the thousands of fraudulent naturalization papers among the unnaturalized Locofocos—was it!

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due J. S. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

The Two Dianas, or the Son of a Count and the daughter of a King, translated from the French of Alexandre Dumas.

Kate Walsingham, a clever novel, by Miss Elwen Pickering.

The Two Sisters and Three Fortunes, or the history of Rose, Blanche and Violet, by G. Lewes. This is said to be a powerfully written story.

Fisher's Almanac for business men—a very useful publication.

PROGRAMME

OF THE
GRAND ILLUMINATED PROCESSION
OF THE FRIENDS OF
TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.
ON SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 4th,

P. S. WOOD—GRAND MARSHAL.

Aids.

GEN. W. HUNSON, LAFAYETTE GUARD.
GEN. C. LAWRASON, OFFICE DEBUTS.

Music.

FIRST DIVISION.

Deputy Grand Marshal—Col. J. R. WALTON.

Aids.

Col. F. A. Lumsden, M M Thomas, J.A James.

Fillmore Rangers.
Union Rough and Ready Club, 2nd Municipality
Hal an Rough and Ready Club
German Rough and Ready Club

SECOND DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal—Gen. E. L. TRACY.

Harman Doane, Celso G Perpho, Jos. Flentes,
Spanish Rough and Ready Club, (mounted.)
Spanish Rough and Ready Club (on foot.)
Crescent Rangers, (mounted.)
Gimblet Rangers.
Independent Rough and Ready Club, (mounted.)

THIRD DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal—Asher Neville.

Aids.

Richard Prendergast, P. J Stanley, Capt. Brown,
Central Rough and Ready Club, Parish of Jefferson.
Grand Rough and Ready Club.
Freeport Rough and Ready Club.
Carrollton Rough and Ready Club.
Lafayette Rough and Ready Club.
Boatmen's Rough and Ready Club.
Captains, Officers and Crews of Vessels and steamers in port.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal—Major Bore.

Aids:

L. Casiara, P R Courcelle, Octave Andry.
Rough and Ready Club 1st Ward, First M'y.
" 2nd Ward, First M'y.
" 3rd Ward, First M'y.
" 4 h Ward, First M'y.
" 5th Ward, First M'y.
" 6th Ward, First M'y.
" 7th Ward, First M'y.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal—John Cunningham.

Aids:

Chas. Riddle, Copeland S Hunt, J D G Quist.
Rough and Ready Club 1st Ward, Second M'y.
" 2nd Ward, Second M'y.
" 3rd Ward, Second M'y.
" 4th Ward, Second M'y.
" 5th Ward, Second M'y.
" 6th Ward, Second M'y.
" 7th Ward, Second M'y.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Music.

Deputy Grand Marshal, James Kathman.

Aids.

L. J. Heron, F. Beckmann, and F. S. Bartlett.
Union Rough and Ready Club, Third Municipality.
Independent Rough and Ready Club, Third Municipality.
Rough and Ready Club, 1st Ward, Third M'y.
" 2d Ward, Third M'y.
" 3d Ward, Third M'y.
" 6th Ward, Third M'y.

Each Club will appoint their own Marshals and Deputy Marshals for the direction of their respective Clubs.

The Grand Marshal will wear a scarlet sash, and his aids a badge upon the arm of the same color.

The Deputy Grand Marshal white sash, and the aids a badge of same color.

The Marshals of the several Clubs blue sash, and their Deputies a badge of same color.

The procession will form on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Bourbon street, displayed towards the river, under the direction of the Grand Marshal and his aids.

The several divisions under the direction of their respective Deputy Grand Marshal, preparatory to taking in the main column, will proceed as follows:—

First Division on the south side of Canal street, the right resting on Bourbon street.

Second Division on Chartres street, right resting on Canal street.

Third Division on Camp street, right resting on Canal street.

Fourth Division on Royal street, right resting on Canal street.

Fifth Division on St. Charles street, right resting on Canal street.

Sixth Division on Bourbon street, right resting on Canal street.

As the First Division moves on the line of march, which will be announced by the discharge of rockets, each Division will unite successively in the main column.

The respective Clubs are requested to be at the points designated by 7 o'clock, as the Procession will move at half past seven.

The route will be, up Bourbon street to St. Joseph, up St. Joseph street to Camp, down Camp street to Julia, down Julia street to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, up Canal street to Bourbon, through Bourbon to Esplanade street, up Esplanade to Gamaliro, down Gamaliro street to Bayou, up Bayou road to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Bayou Gentilly, down Bayou Gentilly to Esplanade to Royal street, up Royal to Canal street, where the Procession will be finally dismissed.

The different Clubs will provide their own music.

All Clubs not announced in the programme which are desirous of will report to Gen Tracy; at the Levee, to the Grand Marshal, and appropriate places will be assigned them in the Procession.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
P. S. WOOD, Grand Marshal.

THE undersigned will, from this day, carry on the Brokerage business under the firm of ABAT & CO.
ABAT,
F. GENEBRIS,
New Orleans, 1st November, 1848. At Royal street.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the firm of E. WHITE & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, E. White withdrawing from said concern.
New Orleans, Oct 31, 1848. n1-6t

REMOVAL.—The office of the Mexican Vice Consulate has been removed to Duncan's Building, corner of Exchange Place and Customhouse street. Office No. 11. n1 2w

MACKEREL.—100 bbls Nos Nos. 2, for sale by [illegible] G WHEELER, Broker, 5 Bank Place.

WANTED—Two YOUNG LADIES, speaking French and English, who are competent to attend in a Fancy Dry Goods store. Also two first rate MILLINERS. Apply at 19 CHARTRES ST o30-2t

ANNEX—Two boats, of the Italian breed, aged two years and a half, arrived per brig Silenus, for sale by
o30 D. LANATA, 9 Jefferson st.

LANDING—Ex brig Silenus, from Genoa, and for sale by the subscriber:
1,200 baskets Olive Oil, of Flagnoli, 96 ounces;
600 boxes Macaroni of Naples;
600 do fine Vermicelli, 500 lbs. Sunoi;
100 do Italian Pastry, assorted;
600 do Nice Chocolate, 25 do Candy Orange;
30 bbls. White Wine;
30 do Shelled Almonds;
300 lbs. Bologna Sausages, warranted.
o30 D. LANATA, 9 Jefferson st.

SEGARS—SUGAR AND TOBACCO—
120 thousand Havana Segars, different marks;
60 cases white Sugar; 30 do do, yellow;
6 bales Havana Tobacco.
Landing on brig Adelaide, and for sale by
o29 COSTA & CO 3 Front Levee

Fine Stateroom,
JUST received by the steamship Falcon, and other recent arrivals from New York.
ENGLISH TISSUE PAPER, assorted colors, great variety.
ENGLISH CAP RECORD PAPER, first ruled and blank.
ENGLISH GOLD PEN INK.
ENGLISH BLOTTING PAPER, white and red.
ENGLISH DRAWING PAPER, six different sizes.
Also—Envelopes, consulting in part of the following—
Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
Super black and brown cloth Overcoats;
Black, blue, olive and brown Sacks and Pantaloons;
Fine black and blue Pea Jackets;
Blue Mackinaw and Irish Blanket Coats
Thread Sacks and Palettas;
Black and fancy Cassimere Pants;
Printed, worked and plain Buttonett Pants;
Black and fancy Satin Vests;
Black and fancy Velvet Vests;
Cashmere Vests;
White and colored Marseilles and Valencia Vests, &c. &c.
Chartres Levee Steam Carriage Factory, [illegible]
10th October, 1848.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place on MONDAY, 6th November next, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
F. J. PORTALL, Secretary.
o30

JOHN HAYMAN & CO.
DEALERS in Thomaston, Glenn's Falls, Norristown and St. Genevieve Lime, Roman and American Cement, Calcined Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Building Materials generally. Also, Tar, Pitch, and Rosin, Rock Ashes, and Flats for coal barges. Bricks, Clay and Tiles. Plastering Hair. Plaster of Paris, and Building Materials generally. Also, Tar, Pitch, and Rosin, Rock Ashes, and Flats for coal barges. Bricks, Clay and Tiles. Plastering Hair. Plaster