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# The New Orleans Bee.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 21,

THE STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS BOR[illegible]ELON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN RAY,
of Ouachita.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
D. D. AVERY,
of Rapides.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
G. C. M'WHORTER,
of Concordia.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
R. N. OGDEN,
of Orleans.

FOR Superintendent of Public Education,
T. B. THORPE,
of Baton Rouge.

For the Senate.
J. W. STANTON.
F. A. LUMSDEN
THOMAS A. SNOW.
JAMES DAVIS.

For Representatives to the Legislature.
FIRST DISTRICT—H. M. SUMMERS.
W. L. CAMPBELL.
SECOND DISTRICT—C. C. CHEROT.
A. P. SIMPSON.
J. LEEDS.
THIRD DISTRICT—H. J. HARLEY.
C. R. WEBAT.
JOHN L. SHEAFE.
T. G. HUST.
J. H. HAWTHORNE.
SIDNEY PERKY.
FOURTH DISTRICT—PAUL PECQUET.
V. SPERRAGA.
O. DUPARC.
FIFTH DISTRICT—J. YARK.
H. BUSHNELL.
SIXTH DISTRICT—J. P. BARNETT.
H. SY. PAUL.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—F. LAVILLE.
H. C. CASTELLANOS.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—J. B. LEEFE.
S. P. LABARRE.
NINTH DISTRICT—WM. PILES.
RIGHT BANK AGAINST THE IMPROVEMENT.

For Aldermen—1st District,
SAMUEL JONES, Jr.
PHOENIX N. WOOD.

BY THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### THE CANDIDATES.

We have heretofore confined our arguments in behalf of the Whig cause to a contrast of the principles advocated by the two parties. Now we compare the candidates, the superior claims of the Whigs cannot be overlooked.

Against the private standing and purity of character of Mr. Herbert we have not a word to utter. We believe him to be a gentleman of education and high standing. But these are the qualifications of ten thousand citizens of Louisiana. They are indispensable requisites, to be sure, but by no means the only ones which a candidate should possess. An aspirant to the Chief Magistracy of a State ought to have rendered some public service. In this respect, Mr. Herbert's claims are infinitesimally small. He was at one time appointed a State Engineer, in which capacity he accomplished nothing worthy of note, nor do we find his name associated with a solitary project intended to benefit the people of the State. He was elected a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and signalized his career by an unconditional hostility to various measures approved by the people of Louisiana. We have already adverted to the efforts to abolish the French language, but this includes a very minute portion of his labors. He opposed that clause in the Constitution which requires the Legislature to frame a Registry Law for the city of New Orleans—a measure dictated by the absolute necessity of protecting the ballot box from fraud. During the discussion of this question, Mr. Herbert's name is found recorded in the negative at every stage. He sided with the minority in their efforts to retain several of the most obnoxious features in the Old Constitution. On the question of the final adoption of the Constitution, he was either absent, or declined voting, for his name does not appear on the list of yeas and nays. In short, Mr. Herbert's course in the Convention was either negative in its character, or openly opposed to the liberal policy maintained by the Whigs.

Louis Bordelon is rather a different personage. He has been three times elected Auditor of the State. Occupying a position of grave responsibility, necessitating constant vigilance, and indefatigable labor, as well as the highest and most approved probity, he fulfilled his arduous duties so ably and conscientiously, that at periods when the Democracy held an undisputed ascendancy in the State, Bordelon, a thorough Whig, never appealed in vain for the popular verdict in his favor. He beat Judge Woodruff, he beat Leduc, he beat Col. Porter—he vanquished all competitors. So strong was the confidence he has always and everywhere, that the people invariably re-elected him. This is a test of public appreciation that cannot be gainsaid. Bordelon has been three times subjected to the crucible of popular intelligence, and has every time come out pure gold.

Mr. Farmer, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is not destitute of ability, and is an excellent and popular gentleman; but his inveterate prejudices against New Orleans, and his aversion to the new Constitution and its programme of liberal principles, will justly mar his prospects in this section of the State. Mr. Farmer as a member of the late Convention, is known about every where beyond Red River. Mr. Herbert in his opposition to Reform. He voted against every project of this kind—against Banks, Internal Improvements, allowing the State to lend her credit to public enterprises, etc. When a member of the Legislature, he was always declaiming against city influence, and repeatedly expressed a desire to see the representation of New Orleans restricted in the Senate. Mr. Farmer is one of those short sighted and narrow minded politicians who fancy that the city has been built up at the expense of the country, and who would willingly cripple and injure the former, to the delusive expectation that the latter would be benefitted in the same proportion.

John Ray, his opponent on the Whig ticket, is a fair-minded, straight-forward and reliable man. He is a lawyer of considerable eminence, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community. Mr. Ray has been several times a member of the State Legislature, and particularly, in 1845, when the question of city and country influence was much debated. In those discussions, John Ray took an active part, and with a frankness and manliness, the more conspicuous in a representative of Northern Louisiana, he defended New Orleans, arguing that her interests were identical with those of the rural districts: that there existed no natural antagonism between the city and the country, and that such impressions had their origin in absurd sectional prejudices, which ought to be discarded. Mr. Ray has ever been the firm and consistent friend of New Orleans, and as such, is deservedly entitled to the support of her citizens.

We may continue the contrast between the several candidates hereafter.

### Our Senatorial Ticket.

The Whig Senatorial ticket was last evening completed by the selection by the delegates of James Davis, Esq., of the Fourth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rost. Mr. Davis is a popular and worthy citizen—one of the most enterprising gentlemen in the community. He will obtain far more than a party vote, and will impart additional strength to the ticket. The Delegates have made a judicious and discriminating choice in nominating Mr. Davis.

☞ We are requested to announce that Major Kell[illegible] draws his name as a candidate for the House of Representative, from the Second District, being unwilling to do anything that might disturb the harmony of the Whig party.

☞ We think proper to correct an error into which have fallen several persons. They imagine that because our candidates for the Senate are chosen in each District, that each one of them will be elected by his own District, irrespective of the votes of the others. They are mistaken. The four Districts, that is to say, the whole city, will have to vote for the *four* Senators together. Let it be understood by every one, and let no error be committed on the day of election.

The Campbell Minstrels.—This unrivalled band of vocalists commence their performances to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall. Since their appearance amongst us last year, their troupe has received large accessions, and under the admirable management of Dr. Jones, is decidedly the best organized company of the kind in the Union. Besides the attractions of the singers, the services of the world renowned ballet-dancer, Espinosa, have been engaged.

☞ We learn that the *Illustrated News*, Barnum & Booth's new paper—is expected to shine with an edition of one hundred thousand copies.

Grayson Brick Building at Auction.—We are requested to call special attention to the sale at auction, which will take place TO-DAY, at the Exchange, by E. Vigne, of a fine and large brick building, located at the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets. See advertisement.

### Notice by the Whigs.

England.—During the debate in the House of Lords, on the 16th, Lord Derby remarked that the events of the last session had involved the necessity of the adoption of a large number of constitutional measures, which disposed to support the government, they were determined not to sanction by an abstention in the unseemly adopted commercial policy, and that they such attempts would be instantly negatived by a large majority. Under these circumstances, he had felt it his duty to advise her Majesty to declare that the principle of unrestricted competition ought to be adopted. [Cheers.]

After making this explicit statement, government might have rested, but it went further and announced its intention to bring down, during the months the United States would have to contend with the despotic powers of Europe for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and consequently that there would be sufficient employment for any surplus revenue there might be in the treasury.

He went on to allude to the present state of Europe, and the annexation of Savoie by France, and pointed out the probability that in