THE B. R. GAZETTE.

BATON ROUGE, SEPT. 16th 1848.

JOHN R. DUFROCQ,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.—JACQUES TOUTANT.
SECOND DISTRICT.—J. P. BENJAMIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.—MANUEL J. GARCIA.
FOURTH DISTRICT.—C. ADAMS, Junior.
FIFTH DISTRICT.—JOHN MOORE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.—JAMES G. CAMPBELL.

The Taylor Platform.

"The power given by the constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objection to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representives in congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor."

"The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for in the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground"." Z. TAYLOR

"I disavow most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights of what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."

"This government is a government of limited powers, and that by the constitution of the United States, congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Remember THAT YOU CANNOT VOTE FOR WILLIAM O. BUTLER WITHOUT VOTING **for CASS the Abolitionist.**

ROUGH & READY CLUB.

The Rough and Ready Club will meet this evening at half past seven o'clock at the Court House, on which occasion several gentlemen will address the meeting. The public in general and the ladies in particular are invited to attend.
By order of the President.
ANTHONY PENIXTON Sec'y

Our thanks are due to J. A Cotten, Esq. of the Uncle Sam for late papers.

We publish this day the last letter of Gen Taylor to Capt. Allison. It was received too late for publication last week. It is a beautifully written document which will well repay a perusal.

BARBACUES.—A meeting and barbacue takes place this day on the Plains, at the residence of Firmin Guedry Esq. Several speakers will be present.

On Monday next, the 18th instant, a grand barbacue will take place at Port Hudson. Col. Peyton and several other distinguished speakers will be present.

☞The prospects of the whig cause are of the most cheering character. A week ago our locofoco friends were in ecstacies at the pretended division in the whig ranks in Albany, New York, in Kentucky and Virginia, but they need not rejoice any longer at such shadows. The whigs of Albany supposed that the nomination accepted by Gen. Taylor from South Carolina was from seceding whigs who had dropped Millard Fillmore, and of course felt justly incensed, but on examination they found that the said nomination was from seceding democrats who had dropped Gen. Cass to head their ticket with Gen. Taylor, and therefore said misunderstanding, instead of being an injury to the cause of Taylor and Fillmore has cemented the whig party of New York, and induced them to redoubled exertion to elect their candidates. In Kentucky the whigs form but one undivided phalanx, ready, as usual to give a good account of themselves. In Virginia, a small meeting in Winchester Co., nominated Mr. Clay, and threw the locos in high glee. That movement, however, was confined only to that county in said State. In Ohio, the whigs are up and doing, the opposition to Gen. Taylor, has almost totally subsided, and the Buckeye State may now be regarded safe for Taylor and Fillmore. The nomination of Van Buren, has contributed materially in uniting the whig party in Ohio. Several distinguished speakers have taken the stump and are now canvassing the State among whom are Messrs Corwin, Vinton, Schenck and Delano.

In Pennsylvania also the work goes bravely on. The whigs in that state have nominated by acclamation Wm. H. Johnston, the present acting governor, as their candidate for that office, and strong hopes are entertained of his election.

We hope the whigs of Louisiana will one and all make good use of the time left them until election. On Louisiana may depend the fate of our candidate, let then every exertion in their power be used, let every whig consider himself on the committee of vigilance and strive as far as his abilities and opportunities will permit to counteract the base and garbled statements, scattered far and wide by democratic agents, and we have no doubt for the state. But the locofocos are wily, active and indefatigable, and every moment of supineness on our part may be fatal to our cause. We hope the whigs of this parish will keep in mind that they have an important part to perform. This being the residence of Gen. Taylor, the locofocos are leaving nothing undone, to obtain as large a majority as possible against him, we hope, however that the whigs will not allow much chance for rejoicing in November next.

THE FILLMORE LETTER.—The locofocos have found out another hook to hang their desponding hopes, in a certain letter published by Mr. Fillmore, *ten years* ago, in answer to questions propounded to him, whether he was in favor of the right of petition, whether he was opposed to the annexation of Texas while slavery exist[s] therein, whether he was in favor of the exercise of whatever constitutional power Congress may possess to abolish slave trade between the States. To these questions Mr. Fillmore replies that he is much engaged, but that he will answer them affirmatively, leaving for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject, and refuses to pledge himself to carry out the views of those interrogating him. He says "I am opposed to give any pledge that shall deprive me hereafter of any discretionary power. On every subject I am bound to deliberate before I act; hence the absurdity in my view of giving a pledge." It appears then that *ten years* ago Mr. Fillmore was in favor of the right of petition—well what of that? Mr. Polk himself was in favor of it *four* years ago, and one of the first acts after his election was the repeal of the rule which prevented the exercise of the right of petition. It appears also by that letter that Fillmore was opposed to the annexation of Texas, well, hundreds of Southern men were at that time of the same opinion, and the whole Northern whigs and democrats were of the same opinion. But what has been Mr. Fillmore's course in Congress, what are his views and sentiments at this time—it matters not to us what were his crude opinions ten years ago, especially uttered without pledge or thorough examination. We know what his course has been in Congress and what his opinions are now, they are beautifully expressed in his late letter addressed to Gov. Gayle, and published by us two weeks ago. His course in Congress on the subject of slavery has been in accordance with his present views, that slavery is an evil, but "one with which the national government has nothing to do," this is his opinion now, and has been for several years, which show clearly that the impressions he might have had ten years ago have given way to mature and cool reflection, in that letter he anticipated a change for he refused to pledge himself in any manner whatever on that subject, and moreover it was written before Mr. Fillmore had fairly entered in political life, hence his hesitation in giving a positive pledge, till he had maturely deliberated on the matter.

But the best of all is that the locofocos are elated at finding a letter written ten years ago, containing certain opinions different from those now held by Mr. Fillmore. *But* they say nothing about Mr. Cass who but *eighteen months* ago, supported the Wilmot proviso, and while senator presented abolition petitions from the legislature of Michigan, and whose whole life has been devoted to anti-slavery doctrines, who said that "he deprecated slavery and prayed for its abolition every where," and who now claims to be *par excellence* the best friend of the South. Such humbug will not do, the South are well aware that those very locofocos supported that pink of abolitionism, Martin Van Buren, eight years ago, he also pretended to be a greater friend of the South than Gen. Harrison—where is he now? just where Gen. Cass very likely will be in few years—his opinions on slavery are subject to sudden reversions. The people also know that President Polk, himself a southerner, and the present head of the democratic party, signed the first and only law incorporating the principles of the Wilmot proviso that has yet been adopted by Congress. Let the locos rant as they may, they cannot gull the people on that question, the flimsey veil that covers them is too thin to hide their deformity.

CLINTON MASS MEETING.—The meeting on the 5th at Clinton was a glorious day for the cause of Taylor and Fillmore. The Rough and Ready Club at that place invited the Democratic Association to have a political discussion, but all their efforts proved abortive, and though the Ajax of Democracy was there, on that day, for the purpose of making a speech to the democrats, and was invited to participate in the discussion or even to come on the stand; for reasons best known to himself Col. Preston declined the invitation tendered him, and as young Demosthenes had left the town few days previously, the whigs had to do all the talking "alone, although listened to by a large number of democrats. We do not wonder at Col. Preston refusing to enter in a political discussion so soon after receiving the severe defeat he had received at Baton Rouge on the 2nd. The meeting was ably addressed by James Muse, Esq., Col. Bailie Payton, and T. Jones Stewart, Esq., of Wilkinson Co., Mississippi.

Died in New Orleans, on Sunday afternoon last at 3 o'clock, David Sanger, Esq. formerly of this town, aged thirty five years. His funeral took place on Monday morning last, and was numerously attended by the Hebrew Congregation and the Masonic fraternity.

Europe.—The steamship Hibernia has arrived at Boston. The packet ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool for Boston, took fire in the English channel and was burned. One hundred and fifty lives were lost in the conflagration. Ireland continus quiet. In some parts of Ireland, the famine had already appeared. The Scotch Chartists are causing some uneasiness to the British government. The Picayune had received a despatch announcing a revolution in Russia.

THE CROPS—The continued rains have been very injurious to the cotton crops in this parish. Such a season is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

☞Through the politeness of Henry Waller Esq. we have been favored with a N. O. *Mercury* of the 14th from which we gather the following items:

The great telegraphic case at Frankfort, Ky., has been decided in favor of Morse. We hope Mr. O'Reilly has taken an appeal.

Judge Lafayette Saunders, we are pained to learn is dead, his demise took place at the Red Sulphur Springs.

The Free Soil movement is more formidable than at first supposed. In Vermont it has obtained more votes than the Cass ticket and in Maine, a strong locofoco State it has swept everything. In Indiana, there are already three able free soil papers.

The Emperor of Russia has made his escape to Cronstadt, and a provisional government was established at Petersburg.

FRESH GOODS.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisements, of Messrs Eugene Lanoue and Victor Hebert, they are receiving fine stocks of goods for fall and winter use, which they will sell as reasonable as possible. We can assure those who will patronize them, that they will always find them polite and obliging.

TAXATION.—The Police Jury at its last session it will be seen by the proceedings in another column, adopted the report of the finance committee appropriating the sum of six thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars as the tax for the ensuing year. We perceive that although the tax is about six thousand dollars less than last year, an addit onal tax has been laid on trades, professions, circuses and other places of amusement, bar-rooms, &c., thus instead of lessening the tax on the citizens of the corporation, who already pay about one fourth of the taxes of the whole parish, besides corporation taxes, they have laid on them additional and exhorbitant taxes, such as in time will prove greatly injurious to the interest and prosperity of our town. We have for some years reflected on the unjust and unfair scale of representation in the police jury of this parish, The town of Baton Rouge comprising nearly half the population of the parish, receiving not a cent from its funds, either for improvements, roads or paupers, and paying nearly one fourth of its taxes, has but two representatives in that body; Is it just? is it fair? that the eighth and ninth wards, for instance, comprising barely as many voters as Lafayette street, in our town, should be as numerously represented in that body as we are, we think not, and therefore wish to call the attention of our citizens to the fact.

In our opinion livery stables, bar rooms, and coffee houses, hotel keepers wholesale and retail merchants, flat boats, &c., are sufficiently taxed by the state and corporation without any extra and unnecessary call on the hard earnings of these classes of our citizens, and though we do not deny the right of the police jury to impose taxes on those citizens mentioned above, we think that privilege ought to be exercised only in extreme cases, and not because they have the power. If this system continues, let the citizens of the corporation unite together—let them present a petition to the legislature and ask to be emancipated from the parish—the increasing wants of the corporation demands increased taxes, and calls our citizens to examine this question thoroughly.

By this taxation we are also deprived of amusements—for instance a tax of one hundred and fifty dollars is imposed on the race track, (and the sources of amusements carried on there for four or five days in the year,) besides a state tax of three hundred dollars. The tax imposed on a circus or theatre which may cater to our amusement few days in the year, is *fifty* dollars, *half the tax imposed* on those establishments by the State for playing the whole year—thus depriving our citizens of the privilege of enjoying the sight of a menagerie, circus, theatre, race course, or any thing else amusing or profitable to the corporation, through the wisdom of the Police Jury.

We shall resume this subject on another occasion.

SIERRA MADRE.—The papers are full of notices of "Sierra Madre" expeditions "Buffalo hunts." One day we learn that 50 owls have left New Orleans—that 50 young men are to leave Philadelphia, &c., &c., now it is well understood that a body of men are organizing to establish some sort of government in a foreign country with which we are at peace, contrary to the laws of the United States. We respect several of those engaged in these proceedings, but at the meantime we look upon President Polk acting in this respect very much like President Van Buren acted relative to expeditions armed to the teeth going to help Texas—he winks at them, because it is against a weak government. But the moment the patriots on the frontier showed a feeling to assist the Canadians they were declared as *traitors* and all the officials of government, from custom house searchers to the highest officials under Van Buren, hunted down, in the woods and through deep snows, the few American citizens who would dare give any assistance to the oppressed Canadians, because the British Government was powerful—Such was Van Buren, and so is Mr. Polk. When all the *owls* are out we expect to see a grand proclamation against them from President Polk.

BOSTON, Sept. 6—8 P. M.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in State Convention, have nominated Gen. CALEB CUSHING, as their candidate for Govenor.

It has been officially announced by the coroner of London, England, th t the Cholera has appeared in that city.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Last from Gen. Taylor.

FAST PASCAGOULA, Sept. 4, 1848.

Dear Sir—On the 22d day of April last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow-citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulat d throughout the country, I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point, of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid and connected exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detatched sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially towards the Whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters and scraps of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the captious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine, or of the manner in which selected passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press. But riven from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications. I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done to me, and the public to the extent that I am an object of interest to them, by this illiberal process.

I shall not weary you by an elaborate detail of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duty to that army, and to the Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the rigorous interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formulary of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was as repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and forbore any act that might sow the seeds of distrust and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters written at the time before me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs, and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in primary assemblies—by Whigs, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all, and continued to do so till led to believe that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so had not the nomination been presented to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproduce the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth, that a part of the inducement to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass it would be conducted with candor, if not with kindness. It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I permitted myself to be announced for the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed. I accepted nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now, I have declared myself to be a Whig on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world, I did not think that *I* had a right to repel nominations from political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse the vote of a Democrat at the polls; and I proclaimed it abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of any body of my fellow citizens. This was my position, when in November last, I returned to the United States; long before either of the great divisions of the people had held a national convention, and when it was thought doubtful if one of them would hold any.

Matters stood in this attitude till spring, when there were so many statements in circulation concerning my views upon questions of national policy, that I felt constrained to correct the errors into which the public mind was falling, by a more explicit enunciation of principles, which I did in my letter to you in April last. The letter, and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency at the time.

The Democratic Convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was pround of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States—a manifestation the more grateful because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the presidential office, and the responsibility of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

The convention adopted me as it found me—a Whig—decided but not ultra in my opinion; and I shou'd be without excuse if I were to shift the relationships which subsisted at the time. They took me with the declaration of principles I had published to the world, and I should be without defence if I were to say or do any thing to impair the force of that declaration.

I have said that I would accept a nomination from Democrats; but in so doing I would not abate one jot or tittle of my opinions as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor by those who think with me; as a compliment personal to myself, it should not be expected that I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side; I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily.

I have said that I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that straightened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people, in case of my election. I did not regard myself as one before the convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was. They did not fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingencies that might arise in the course of a presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me. I am not expected to force Congress by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. And I understand this is good Whig doctrine—I would not be a *partisan* President, and hence should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon, one another.

I ref r all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to this statement for the proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. *If* it is not intelligible, I cannot make it so, and shall shall cease to attempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, *I* have only to add that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak of pending this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all that an honest zeal may effect to cement the bonds of our Union and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

BALTIMORE PLATFORM 1848.

SEC. 9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owner of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

QUESTION. What were the *liberal principles embodied* by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, (not now found therein) "and sanctioned in the Constitution," (though not expressed) which have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith," never lost sight of?

Let Jefferson speak for himself.

"He king of England, "has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to induce miserable death in the transportation thither. This parasidical war-are the opprobrium of INFIDEL power in the warfare of the CHRISTIAN King of Great Britain, determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce."

These "liberal principles," were embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and the abolitionists say are sanctioned in the Constitution. In January 1821 Jefferson said: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free."

Again, I ask, what were the "liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declarat'on of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution which have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith." J. M. E.

The following is a specimen of the explicitness with which Gen. Cass replies to the interrogatories put to him:

Q. What is your opinion on Internal improvements?

A. When but a young man I came out West.

Q. Are you in favor of free territory remaining free?

A. I crossed the Ohio.

Q. What are your views as to the inviolability of the homestead?

A. There were Indians about.—*Cleveland Dem.*

Another Sugar Plum for the South.—The Cleveland Plaindealer has a long article designed to prove that Judge Mc Lean and its friend Gen. Cass occupy the same ground on the constitutional question of slavery in the territories. It thus concludes:

"Now, we ask every candid reader to compare the opinions of the two men, and point out the diff rence if they can. We claim to say *that Gen. Cass is as good a free soil man as Judge McLean*, AND A MUCH BETTER ONE THAN MARTIN VAN BUREN."

Is a word of comment necessary?

CURIOSITIES.—The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* gives an account of "something new" in the "curiosity" line:

"The eleberated "Runkel Family," of Rockingham, we understand will start in a few days down the valley, with the intention of visiting different portions of the United States. This family, consisting of two brothers and two sisters, will be found to be objects of no ordinary curiosity, being in all probability, the largest family of human beings ever exhibited in this or any other country. Their united weight is 1400 pounds. One of the young ladies is so fleshy as to be unable to walk, and when moving of her own accord goes upon her hands and knees. They are of an ordinary height, and their mother is an unusually small woman; the father, however, is an ordinary-sized man."

VERMONT ELECTION.

NEW YORK, 6 8 P. M.

We have returns this evening from seventy eight towns in Vermont, showing that the Whigs have elected forty-six Representatives, the Free Soil party twenty-one, and the Old Hunkers nine.

The vote for Governor in twenty-five towns stands as follows:

For the Whig candidate, 3,143; for the Free Soil candidate, 1,611; for the Old Hunker candidate, 1,050; showing a majority of near 500 votes for the Whig candidate over both tickets.—*St. Louis Republican.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 6—8, P. M.

The Barnburners of Philadelphia have nominated G. W. JACKSON as their candidate for Congress. They have also nominated a full State and county ticket.—*St Louis, Republican.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 8 P. M.

The Old Hunker State Convention for New York met at Syracuse to-day. They nominated as their candidate for Governor Chancellor WALWORTH, and for Lieut. Governor CHARLES O'CONNOR.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres by the French, after continuing a thousand days has been raised.

THE RIGHT SORT OF TALK.—In place of the lamentations and disorder which our enemies expected to hear from Albany, we are happy to have such articles as the following from the Albany *Evening Journal.*

NOT TO BE MOVED.

"There will be no more grumbling among the Whigs of Albany—no more hesitation or doubts. The question has been distinctly pre ented. Will you support TAYLOR or CASS? Out of a meeting of *fourteen hundred Whigs*, not less than *thirteen hundred and ninety* pledged their votes for *Taylor and Fillmore.*

"Nothing which may appear hereafter—unless it be a declaration from the General himself that he is not a Whig—will disturb the fixed purpose of the Whigs of Albany. They have resolved as other TAYLOR or CASS *must* be elected, that *Taylor is infinitely preferable to Cass*—and they will support him. His majority in this county over his highest opponent, *will be greater than that ever before received by any Whig.*

☞*The Wilmot Proviso a Democratic Measure.* Let it be ever kept in mind by the people of South that it was by a DEMOCRAT of the DEMOCRATIC State of Pennsylvania; that the Proviso was first introduced in Congress. That it was reproduced in Congress by a DEMOCRAT from the (claimed to be) DEMOCRATIC State of New York. That it was twice passed by a DEMOCRATIC House of Representatives of a DEMOCRATIC Congress. That it has been passed by a DEMOCRATIC Senate, and finally, that it has been sanctioned, approved, confirmed, *Legalized*, by a DEMOCRATIC President elected by the DEMOCRATIC party. If all this does not prove the Proviso to be a **DEMOCRATIC** *measure in the name of common sense, what proof is necessary.—Wilmington Chronicle.*

A VERITABLE CASS LETTER.

We published, the other day, a letter from Buffalo, in which reference was made to a letter which Gen. Cass wrote on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. The whole letter has been published in the *True Democrat*, printed at Ann Arbor, (Michigan.) We publish it in full. It was furnished to the *Democrat* by Mr. Wilson, to whom it was addressed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19,—1847.

My Dear Sir—Your friend Doyle will be selected as a lieutenant, and I am glad we can give you this proof of a desire to pay respect to your communication.

I am pressed to death by business, or I would write you a longer letter. However the newspaper give you full account of our strange proceedings. We have not done much good; but they it is darkest just before day-light, and I am inclined to think that our darkest hour has passed. It seems to me that good is coming out of mischief. There is a more determined spirit to support the Administration than I have seen heretofore.

It is now distinctly understood, and it will be the Democratic sentiment through the country, that everything must give way to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that no measures must be proposed that will embarrass the Administration.

The Wilmot Proviso will not pass the Senate. It would be death to the war—death to all hopes getting an acre of territory—death to the Administration, and death to the Democratic party. *It* was not so intended. *It* no doubt originated with proper feelings; but things have now come to such a pass, that its adoption will produce these effects.

It is distincty avowed by the Southern members of Congress that they would not vote for any measures for the prosecution of the war, nor would they ratify any treaty, if this provision becomes a law. It will probably go back from the Senate to the House, where I hope the appropriation will pass without any proviso.

I am with great respect, truly yours,
LEWIS CASS.

R. S. WILSON, Esq.,

No man can read this letter without being struck with the utter want of principle in the writer. It shows him to be the merest party schemer, one who would pass or reject, advocate or oppose a measure only as it would affect the prospects of his party and who only looks at things as the reckless partizan. In this letter he was unfavorable at the time to the Wilmot Proviso; not because the principle of it was wrong—not because it would do the country injury; not because it denied the equal rights of the people of the South; but because, as the grand climax of its effects, it would be "death to the Democratic party." He does not doubt that it originated with proper feelings, and leaves it scarcely to be questioned that he has favored its introduction, but things he says, "had come to pass," that made it dangerous to *the party*, and he therefore hope it will be left out of the bill!—*Baltimore Patriot.*

☞The Ohio River, during the 24 hours ending on the 2d inst., has fallen 9 inches, leaving 5 feet 6 inches in the Canal.

Married.

On Thursday the 7th inst by the Revd: A. Martin, Mr. CHARLES A. BRAUD to Miss CARMELITE HERNENDEZ, both of this City.

To Planters.

THE, undersigned respectfully tenders his Services as overseer. He has been employed for several years in that capacity in this and neighboring parish, and can furnish good testimonials as to his character and ability.
APPLY at R. A. Riley's Hotel.
sept. 16—1m. TRAVERSE C. BLOUNT.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Soap and Candle Manufactory*, near the steam Saw-mill in this town, where they hope that the good quality and moderate price of their manufacture, will gain them the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Baton Rouge and vicinity.
Sept 16—33. 6ts. J. PITET,
M. WESTE.

Sugar Cane.

ABOUT forty acres of cane for sale on Dr. Storrer's plantation in this parish.
sept. 16—33

LINSEY'S & KERSEY'S.

Just received direct from Manufacture, for sale by [Sept 16] EUGENE LANOUE.

CALICOES.

Just received from New York, a splendid assortment of French English and American prints which he now offers for sale.
Sept 16—33. EUGENE LANOUE.

COMBS! COMBS!!

Just received a fine assortment of Tortoise Shell, Buffalo and English horn, and Ivory Tucking and dressing Combs. To which I invite the attention of the Ladies.
Sept. 16—33. EUGENE LANOUE.

SADDLES! SADDLES!!

Just received direct from Manufacture a lot of Mexican, Spanish & English Saddles, which I can sell cheap as they were bought from first hands. EUGENE LANOUE.
Sept. 16—33. 1848.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia a splendid stock of Fall and Winter goods. Prices low, persons wishing to buy would do well to call.
EUGENE LANOUE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

Just received and for sale a fine assortment of gentlemen's clothing, consisting in part,
Black Cloth Dress Coats,
" " French Coats,
" " Paltoes and sacks,
Col'd tweed,
Black and fancy cass. pants,
Black satin, fancy cass, and silk vests.
All of which have been manufactured expressly for EUGENE LANOUE.

FALL CLOTHING.

AT

V. Hebert's, *on Lafayette Street.*

JUST received direct from the North, a beautiful lot of Ready Made Clothing, consisting in part of the following, to wit.

Black and Brown Cloth frock coats.
do. - - - do. - - Dress - - - - do.
Purple and Green Sack. - - do.
Figured Black Cassimere pants,
Plain - - - do. - - Doeskin - - do.
Fancy Cassimere Vests, - - do.
Figured - - do. - - - - do.
Fancy Barnethes - - do.
Black Satin, - - - - - do.

All of which I offer on the best of terms, only call and see. V. HEBERT.
sept 14—33.

RANGER'S SALE.

Will be sold on Tuesday the 26th inst, at the Court House in the town of Baton Rouge a certain black mare taken up by A J Holden, and posted according to law.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock—Terms of sale Cash.
Sept 16—33. H L WOLFE, Ranger.

DENTISTRY—DR. BEAUREGARD is now in town and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public professionally.
sept. 9—32

FOR SALE.

A double gear horse corn-mill, sifter, gears two horses, and every thing complete, requisite for said mill. For particulars apply at this office
Sep. 9—23 1848.

NOTICE.

Teachers having accounts against the parish of East Baton Rouge, for the tuition of indigent children, under the old public school system, are requested to hand them in to the subscribers, or to either of them, properly certified and sworn to, on or before the 15th of November next.
THOS. DEVALL, Pres. Police Jury.
SAM. SKOLFIELD, Parish Recorder.

CARRIAGES.

On hand for sale, one Coach, part worn, one Barouche and one Buggy with extra seat for driver, of my own manufacture, new and warranted of best material, &c. W. F. TUNNARD.
Sept. 9. 31. ly.

SIDE WALKS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Slectmen of the Town of Baton Rouge, that all persons owning property on either side of Florida and Convention streets, from Lafayette to Main street, and on Laurel street, be and they are hereby required to make their sidewalks in front thereof eleven feet wide (from the surveyed line of the property to the outside of the crub) the said sidewalk to be made of good whole brick within sixty days from the first publication of this ordinance.

Be it ordained, &c., that all persons owning property on either side of Lafayette street, from North to Convention street, be and they are here by required to make their sidewalks in front thereof ten fe t wide, (from the surveyed line of the property to the outside of the crub) the said side walk to be made of good whole brick, within sixty days of the first publication of this ordinance.

Be it ordained, &c., that all trees more than ten, and less than eight feet on Lafayette street from Convention to North street, be cut down within sixty days of the first publication of this ordinance, and all sidewalks within the same limits less than eight feet, shall be made ten feet, and all above ten feet shall be cut down to that size within sixty days from the first publication of this ordinance.

All persons refusing or neglecting to comply with the foregoing ordinances, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence. H. L. WOLFE, *Secretary.*
Sep. 6—23. *A true copy on record.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of East Baton Rouge.

In pursuance of a proclamation issued by Isaac Johnson, Governor of the State of Louisiana, an election will be held in this parish, on Tuesday the 7th day of November next, for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, as follows to wit: At the Court house in the town of Baton Rouge, presided by John Reid, Amass Read, and James M. Elam, (commissioners.) In the Plains at the house of Mrs. P. Townsend, presided by Henry Carle, William Sowell, and Charles Devall. On Sandy Creek at the house formerly occupied by James Forbes, presided by James Cooper, Willian Kelly, and John F. McCaa, and at the Forks of the road, near the house of H. B. Harleson. Esq., presided by William Herrin, John C. Foreman and Joseph Heard. The polls to keep open at each precintct from the hour of nine in the forenoon, till four in the afternoon. Said election to be conducted and returns thereof made by the commissioners as the law directs.

Given under my hand at Baton Rouge, on this 7th day of September 1848.
L. C. MORRIS, Sheriff.