The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 542. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3031.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 91 Chartres, and 12 Camp Street

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$12 00
Tri-weekly Paper (one year in advance).....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before his can be allowed to discontinue.
Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, on the first insertion, and half for every subsequent one. No Advertisement charged for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published till forbid, charged accordingly.
Advertisements not specified as to place will be inserted in the Daily and Tri-Weekly at the discretion of the Editors.
Advertisements from out of the City must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements in the Tri-Weekly will be charged for at the rate of TEN lines, for each insertion, and for every subsequent insertion.
The proprietors of Annual Advertisements will be held to the contract strictly within the limits prescribed, and to extend to one square, never other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Wednesday morning, Mar. 22, 1848.

FOR MAYOR,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
&
Northern and Southern Locofocoism

It will be remembered that the Democratic Convention at Alabama declared that no candidate for the Presidency who was not opposed to the principle of the Wilmot Proviso in all its forms, could receive the vote of that State, and that the declaration was subsequently reaffirmed by the Democratic Convention of Virginia.

This explicit test of democratic orthodoxy has given umbrage to many Locofoco sheets at the North. Among them, one of the most respectable and able, the New York *Evening Post*, takes marked exception to the principle. "Have those," asks the *Post*, "who thus make a religion to slavery an indispensable qualification for the Presidency, reflected that it this compulsive purgation of the candidate from all suspicion of dislike to slavery, may help him at the south, it is likely to hinder him at the north? If they insist upon giving us a candidate with that test in his mouth, cannot they see that we shall certainly return him upon their hands? They do not see that they will oppose to men who does not submit to make the abolitionists they require. We shall support no man who makes it. The more upon this question, the more will be the difficulties, in the case the best Democrat."

The following extract from the Philadelphia Ledger, one of expectants, whose names have been for months before the public for the Presidency, Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS have written letters on the question at issue, which are not satisfactory to the South. And in fact it would seem that no one can take a position which will conciliate our section without offending the other.

The Richmond contemporary does well to employ the phrase "*insane* principle of reconciliation." It may rest assured that radical differences of opinion on issues of vital magnitude will not be allowed to disturb the harmony of Locofocoism. The discrepancy between the Northern and Southern wings of the party will be settled in the same manner, and for the same reason, as in 1841 the South voted for Mr. Polk, and against Henry Clay's Tariff, and the Northern voted for Clay's Tariff, and against Polk. The Southern Locofocos will rather vote for that Tariff than HENRY CLAY. The northern Locofocos will rather vote for slaveholders than HENRY CLAY. The seeming irreconcilable differences will be overlooked when the hour of contest arrives. Should Cass or BUCHANAN be the democratic nominee, Southern Locofocos will rather vote for that Tariff