



### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Sixth Judicial District, and the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

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**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.**  
[From the Dispatch.]  
**Action of Committee on Platform.**

**Majority and Minority Reports Forthcoming.**  
CHARLESTON, April 27.—A majority of the Committee on Platform agreed last night to report to the convention the Cincinnati Platform in full, with the additional resolutions declaring that the Legislature of a Territory, so long as it remains such, has no power over the subject of slavery therein and cannot legislate for or against it.

The majority report also contains resolutions assenting to be the duty of the Federal Government to extend its protection to all persons and property, of whatever description, in the Territories, on the high seas, or elsewhere.

The minority committee will report the Cincinnati Platform also in full, with resolutions declaring the rights of property in the Territories to be a judicial question, over which Congress has no power, to be determined by the courts alone.

The two reports, so distinct in their issue, on the question of protection to property in the Territories, and so likely to change the prospects of leading candidates, have created an immense excitement here, and still more is expected before the day is over.

**SECOND DISPATCH.**  
New York, April 27.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the New York delegations are still uncommitted, although several leading men in the delegations are against Douglas.

A dispatch, dated 11 o'clock last night, says that the following is the platform just adopted by the committee:

**Resolved**, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following additional resolutions:

That the National Democracy hold their cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

First, That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories.

Second, That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories, nor to prohibit the introduction of slavery therein, nor has it power to destroy slavery by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas or in the Territories, or wherever its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

**Satisfactory Vote on the Platform.**  
THE CONVENTION MORE HARMONIOUS.

**DOUGLAS CANNOT BE NOMINATED.**  
CHARLESTON, April 28.—The previous question, on the platform, moved last night by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, created intense excitement, and a rupture was then thought to be inevitable.

This morning, Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, moved the recommitment of all the resolutions back, with instructions to report the resolutions offered by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware.

It was moved that Mr. Bigler's motion lie on the table, which was rejected by 142 1/2 ayes to 156 1/2 ayes.

graphed last night to the delegates from that State to stand firm for a Southern platform of principles, and when they saw that could not be obtained, to withdraw from the convention.

**Three Platforms Reported. The Whole Subject Again Re-committed.**  
CHARLESTON, April 28, P. M.—The Committee on Platforms at a late hour this afternoon made three reports, which were discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, made a majority report in favor of intervention in the Territories.

Mr. Samuels, of Ohio, reported another against intervention.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, reported simply the Cincinnati platform.

The reports having been received, an animated discussion then opened.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made a good and indirect Joe Lane speech.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, seconded by Clark, of Missouri, moved the previous question on the platform.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was followed by motion after motion, one to adjourn sine die.

On hearing this latter motion, great excitement prevailed.

It was then moved to refer the Bayard resolutions back to the committee, with instructions to report in one hour.

Mr. Richardson denounced the motion as being out of order.

The Chair decided Mr. Bigler's motion in order.

Mr. Bigler then moved the previous question.

Florida demanded a vote by States.—The excitement was intense, and the demand decided by a vote of 303 ayes against 1 aye, which negative vote was from Maryland.

So the main question was ordered, and the resolutions re-committed.

**Preparations to Vote on the Platform.**  
All the Delegates in Session.

MONDAY, April 30, 9 A. M.—The decisive vote on the Platform is to be taken this morning, and, in consequence, everything is excitement and confusion throughout the city.

The whole day yesterday was spent in canvassing for it, and from morning till evening the greatest excitement prevailed.

At night, however, all the delegations met in secret session, to take each its final determination, and this morning, though the general excitement has in no degree lessened, individual members have a more decided and collected look.

It is the general opinion that the minority report—in other words the Douglas squatter sovereignty platform—will be adopted.

The Southern members, however, have determined not to withdraw, but to remain in the convention with the hope of defeating Douglas himself.

The Douglas men, on the other hand, are determined not to yield in any case, but to stick to their man through thick and thin.

**The Great Battle Decided!**  
ADOPTION OF THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.  
TRIUMPH OF THE DOUGLAS PARTY.  
Secession of Seven Southern States.

CHARLESTON, April 30.—Hon. Caleb Cushing arose, on the reassembling of the convention, and made an apology for the harsh language he used on Saturday evening.

Mr. Butler presented the Cincinnati Platform, with a resolution added for the protection of citizens of foreign birth.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 190 yeas against 195 nays.

The President decided that the New Jersey delegation must vote as a unit, because their constituents who sent them to the convention had instructed them to do so.

The next vote will be upon the minority report, when the delegates from the States of Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi in a body, and a part of Louisiana and other States will present a protest and withdraw from the convention.

The question of a platform is settled, but its principles are not publicly stated.

The delegates have commenced to ballot on the adoption of the platform.

Several motions were made, but only one was directly on the adoption of Butler's report, which is simply the Cincinnati platform as a platform.

The convention decided this report by the following vote: ayes 105, nays 98.

Motions were then made by delegates, but were subsequently countermanded by calls of order.

When Mr. Samuel's minority report of a non-intervention platform was reached, another network of motions recurred.

Mr. Samuel's report on the platform was finally received on a call of the ayes and nays, which resulted as follows: ayes 105, nays 138.

The final vote is now pending on the adoption of the first section of Mr. Samuel's report reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform.

After some opposition the section was finally adopted by a large majority.

It was formally announced by the delegates from Alabama, South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas, that they would withdraw from the convention on account of the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform.

The Southern delegation will hold a meeting to-night, for the purpose of discussing the whole matter, and holding a general consultation as regards their future service.

**Secession of the Southern Delegates.**  
MONDAY, April 30.—It was only up to the very last moment, this morning, that the Gulf States delegates determined to secede from the convention, on the adoption of the Squatter Sovereignty platform.

The delegates from Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Delaware, have withdrawn to-day, and to-morrow it is understood that those from Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, will do the same.

Intense excitement prevails here in consequence of these proceedings. The convention adjourned at 6 P. M., to meet to-morrow.

The Southern delegations are to hold a meeting this evening.

**The Feeling in Washington.**  
WASHINGTON, April 30.—Nearly all the Southern members of Congress have advised the Southern delegates not to secede from the Convention, but to remain and attempt to secure the nomination of Hunter, Pearce of Maryland, or Lane, in succession.

**Fifth Day's Proceedings in Full.**  
Successive Withdrawal of the Southern States!

tection of foreign born citizens was unanimously adopted.

The resolution providing for the construction of a railway to the Pacific coast was unanimously adopted.

The States of Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Alabama, declined casting their votes on the remaining resolutions relative to the Territories.

The State of Arkansas cast but three votes on the question.

At this point of the proceedings the Alabama delegation withdrew from the Convention.

They were followed by the entire delegations of Mississippi and Louisiana.

All of the delegates from South Carolina, excepting three, also withdrew.

Florida then followed suit.

Texas protested against any action by a majority of the convention.

Mr. Burrows, in behalf of the Arkansas delegation, also entered a protest signed by three members.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, in expressing a deep sympathy for the Southern States, asked for an adjournment in order to allow the Southern delegates sufficient time for a consultation.

Mr. Boyd, of Delaware, arose and asked that permission be granted him and his colleague to withdraw from the convention.

When the Louisiana delegation withdrew, Mr. Alex. Mouton said that two delegates declined to join with them for the purpose of withdrawing, but as the delegates had been instructed to vote as a unit, nobody could cast a vote of the State after a majority of the delegation had left the convention.

The disorder which prevailed at the time beggars all description.

And the confusion a motion to take a recess till six o'clock in the evening was made and carried.

After the session, which had lasted six hours, and presented an unusual scene of excitement, a grand salute was fired in honor of the Southern delegations.

The seceders met last night and it is said nominated Dickson and Stephens.

The most violent feelings are manifested against three South Carolina delegates who refused to secede.

North Carolina and Maryland stand firm.

A portion of the delegates from Virginia and Georgia withdrew from the convention.

The Kentucky delegates are consulting as to the course which they shall pursue.

It is stated that Douglas will be nominated on the first ballot this morning.

**Excitement in Washington.**  
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The most intense excitement now prevails in political circles in reference to the proceedings at Charleston.

**The Great Prize Fight!**  
Full and Exciting Particulars.

New York, April 28.—The great prize fight came off early on the morning of the 17th, at a place called Ash, near Farnham, and after lasting over two hours, was broken in upon by a mob of English thieves and rowdies, and put an end to, to save Sayers from defeat.

There were over 100 rounds fought. On the 29th round Heenan got his arm round Sayers' neck, and to all appearances was strangling him. At was at this point that the crowd rushed in. The umpire was carried away. It was then made to appear that neither was winner.

The London correspondent of the New York Times visited Heenan on the 17th and found him in the most comfortable condition and in excellent spirits.

Heenan is not at all satisfied with the result, but is anxious to fight Sayers again as soon as possible.

**Foul Play by Sayers' Friends.**  
The Americans in England, and a large portion of the British public, are very indignant that the fight should have been interrupted in such a shameful manner.

Their indignation is loudly and vehemently expressed. They assert that the ring was broken into by a pack of thieves, who used the occasion as an excuse to rob every respectable person present.

It was well known by Americans in England that Heenan would not be allowed to carry the champion's belt out of England, had he won the fight ever so fairly.

There is no doubt in the minds of any of the candid spectators of the fight that Heenan had the advantage, and would have won the fight had not the interruption occurred.

It is equally asserted that the interruption of the fight was a preconcerted plan on the part of those who had staked largely upon Sayers.

It is positively stated by impartial spectators of the fight, that Englishmen, who had bet their all on Sayers, so soon as they found that Sayers was losing, resorted to the most unfair means to aid Sayers, by keeping Heenan back and pulling him down.

A rumor prevailed in London on the 18th that another fight for the world's championship would certainly take place between Heenan and Sayers.

**An Indignation Meeting in London.**  
LONDON, April 18.—A meeting of the Americans in London takes place to-night, on the subject of the unprecedented conduct of the friends of Sayers, and the foul play which it is admitted on all hands was exercised during the fight.

Mr. Geo. Wilkes, of Wilke's Spirit of the Times, will demand the champion's belt for Heenan, and will prove to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds that he is entitled to it.

Heenan's rights will be properly attended to and protected by the Americans in England.

Many Englishmen are satisfied that Heenan had the best of the fight.

**A Dastardly Act.**  
New York, April 28.—One of the evening papers says that a gentleman now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, who witnessed the fight from beginning to end, states that when Heenan had got Sayers into such a position that he must inevitably have won the fight, John Morrissey, who stood immediately behind Heenan, cut the ropes and let Heenan fall to the ground, thus releasing Sayers from the iron grip of his antagonist.

**THE PROUD DARKEY.**—A cotemporary says that a short time since, he chanced to hear a darkey delivering himself somewhat after the manner of one of his race in old Virginia, as noticed by the Petersburg Express of a late date, in this wise:

In front of the Central Warehouse, a philosophical darkey, leaning lazily against one of the wheels of a dray, thus delivered himself to a brother John, who was disposing of himself similarly: "All niggers ought to feel de dignity of bein' niggers, 'cept free niggers what dunno what dignity am. Dis minnit I'm wuff about fifteen hundred dollars," and he gave a demonstrative gesture with his left forefinger, "and a heap o' white folks can't say dat for dey-selves. Now dar," and he pointed to a gentlemanly vagrant, "is a white man; he couldn't turn hisself into money to save his life. More'n dat he a' wuff nuffin, he dummo nuffin, and he wo' do nuffin. I feels de dignity ob de fac, and dat's what makes me say what I do say." Gumbo is undoubtedly a genius.

**PRINTING IN GREENLAND.**—A printing office and a lithographic establishment has recently been formed for the first time in Greenland, and a work published by it has just made its appearance.

**To soothe calamity, alleviate misfortune, compassionate misery, and restore peace to the troubled mind, is the great aim of the true Mason.**