

SUPPLEMENT TO THE Gazette and Sentinel.



GAZETTE & SENTINEL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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PLAQUEMINE:

Saturday, August 4, 1860.

A Noble Letter.

At the immense ratification mass meeting held in the city of New York, on the 18th inst., at which Mr. Dickinson delivered his great speech, the following letter from Chas. O'Connor, Esq., was read. We commend it, says the Courier, to the special attention of our "Bob-Tail" friends:

New York, July 17, 1860.

Gentlemen: Cordially approving the nomination of John C. Breckinridge for President of the United States, I regret that it will not be in my power to address the ratification meeting appointed to be held to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute.

However deeply it is to be deplored that rival platforms and rival candidates are presented to the Democratic party, threatening to divide its strength and deliver it over into the hands of its opponents; yet, such being unhappily the fact, the duty of making a choice cannot be avoided.

The difference between these platforms, like every political question of the times, derives all its significance from the subject of negro slavery. Its relation to the Territories and to the mode of governing them is merely the form in which this perpetually recurring subject is here developed as an element of strife. The controversy, in all its practical bearings, is merely this: How is negro slavery to be dealt with?

In its moral, political, legal and economical aspects, my views on that general subject have been so distinctly and so often expressed, that my position in reference to the rival platforms now before us could not be doubtful.

The most fertile regions of the globe cannot be so cultivated as fully to develop their natural resources for the benefit of mankind except by negro labor; negro labor cannot be there employed except through the judicious compulsion of a superior race; and, in no way can so great a measure of physical enjoyment and moral improvement be imparted to the negro as by his compulsory servitude in those very regions.

From these undeniable facts, written in the great book of nature, proved by experience, and not without sanction from revelation, my reason draws the inference that negro slavery is not repugnant to justice—is not unprofitable to the white man—is not oppressive to the negro, and is not inexpedient as a matter of social policy.

Let us apply these views to our own country.

"Since the foundation of this Republic, negro slavery has ever been a main pillar of our strength, an indispensable element of our growth and prosperity. It is now an integral part of our being as a nation: to expel it by fraud or tear it by violence, would be a national suicide."

It follows, that "to vindicate its essential justice and morality, in all courts and places, before men and nations, is the duty of every American citizen."

A moral war has been made upon this institution by infidels, and a quasi-religious crusade has been preached against it by another class. Hitherto, at least in the North, no one has defended it, and its Southern advocates have not been heard. The moral results have ensued: judgment has passed against it by default, and the idea that it conflicts with natural justice and with divine law has taken possession of the Northern mind.

This state of things afforded a most promising quarry for the industry of political party-makers, and they have availed themselves of it. They thus argued: "With the national conscience on our side—with God and nature both on our side, and against our antagonists—surely we must win." Accordingly, this bright idea has been industriously worked into a political organization, and here stands before us at the North the Black Republican party, almost, if not absolutely, invincible.

Why has that party any strength? Why does it now threaten to destroy harmony between the North and the South, leading to disunion and to disasters deep and irremediable?

It is simply because the false assumption of Abolitionists, that negro slavery is wicked and unjust, has been permitted to pass unrefuted.

How is that destructive party to be shorn of its pernicious strength? There is but one method by which this object can be effected; and that is by denying and disproving the false position on which it is founded.

We must as a party insist unqualifiedly that in the institution of negro slavery there is nothing whatever which calls for unfavorable action by Government; that the right of the white master to the services of his negro slave, is, in every moral sense, precisely the same as his right to any other property.

If this proposition be not true, no man ought to desire the permanency of our Republic; if it be true, the Black Republican doctrine is a treasonable and destructive fallacy.

I am in favor of the principles enunciated in the Senate resolutions of 1860, and in the report of the Committee on Resolutions made to our National Convention at Charleston, because they come up to this point. They meet the exigency before us: they fairly and directly meet the issue as it is understood by all honest and sensible men on either side.

I am in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, because they stand upon a platform distinctly expressing these principles.

Mr. Douglas declines practically to stand up to them. He blinks the main issue, and seeks to ride into power upon a dogma which impliedly concedes to Abolitionism the vital element of its political power, to-wit: that negro slavery is unjust, or at least has in it some element which, on moral grounds, justifies hostility.

His friends may deny this construction: but to my mind it is manifestly just. The whole practical importance of his Popular-Sovereignty doctrine is in its bearing on the slave question.—No one cares a fig about it except in this single connection: in all its other bearings it is an admitted abstraction, unworthy of a moment's attention, and incapable of attracting it.

Let any man who doubts this read Mr. Douglas' argument, as published in Harper's Magazine, and his subsequent reply to Judge Black in defense of that article. Slavery is the staple of his whole argument. The phrases and postulates of the anti-slavery agitators are invoked by him at every point in the discussion, and most liberally used to sustain his views.

Thus, to all practical purposes, Mr. Douglas presents himself as a semi-Abolitionist. His platform tends to keep Abolitionism alive, as a power in the State, for future mischief. The platform of Breckinridge and Lane assails the Hydra in front, and aims to slay it outright.

Whilst I am thus with you in sentiment, and to the extent of my humble powers am ready to aid in your object, I cannot lose sight of the policy which requires a thorough union of all New Yorkers who are opposed to the election of Lincoln. Concurring with that eminent and patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania, William B. Reed, "I believe that there are three candidates for the Presidency preferable to the one whom every Abolitionist or anti-slavery agitator in the land supports."

With great respect, I am gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CH. O'CONNOR.

LEARNING TO SWIM.—The best plan for learners, whether in fresh or salt water, is to attach a cord to a tree, or boat, or the machine; or, if these are not available, get a companion to hold the end of the cord on shore. With the cord tied round the arm or waist, let the beginner walk out till the water is up to the chin, and then turn round and face the shore. He may even then back out a little farther, when he will find the force of the water taking him off his legs, and he will then find no difficulty in making a few strokes, even at the first attempt.

In fact, by holding the head well up, which necessarily expands the chest, he will find he cannot help himself from swimming, or rather floating; and by gently thrusting out and drawing in the hands and feet exactly in imitation of the movement of a frog in the water, he will accomplish more in two or three days than in as many weeks with the corks and bladders—that is, he will have more confidence in himself, and know more of the power of the water to sustain him on its surface. A better knowledge even of this he will have by keeping his back to the shore till out in deep water as far as he can go, then throwing back his head, expanding his chest, making, as it were, a curve with the back, and allowing the legs to float outward and from under him, he will find that his companion on shore could draw him complacently in without sinking. A few such experiments, and then he might, by the gentle action of the hands and feet, work himself on shore.

With the cord, the young beginner will have no fears; saving for a few mouthfuls of water, and these he will not care about so long as he learns to swim.

"I think, wife, that you have a great many ways of calling me a fool."
"I think, husband, that you have a great many ways of being one."

Herschell V. Johnson in Congress.

We publish for the benefit of the Douglas Democracy, hereabouts, the following in relation to the character and services of Herschell V. Johnson, their candidate for Vice President: "Mr. Johnson first appeared in the Senate, under an executive appointment, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the late Hon. Waler T. Colquitt, on the 14th of February, 1848. Mr. Hamlin, (then acting with the Democracy,) Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bell, were among his cotemporaries in the Senate, and Mr. Lincoln in the House. His service in Congress ended on the 4th of March, 1849. The first speech of Mr. Johnson was on the celebrated Ten Regiment bill. In the course of his remarks he went even beyond Mr. Calhoun, (then in the Senate,) zealously combating that Senator's position, that "the absorption of all Mexico would be injurious to the success of our institutions." In a speech on the Oregon bill, July 7, 1848, he took the most ultra ground on the question of slavery in the territories, going beyond what any Southern man, unless Calhoun himself, the prince of fire-eating disunionists, had then ventured to maintain. This speech, which is a peculiarly rich one for our Northern Democrats at this particular juncture, may be found reported in full in the appendix to the Congressional Globe for that session, commencing on page 887." We subjoin the following specimens:

"In reflecting upon this subject, there occurs to my mind a fact which is full of instruction and warning. Who can close his eyes to the indication, that in the Empire State and in all New England there is an obvious tendency to the formation of party upon geographical lines? We see an enthusiastic and untiring party, rallied upon what they term the "free soil" policy; and it is humiliating to know, that it has received its recent impulse from professed Democrats. Who is the leader of this infernal crusade against the interest and peace of the South? It is that arch traitor to all the professions of his public life and the principles of the party that has cherished him—who has received the highest honors in the gift of his country, and for whom, in 1840, the Southern Democracy sacrificed themselves. He turns now and scorns the hand that wretched his brow; and unfortunately there are those who are willing to be his minions. Is it not natural, that such a movement in such a quarter should produce some misgivings in the breasts of the South? Sir, in proportion to the magnitude and importance which this "free soil" faction shall assume, will be the degree of distrust excited at the S.uth.

"It remains now to consider the question involved in the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Davis.) That question is, whether it is the duty of Congress to guarantee to the slaveholder, who shall remove with his slaves into the territory of the United States, the undisturbed enjoyment of his property in them, so long as it continues to be a territory. Or, in other words, whether the inhabitants of a territory, during their territorial condition, have the right to prohibit slavery therein. For the purposes of this question, it matters not where the power of legislating for the territory resides—whether exclusively in Congress, or jointly in Congress and the inhabitants, or exclusively in the inhabitants of the territory; the power is precisely the same—no greater in the hands of one than of the other. In no event, can the slaveholder of the South be excluded from settling in such territory with his property of every description.

"But suppose that Congress has the right to establish a territorial government only, and that then, all further governmental control ceases; can the territorial Legislature pass an act prohibiting slavery? Surely not. For the moment you admit the right to organize a territorial government to exist in Congress, you admit necessarily the subordination of the people of a territory; their dependence on this government for an organic law, to give them political existence. It is idle, however to discuss this question in this form. For if Congress possesses the power to organize temporary governments, it must then possess the power to legislate for the territories. If they may perform the greater, they may the less; the major includes the minor propositions.—Hence, Congress has, in all cases since since the foundation of our government, reserved a veto upon the legislation of the territorial governments; it is absolutely necessary in order to restrain them from violations of the Constitution, and infringements of the rights of the states, as joint owners of the public lands. If, therefore, an act of the territorial government, prohibiting slavery, should be sent up to Congress for approval, they would be bound

to withhold it upon the ground of it being an act which Congress themselves could not pass.

"But suppose the right of legislation for the territory be in its inhabitants, can they prohibit slavery? Surely not; and for reasons similar to those which show that Congress cannot. The institution of slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and it has the same protection thrown around it, which guards our citizens against the granting of titles or nobility, or the establishment of religion; therefore Congress would be as much bound to veto an act of territorial legislation prohibiting it, as an act violating these rights of every citizen of the Republic. But, suppose, Mr. President, you have the right to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States, what high political consideration requires you to exercise it? All must see, that it cannot be effected without producing a popular convulsion that will probably dissolve this Union.

"The whole history of public feeling and opinion in the free states, whether we look at the action of popular assemblies or proceedings of their Legislatures, or to the course of their Representatives in Congress, mournfully warms the South that she must stand upon her constitutional rights. I trust, sir, when the crisis comes, she is prepared to do it."

Thus we find, yoked with Mr. Douglas, a slaveholder and a disunionist! Douglasites have not only nominated him for Vice-President, in the face of his pro-slavery record, but have endorsed him in their organs and at their ratification meetings. Is that what they call "sticking up for principle?"

Political.

All through the country we find the Black Republican organs bitterly arrayed against Breckinridge and Lane.—The reason must be obvious. They dread the popularity, no less than they hate the principles which these gallant men profess, and which they know they will sustain. We find, on the contrary, many of these same Black Republicans entirely satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and many of the journals which support him openly, boasting of his sympathy, and declaring that thousands of those who voted for Fremont will now vote for Douglas.

MISSOURI.—So far, says the Montgomery Advertiser, the signs indicate that the Southern Democracy will rally almost unanimously for Breckinridge and Lane before summer is over. The defection from the Douglas ranks, commencing with Fitzpatrick, LeRminee for Vice-President, are already numerous. Every day witnesses accessions and corresponding desertions from the Douglas side. The law of atomic affinities is diminishing the strength of the Squatter Sovereignty faction daily in the South, and augmenting the strength of the opposite faction. The three Judges of the Supreme Court are said to be earnest Breckinridge men, and, of course, the same may be affirmed of the Democratic Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Breckinridge men in Illinois have nominated an electoral ticket and the following State ticket:

For Governor—Thomas M. Hoop. For Lieut. Governor—Thomas Snell. For Secretary of State—B. T. Burk. For Auditor—Harry H. Smith. For Treasurer—W. H. Cather.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Columbian Democrat, of Bloomsburg, Pa., says:

"We most cordially give our hearty support to the election of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane. The name of Major Breckinridge, the gallant soldier and noble young Kentucky statesman, is a tower of strength with the Democracy of Columbia, and also in the old Keystone State, and coupled as it is with the name of the patriot-soldier, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, will carry Pennsylvania in next November with an enthusiasm unequalled and scarcely excelled by the great contest of 1832, when she rallied to the tune of fifty thousand majority for the "hero of New Orleans."

DISTINGUISHED OPPOSITION POLITICIANS FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—Hon. Thomas J. Judge, and Hon. F. S. Rice, of Alabama, two of the leading Opposition men of that State, are out for Breckinridge and Lane. Mr. Judge is the Idol of the Opposition party. He bore its banner in a gallant fight with the eloquent Clopton for Congress, last October. He denounced Messrs. Douglas and Bell on forty-one stumps in his District, and his party rallied to him to a man.

Augusta (Ga.) Dispatch.

THE VOTE OF DELAWARE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, a Lincolnite, says, under date of July 6:

"Unless the Bell and Lincoln parties come to a better understanding, Breckinridge will get the vote of that vast State. (Delaware.) Bayard, Whately and Saulsbury seem to own the Democracy in Delaware, just as John M. Clayton, in former days, carried the Whig party in his breeches pocket."

[From the N. O. Courier.]

A Noble Letter from Ex-Governor Hebert.

We publish with pleasure the following letter from the pen of Ex-Governor Hebert, of this State. The sentiments which it expresses are such as to call forth a responsive echo from the bosom of every true Louisianian.

As Governor of this State, some years ago, Mr. Hebert proved himself one of the most active and faithful sentries on the watch-towers of the South. His provisions are being unfortunately realized to the letter, and denote the sagacity and political foresight which mark his career. He occupies a true and patriotic position. We are living in stirring, troublous times. Dark, portentous clouds surround us. We all feel the lurking danger, and, however inclined we may be to close our eyes against the horrible vision, we all know that the fearful issue only retarded the solution of the embittering difficulties. A great change has come over the popular mind in the South. Calhoun's prophecies, that the time was fast approaching when the sons of America should be taught upon their mother's knees "to calculate the value of the Union," is, we are sorry to acknowledge, being rapidly realized. When things come to the worst, we have no doubt that every son of Louisiana will do his duty in behalf of his interests, his institutions and his country.

HOME PLACE, BATON ROUGE, LA.,
July 25, 1860.

EMILE HIRIART, Esq.—My Dear Sir: In January, 1856, being then Governor of the State of Louisiana, in my annual message to the Legislature I wrote as follows:

"The wild spirit of fanaticism which, for many years, disturbed the repose of the country, has steadily increased in power and influence. It controls the councils of several States, nullifies the laws of Congress enacted for the protection of our property, and resists the execution of them—even to the shedding of blood. It has grown so powerful that it now aspires to control the Federal Legislature. The fact can no longer be concealed, however much it may be regretted. The slaveholding States are warned in time; they should be prepared for the issue. If it must come, the sooner the better. The time for concessions on our part and compromises has passed. If the Union cannot be maintained upon the just and wholesome principles of the Constitution, concessions and compromises will only retard its dissolution, not save it. They have had, thus far, no other result than to encourage attack and to increase the number of the Abolitionists. It would, however, be premature to suggest practical measures of resistance and retaliation. The present session of Congress will develop fully the plans of that party. Your own action must depend, in a great measure, upon the course which they shall pursue. The responsibility will be upon those who have forced us, in defense of our most sacred rights, of our honor, and of our very existence, to resort to extreme remedies."

The secession of the Southern delegates at Charleston and Baltimore, upon a principal so vital to us, and the final nomination of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane upon this principle, prove that the South has at last come to her senses, and openly declared her determination to accept "the responsibilities forced upon her." For once, the issue is fairly and properly made. Let us trust that all are in earnest, and that the matter will be carried out. Mr. Seward—there is no use of being blind to it—is right; there is, or soon will be, an irrepressible conflict. When the war of words is over, and things come to the worst, as must assuredly will happen, let us hope that no one will be absent from "ROLL-CALL."

Yours truly,

P. O. HEBERT.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, who was candidate of the Democracy in 1848 for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Cass, and who has for his services been named the old war-horse of Kentucky Democracy, is enthusiastic in his support of Breckinridge and Lane, and contemplates taking the stump in behalf of the principles they represent.

It may not be generally known that when a person is drowning if he is taken by the arm from behind, between the elbow and shoulder, he cannot touch the person attempting to save him, and whatever struggles he may make will only assist the person holding him in keeping his head above water. A good swimmer can thus keep a man above water for an hour. If seized anywhere else, the probability is that he will clutch the swimmer, and perhaps, as is often the case, both will be drowned.

Out of thirty-five Democratic papers received at this office from all parts of the Union, says the Dalton Times, only two have the names of Douglas and Johnston flying at their mastheads—the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutional and the Missouri Republican. Thirty out of this number have declared for Breckinridge and Lane. This does not look encouraging for the "Little Giant."

The scales of iron that accumulate around the anvil of a blacksmith's shop are more valuable than manure for peach trees. A shovel full put around a healthy peach tree will be very likely to keep it in good condition; and it is said that trees already diseased have recovered by the application of these scales. Iron in any form will answer a good purpose.

The proprietor of a hotel in the capital of a Western State, posted the following notice in the hall-way leading to the dining room:

"Members of Assembly will go to the table first, and gentlemen afterwards."
"NOTA BENA.—Rowdies and Blackguards will please not mix with members, as it is hard to tell one from the other."

Madm. B. DASH,

Corner of Bank street and Fenn's Alley,
RESPECTFULLY announces to her friends that she has received a large and carefully selected addition to her stock of

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BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.,
of the very latest styles. Also,
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From the devotion of a long number of years to the above business, in the most

Fashionable City in the World,
Mad B. DASH, speaks confidently, when she asserts, that she is now in every way able and prepared,—with the knowledge of her business in all its branches and the

Elegant and Recherche Stock
of ARTICLES and TRIMMINGS which she now has on hand,—to

Pleasure the Most Fastidious Taste.
She only asks a trial, and assures the public and the Ladies in particular that her prices shall be satisfactory. ap7

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The first Term of the Academic Year 1860-61, commences the 3d of September, 1860.
The Second Term commences on the 24th of January, 1861. Commencement Exercises take place on the 12th of June, 1861.
Tuition, Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Rooms, Servants, attendance, and use of Arms, \$105 per Term. Matriculation fee \$5. Students are required to furnish their room, Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, and Reading each \$10 per Term of twenty weeks. Students under 14 years of age will not be admitted.
By the aid of Military Discipline, effective government is established, and health, physical culture, good order and industrious habits are promoted.
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A CARD

Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blisters, Tan Freckles, Sallowness and all infirmities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage.)
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Lumber! Lumber!

THE UNDERSIGNED has on board of flatboat, to arrive at Plaquemine on or about the 20th inst.,
200,000 feet of assorted Cypress Lumber,

Such as Weatherboarding, Scantling, 1 1/2- and 2 inch Planks, both clean and common. My lumber is seasoned, and already for work.
W. C. HARDWICK,
jy14 Vicksburg, Miss.

LOST.—In the early part of the week, a dark green silk UMBRELLA—yellow, round handle. The finder will please leave it at this office. jy21