

# Gazette and Sentinel.



## GAZETTE & SENTINEL.

**WILLIAM P. BRADBURN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
The privilege of yearly advertising is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business, and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.  
Merchants or others advertising by the year will only be allowed the space of a half column in the paper, at the rates at present charged them by this paper.  
Calls on persons to become candidates will be inserted in other advertisements.  
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time will be inserted till paid, and payment exacted.  
And finally—All communications for this paper, of any and every character whatsoever, intended to promote the private ends or interests of individuals, corporations, societies or schools, will be charged as advertisements.

### PLAQUEMINE:

Saturday, August 18, 1860.

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF  
**Hon. John C. Breckinridge,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

The history of John C. Breckinridge, the nominee of the National Democracy for the highest office within the gift of the American people, is one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the distinguished men of our country. He was descended from ancestry, both on his paternal and maternal side, who were distinguished in the wars of the Revolution, in the subsequent political conflicts and history of the country, and especially distinguished for their great services in the advancement of religion, learning and good morals. In Kentucky the name of Breckinridge is held in special veneration; for it is connected with the authorship of the first regular Constitution of Kentucky, and the celebrated States Rights Resolutions of 1798, and is also connected with the first efforts made in Kentucky to open the navigation of the Mississippi to the great West. Of his ancestors on the maternal side are Witherspoon and Smith—the former a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and both Presidents of Princeton College. The connection is an extremely large one, and has been characterized by patriotic and useful services throughout several generations. He was born near Lexington, Ky., on the 16th of January, 1821, and although not forty years of age, is the second officer of the Government—a position, it is universally conceded, he fills with ability, dignity and impartiality; and now, by the unanimous voice of his party, he is presented for the first office—selected to bear their standard in the approaching Presidential contest, to contend for those great constitutional principles of justice, right and equality, for which his fathers struggled during the stormy days of the Revolution, and who dedicated the energies of their gifted minds in establishing and defending the true principles of our glorious Constitution, under which we have grown from a few feeble and sparsely peopled Colonies, to be a great Confederacy of thirty-sovereign States, teeming with a population of more than thirty millions of free, prosperous and happy people.

Mr. Breckinridge lost his father at an early age, and, with his mother and four other children, was left almost entirely dependent. With, however, the generous aid of relatives and his own constant exertions, he was enabled to pass through the necessary course of studies required to enter upon the professional career he had marked out for himself. He graduated at Center College, Kentucky, in 1838, passed six months as resident graduate in Princeton, pursued his law studies under the instruction of Judge (afterwards Governor) Owsley, and completed them at the Transylvania Law School.

Admitted to the bar in 1841, he determined to try his fortune in a new land. Accordingly, with no heritage but his talents and fair name, he set out in the fall of that year with a friend, and leisurely pursuing his way to observe the country, he settled in Burlington, Iowa. It was, indeed, the then far distant West; for Mr. Breckinridge, during his two years' residence in Iowa, hunted the elk and the buffalo on the site of its present capital. Thus, in the earliest period of his manhood, was Mr. Breckinridge thrown upon the remote frontier; and he knows, from the warm and heartfelt associations of those days, this patriotic, noble and self-sacrificing character of the American pioneer. He addressed and married Miss Mary C. Burch, of Scott county, his present wife—a lady endeared to all by her domestic virtues and her accomplished manners. She was largely connected with the influential families of Kentucky, aided by whose influence, the friends of Mr. Breckinridge induced him to abandon the idea of returning to Iowa. He settled in Georgetown, Ky., and rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. But he early took part in the political contests of his State in 1844, canvassed it for Mr. Polk, and from that period has borne a prominent share in every political conflict.

The Mexican war broke out, and the gallant sons of Kentucky were to be found in the front rank of the armies of the Republic. The glorious yet mournful history of Buena Vista especially rejoiced and saddened the heart of Kentucky. There many of her bravest sons, her Clays, her McKees, her Hardins, slept their last sleep. It was resolved that their remains should be gathered up, taken to the capital, and there consigned to the tomb amid the tears of the people, and with all the solemnities which reverence and love could dictate. Mr. Breckinridge was the orator of the occasion, and pronounced a most admirable and affecting eulogy. A call was soon made upon Kentucky for additional troops. It was deemed a critical and turning point of the war. Gen. Scott had advanced upon the City of Mexico. His rear was in possession of the enemy. His troops had been greatly reduced in battle and by disease. Large and more perilous movements were in contemplation. Under these circumstances Mr. Breckinridge volunteered, and received from his old preceptor, Governor Owsley, the only commission of field officer conferred by him upon a Democrat, viz: that of Major. On reaching the City of Mexico, in December, he found the war virtually at an end, and the regiment to which he belonged was employed in garrison duty, to hold the City of Mexico and to protect its inhabitants from pillage and disorders. During his stay in the City of Mexico, Gen. Pillow was tried by a Court of Inquiry. Major Breckinridge's fine legal talents were required on that occasion, when he distinguished himself by his able and successful defense of General Pillow.

At the close of the war he rejoined his family and resumed his profession. Frank, manly, generous and just, with a heart that never throbbled with one pulsation save for the honor and welfare of his country, he soon became a great favorite with the people, who, fully appreciating his commanding talents and noble qualities, called him from retirement to represent them in the Legislature of the State. Although the county was opposed to him in politics, being Whig by a large majority, yet such was the admiration of the people for the sterling qualities of his heart, and the brilliant character of his mind, that he was elected in the year 1840, by a decisive majority, over his Whig competitor. Among the foremost in support of Mr. Breckinridge was that unrivaled orator, Henry Clay, who abjured his politics to pay a just tribute to the worth and ability of the gallant young Kentuckian.

Upon the meeting of the Legislature he was honored with the Democratic nomination for Speaker, and received the unanimous vote of his party. His term of service was brief, but he left upon the Legislature the impress of his eloquence and talents, by his able advocacy of the cause of education, internal improvements, and every other measure which tended to promote the cause of moral and material progress. During this session he introduced a series of resolutions, affirming many of the principles subsequently enacted into the compromise legislation of 1850, and they received the support of the entire Democratic party in the Legislature.

Duty to his young and growing family required that he should return to his profession, when he declined a reelection; but the people, quick to discern and prompt to reward true worth and true greatness, would not permit him to pursue that course which the dictates of his sound judgment and affectionate heart had marked out for himself. In January, 1841, the Hon. L. W. Powell was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Yielding to the urgent solicitations of his personal friends, and the pressing demands of one of the most enlightened constituencies in the world, who assured him that his candidacy would materially aid Mr. Powell's election, he reluctantly consented to become a candidate for Congress in the Ashland District. It was a serious proposition. A young man, with a family depending upon him for support, was called on to lead a forlorn hope, when defeat seemed inevitable. The name and home of Clay hallowed the ground of contest in the hearts of his devoted followers. They were loyal in their attachments and confident in their strength; they had wealth, influence, numbers, and they would sacrifice all before the spot of their idolatry should be profaned by the triumphant march of those they deemed infidel to their principles. To defend their citadel, to represent their sentiments, the Whigs selected their most gallant champion, General Leslie Coombs, whose fame is as extended as the Republic. He had been a soldier with Harrison and Croghan; had shed his blood to rescue the women of Kentucky from the savage and brutal foe, and to avenge her men betrayed and murdered at the River Raisin. He had

given a gallant son and a fortune to the cause of struggling Texas. He was identified with the fortunes of the great chief he had served so faithfully and loved so well. He was an eloquent and experienced speaker, a politician perfectly familiar with the questions past and pending. He was an able, manly and generous foe, and therefore the more formidable before a Kentucky constituency. With a full foreknowledge of the inequalities of the contest, Mr. Breckinridge, obedient as he has ever been to the call of duty, at great personal sacrifice, entered the contest, and, to the consternation of his opponents, and to the surprise and delight of the Democracy throughout the Union, after a most protracted struggle of seven months, was elected by 530 majority, a change of more than two thousand votes.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**Nuts for Douglasites to Crack.**

Mr. Goulding, of Georgia, a member of the Convention that nominated Douglas, was the only Democratic delegate from any of the slaveholding States to any of the Conventions who made a speech in favor of the African slave trade. Mr. Goulding was and is for Douglas for President.

Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson was one of the Governors to whom, according to Douglas authority, Governor Wise, in 1856, addressed his celebrated letter, asking a conference to take steps to prevent the inauguration of Fremont, if he had been elected. Herschel V. Johnson is the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Douglas.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, was another one of the Governors who, according to the same authority, was concerned in the Wise plot for the dissolution of the Union. Ex-Governor Wickliffe aided in the nomination of Douglas, and is supporting him.

Ex-Governor Winston, of Alabama, was, on the same authority, a party to the scheme. Ex-Governor Winston was and is for Douglas, and helped Wickliffe and Johnson to nominate him. On the 17th of November, 1851, in his message to the Alabama Legislature, he used the following language:

"It is only necessary for us to be true to ourselves, to preserve our institutions, and to be a great and prosperous people. THE UNION IS NOT WITH US OF THE SOUTH, A PARAMOUNT POLITICAL GOOD, HOWEVER MUCH WE MAY, AND DO, DESIRE ITS CONTINUANCE UNDER A STRICT ADHERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND GUARANTEES. When these can no longer be maintained—or, when further aggression upon our rights is predicted by a dominant political power at the North—WE HAVE EVERYTHING TO GAIN AND NOTHING TO LOSE, BY DISRUPTING EVERY TIE THAT BINDS US TO THE CONFEDERACY."

Mr. Winston is a Douglas Elector in Alabama.

The Atlanta Confederacy, established for the purpose of advocating a dissolution of the Union, unless the neutrality laws, the laws in regard to the slave trade, the compromises of 1850, &c., are repealed, and which yet maintains that position, is supporting Douglas and Johnson. Let Union-loving men ponder over these facts.

[Springfield Republican.]

From the Charleston News.

MR. DOUGLAS AT THE NORTH.—Mr. Douglas has not hesitated to take the stump on his own behalf. The practice is unusual for Presidential candidates. But he thinks he can explain squatter sovereignty better than any one else; and as it is one of the schemes for excluding slavery from the Territories, he has properly taken the North as his field for canvassing. Finding that he has failed to deceive the South, and that her electoral vote will be unanimous against him, he has gone, as we predicted, to contest with Lincoln the section of abolition and free-soilism. He has pluck and brass, and will not consent to lose the prize, if daring can win it. He has penetrated into New England, and vauntingly exhibited his patent as superior to the Wilmot Proviso. He exhorts, also, the State of New York. Confident of the Northwest, (in which he is somewhat mistaken as he was in the South,) the Little Giant now boldly strikes the shield of the Black Republican Titan in his strongholds.

Well-informed politicians who have expressed their opinion, say that the Breckinridge branch of the Democratic party in Connecticut will poll three-fourths of the votes cast by the party in that State. The Hartford Courier thinks this estimate is a fair one—and goes for a Breckinridge electoral ticket to prove it. Run a distinct Douglas ticket alongside, it says, and it will be swamped! But a united Breckinridge ticket might save the State for the Democracy.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.**  
—Douglas Abandoned by Forney, Hickman & Co.—The anti-Lecompton Democracy of Pennsylvania, led by Forney, Hickman & Co., are showing themselves in their true colors, as will be seen by the highly important speech delivered by John Hickman, in the Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, the 24th ult., in which he formally announces the abandonment of Douglas and comes out boldly for Lincoln.

Mr. Hickman declares Douglas far inferior to Breckinridge; he gives a scathing record of the Illinois Senator's career, and pronounces that the only safety for the country lies in supporting Lincoln.

This is all for the better. It will narrow the contest to the only two issues involved in it, and will strip it of all the ambiguity and humbug with which it has been invested. We always predicted that the anti-Lecompton Democracy would come to this. We knew that Forney, having received his office as clerk of the House from the Republicans, should give them his support, furtively, if not openly; and Hickman is an honest, outspoken man, and he comes out in his speech frankly and above-board for anti-slavery and the Black Republican candidate. By thus abandoning Douglas, and going bodily into the Republican camp, the anti-Lecompton Democrats have put the stamp upon the true issues of the Presidential battle. With them it is evident that Douglas is to be no longer recognized as a representative of either issue. Opposition to Breckinridge and the Democratic party, and support to Lincoln and the Black Republicans, is the battle-cry they have adopted. Douglas must follow them, or be counted out—dropped, abandoned by his quondam friends.—N. Y. Herald.

**HAD A FLY ON HIS NOSE.**—While the imitable Tom Corwin was holding forth in Zanesville upon the corruptions of "Old Buck's" Administration, just after hurling one of his bitterest, and yet funniest denunciations, one of his auditors, a rough-looking man, who stood with folded arms, shook his head violently. Whereupon Tom said:

"You shake your head, my friend! Well, a man may shake his head when there is not much in it—without cause to shake it."

"Hill!" said he of the folded arms, "there was a fly on my nose, and any man will shake to keep the flies off—won't he?"

Tom looked quizzical, and went on to his next point in regular order.

The Western Wanderer (St. Tammany parish) mentions as an important local item, that the citizens of that quiet village were last week aroused from their customary tranquillity by the shouts of a Douglasite hurrahing for his favorite. Upon examination he was found to be drunk. He is not guilty of such sentiments when sober.

How THE REPUBLICANS REGARD DOUGLAS'S SPEECHES.—The Albany Evening Journal speaks of Mr. Douglas's recent speech there as follows:

Mr. Lincoln, if called out by his friends, would have given expression to these sentiments. They are the sentiments of the Republican party. In all the slavery agitation in Congress, since 1850, Republicans have acted on the defensive. Slavery has been the aggressor.

The ground Judge Douglas is compelled to occupy shows where things are drifting. His section of the Democratic party has ceased to be the pro-slavery party. It is now in the position (as to slavery) of the Democratic Free-soil party of 1848. Whether, like that party, it will, when the election is over, slide back, remains to be seen. Probably not. The census may influence its course. In the meantime, the principles here announced by Douglas will be vindicated and established by the election of a Republican President.

**DRENCHNESS.**—I have been thinking how horrible it must be to see anybody one cared for drunk; the honest eyes, dull and meaningless; the wise lips jabbering foolishness; the whole face and figure, instead of being what one likes to look at, takes pleasure to see in the same room, even—growing ugly, irrational, disgusting—more like a beast than a man. And yet how many women have to bear it, have to speak kindly to their husbands, hide their brutishness, and keep them from making worse fools of themselves than they can help. I think if I were married, and I saw my husband the least overcome by wine, not "drunk" maybe, but just excited, silly otherwise than his natural self, it would nearly drive me wild; less on my own account than his. To see him sink, not for a great crime, but a contemptible, cowardly bit of sensualism, from the height where my love had placed him, to have to take care of him, to pity him, would be more than I could bear.—Miss Mulock.

**PARISH OF ST. MARTIN.**—We have been favored with a letter from a friend in St. Martinsville, who gives us most flattering accounts of the progress of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane in that parish. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held there on the 4th inst., at which our young and highly talented friend, Edgar Voorhies, Esq., entertained for a considerable length of time the delighted audience. The Hon. Isaac E. Morse had been trying some days before to make converts to Douglasism, but his efforts were decidedly in the vocative. The Democrats of St. Martin are moving in the right direction. They have organized into a Macedonian phalanx, and laugh to scorn the impotent endeavors of their enemies. They propose giving a rousing "barbecue" about the first of next month, to which our city friends will be generally invited.—Courier.

**ANOTHER ACCESSION.**—The Hon. (Terrebonne) Ceres, heretofore independent in politics, comes out for Breckinridge and Lane. The editor says:

"There are but two political parties in the Union—the Democratic, in the ascendancy at the South, and the Black Republican, in the ascendancy at the North—and these two parties are, and will continue to be, arrayed against each other in bitter hostilities. All the other factions claiming nationality are headed by disappointed politicians, who are making futile attempts to organize new parties—one upon the wreck of Whig issues, which have long since been settled, and the Whigs being satisfied, the party fell—the other upon Squatter Sovereignty, the accomplishment of which would be a death-knell to the equality of the South, and would compel her to remain in the Union in ignominious servility to the North."

**THE BENICIA GIRL.**—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes:

Mrs. Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan is in the city, quietly awaiting the recognition of her husband and lord, J. C. Heenan, the Champion. We will now test the truth of the gossip respecting the marriage of the Benicia Girl. Thus far he has held back and sought no interview with his Adah. She says that if he does not come out like a man and take her to his bosom and his home, she will publish in the Sunday papers all the tender love letters he wrote her in their days of billing and cooing. These would make racy reading, and great is the competition among the Sunday sheets to obtain these sweet morsels. Heenan takes the matter as a good joke on a bad subject.

**INDIANA.**—An organization called the "To Lane Rangers," whose object is to assist in the election of Breckinridge and Lane, has been formed in Indianapolis, Dr. Livingston Dunlap, President.

**GEORGIA.**—On the 14th ult. a meeting, one of the meetings that we read about—was held at Kinggold, Georgia, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Douglas and Johnson. There being only three—not three hundred or three thousand, but only three—men present, the meeting was unanimously adjourned sine die.

**EMIGRATION.**—The number of emigrants arrived at New York for the week ending on the 25th inst., was 3125—making a total of 59,215 since the commencement of the year.

**TOOTHACHE REMEDY.**—As anything that will relieve pain, with which all are more or less afflicted, should be made known, we take pleasure in publishing the following remedy for toothache, furnished by a friend, discovered by accident: Chloroform and Tannin in the following proportion, viz: Chloroform half ounce, Tannin 30 grains, mixed. Saturate a small piece of raw cotton with the mixture, and place in the cavity of the tooth, and instantaneous relief will be afforded.

A Union-and-Constitution-party politician lately asked one of our young men if he thought the people would elect Bell, whether or no?

"Elect Bell—Wether?" asked our young man: "I should as soon expect them to elect Ewe!"

"O. K."—These famous cabalistic letters are now used in Tennessee to indicate preference for Breckinridge and Lane, who hail from Oregon and Kentucky.

A gentleman having a horse that ran away and broke his wife's neck, was told by a neighbor that he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. No, said the wretch, I intend to marry again myself!

**PATENT MEDICINES.**  
**SANITARY GRUEL.**  
**I. X. L. NOURISHING REMEDY.**  
INVENTED AND PREPARED  
**BY P. MARMAY.**  
The inventor of this new and invaluable remedy has taken patents in France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium and the United States.  
The most chronic constipation yields to the daily use of the Invigorating Gruel.  
The Gruel is a pleasant food, and requires no particular diet; it excites the appetite, and acts favorably on the digestive organs, and cures more or less rapidly, but surely always, in every disease of the stomach, such as:  
Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Heartburn, Migrants, Sick Headache, Pains in the Stomach, Costiveness, Vomiting, Chronic Diarrhea, &c. &c.  
The Invigorating Gruel is taken in different ways: with a broth—with water or sweetened milk—with or without the orange flower water. A spoonful of it is sufficient, and should be put in boiling milk and remain 15 or 20 minutes.  
To be taken morning and evening.  
For further particulars apply to the General Depot, No. 44 Conti street, between Chartres and Royal streets, New Orleans.  
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by  
A. BERNAUD-TRAVER, Depot in all the principal cities in the United States.  
**Important Notice.**  
Among all its other good qualities, which are universally acknowledged, it has been found to be highly useful and beneficial to Women in the state of Pregnancy, and that it facilitates their delivery.  
It also improves positively the quality and increases the quantity of Milk of Nurses.  
No other kind of food can be compared to it; it may be administered without fear to the youngest children; it refreshes and strengthens them, and preserves them against a great many diseases peculiar to their age.  
We may therefore confidently recommend it to every family.  
Every one-pound paper of the SANITARY GRUEL, contains thirty-two portions for one person. They are all signed by P. MARMAY, Inventor and Patentee.  
To be had in PLAQUEMINE of CARSON & KEARNEY. mh17

**GRU AU DE SANTE.**  
*Veritable Hygiene des Familles.*  
*Substance Alimentaire et*  
**Remede Par Excellence.**  
DECOUVERT ET PREPARE PAR  
**P. MARMAY.**  
CETTE nouvelle et precieuse decouverte est patente pour la France, l'Angleterre, l'Ecosse, l'Irlande, et la Belgique, ainsi que pour les Etats-Unis.  
Les constipations les plus rebelles ne peuvent résister à l'emploi journalier du GRU AU DE SANTE; on prend alors deux potages par jour, un le matin et l'autre le soir.  
On le prend comme aliment sans être astreint à un régime particulier. Il est agreable au goût, excite l'appetit, facilite la digestion et guérit plus ou moins vite, mais toujours infailiblement, toutes les maladies de l'estomac, connues sous les noms de:  
Dyspepsie, Gastrites, Gastralgies, Migraines, Migrations, Cramps d'estomac, Constipations, Vomissements, Diarrhees chroniques, etc. etc.  
LE GRU AU DE SANTE, est aliment unique et incomparable, calme aussi les irritations de la poitrine, la toux et le mal de gorge, il guerit également l'enroulement et l'extinction du voix.  
On se trouvera bien, pendant les premiers mois au moins d'en prendre le matin et le soir.  
Vente en gros et en detail par A. RENAUD-TRAVER, agent general pour les Etats-Unis.  
Depot dans toutes les villes principales des Etats Unis.  
A la Nouvelle-Orleans, rue Conti 44, entre Chartre et Royale.  
**NOTE.**  
Independamment de toutes ses propriétés desormais incontestables, l'usage du Gruel de sante a positivement l'incommensurable avantage d'être bienfaisant pendant le terme des grossesses, dont il facilite aussi, de plus, et enrichit et augmente beaucoup le lait des nourrices.  
Aucun autre aliment ne peut lui être compare; pour être administré sans crainte aux plus jeunes enfants; il les rafraichit, les fortifie et les preserve de beaucoup de maladies de leur age.  
Nous le conseillons donc à toutes les familles.  
Chaque paquet d'une livre de Gruel de Sante contient 63 potages ou crèmes pour une personne.  
Ils sont toutes revêtus de la signature de P. Marmay seul inventeur patenté.  
E. A. vendra à PLAQUEMINE à la Pharmacie de CARSON & KEARNEY. mh 7

**J. McWILLIAMS & CO.,**  
**PLAQUEMINE.**  
**SPRING STOCK—1860.**  
WE are now receiving by steamers direct from New York and other Eastern Markets, a portion of our SPRING STOCK, among which now open, will be found a large and varied assortment of  
**Spring and Summer Clothing.**  
French Tweed and Casimere Suits, Marseilles and Linen do, Black French Single Milled—Cloth Frock Coats, neatly finished and well made. Black French Cloths and Casimeres—a superior article of the above from the best French manufacturers.  
mh10 J. McWILLIAMS & CO.  
**Fine Saddle and Match Horses.**  
The undersigned has just returned from Kentucky and Indiana with a number of the finest blooded SADDLE AND MATCH HORSES that was ever brought to this market. The public is requested to call and look at them. They will be sold cheap for cash or good paper. Call at Barkers & Marionneux's stable.  
jy14 B. B. BERRY, changed to the Texas Coffee House, and removed to Plaquemine street, opposite the Market House.  
**Fancy Groceries.**  
Of the finest description, in our stock of Fancy Groceries. Call and examine it.  
**STOCKLEY & DELAVALLAD**