

Subscription—Three Dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance; Five Dollars per annum, if not paid in advance. SINGLE COPIES—Ten Cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—From and after 29th September, 1860, the charge for inserting Personal Cards will be TWO DOLLARS PER LINE.

"The Constitution and the Equality of States—these are the symbols of everlasting Union"—BRECKINRIDGE.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Of Kentucky.

For Vice-President, GEN. JO. LANE, Of Oregon.

Presidential Electors.

1st Electoral District.—Judge OCTAVE ROUSSEAU, Elector.—PIERRE LACOSTE, Sub-Elector.

2d District.—BERNARD AVEGNO, Elector.—C. D. YANCY, Sub-Elector.

3d District.—FRASIMOND LANDRY, Elector.—F. S. GOODE, Sub-Elector.

4th District.—B. B. SIMMES, Elector.—JULES LABLANC, Sub-Elector.

5th District.—JULES G. OLIVIER, Elector.—J. K. ELOGE, Sub-Elector.

6th District.—W. M. LEVY, Elector.—W. R. PECK, Sub-Elector.

Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be followed with the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle within its Territory without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories and wherever else its Constitutional authority extends.

3. Resolved, That when settlers in a Territory having an adequate population to form a State Constitution, the rights of sovereignty commence, and being consummated by an admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and that a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

4. Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

5. Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defend the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character to and subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

6. Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as an imperative duty of this Government to protect naturalized citizens in all their rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as native-born citizens.

7. Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

"The Constitution and the Equality of the States! These are symbols of everlasting Union. Let these be the living ones of the people." (J. C. Breckinridge.)

"Instead of breaking up the Union, we intend to strengthen and to tighten it." (J. C. Breckinridge.)

"We know no section as distinct from the other; we know the Constitution and the States under it, and their rights as guaranteed under that instrument." (Joseph Lane.)

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED!

Let it be impressed upon every voter not fully acquainted with the nature of the various Presidential tickets, that a Breckinridge and Lane Ticket, to be genuine, must have upon it, under the head of "Presidential Electors," the following names:

- O. ROUSSEAU, B. AVEGNO, FRASIMOND LANDRY, B. B. SIMMES, JULES G. OLIVIER, WM. M. LEVY.

We do not accuse any one of being base enough to issue a ticket with the names of Breckinridge and Lane at the top, for President and Vice President, with Bell or Douglas Electors beneath, that the ignorant but honest voter might be swindled out of his franchise. We do so upon the grounds that caution costs nothing, and that to be "Forewarned is to be Forearmed."

IMPORTANT.

The friends of BRECKINRIDGE & LANE should see to it that every voter we have in the parish gets to the polls, by some means or other, if sick or disabled, and he can go without danger to his health.

Notice Pecuniary.

Having run completely dry, our collector and myself will be forced, immediately after the election, to wait on all those friends who have honored our office with their work, and our books with their names.

Laurent J. Sigur and Squatter Sovereignty.

The name of Laurent J. Sigur—the learned and eloquent advocate and tribune, the fearless and pure minded politician, the just and generous citizen—will ever remain among the brightest in the esteem and honor of those of his native parish who admire superior genius, wisdom and worth. No man in his State among its private citizens, and few if any in a public capacity, ever had a greater claim or reputation for high statesmanship abilities, for political foresight, and for all the qualities in fact which shed lustre on man and his memory, than did Laurent J. Sigur. In all the walks of his short but glorious career, whether in public or private life, it was as evident and ineffaceable as the impress of the anvil, that principle, and principle alone, above all feelings of selfishness or of groveling ambition, was the guiding star of his life, "come weal or come woe!"

These remarks were induced from the circumstance of this lamented citizen being again brought to our mind in consequence of the course he took in 1857, in defence of the very principle for which the friends of Breckinridge and Lane are now contending—which was the cause of the Constitutional Democracy of the South withdrawing itself from the abolitionized Democracy of the North under the lead of Douglas—and which, if he had lived, would have placed the gifted Sigur, today, alongside of the equally gifted and patriotic Yancey, in battling for Southern Rights and the Equality of the States.

A friend has called our attention to a sentence in an extra of the Southern Sentinel of Sept. 14, 1857, (which he furnished us) containing a report of Mr. Sigur's speech in this place. That sentence divulged the eloquent speaker's idea of Squatter Sovereignty. That is the subject that is now dividing us. Read the following, then, friends of Sigur, who gave him so glorious a majority for Congress in 1857, and ask yourselves if you shall not stand by his principles now, and by the party he would have stood by if living, as you so nobly stood by him on the 2d of November, 1857!

"Mr. Sigur contended that any one opposed to the odious doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty insisted that Congress had no control over the Territories," he was actually advocating such a doctrine without knowing it. He said that the right to acquire induced the right to govern. If the Government comes into the possession of territory, it is bound to govern it under the Constitution—to protect the common interests of the people of each State in such territory, their rights in emigrating to it, and to secure protection to themselves and property when there. That, consequently, this hypothesis excludes or destroys the correctness of the principle of Squatter Sovereignty, as this recognizes the right of a people of a territory, in its territorial shape, to frame their own laws—thus effectually excluding from the enjoyment or participation in the political completion of such territory those whose description of property was objectionable. That this is a dangerous and most iniquitous doctrine, said Mr. Sigur, no sound Southern or national man can deny."

This was the principle—the principle of equal national rights—which fired the bosom of Mr. Sigur in 1857, and which now burns with a steady glow in the breasts of the Constitutional Democracy of 1860. Is there a friend of the lamented Sigur who could doubt the position he would now take, were he yet upon the soil and among the people he loved so well? Is there one in Iberville in whose memory there is a bright green spot for their distinguished friend and fellow-citizen, the once eloquent defender of our hearthstones, who will not now cling to the doctrine and the party which he would have clung to; or who will not on Tuesday next vote as he would have voted, to preserve intact the guaranteed institution and privileges of his section, under the constitutional rights and equality of the States? Will not Bayou Goula, on that occasion, give such evidence of its pride in being the home of its learned, eloquent and patriotic son, who now lies at rest so near it, in the shade of the myrtle and the pine? We are sure of it. It would be difficult for us to believe that its love for him and his teachings could so soon be forgotten.

Our Extra Supplement.

Our subscribers may well believe that we are untiring in our exertions and our enterprise, in laying before them, regardless of expense, not only an unusual quantity of instructive and entertaining reading matter weekly, upon the news and events of the day, but also in giving them the latest and most important documents of the campaign, apart from the material of our regular issue. They scarcely thought, when learning of the great speech in New Orleans of the eloquent and patriotic Yancey, that they would have it laid before them so early in an extra supplement of our paper.

Read this speech, citizens. Coming at such a moment from a Southern statesman who has made the interests, the welfare, and the rights under the constitution, of his section, the study of his life, it deserves the most serious perusal. It cannot fail to excite the public mind—to lead it to the most solemn reflection—and in directing the thought it induces, to that crisis so near at hand, which, like the murmuring vernal, is awakening the people to a danger, the magnitude of which they can only arrive at by what has occurred through similar causes in the world's history—robbing a people of their constitutional rights—when blood flowed from human veins like veins of lava down the mountain's side after an irrup-

Mr. Yancey in New Orleans.

The great Southern Tribune met with a reception in New Orleans on Monday last, the equal to which has never been seen in that city. He was met at the Depot by the various clubs, and escorted to the City Hotel, with their bands of music; and as he passed through the several streets, loud and ardent shouts from patriotic throats, and waving of handkerchiefs from fair hands, greeted him on every side. At night he addressed what was estimated to be thirty thousand persons, and with evidences of the greatest success. His speech is contained in one of the Supplements which we furnish our readers to day.

Mr. Yancey goes from New Orleans to Mobile, where it is believed he will meet Mr. Douglas, if so he will make "the wool fly," and no mistake.

THE RIVERS ABOVE.—Telegraphic despatches in the early part of the week state that the Ohio at Louisville and the Mississippi at St. Louis, the latter rapidly, are on the rise. We may, therefore, expect to see the flatboats along soon, with plenty of pork and flour, apples and potatoes.

FINE SUGAR.—We have been presented by Mr. V. A. SMITH, overseer on the plantation of Mr. VENTRESS below Bayou Goula, with a specimen of new sugar as fine as any we have ever seen. If this is characteristic of the quality made in Iberville this year, our planters may well feel satisfied at the result of their labors.

We regret to learn that Hon. W. L. Yancey cannot speak in Baton Rouge. This is a great disappointment to many who preferred, or whose convenience directed, hearing him there. More important appointments called him to Alabama.

tion. But every patriot bosom will pray God to avert, in our peaceful and prosperous land, that most fearful of catastrophes, the riot of unloosed passions among a brave and organized people.

Let us then do as Mr. Yancey directs—let us unite to crush the viper, whose head is reared in all its deformity and malignity, as the destroyer of Slavery and the representative of Disunion. Let us, united as skillful constitutional dentists, and under our brave teachers, Breckinridge and Lane, pull the teeth out of this viper of Prejudice and Fanaticism by means of the ballot box; or, if failing in that, be still united upon that course of action which our State, in its wisdom and patriotism, may direct.

The Momentous Day!

A few hours more and the great pulse, now throbbing with the hopes and fears of a nation, will be stilled—but whether stilled by the knowledge of continued public peace, prosperity and happiness, arising out of the result of the Presidential contest—or stilled by that calm of the internal human elements, which like the external of nature, generally precedes the mutterings of the tornado—rests upon the choice of the ballot-box next Tuesday. The people of Iberville—as the people between the Atlantic and Pacific shores of our continent—will be called upon on that day to exercise this function of a freeman on the most momentous occasion that has ever occurred since they arrived at the age of legal voters.

Pause, then, people of Iberville—reflect deeply upon the issues at stake. If your minds are inclined towards other candidates and other principles than those of Breckinridge and Lane and the Equality of the States, look to the great principles of Constitutional Right which are now in the balance with those of the fanatical Republicans—and then bring to the cores of your hearts, where moral courage lies, the will "to dare and do" in the selecting and depositing of such ballot as will present the greatest strength in opposition to the common enemy. Do but this, with a feeling devoid of all prejudice, and we have but little doubt that the names of those patriotic men, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and JOSEPH LANE will be on your tickets for President and Vice President of the United States.

At this point of the canvass—the momentous day now so near at hand, when, through the medium of the ballot-box—something like the medium of the crucible by which the purity of gold is tested—the virtue and soundness of our institutions and form of government seem as if they were about to be subjected to a trial which separates the dross from the pure metal—or, we might more appropriately say, an occasion which was to test the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens—we feel, hard as we have toiled and struggled, mentally and physically, in support of a cause so dear to the Southern heart, that our efforts have been weak and futile, in view of the peril of those great principals of self government founded on equal rights, brought about by the "higher law" doctrine of traitorous minds.

But it is too late now to enter into any more argument at this day. Argument now is at an end. Action is now the word. That that action in this parish will maintain the reputation and integrity of the true Democracy of Iberville, there can be no matter of doubt. Let every friend of Breckinridge and Lane then, be "up and doing" early on the day of election, secure his ballot and deposit it, and then each one resolve himself into a committee of vigilance to preserve inviolate the sacred palladium of our liberties; though it be the last time that our beautiful November sun looks down in its brightness upon the national exercise of the ballot.

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The Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Pritchard's Plantation.

The Mass Meeting and Barbecue at the above place, in this parish, (near A. Hebert Bros. store on the left bank of the river) on last Saturday, was every thing that the Constitutional Democracy could have desired, or the most ardent of those interested in getting it up could have wished. The day was fine—with just sufficient cloud to intercept the rays of the sun—and just cool enough for out-door meetings of such a character; and, what was somewhat singular and may be taken as augury of divine favor, we passed through a sharp shower just before we reached the barbecue grounds, and perceived that a heavy shower was falling a short distance below, and was surprised when we arrived that no rain had fallen there! It was at least a most lucky circumstance for the elegant dresses and bouquets displayed on that occasion.

The locality of the Barbecue was in the yard of the old residence (now destroyed) of Col. R. A. Stewart, now the property of Mr. Jas. Pritchard. In this yard are two rows of arbutives, forming nearly a circle. It was at the base of this oval-shaped arbor of evergreens—at the opposite point the two circles or elbows met—that the speakers' stand was placed, and within the circle were the seats, and need we add, an array of beauty and intelligence of which the left bank of the parish of Iberville may well be proud.

In due time, ANOLPHA HEBERT, Esq., made his appearance upon the stand, and in a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, eulogistic of our nominees and in support of our cause, at the conclusion of which he proceeded to organize the meeting by proposing our Representative, Hon. CHAS. A. BATTLE, for President, which was carried by acclamation, as were also the following nominations:

Vice Presidents—Edouard LeBlanc, James A. Pritchard, Joseph Walsh, Thomas C. Brown, Philip Landry, Edward Moore, Henry S. Brown, Joseph Anger and Isaac Pritchard.

Secretaries—Thos. R. Verbois, Jas. Brown and Wm. P. Bradburn.

After the officers had all taken their seats, the President came forward and gracefully expressed his thanks for the honor of the position tendered him. He then briefly explained the object of the meeting. He congratulated our cause upon the large assemblage present; and after paying a deserved compliment to the fair sex, the power and influence of whose combined beauty and intelligence was irresistible, and which was never used but in the furtherance of virtuous actions and patriotic purposes, the President at once proceeded to business, by introducing to the auditory, as first speaker, the Hon. W. L. Hamilton, who rather surpassed himself on this occasion, and earned and received the fullest expression of gratification from his hearers.

The next speaker was Mr. Deferes, our State Treasurer, whose logical acumen and grace of style and eloquence did not lack applause.

"Old Ironsides," Col. E. W. Robertson, our popular State Auditor—who generally "makes the cane crack" wherever his voice is heard in support of Constitutional Democracy, was next on the list.

"The dinner" was next on the programme; and of it we can only say that it was all and more than could be expected. Two large cakes on each end of a table of deserts and delicacies, with the name of "Breckinridge" on one end, and that of "Lane" on the other, entwined with sugared wreaths, will give some idea of the bounteousness and magnificence of the dinner.

Immediately after which, our Senator, Hon. A. Talbot, gave the people one of his peculiarly earnest, practical and eloquent efforts, speaking of things as they exist, of the mighty crisis that is upon us, and which should be met, not as partisans, but in the light of putting forth the greatest strength in combatting the greatest danger—as men loyal to the Constitution, loyal in affection to the institutions of our section, and loyal to that State we inhabit, whose proclamations we are bound to obey.

Mr. Walsh, of Baton Rouge, followed, in a speech which, we are told, did him much credit; it being late, we left with our family at the conclusion of the above gentleman.

Our friend and accomplished Clerk of the 6th District Court for this parish, M. A. Estevan, Esq., in one of his enthusiastic and pertinent appeals, concluded the programme on this occasion, and here we cannot forbear tendering to this gentleman the thanks of every good Democrat of this parish, for his ready and energetic action during the past canvass, whether called upon as an orator in either the French or English languages, or as a co-worker in the humblest duties of the campaign. He was ever ready—ever willing. Of course, on occasions bringing forward their names, we could say this of many others. It is nothing more than right and just that valuable services of a public character should be appropriately acknowledged.

And thus concluded the proceedings and festivities of a day—with not a single unworthy or disagreeable incident to mar its pleasure or its interest—which confers much honor on our Democratic friends of the left bank; and which, like similar political reunions in this parish during the past canvass, may be the last bright episode in our lives of a political nature, as the sons of this great Confederacy—or the last and best one perhaps, because of success, in the struggle of Southern and Constitutional Rights with madness, wickedness and folly, (as represented by the three opposing tickets), and, through the smiles of Providence, the triumph of those patriots, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and JOSEPH LANE!

A SIGN.—A friend of ours handed us the following vote, taken by himself and another young gentleman, on the last trip up of the Charmer:

Table with 2 columns: GENTLEMEN and LADIES. Breckinridge, 50; Bell, 15; Douglas, 2. Breckinridge, 13; Bell, 9; Douglas, 00.

Read the article on the first page entitled "The Day and the Tickets."

Correspondence of the Gazette & Sentinel. Are Slaves Property?

[CONTINUED]. Can it for a moment be supposed that "all men are created equal," could refer to the negroes then held in slavery? Certainly not. Such an interpretation would at once have freed them, when this idea was entertained—and so it is "the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new Government." What people? The black people or white people? Indubitably, beyond the cavil of a doubt, the white people. Because the blacks had no political rights whatever, bond or free. No right to vote—no representation. They were no wrong. They were ignored. But there was a strong clause in the Declaration respecting the slave trade.

It is well known who was the author of this paper. The Committee for drafting it was John Adams, of Massachusetts; Dr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Robert Livingston, of New York, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—four North, one South. The Committee desired Mr. Jefferson to do it. No fitter person could have been chosen to perform such task. But thirty-two years of age; young, ardent and a Democrat by nature; alive to all the sufferings and indignities which had been heaped upon the colonies, he entered into the subject with his whole soul, and depicted the tyranny and oppression of the mother country; and in order to excite the sympathies of the world, not content with holding up our own wrongs, he brought into requisition the cruelties practiced on another people, in the following clause:

"Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted her prerogative for surpassing every Legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain the execrable commerce, &c. &c., thus paying off the former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

But this was stricken out, by whom we are left to conjecture. The interlineations and erasures, intending to make it more concise and of less redundancy of expression, are in the handwritings of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, both Northern men. The other members of the Committee are not mentioned, and perhaps had little to do but assent to it. Could it be by Mr. Jefferson? Certainly not. He was an Emancipationist, not an abolitionist, and had framed it for a purpose. Then we must say it was done by Franklin and Adams, two Northern men. And the Declaration of Independence stands forth to the world as it stands to this day, the exposition of the oppressions and wrongs of the whites, and the claiming of the right to institute a new form of Government for the people—the free white people of the United States.

It is difficult for us at this day, at so remote a period from our Revolution, to appreciate the great hardships our forefathers had to undergo in a seven years' war to achieve our independence, and the various obstacles they had to overcome in uniting and combining thirteen distinct colonies, which, after their severance from Great Britain, became thirteen distinct sovereign States, with all the essential of sovereignty in their governments, each having its own Legislature, Governor and Judiciary, uncontrolled by another power and differing in habits, produce, commerce and internal police, from each other.

Not even the Congress which gave birth to the glorious Declaration of Independence, pretends to have any authority or control over the States. In fact we launched into a crusade of freedom not for the black, but the white race, without an army, without a navy, without a government, and with nothing to bind us together in a common effort, for political existence as a nation but the cohesive power of public danger. It was soon discovered that even this was too inefficient to be relied on in a cause in which was staked our lives, our liberties, and our sacred honors. A project of a Confederation was broached in 1777. Congress adopted articles to that effect, and submitted them to the States in their sovereign capacity for their ratification. Let us turn to their letter of the 17th of November, 1777, transmitted for the consideration of the respective Legislatures, as a "plan of Confederacy for securing the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the United States," not only to realize, if possible, their difficulties, but in order to show the sovereignty of the States.

WEST BATON ROUGE.

[Continued in our next.]

EXTRACT of a Letter from a young Plaquemine to the Editor, dated—NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30th, 1860. "Yesterday was the day appointed for the reception of Mr. Yancey; and I never saw such a crowd of people as that which flocked to the N. O. and Jackson Railroad Depot to meet him; and when he was seen, such a burst of applause I never heard in my life as was that which greeted him.

From the Depot Mr. Yancey was escorted to the City Hotel by the various clubs, with their banners and music. A friend beckoned me out from among the ranks of the Young Men's Breckinridge Guards, with whom I had been marching in procession; and following him up stairs, I was introduced by him to Mr. Yancey. I must aver that I was never so proud in my life as I was at that moment—seeing distinguished gentlemen waiting for an introduction, while I, a poor butcher's boy, was admitted to the honor of a few moment's conversation with the most distinguished son of the South. It was an event to be forgotten only with the loss of memory and of life.

"I need tell you nothing of Mr. Yancey's speech, as you have read all about it in the papers. The crowd present was variously estimated from twenty to forty thousand. At his conclusion the shout that went up was enough to animate with life the bronze orator hard by.

"I go from here to Paincourt, in Assumption, where I am to speak, and, you may believe, I will do my best. I had no amusement in the city. My time was almost wholly occupied in reading and writing. To Mr. of Ascension, under whose patronage I was the receiver of so much that was gratifying, I owe a debt of gratitude I cannot forget."

A Darkey's Wife Divorces Herself.

The following rich missile having accidentally fallen into our hands, we cannot resist the temptation to give it to our readers, if for no other reason, for the irresistible logic of its last sentence. We give it *ad literam*, and in doing so we are not acting justly by the writer, for articles actually intended for the paper, we doubt not our readers would, in a number of cases, award the premium for superior English composition to the determined and philosophic Mrs. Darcy, who never dreamed that her affectionate effusion would meet the eyes of any except her wayward lord:

Baton rouge October the 28th 1860 My Dear husband This is the last letter I Ever intend to write to you as a wife of yours or you as a husband of mine as I yet bear the Name of Mrs. Darcy which I hope it will not be long I was at a sitting party last night—I Enjoyed myself very happy I wish to let you know that I will change my Name from Mrs. Darcy to Mrs. Henneson I call this a Divorce Between you and I I concluded it better to make a final separation on the grounds of you and I being so far apart I can be of no use to you nor you to me No more at present but remains your friend and will wish Mrs Darcy

P. S. It is probably apropos in saying that our "man Friday," who is Mr. Darcy, hopes the above will be sufficient warning to merchants of Baton Rouge and Plaquemine not to credit Mrs. D. on his account, while it will prove to the fair sex that he is again a free man and on the list of candidates to make some languishing creature Mrs. Darcy No. 2.

The weather at present is beautiful for our planters. A rain on Sunday last before day, made the weather considerably cooler and threatened a freeze, but happily we had none; and with no prospect of it at present, our planters "are making sugar while the sun shines."

While New York city was filled with excitement about the Prince of Wales, a large banner was hung out in front of a drinking saloon in the Bowery, opposite Prince street, bearing a figure of Washington, and the words, "I grieve for the Republic this day."

That man deserves a gold medal, and the thanks of all honest, homespun citizens.

MORE BETS OFFERED.—We find the following offers in the last Opelousas Courier:

\$100 on each Southern State on Breckinridge against the field, in unexceptionable paper.—Apply at this office.

\$500 that Kentucky goes for Breckinridge and Lane on the 6th of November next!—Apply at this office.

A wag was once heard to say that the difference between the Southern and Northern people is, those in the South never sell anything they can eat, while those in the North never eat anything they can sell.

A gargle of salt and water, used every fifteen minutes, and applying to the throat externally, a flannel dipped in hot salt and water, are said to be a certain cure for diphtheria.

There are thirty species of tobacco grown in the South.

BUY AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of Family Physic.

New Advertisements.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville—6th Judicial District Court. In matter of Estate of Dr. Thos. Towles, dec'd.

WHEREAS: Philip Towles has this day petitioned this court for letters of administration of the succession of Dr. Thos. Towles, dec'd—

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days from the date of the publication hereof why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted. Iberville, Oct. 29, 1860. nov3 M. A. ESTEVAN, Clerk.

Etat de la Louisiane—Paroisse d'Iberville—Cour du 6eme District Judiciaire. Dans la Succession de feu Dr. T. Towles, ATTENDU, que Philip Towles ce jour petitionne cette cour, a l'effet d'obtenir des lettres d'administration de la succession de feu Dr. Thos. Towles.

Avis est par le present donne a tous ceux que cela concerne de deduire sous dix jours de la date de ce present les raisons pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit a la dite petition. Iberville, le 29 d'Octobre, 1860. nov3 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.

FRANK HIPPLER, Boot and Shoe Maker.

Take this occasion to thank his patrons for their past patronage, and to inform them that he is at present located on Main street, first house below Stockley & Delavallade, and nearly opposite the "Gazette and Sentinel" office, where his customers will find that he will continue to work with the same punctuality, perfection and dispatch that has hitherto characterized it. He guarantees that no work can surpass his in point of style, finish, fit and durability.