SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

JNO. L. WALKER : : : : EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WINNFIELD, LA.

WEDNESDAY : : JULY 10th, 1861.

☞ The Nashville *Banner* of the 11th ult., estimated the majority for separation and representation somewhere in the neighborhood of 70,000 to 100,000.

A tough whip-lash has been forwarded to New Haven, braided from a piece of beef furnished to the Third Connecticut regiment.

☞ The Memphis *Appeal* of Sunday, says that Gen. McCulloch is advancing to the aid of the patriotic Missourians, and is between Springfield and Tipton with 10,000 men and 20,000 extra stand of arms.

☞ The Clinton *Patriot* states that an excellent quality of gun powder has been manufactured at Port Hudson, by Mr. A. P. Brown.

☞ A secession flag was [illegible] Scullyville, Choctaw Nation. It contained twelve stars, the twelfth representing that nation. Hurrah! for the Choctaw Nation.

War and Wit.—"Boys," said Admiral Trunion, when his fleet closed in combat with the Dutch under Admiral de Winter, "you see a severe winter approaching, and I advise you to keep a good fire."

Probable.—The New York *Tribune* says there are at least three hundred officers in the Lincoln army and navy who will betray the cause the first opportunity.

☞ Washington dispatches to the northern papers say that upon the result of the battle of Bethel being known, secessionists did not conceal their joy, and in Baltimore several secession flags were hoisted.

☞ Gov. Hicks is in such apprehension of being captured and hung by the Maryland secessionists from Harper's Ferry, and around there, that he has his house at Frederic guarded by a large force of the Home Guard.

We learn that there [illegible] Federal troops at Dawfuskie Island, or Hilton Head. Commodore Tattnall visited the neighborhood with his fleet, and after a thorough examination, was convinced that no landing had taken place.

☞ The New York *Day Book* says: All New York is failing. The suspensions and failures for the last few days have been fearful, and the war promises to bankrupt every merchant in New York. The retail business is as bad off as the wholesale. Trade is killed.

☞ In a private letter received here yesterday from New York, says the Charleston *Mercury* of the 13th inst., the writer states he cannot account for the reaction which has taken place among the moneyed men of that city; and that but one battle shall be fought before Lincoln will ask Jeff Davis for terms of separation

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* says that all the rifle works recently at Harper's Ferry, have been boxed up and removed to the armory at Fayetteville, North Carolina, where the fabrication and alteration of arms will be immediately commenced. A number of workmen arrived in Richmond on Monday from Harper's Ferry en route for [illegible] Carolina.

A Noble Act.—Maj. James Freeman, one of the wealth'est men in Georgia, says that he will give all his negroes can make (over his family support) for the benefit of the Confederate States during the war, and that if it be found necessary, he will sell his lands and negroes, and give the proceeds to the Confederacy.

The Irish Leaving Lincoln.—We learn by a private letter received by one of our business men, from Richmond, says the Montgomery *Mail*, that 260 Irish members of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, have deserted the "old wreck," and joined the Confederate forces in Virginia. The Sixty-ninth is an old established regiment, and has enjoyed considerable reputation for drilling. We would not be surprised if we had the entire regiment ere long.

☞ All the reports about islands in the Mississippi in the jurisdiction of Kentucky to be occupied by Tennessee troops, and all reports of a like character are false.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

We see, by late telegraphic news, that the glorious old State of Missouri is now defending herself against wrongs inflicted upon her by the pompous Lincolnite Government. We have always thought she was with us, hand and heart, and now we know it. She has only been holding back, in hopes of seeing a reaction in favor of the cause of re-uniting these States again. Seeing no chance of that, and being over-taxed by the wrongs that Mr. President Lincoln and that great old hypocrite, Winfield Scott, have seen fit to impose upon her, her gallant Governor has concluded that discretion has ceased to be a virtue. He has declared war and taken the tented field against all invaders of Missouri's soil, and right good use is he making of the sword. He is hardly in the tented field, with his gallant Missourians around him, ere he attacks, ki'ls, wounds and makes prisoners of about one thousand of the whoedling Yankees, and not only is it the minutes he captures, but the prisoners, we find the name of the barbarous and inhuman Gen. Lyon, who is the main cause of all of the disturbance in that State. In our opinion, if the gallant Governor would take the liberty to make the ignominious Lyon dance a tight rope without anything under his feet, he would be ridding the world of one consummate villian for which the citizens of Missouri would ever after thank him. We know it is customary, when a General is taken, to discharge him on his parole, until exchanged, but we don't consider Gen. Lyon as entitled to any such treatment, especially at the hands of the Missourians, whom he has treated so badly. But we suppose Governor Jackson knows what he is about, and we will, therefore, make no suggestion. All we have to say, is go ahead old fellow, and give them fits, you can get plenty of help. We are truly glad to see that Col. Ben. McCulloch is now in Missouri with ten thousand men, to assist Gov. Jackson in the defense of that State. Wherever Col McCulloch is, victory is sure to perch on his banner. The Governors of the Confederate States should, each one of them, send a specified quota of men into Missouri to assist her citizens from her interior and borders, where they are committing every rash act of injustice imaginable, even to the killing of unoffending citizens in her streets. In fact, it seems as though Lyon has converted his supremacy into a reign of terror—a thing which has been, hitherto, unfelt and unknown on the American Continent.

Right.—The Commissioner's Court of Butler county, Ala., have agreed to support out of the treasury, the families of volunteers of limited means, who go to war. If necessary they propose to levy taxes to the full extent of their power for the same object. Why can't our parish do the same? There are plenty men in our parish who will not go to war nor aid in supporting the families of our volunteers who have gone. They are able to do it without inconveniencing themselves in the least. If they will not come forward of their own accord, they should be *compelled* to do it, by direct taxation. We could point out an instance or two in the parish, in which the *pitiful* sum of five dollars was subscribed to the volunteers, when they left for the war, by two of our wealthiest citizens, who were [illegible] than some we know of, who gave seventy-five, eighty and a hundred dollars. The men we spoke of above, as giving five dollars, showed unexampled patriotism and devotion to their country They act as though they expect men to cloth and feed themselves and families, and at the same time, fight the battles of their country, while these men stay at home in ease and affluence, and say, "if the volunteers can't do all these things without money, their families ought to starve." What a fine drawing it would be, to see them on canvass, with a money sack in each hand, making for some unknown clime. We would be willing to swear that money is their God.

Arms for the South.—The London correspondent of the *Independent Belge*, writing on May 9th say:

Birmingham derived temporary benefit from the existence of the war in America. I am assured that agents from the southern States have purchased two hundred thousand rifles there, not to speak of cannon.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 25.—Forty of the ba[illegible]ters are in jail. Their comrades [illegible] cannon and threaten the jail. The May[illegible] has proclaimed martial law.

Alexandria, June 25.—Lowe's balloon made [illegible]cent and discovered that the southern[illegible] were also ballooning.

Washington, June 25.—W. D. Gallagher, [illegible] has been appointed collector for the p[illegible] of New Orleans, departs for Cairo to [illegible] company the army down the river.

A [illegible] has been arrested with full details of [illegible] number and position of troops and [illegible]ies in the vicinity of the city.

Cl[illegible]ne 25.—The steamer City of Alto[illegible] twelve hundred troops and four [illegible]nders, departed for the Missouri [illegible].

Th[illegible]nessee troops are reported marc[illegible] to Missouri *via* Arkansas.

Ka[illegible] City, June 25.—Fifteen hundred [illegible]s left here to-day for southern Missou[illegible].

Fr[illegible]k, Md., June 25.—A resolution has [illegible] the Legislature demanding the G[illegible]or to return the arms to the State [illegible].

Cr[illegible] Lion, 25. The steamer A. O. T[illegible] Lexington and Connesto[illegible] leave [illegible]y. There are eight thousand troop[illegible] Camp Dennison.

Th[illegible]ette says there are five thousand [illegible]derners thirteen miles beyond Phill[illegible] uniformed and well armed, three [illegible]sand reserve at Huttonsville, and [illegible]hundred cavalry at Romney.

Th[illegible]ket skirmishing continues. It is s[illegible]ed that persons termed guerrillas [illegible] the civil authorities, will be shot.

[illegible]way, June 25.—Harper's Ferry has [illegible] deserted. The pickets left for Wil[illegible]sport, Johnson is reported seven mil[illegible]k with four regiments.

Wi[illegible]xrox, June 29.—P. McQuilian, of [illegible]ston, having the British Consul[illegible]sport, has been arrested while app[illegible] for Seward's endorsement.

[illegible]timated that Pattersson will be tri[illegible]ed. The Cabinet are impatient [illegible].

[illegible]erald states that England shows no [illegible]sition to reply to the Federal pro[illegible]on relative to privateering. Th[illegible]nected with the military movements [illegible] Canada, and the increase of the Ang[illegible] squadron, make her secret de[illegible]sign apparent.

[illegible]understood that the blockading fle[illegible] instructed to watch the British clo[illegible] and allow no interference.

[illegible]outherners have effectually attempted to cross the Potomac above Mon[illegible].

[illegible] a large force in that neighborh[illegible]

[illegible] June 29.—Six regiments have [illegible] hours.

Jefferson City, June 29.—Attorney General [illegible]ct, has declined the oath and is held [illegible] prisoner.

St. [illegible] June 29.—The Coroner's Jury re[illegible]turned the verdict that the citizen[illegible]re shot by United States troops [illegible]ut provocation.

Gos[illegible]—The Post says that when the Jersey [illegible]ment passed through Baltimore, [illegible] were greeted with cheers for Jeff. Da[illegible]

The [illegible]nne says that Col. Allen of the New Y[illegible] 7th Regiment has been arrested [illegible] Butler.

Butl[illegible]oyalty is strongly suspected, and the [illegible]gular officers are pressing a petition [illegible] his removal.

The [illegible]w York Regiment clamors against [illegible], and both the regular and volunte[illegible] troops decline to make an attack [illegible]attle, under Butler.

Richm[illegible], June 29.—Col. Prentiss' Georgi[illegible]iment has been accepted for the w[illegible] and ordered into immediate service.

Gov. [illegible]cher has published an order prohibi[illegible] persons from leaving Richmond w[illegible]out a permit from him.

The [illegible]itary must have permits from the Con[illegible]arate authorities.

☞ [illegible] is stated in the Richmond correspond[illegible]ce of the New Orleans *Delta*, of the 2[illegible] ult., that Col. Hebert's Third Regime[illegible] of Louisiana Volunteers will proceed [illegible] Missouri. Through the intercession [illegible] Capt. Henry Gray, they were ordered [illegible] Virginia, but the order was counter[illegible]nded next day upon the arrival of th[illegible] Lieut. Governor of Missouri at Richmon[illegible] soliciting assistance for his State. [illegible]e gallant boys of the Third will stan[illegible] a chance for a brush with the Lincolnis[illegible].

☞ O[illegible] our return home we found several communications and reports of proceedi[illegible] of meetings for publication upon our[illegible]able, that we have not room for in thi[illegible] week's issue, but we promise to try to give them room next week, and hope [illegible]ur friends will not be dissatisfied with [illegible]e delay, if it happens so that we shou[illegible] be unable to give all of them a place a[illegible] that time.

☞ D[illegible] Roberts is out this week, in a card defi[illegible]g his position. We presume the other candidates will do likewise. If they al[illegible] conclude to adopt this course, we request them *to come to the point* at once, and [illegible]e as brief as possible, for we find that we shall be forced to come before the good people and tell them what we [illegible]*n't do* if elected, and we will have to have a considerable space.

One line finishes this column,

A Pa[illegible]ress.—The following is the ad[illegible] [illegible]h the brave Major Tochman [illegible]shed to the world. He is author[illegible] by President Davis to raise a brigade:

To the countrymen of the Old World—[illegible]ther driven from the homes of our birth by the oppressors of our native land, or revolting from the tyranic despotism or the pretended [illegible]nstitutional monarchies of Europe, we [illegible]ve sought and found new homes and asy[illegible]ms in the far-famed, prosperous, and hit[illegible]rto happy States of the America[illegible]—founded upon the sacred princi[illegible] of self-government and of State so[illegible]nty, which principle for eighty years [illegible]ve been the bulwark and custodian of the personal liberties of the American people. North, South, East and West, as well as ourselves, the sons of their adoption.

The constitution which once [illegible] three sovereign States, neither knew a Northern nor a Southern section of this great country; it only knew its creators, these sovereign States, to be equal and supreme in their political copartnership, united together for the specific purposes of common defense and external protection. This magnificent temple of [illegible] who were as well A[illegible] men, Germans, Poles and Irishmen. Its structure, indeed, belongs to the American people; but its material, the sacred principle of self-government, which underlies it, as well as State sovereignty, is the property of all mankind. Its flag, which was adopted forty two years ago, was designed to be the emblem of no other union. It is no longer its consecrated ægis. It was not the banner of our revolutionary sires; and it is not now the banner of human liberty, but the symbol of despotic tyranny. Those great principles of self-government and State sovereignty, upon which alone the individual liberty of man could have been perpetuated, have been gradually overturned by the selfish and unprincipled agency of Northern politicians, who, for their own purpose, have inaugurated a false policy, utterly adverse to the principles of the constitution, and tending strictly to the consolidation of al powers in the Federal Goverment—thus establishing a despotism precisely similar to those of Europe, which we had so indignantly abandoned.

The artful agitation of the African slavery question was only an instrument cunningly devised and employed for their own purpose by selfish pohtical schemers of the North, who for long years past, have been undermining and working out the destruction of the once glorious Union of these sovereign States. Every sincere patriot, and lover of human liberty, must hope that the people [illegible] rest the [illegible] of intercine strife which their mad rulers have commenced) that the inconsiderate support which they furnish to these rulers, who have so insanely rejected every amicable proposition for settling these questions of State sovereignty, would ultimately end in the destruction of their own individual liberties, without the probability of ever restoring the Union they have destroyed. Before, however, this expectation can become a reality, and can possibly effect a termination of this dreadful civil strife by rational and christian principles, it is our sacred duty, enuring alike from our oath of allegiance to support the Constitution in its purity, as well as from our obligations to human liberty, to take sides with those States judging it impossible to secure their fundamental principles of State sovereignty within the Union, have now seceded from its perverted and desecrated association. Guided by these principles and these considerations, which I earnestly and sincerely believe to be right and true, I have offered my service to the Confederate States of America, and have accepted a commission under their authority, directing me to raise, for the period of war, twenty companies of soldiers, to be formed into a brigade, or to raise two regiments, to be received into their service, with the proper complement of officers.

Respectfully submitting for you consideration and approval, the foregoing view which constitute the principles of my [illegible] I now most earnestly invoke and call upon you my fellow-exiles from the despotisms of Europe, to unite yourselves with me in the defense of these same principles of self-Government and of State sovereignty which the glorious sires of the first American revolution confided to the special guardianship of our American fellow-citizens, as well as to the decendants of all liberty-loving foreigners, whose ancestors mingled their blood with those American sires in their original establishment. It is a legacy bequeathed to us all alike. Eighty years of its peaceful enjoyment has proved its priceless value. It should be upheld with all our devotion until the people of the North shall discover and understand the selfish machinations of their unprincipled political rulers, shall finally comprehend their own delusion, and return repentant to that glorious temple of worship erected by Washington, Lafayette, Kosciesko, Pulaski, DeKalb, and all their illustrious compeers of revolutionary glory.

Your aff'ate and liberty loving fellow-citizen.

G. TOCHMAN.

Maj. Polish Army in '38.

Three things that never become Rusty. The money of the benevolent, the shoes of a butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

Communicated.

Editor Southern Sentinel.—*Dear Sir:* Having (through the influence of many friends) announced my name as a candidate for the office of Representative, I would say to the voters of Winn (being unacquainted with many of them) that my principles are truly conservative. If there is one drop of abolition blood in my veins, I am unacquainted with it, and that my stand as a candidate is this (which the stringency of the times would suggest to us.) Reduction of office fees, from the Constable up the Governor. Taxes that we can pay, and the suspension of all State appropriations, until the present difficulties subside. Holding that the State will have heavy debts enough hanging over it, to exhaust the treasury of its silver and gold, without paying high office fees, contributing appropriations to swamp Land Districts, [illegible] Colleges and Seminaries. The amounts that have been appropriated, in this, and other ways, in the last few years, [illegible]uld defray the expenses of a short wa[illegible] I would say further that we are now in the midst of troubles; which stands us [illegible] hand to be careful of all means and [illegible]easures possible.

But if the Legislature will persist in [illegible]priations, I don't see why some of the twe[illegible] thousand dollar appropriations.

But as I have not the power here to say all that I wish [illegible] say on this matter I will leave [illegible]going hints with the people until [illegible] them face to face, when I will [illegible] the matter to the bottom.

R[illegible]ERTS.

[illegible]nated.

Montgomery, La., [illegible] 1861.

At a public meeting held [illegible] place to-day, the following preamb[illegible] and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It being the duty of every good citizen to afford aid and assistance to those who have volunteered in the service of our country, it becomes our duty to express publicly our indignation against any and all who are able to do so, and refuse; and denounce such as being unworthy of our confidence as true patriots. And

Whereas, It being true that the volunteers of Winn Parish returned their baggage, from New Orleans, contained in one box, addressed to the care of S. Bernstein, a merchant of this place, the freight on which could not have exceeded three or four dollars, and it being ascertained that the said Bernstein, instead of donating the small amount of the freight bill to the brave fellows who have actually gone to endure hardships and dangers, to protect him and preserve [illegible]erty, has charged their friends [illegible] package or carpet sack [illegible] thereby actually speculating upon the self-sacrificing patriotism of our citizens, in this, our time of need and help, making several dollars over and above the boxes.

It has come to our knowledge that a poor woman, whose husband is now in service, and who is not able to send the required charge of 25 cents, has twice humbly sent a message for her husband's package of clothes; but he persistently refuses and declares that he supposes the carpet sack is worth 25 cents, implying, thereby, that he will either keep it or sell it should not the paltry sum be forthcoming, though it might be worth, to her, fifty dollars or more, and

Whereas, The said S. Bernstein has actually charged on packages one price to some, and two prices to others, without regard to the bulk, therefore

Resolved, That our sympathies being deeply and thoroughly aroused in behalf of our brave volunteers who are nobly subjecting themselves to hardships and toils of a military camp life, risking malaria, disease and death for us, our wives, our little ones and every dear right, and that we denounce the conduct of Samuel Bernstein as basely ungrateful to-wards them and their [illegible]ends.

Resolved, That we denounce such conduct as unpatriotic.

Resolved, That such sordid avariciousness, to say the least of it, is inconsistent with true patriotism.

Resolved, That as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," that we intend to [illegible] with a jealous eye and denounce without fear or favor every suspected person or unpatriotic act in whomsoever we may discover such.

Resolved, That the said Samuel Bernstein be requested to deliver Mrs. Barnes her husbands baggage without fee or reward.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Southern Sentinel at Winnfield.

B. F. BUTLER, Chairman.

David Hardy, Secretary.

Received of J. W. Stovall two dollars and fifty cents the amount charged on soldiers clothes.

SAMUEL BERNSTEIN.

pr P. Bernstein.

Winnfield June 15th 1861.

An old lady of Alexandria, Va., complained to the commanding officer, that the Michi-*gauders* robbed her of her *geese*.

DAVID HARDY,

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

MONTGOMERY, LOUISIANA.

STRICT attention given to all business entrusted to him. He solicits patronage.

Office in Front of A. Townsend & Co's. Store

Ju'y 10th, 1861.-tf.