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BY WM. P. BRADBURN.

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The Contest in Louisiana.

We invite particular attention to the following observations and suggestions of the *Bee*. The friends of Gen. Taylor should be active and energetic—sparing no exertions in a systematic organization throughout the State, to foil the secret and serpent-like cunning of the enemy, now at work with so much industry among the sturdy yeomanry of our parishes:

But in Louisiana, local feeling superadds another motive to the influences which prevail elsewhere. This is General TAYLOR's own State. It has been heretofore confessedly doubtful, and was carried in 1844 for Mr. POLK by a small majority obtained through frauds, the memory of which will cover their authors with eternal infamy. Louisiana is deeply attached to Gen. TAYLOR. He is her adopted son, and his glory is reflected upon her. His popularity is unbounded with both parties, and the stringent ties of political fellowship will not avail to prevent a considerable number of Democrats from giving him their support. It would be a crowning triumph of Locofocoism if it could compass Gen. TAYLOR's defeat in his own State. It would be a triumph that would add an exquisite zest to the pleasure of a victory throughout the Union, or largely mitigate the bitterness of discomfiture. We, Whigs, all remember how dear to us in 1844 was that solitary gleam of comfort derived from the fact that JAMES K. POLK had been distrusted and repudiated by his own Tennessee. Something of a similar feeling will console Locofocoism, should the election of Gen. Taylor be secured, against the seeming wish and co-operation of his own Louisiana. Hence it is that in this State the "party" is toiling with an ardor and energy that we really believe are unsurpassed in any other. It is abundantly supplied with all the sinews of war. It has money at command, and through the myriad ramifications of the Post-office, as well as numberless private agents, and traveling stipendiaries, it floods the country with one-sided documents, eulogistic of its own faith and leaders, and full of slanders and falsehoods respecting Whig measures and Whig champions. These are facts which we know to be true, and we lay them before our friends in order that they may not plead ignorance in extension of inactivity, and that being fully apprised of the movements of the foe, they may promptly adopt fitting measures to counteract them.

For these reasons we rejoice at the determination which the whigs have taken to organize in season for the contest.—The sooner we begin the more completely we can achieve our work, and the more easily and regularly will it be accomplished. We must never for an instant forget the resources, the tact, the unscrupulousness of our adversary. Let us not be guilty of that worst and most inexcusable of blunders—and undue contempt of an enemy. Let us, then, commence our labors at once, and go through with them in a resolute and unflinching spirit. We have on our side an invincible leader, a glorious cause, and the support of the moderate, the reflecting, and the intelligent of all parties. With these advantages we commence the battle; and if we but stand by old ZACH, as did his soldiers on the field of Buena Vista, we shall win a bloodless triumph as memorable as that immortal victory.

Gen. Taylor and the Whig Press of New-Jersey.—The *Rahway Advocate*, an earnest advocate for the nomination of Mr. Clay, raises the Whig banner inscribed with the names of Taylor and Fillmore. The *Jersey Whig* press is now unanimous.

Mr. Fillmore's Acceptance.

The following correspondence appears in the *National Intelligencer* of the 25th ult.:

LETTER TO THE EDITORS.
GREENSBORO, N. C., July 17, 1848.

On the next day after the adjournment of the Whig National Convention I addressed communications to Gen. Taylor and Hon. Millard Fillmore, apprising them of the nominations made by the convention.

Having received no reply from either of the gentlemen, on the last of June I addressed them again, and enclosed to each a copy of my communication of the 10th of June, forwarded from Philadelphia.

On the 3d inst. I received Mr. Fillmore's answer of the 17th June; and, as I have been daily expecting a reply from Gen. Taylor, I have withheld the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter until this time, with the hope that I might be able to lay the answers of both these gentlemen before the public at the same time.

I see, from a New Orleans paper, that up to the 1st inst. Gen. Taylor had received no communication from me, and having received none from him up to this time, I did not feel myself at liberty longer to withhold the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter. I therefore enclose copies of our correspondence.

I have the honor to be, with very high regard, your obedient servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD.

P. S.—I this day addressed three other communications to Gen. Taylor, containing copies of my letters of the 10th of June, from Philadelphia—one directed to himself, and the other two through friends. Hoping that some one may reach him. I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay before the public any communication I may receive from him.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

Dear Sir—At a convention of the whigs of the United States, assembled in this city on the 7th inst., and continued by adjournment until the 9th, Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and you were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing presidential election.

By a resolution of said convention it was made my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of the Whig National Convention.
Hon. Millard Fillmore, Albany, N. Y.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17, 1848.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 10th inst., by which I am notified that at the late whig Convention held at Philadelphia, Gen. Zachary Taylor was nominated for President and myself for Vice President, requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of being thus presented by the distinguished representatives of the whig party of the Union for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country; that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and advance its prosperity; and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that, in Gen. Taylor, (whose name is presented for the first office,) I shall always find a firm and consistent whig, a safe guide and an honest man, I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends may assign me.

Distrusting, as I well may, my inability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of my fellow whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered; and I do so the more cheerfully, as I am willing, for such a cause and with such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interests of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow-citizen.
MILLARD FILLMORE.
Hon. J. M. Morehead,
President of the Whig National Convention.

THE WILMOT PROVISION has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject—in my own as well as others.
—Gen. Cass.

This, says the *Louisville Journal*, is an extract from Gen. Cass's letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. We invite attention to its very queer phraseology.—The General says that he is strongly impressed with the opinion that a change has taken place in his own mind in regard to the Wilmot Proviso. He will not undertake to say positively that a change has taken place in his own mind; but he ventures to express a strong impression that such a thing has happened. Thus, he is non-committal in regard to even what has taken place in his own mind. What a frank, bold, manly statesman this "great Michiganander" is!

The funniest reason we have heard assigned, says the *Bee*, to prove that the charges of embezzlement and peculation preferred against Gen. Cass are untrue, is, that Henry A. Wise, who swore that he believed them to be true, is now a Democratic Elector in the State of Virginia. Mr. Wise once insulted Mr. Polk most grossly, but afterwards became a violent Polk man. We suppose that upon the same principle, it is clearly impossible that Mr. Wise, could ever have called Mr. Polk the petty tool of a tyrant. Unfortunately Mr. Wise's erratic history shows that he has been guilty of inconsistencies quite as monstrous as sustaining a politician whom he once despised and abused. His support of Cass' proves his Wise's inconsistencies, but not Cass' innocence.

Gen. Taylor among the Boatmen.—A gentleman lately returned from the western part of Pennsylvania states, that out of forty-eight canal boats which he saw on the Pennsylvania Canal, forty-two had the Taylor flag flying, and the other six were divided among four candidates.

MICHIGAN IN DANGER.—A prominent "Democrat," and strong partisan of Gen. Cass, in a letter written under date of July 5th, from Grand Rapids, in Michigan, to a merchant in New York city, says:

"As to politics, we hardly know where we are. We have Cass men, and Taylor men, and Van Buren men—I hope the most Cass men; but it is not improbable we may lose the State."

In giving this, the *New York Evening Post* well says that this expression of apprehension is full of significance.

When even Michigan, in the opinion of Mr. Cass's most judicious friends, is likely to abandon him, there can be but little expectation of his success in other Western States.

The *Detroit Advertiser* of the 12th inst. says:—In this State the anti-Cass movement is gaining strength every day, and all hopes are nearly given up now that Cass can carry his own State.

Senator Foote, who went to New York in Gen. Cass's train, entered at great length, in his speech at the reception meeting, into the defence of the veto power. The next day, the mayor of New York, a good Locofoco, vetoed a bill of the council for paying the expenses of Cass's train out of the city treasury. So Foote had to foot his own liquor bills.

The *Pennsylvania Democrat* acknowledges that Mr. M. R. Sute, a Democrat will vote for Taylor. We apprehend that a good many other Democrats will follow Sute.

Mr. Fillmore and Abolition.

We invite particular attention to the following article from the *New York Tribune* of the 21st July. The *Tribune* is violent in its anti-slavery prejudices—so violent that although its editor is a Whig, he has thus far refused to support Gen. Taylor. His testimony may, therefore, be received as that of an impartial witness, with respect to Mr. Fillmore. We may say that no man in the country is more conversant with his opinions and sentiments than the editor of the *Tribune*:

"If there be one Whig Statesman of the North whom the South has no reason to denounce and proscribe, that man is Millard Fillmore. We do not say this to commend him, nor yet deprecate Southern hostility. If the slaveholding interest shall see fit, deliberately, to put its brand on Mr. Fillmore, it could do nothing that would please us better. All that we desire is that the facts shall be fairly set forth, so that there shall be no room for a plea, that the act was done under a misapprehension of Mr. Fillmore's real position. Assure us of that, and nothing would suit us better than to see the South put him under its ban. We should hail his defeat through such a feeling, as no injury to him and a glorious thing for the country, in constraining the North to stand on the defensive.

Mr. Fillmore is not and never pretended to be 'a Northern man with Southern principles.' He thinks and feels as a Northern freeman, but he never did nor said a thing, which the South can reasonably object to. He was so adverse to any action in Congress which would provoke sectional animosities that the *Chronotype*, (an abolition paper published in Boston) in announcing his nomination, stigmatized him as one of those cold-blooded, calculating Yankees who would 'sell his grandmother's hide for a dollar, and who, then leader of the *House*, (XXVIIth Congress) never had time to allow the consideration of any question of Humanity, and it was doubtless true that so much real and important work devolved upon the Congress as to leave little time for discussing abstractions. Mr. Fillmore is eminently conservative in his views—careful, discreet, painstaking, and indisposed to give offence to excite commotion. If the South cannot trust him to preside over the Senate, we shall gladly record the fact, and act in view of it."

Jefferson, Taylor, and Cass.

The Hon. Mr. Tompkins, a representative in Congress from Mississippi, in addressing a Whig meeting, a few days ago, said:

It is a matter of boast with the friends of Gen. Cass, and a fact he proclaims every time he writes or speaks of late, that he was first appointed to office by Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of Democracy! Well, in that he has no great advantage over Gen. Taylor: he, too, was appointed to office, about the same time, by the same apostle of Democracy.

In these appointments, continued the orator, we have Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the two men. Taylor he appointed to an office in the United States army; Cass to the office of marshal in the territory northwest of the Ohio—an office corresponding to that of sheriff. In bestowing these commissions, Mr. Jefferson in effect said: "Here Zachary Taylor, the nation's sword is to be drawn amid the thunder and the shock of battle! The nation's flag is to be borne by hands which will never trail it in the dust—never surrender it to an enemy. These functions you are eminently fitted to discharge! Take this commission; you will never disgrace it!"

"Here, Lewis Cass, when a poor devil of a debtor is to be run down and served with a writ, when the last cow that supplies his famishing children with milk, and the last bed which supports the emaciated frame of his sick wife, are to be seized and sold under execution, and when seizures and sales cannot wring another cent from the poor bankrupt, and he is to be thrust into and locked up in a dungeon, you, sir, are eminently fitted for such service; take this commission; I am sure you will never disgrace it, and if any one is to be hung, who so well fitted to be the executioner!"

Worse and Worse.

We honestly aver, says a Pennsylvania paper, that had the Baltimore Convention ransacked the Union—from Maine to Florida, from the Mississippi to the Sea Board—they could not have found a man against whose political life so many hard truths can be said as against Gen. Cass.

It has been proved that he was at one time a Federalist of the deepest dye. His conduct in France shows him to be one of the haughtiest aristocrats in the United States. He, by his own confession, was, in 1846, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and in 1847, he turned a somerset, and wrote a letter against it. He is now the leader of a party strongly opposed to internal improvements by the General Government, and yet he has voted in favor of this very policy, and against Mr. Polk's veto of the "Harbor and River Bill." He voted to censure honest old Zachary Taylor for the capitulation of Monterey. This of itself will lose him hundreds of votes. He voted for the bill placing Thomas H. Benton in command over such gallant Generals as Scott and Taylor. And finally, it is proven that while Governor of Michigan, he signed and approved a law for "whipping and selling poor white men."

North-Western Virginia.—The *Petersburg Intelligencer* publishes a letter from Marion county, which says:

"I am gratified to have in my power to say, that his (Gen. Taylor's) vote will be overwhelming in Northwest Virginia; if the same feeling pervades other portions of the State, that does this, Gen. Taylor will carry this State by an immense majority."

The *Pennsylvanian* denies, with its characteristic recklessness, that there have been changes from the locofoco ranks to the support of Gen. Taylor, in the State of Pennsylvania. The *North American* gives the names of—

Judge Bucher, of Harrisburg, formerly Chairman of the Locofoco State Committee;

Judge Calvin Blythe, repeatedly a candidate for Governor before Locofoco State Conventions;

Ovid F. Johnson, formerly Attorney General under Gov. Porter;

Wm. B. Potts, of Schuylkill county, formerly a prominent and influential democrat;

With others of the "same sort left!"

So far as we are informed, there is but one Whig paper in all Pennsylvania that refuses to support the nomination of the Whig convention. The exception is the *Pittsburg Chronicle*. We trust that the *Chronicle* will soon learn and do its duty as a Whig organ, or that the Whigs of Pittsburg will promptly disarm it of its power for mischief.

Later from Santa Fe.—A telegraphic despatch in the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, dated St. Louis, July 25, says—"Kit Carson, bearer of despatches from California, arrived here to-day. He left Santa Fe on the 25th June, at which time all was quiet. The death of Paymaster Spaulding is confirmed by this arrival.

"Near Taos, a party of fourteen Americans were attacked by one hundred Apache Indians, and four of the former killed and eight wounded. During the engagement the Indians stole out wounded horses. A messenger was dispatched immediately to Taos for assistance."

A young English traveller conked in Valencia a love affair with a pretty gipsy girl. The mother wished that he should marry her at once; but the Englishman declared that he was not rich enough to keep a wife. "Why," said the gipsy, laughing, "not wealthy in the land of guineas! With so renowned a thief as my daughter, you will in a year be a millionaire."