

SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
BY WM. P. BRADBURN.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

First District, JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District, J. P. BENJAMIN.
Third District, MANUEL J. GARCIA.
Fourth District, C. ADAMS, JR.
Fifth District, JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District, JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country." I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen, but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be trusted in secret on account of them. I am a Whig but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government, untrammelled by party schemes. The veto power. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people. Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues.—Extracts from Gen. Taylor's Letter to Capt. Allen.

"I go for the country—the whole country."—ZACHARY TAYLOR.

"I disavow most unequivocally, now and forever, any design on my part to interfere with the rights of what is termed the property of the citizens of the other States."—MILLARD FILLMORE.

PLAQUEMINE:

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1848.

Subscribers in arrears to the *Sentinel* on the 1st of August, are notified that they are expected to transmit such dues (as by agreement they are now the property of the present publisher) by the issue of the fourth number of this paper.

The Democratic Blow-out at Bayou Goula.

We must acknowledge that our private affairs were too pressing upon us, even if we had the patriotism, to permit us to realize the delectable enjoyment of listening to the astounding facts and chill-creeping eloquence which burst from the lips of the distinguished speakers who graced the Democratic platform on this occasion. Messrs. Sigur and Soule were there in their glory. The latter, says our informant, spoke in both the French and English languages, first in the former tongue; but unfortunately for the distinguished orator, when he became to utter in English the beautiful words he can so well jingle together for effect and applause, he had entirely forgotten what he said in his first speech, for report says it was entirely different, or inconsistent in fact, and sentiment previously expressed.

But the most outrageous feature of this Democratic blow-out on last Saturday, that we have heard, (not intimating that the expositions of Mr. Soule were outrageous) is the fact, as stated, that the names of "Taylor and Fillmore" sounded in the air from stentorian voices whenever "Cass and Butler" came traublingly out. Our informant's account appears so truthfully portrayed, that we doubt, if a stranger should have dropped at Bayou Goula last Saturday, he could have told from the sentiment of the really vast concourse present, what kind of political gathering it was; and we would advise those interested, that in future, for the benefit of the travelling public, whenever a similar project is on foot, to stick up a large sign board, with "Cass and Butler Meeting," in large capitals, painted upon it.

But to cap the climax of this whole business, there were Democrats present, who, after listening to the thrilling eloquence of such men as Soule, et alia, had the unaccountable temerity to say that they would "vote for Taylor!" Among others at Bayou Goula, who came to this patriotic conclusion, we are proud to have the authority to record the names of N. CROFFER, J. F. HILL, T. B. CRAIGHEAD, SYLVANA BLANCHARD, and J. B. CRAIGHEAD.

This much for the Bayou Goula blow-out. If we have erred in our statement, it must be attributed to the fact that we were not present, to give from personal observation, a more graphic description. The affair ended, we understand, without any accident, save a tumble or two from a horse, from the effects of king Alcohol. And the only incident connected with it, with which we are personally acquainted, is that we heard a mighty noise on board the steamer when she got opposite this place, returning with the sovereign locos, and listening with open ear, we must risk disbelief, but positively assert, that amidst the din and confusion and commingling of cries, we heard distinctly but one solitary voice, as loud as the gushing steam, and that was "Hurrah for Taylor and Fillmore!"

It will be perceived by advertisement that "Brinegar" offers his stock of goods at a cheap rate for cash, as he is about to lay in his fall and winter supply. That's the place for bargains.

Ms. S. D. Azala.—We perceive that this gentleman, after an absence of over two years in Mexico, has returned home to enjoy the society of his family and friends. Mr. Azala was one of "Blanchard's men," who figured so conspicuously in the war, and was afterwards Postmaster at Vera Cruz till the evacuation by our troops.

Be True to the Republic.

Such a conflict in the political atmosphere, as there is presented at this time from one extremity of the Union to the other, has never before, perhaps, been exhibited since the day we became a free and independent people. That this warfare of principles in our republic will result in good, we have not the least doubt. In fact the climax in our political history, prophesied and feared by the patriot statesmen of the revolution, seems to have at length arrived, when the talents and energies of all good men are in requisition, that the Constitution built by our forefathers, rides safely through the turbulent gale which is sweeping around it. We may truly say, without derogation to those distinguished men who succeeded our first President, that the purity of the Executive and heads of government, since the administration of Washington, has become gradually tainted, until at last corruption is so wide-spread amongst our rulers, that the people, hitherto comparatively passive, have risen in their indignation, determined to defeat political jugglers and experimenters, and place at the head of our government a man free from political animosities, and what is worth more than every other consideration, whose character so nearly assimilates in virtue with that of the Father of his Country.

Looked upon as we are with such an eye of interest by every portion of the civilized globe—as the guiding star in the future destinies of nations now beginning to see the fruits of a free and self-governed people—we find ourselves truly the arbiters of their fate, and must feel that a mighty responsibility rests upon us, that we keep inviolate the sacredness of our institutions, and thus prove that the people are able to govern themselves. It is for us to say, by our acts, whether the tyrannical laws and customs of feudal times shall continue to prevail in the old world, or give way before the march of free thought and free government among men.

Every one, of the most ordinary acquirements, must believe that it has been mainly through the example of our model republic, that the bigoted and enslaved creatures of Europe have been brought to their senses, and having been shown what it is in the power of man to accomplish, have aroused their slumbering energies, and the banner of insurrection having been first unfurled amongst the most bigoted and down-trodden, in the once proud land of Cincinnatus, has become contagious, and from frozen Russia to sunny France, the flag and the fire of rebellion is still streaming and booming, in the face of fleeing princes and dethroned kings, and amidst a flow of blood such as the world never saw before.

This great reaction having been mainly brought about by the great example which the institutions of our country have exhibited, at the most critical period of its history, at a time when the most prominent principles are coming in contact with sectional interests, this is an additional reason for every voter to be particularly careful whom he now supports for the chief magistracy of the Union—to criticise himself narrowly, and in giving his suffrage, as an honest man and a patriot, to inquire within himself if he is influenced by personal or political prejudice; and above all, to be guarded that party predilections or ties, wherever might have been his previous sympathies, have no weight whatever in directing his choice of the two most prominent candidates at present before them for the Presidency in 1849. But in speaking of the prominent candidates before the people for the first office in their gift, we probably ought to enumerate the free-soil advocate, the "Northern man with black principles, the great champion of Democracy, the sage of Kinderhook. It is true that much excitement in his favor is prevailing in various States of the Union, among those who have dropped the regular Democratic nominee, and by them the barnburner nomination has been ratified, but it will avail nothing more than acknowledging to the country by those of his own party, that Lewis Cass is weak and inefficient, if nothing worse, and that Martin Van Buren is an envious and malicious political gamester, with the heart but not the nerve to grasp at any offering to effect the ends of his political vengeance and unwholy ambition.

This last imperial personage was overlooked by the Baltimore Convention, and another selected who is the antipode of him who received the vote of the Convention at Philadelphia.

Of Gen. Cass, we know from his histories, that his whole life has been influenced by a love of gain and public distinction; and that, cherishing these ruling passions, he has accomplished through chicanery the meanest, if his arts stop at that, and political treachery the most bare-faced, in rising to the dignity of becoming the nominee of the Democratic party of the Union, and in acquiring a fortune of vast amount.

How different is the character of Zachary Taylor. From his youth he has been the servant of his country—his history proves that he is free from selfishness and ambition—that flattery and success as a military chieftain have no influence over him; and unlike the other, who has given every sort of pledge to support every sort of principle, he says he will be guided by the Constitution, and act for the honor and prosperity of the whole country. Lastly, and above all, Zachary Taylor is an honest man!

Between these two—Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor—the public must choose. If every man in the country be true to the Republic, our banner will be triumphant, and the good news will fly upon the wings of lightning to distant and benighted lands, telling the people to struggle on for supremacy, that the crisis is passed in this country—the People have their President—the Union is safe, and the preservation of our institutions will be as lasting as the broad lakes which beautify the bosom of our Republic, and the ceaseless oceans that roll upon its shores.

The new Minister from France, Mr. Poussin, arrived in Washington on the 1st.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

NORTH CAROLINA.—At length we have returns from a single county in old Rip Van Winkle—New Hanover. The vote stands as follows; Manly (W) 275; Reid, (L. P.) 1,015—majority for Reid, 740. In 1844, when Clay carried the State by 3,945 votes, New Hanover gave Polk 718 majority. In 1846, when Graham was elected Governor by nearly 8,000, the same county gave his locofoco competitor 691 majority. If any indication can be drawn from the vote of a single county, we should say that Manly has beaten Reid from 3,500 to 4,000 votes. But nous verrons.

We find in addition, says the *Bee*, the following partial returns in a telegraphic despatch of the St. Louis Union:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—We have received partial returns from North Carolina. Raleigh gives sixty-eight majority for the Whig candidate for Governor. Fayetteville gives thirty-one Democratic majority. In Wake county eleven precincts heard from, Democratic majority ninety-eight.

Virginia.—The Richmond *Whig* says that the news is good from every part of the State, and publishes letters from various counties as evidences of the progress of the cause. We have strong hopes that Virginia will cast off the slough of Locofocoism in November.

Important from Havana.—We learn from what we know is credible authority, says the *Crescent*, that the rumors recently prevalent in this city, concerning an insurrection in Cuba, were not altogether without foundation. The Havana papers are silent upon the subject, on account of the strict censorship of the press exercised by the authorities; but we are informed that much disturbance has existed on the island, and numerous arrests have been and continue to be made daily. Among those already arrested, we may mention several of the Sanchez family, and also several of the name of Yznaga—influential families of the island.

From the Plains.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, in the *Louisville Journal*, announces the arrival of Col. Garland and Major Bryant from Fort Mann. Twenty-three Indians were killed in the engagement between Lieut. Royales' command and the Camanches on the 18th June.

Murder in Kentucky.—A Washington letter in the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, gives the following details of the killing of Kincheloe, a brother in law of Dr. Peyton, M. C., by Mr. Hart, Dr. P.'s son in law: "A melancholy circumstance has occurred in the Hon. S. O. Peyton's district, (a member of Congress from Kentucky.) During that gentleman's attendance here, his daughter eloped with a young man, to whom, it appears, she was subsequently married. Upon the return of the parties to the young lady's home, an uncle, (the guardian of the doctor's domestic affairs in his absence,) upbraided the groom for his conduct; whereupon an angry altercation took place, in the midst of which the latter drew a pistol from his pocket, and shot the former. The wounded man died in a few moments after. This double affliction so severely fell upon the wife of the doctor, (that is, Mrs. Peyton,) that she is now lying at the point of death, while, as may be supposed, the entire family, including some of the first persons in the State, and numerous in their relations, are perfectly overwhelmed with their calamity. A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday by Mr. P., in which the details are given, and in twenty minutes after its reception he was on his way home."

MISSISSIPPI.—The Paulding Clarion, referring to the recent outrages in Perry county, near the Alabama State line, says: "The Wages gang on their late pilgrimage to Perry county to kill Harvey, were public in their movements, and were seen by several persons on the highway in the day time. We were told by a gentleman just from Pascagoula, that he saw them on the road, and conversed for some moments with Jim Copeland, with whom he was acquainted. Eight of them crossed the Pascagoula river at Judge Fairley's, all armed with guns, pistols, bowie-knives, &c. Such open defiance of the law is almost without parallel, and must be put a stop to, or the period will soon arrive when no man's life will be safe."

In a message to the House on the 2d inst., the President in reply to a resolution of that body requesting him to communicate the instructions given to Messrs. Sevier and Clifford in relation to Mexico, says: "I have to state that in my opinion it would be 'inconsistent with the public interest, to give publicity to these instructions at the present time. I avail myself of this occasion to observe, that as a general rule, applicable to all our important negotiations with foreign powers, it could not fail to be prejudicial to the public interest to publish the instructions to our ministers until some time had elapsed after the conclusion of such negotiations."

The total amount of outstanding Treasury notes, of all issues, on the 1st inst., according to the statement of the Register of the Treasury was \$13,324,289 31.

Mr. Webster is detained from his seat in the Senate by severe indisposition.

J. B. STEEL.—We have received several interesting volumes from the bookstore of this gentleman, in New Orleans, among which is "Harold," Bulwer's last novel. There is not such an establishment as Mr. Steel's in the city where there is such an extensive and elegant assortment of books and stationery. Those connected with his store, as well as the estimable proprietor himself, are exceedingly obliging and accommodating, and our country friends, when they visit the city, would be highly pleased by calling in at 14 Camp street, and looking at Mr. S.'s beautiful store.

They have a boy in Boston, 19 years of age, 6 feet 7 1/2 inches high, and weighing 306 1/2 lbs.

Later from Europe.

The steamship America arrived at New York on the evening of the 4th inst., as stated in a telegraphic despatch given in our paper last Thursday.—The following additional telegraphic intelligence by the same arrival, will be read with interest:

New York, Aug. 4—5 P. M.

The most important intelligence by the America, is from Ireland, where it is evident that a crisis of the most important character is at hand.

A privy council met at Dublin Castle, immediately after which the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation ordering the enforcement of the law for the seizure of arms and the arrest of persons possessing them without license.

France continues tranquil, the popularity of Gen. Cavaignac being rather on the increase. He has, however, been lately assailed by the editor of *La Presse*, in a pamphlet, giving the particulars of his imprisonment.

Lamartine has issued a powerful address to his fellow citizens, vindicating the policy he pursued as chief of the Provisional Government.

In England all was quiet. The Catholic Relief Bill has been withdrawn from the House of Commons. On account of a blunder in the sugar bill, it will require amendment during this session of the Parliament.

Abroad things bear the appearance of returning tranquility.

The Archduke John has been elected chief of the German Empire.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The following letter from Gen. Taylor is published in the Boston *Atlas*:

BATON ROUGE, La., July 11, 1848.

Sir—Your very friendly and acceptable letter of the 13th ult., inviting me to visit your quarter of the country during the approaching presidential canvass, and kindly offering me the hospitalities of your own house during my stay among you, has been duly received.

I regret that it will be quite out of my power to accept this hospitable invitation. I have recently been assigned to the command of the Western Division of the Army, and this fact alone should prevent my leaving this section of the country, without due authority. But independently of this consideration, I must acknowledge that I disapprove of the practice—now generally followed by our candidates for the Presidency—of travelling through the country previous to the election; and I hope, therefore, that my friends will excuse me for not adopting it myself.

In the high and important duty of electing the officers of his government, every American citizen should cast his vote, unprompted and unsolicited by any one; and I sincerely trust that such at least may be the course as far as I am concerned.

With my sincere thanks for your many expressions of kind regard and interest, and for the interesting information contained in your letter, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

Gen. THOS. J. GREEN,

Jamaica Plains, near Boston, Mass.

LETTER FROM MILLARD FILLMORE.—The following letter was recently addressed by Mr. Fillmore to the "Young Men's Taylor Convention for the city and county of Philadelphia":

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28, 1848.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 25th, notifying me that "the Young Men's Taylor Convention for the city and county of Philadelphia" had recently held a meeting, at which I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice President, has this moment come to hand.

You will please to make my profound acknowledgments to the young men of Philadelphia for this distinguished mark of their confidence, and assure them that their nomination is received with grateful emotions and sincere thanks.

The young men have much to do in the approaching contest. Old issues are gradually passing away, and new issues engross the public attention. Our march is onward. The impulse of the young and ardent is everywhere felt. Their zeal is salutary—their enthusiasm most effective; but let us temper all with prudence, and despise not the wisdom which is drawn from the teachings of the past. Thus shall we preserve unimpaired the glorious institutions which we have inherited from our forefathers, and transmit the blessings of liberty to our posterity.

Accept the assurance of my high regard, and believe me, truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

To JOHN H. BRYANT, Esq., Secretary, &c.

Indian Disturbances.—The Iowa *Republican* says: "We have just been informed by a gentleman from the West, that a body of Indians, to the number of fourteen hundred warriors, belonging to eight different tribes, principally Sacs and Foxes, have left their homes on the Missouri and come over into this State and settled down in Poweshiek county. The gentleman says that they have become very troublesome and mischievous, killing all the cattle and hogs belonging to the whites; and they had gone so far as to threaten the lives of some of the settlers if they did not leave the country in a specified time. He says further, that most of them had left their farms and moved to other parts of the State."

THE ONLY DOUBTER.—The N. Y. *Tribune* lays Gen. Taylor's letter accepting the nomination before its readers without comment, till it can "see whether it is genuine or correctly transmitted."

The Washington *Union* says that private letters have been received in which Gen. Cass "declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore platform—and that if elected President he would veto the Wilmot proviso." A senseless declaration if he made it—a bait to catch the vote of the South. He need not be uneasy, he will never have an opportunity to veto any thing emanating from the people's representatives.

Fox.—In the debate in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, Mr. Smith of Indiana, remarked that Mr. Wentworth of Illinois always voted for river and harbor bills, and then turned round and voted for a President who would veto them.—Mr. Wentworth said he should not do so next time. Mr. Schenck here interposed, and asked if the gentleman from Illinois would repeat what he had just said, as "there was so much noise and confusion he feared the gentleman had not been able to make himself heard and understood." The House was convulsed with laughter for several minutes.

The Oregon Bill and anti-Slavery Section.—The

Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from Washington under date of Aug. 2, says: "The Oregon bill has passed the House with the anti-slavery section. The section goes far beyond the 'Wilmot proviso,' which has been the great bugbear. It is the Jefferson proviso as some call it; the Dane proviso as others call it. It excludes slavery, perpetually, from the territory and the States to be carved out of it. The 'Wilmot proviso' does not assume to apply to States. It is even contended that the ordinance of 1787, which is now by the House bill extended over Oregon, could not control States. Illinois, though the ordinance excluded slavery from its borders, asserted the right of introducing it, and rejected it by a vote in her legislature, on grounds of expediency. The government could not have enforced the ordinance against that State. The Supreme Court of the United States will take no cognizance of the fundamental law of 1787, which was adopted prior to the constitution, and is not revoked by it. It has stood, politically, as a compromise; and, poetically speaking, as a decree of nature and economy."

We find the following extraordinary paragraph in the New York *Evening Post* of the 29th ultimo:

"Mr. Stevenson, President of the Baltimore Convention, has expressed his opinion that Martin Van Buren will be the next President of the United States, either by the people or by Congress."

This shows the weakness of the present locofoco nominee. But Mr. Stevenson is far more mistaken in his prediction than the convention was in its selection. The people or their representatives, no matter of what party, have too much respect for themselves and veneration for the high office of chief magistrate, to vote for a man who has proved himself so malicious, deceptive and treacherous in his political opinions. Van Buren has had his day of kingly pomp and imposition in the White House; his star has set in that quarter.

The following is going the rounds of the papers, purporting to be an extract from a letter written by Old Zach in answer to one received from Col. A. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, inquiring as to his "land on the Rio Grande," and purchase of "them darkies" at Washington. If it is really authentic, it is an evidence what ridiculous stuff comes to the Baton Rouge postoffice to irritate the bile and the spleen of the old man:

"I have no land on the Rio Grande, nor have I sent \$10,000, or any other sum, to the District of Columbia, to purchase slaves; and I trust if I had such a sum in my possession, I could put it to a better use than buying lands on the Rio Grande or slaves in Washington. Among the many accusations brought against me, by my opponents, I should be much gratified to learn that they had succeeded in substantiating the charge that I have in my possession so large a sum, for any purpose, as the one above mentioned."

A Paris letter writer says, that with each company of the Garde Mobile, behind the drummers, but in front of the company, marches a pretty girl in pantaloons, frock coat, and fanciful hat and feather. To indicate her office, she carries a bottle of wine in one hand, and a glass tumbler in the other. She is called the *Cantiniere*.

Rough and Ready Club.—Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the "Rough and Ready Club," at a meeting held on the 31st ult:

"On motion of Mr. J. C. Davis, Esq., it was resolved, that article 1st of the bye-laws of the Rough and Ready Club be amended so as to read:—Art. 1st. The meeting of this Club shall be held at the Court House every Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Jones, Esq., it was resolved, that the Recording Secretary be, and is hereby requested and instructed to have the above time and place of meeting of the Club published in the *Southern Sentinel* as a standing advertisement during the campaign."

J. L. HORNSBY, President.

S. WEBB, Recording Secretary.

Selling off at Cost for Cash.

BEING desirous to close out our old stock of goods, previous to receiving our Fall and Winter supply, we now offer our entire stock of Dry Goods at present on hand, at cost for cash.

BRINEGAR.

A FEW gallons of 15 years old Apple Brandy on hand, and for sale at \$1.50 per gallon.

BRINEGAR.

JUST received a fresh supply of superior Kentucky Lard, and for sale by

BRINEGAR.

A LARGE supply of superior sugar cured Hams, just received and for sale by

BRINEGAR.

A SUPERIOR LOT of Old "Bourbon" Whiskey, for sale by

BRINEGAR.

WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH'S SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.—For the cure of rheumatism, scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, and eruptions of various kinds. It is a powerful tonic and alterative, and is valuable as a restorative in depraved conditions of the system, though its most extensive and useful application is in the treatment of secondary syphilis, and syphilitic diseases, and that shattered state of the system which follows the imprudent use of mercury in these affections. For sale by

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

BUTLER'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT.—For dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous debility, giddiness, head ache, acidity of the stomach, habitual constiveness, cutaneous diseases, gout, gravel, &c., and highly valued as a gentle, cooling purgative. For sale by

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

FIVE HUNDRED LBS. Spanish Whiting; 500 lbs Rosin; 150 lbs Venetian Red; 150 lbs Yellow Ochre; 500 lbs Epsom Salts; for sale by

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

COLOGNE.—A superior article for sale by

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA and Dr. Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for sale by

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.