



PLAQUEMINE MALE ACADEMY.

Messrs. J. SARTA and J. HENRY, Directors.
GUIDED by an experience of several years in the education of the young, confident in their own zeal, and aided by their conscientious endeavors, the Directors of this new Academy respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plaquemine and vicinity, that the opening of their classes commences on **MONDAY, 22th of August, 1848.** Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, combined with Geography and Book-keeping, will constitute the basis of the course of studies. The English and French languages will be particularly attended to and grammatically taught. Christian morality will be inculcated in the minds of the scholars. The Latin and Greek languages will be taught, if required by parents. The Academy will be opened from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the evening. Day Boarders as well as those by the quarter or year, will be admitted in the establishment.

J. SARTA, } Directors.
 au28 2t J. HENRY, }
 References—Dr. Clement, Dr. Hiriart,
 P. R. Orillion, J. B. Rills.

INSTITUTION DE PLAQUEMINE POUR LES JEUNES GARÇONS.

Mess. J. SARTA et J. HENRY, DIRECTEURS.

Munis de leur vieille expérience en tout ce qui a rapport à l'instruction de la jeunesse et pleins de confiance dans l'intelligence de leur zèle appuyé de laborieux et consciencieux efforts, les directeurs de cette nouvelle institution se bornent à annoncer tout simplement aujourd'hui l'ouverture des classes, fixée à lundi prochain, 28 Août courant.

La lecture, l'écriture, la grammaire, l'arithmétique, la géométrie, l'histoire enseignée simultanément avec la géographie, et la tenue des livres composeront la matière fondamentale des leçons.

Les langues anglaise et française, base première, essentielle de tout enseignement aux États-Unis, en Louisiane surtout, conduites de pair, seront un objet de sollicitude sérieuse pour les professeurs de l'établissement.

Les idées religieuses devant être la règle et le complément de toute bonne éducation, ne recevront devant les élèves d'autre interprétation que celle émanant des principes généraux de la doctrine et de la morale chrétiennes.

On enseignera le latin et le grec, selon la volonté des pères et mères des enfants.

Les heures des classes sont établies: le matin, de 9 heures à midi; et le soir, de 2 à 5 heures.

On recevra des pensionnaires et des demi-pensionnaires.

Recommandations: J. SARTA,
 J. HENRY.
 Dr. Clement, Dr. Hiriart, P. R. Orillion,
 J. B. Rills.

NEW GOODS!

ROTH, BROTHER & CO. are now receiving from the North a general assortment of Best quality Jewellery—received direct from the manufacturer, and is warranted in all cases of the best material and make.
 Clothing for gents, of best quality and style; Shoes and Boots of all kinds, and well made.
 A general assortment of Hardware. au21

ON COMMISSION by ROTH, BRO & CO.,
 15 Bajass Carriage,
 15 fine Horse Cane Carriage, all with iron axletrees;
 2 Ox Carriage, with iron-axletree;
 1 large Cane Wagon;
 100,000 shingles, best quality. au21

TWO Thousand yards Lindsey; 1500 yards Jeans, for sale by
 au21 ROTH, BRO & CO.

FIFTEEN bbls Packing Yarn;
 25 bbls Lard Oil for sugar house;
 10 bales Oakum;
 10 tons assorted Iron, suitable for plantation use;
 Barrel and Hogshead Truss Hoops;
 White Lead and Linseed Oil.
 For sale by [au21] ROTH, BRO & CO.

ONE Thousand pair best and second quality of Russets and Brogues; for sale by
 au21 ROTH, BRO & CO.

GENERAL assortment of Willow Ware, for sale by
 ROTH, BRO & Co.

GENERAL assortment of Fancy Goods for Ladies, for sale by
 au21 ROTH, BRO & CO.

FAMILY Cooking Stoves and pot ware of all kinds and sizes, for sale by
 au21 ROTH, BRO & CO.

LOOKING GLASSES of all sizes for sale by
 au21 ROTH, BRO & CO.

UMBRELLAS of best quality silk and Scotch ginghams, for sale by
 au21 ROTH, BRO & CO.

To the Public.

CHEAP GOODS—COME AND BUY!

THE subscriber, having entirely renewed his stock from the Northern market, offers for sale the most complete and valuable assortment of Principles, Issues, Doctrines, Platforms, &c., ever offered to the Southern market. His articles are carefully selected to suit every age, taste, disposition and climate; and he warrants that every customer, no matter what may be his creed, shall be exactly suited. He has on hand a variety of lives of General Cass, which are exceedingly low.

Having no further use for his old stock of Issues, remaining on hand since 1844, and anxious to get rid of them, he offers them for sale on the most reasonable terms. The attention of purchasers is particularly called to the Oregon Question, for which he only asks 54 40, but will take 49 00 rather than have any difficulty.
 au17 1t DEM. PARTY.

A SUPERIOR LOT of Old "Bourbon" Whisky, for sale by
 au14t BRINEGAR.

SEMI-WEEKLY Southern Sentinel.

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

TERMS:
 Subscription:—Five Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.
 Advertising:—One Dollar per square, (10 lines or less) will be charged for the first, and Fifty Cents for every insertion thereafter. All advertisements not specified as to number of insertions, will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. In both languages, charged double. No engagements for advertising will be made for a longer period than three months, at such rates by the year as decided upon, payable quarterly.
 If in no case can the above conditions be departed from.

Mr. Fillmore vs. the Democratic Pamphlet—Judgement by Default.

At a regular meeting of the Central Rough and Ready Club of the parish of Jefferson, held at Rough and Ready Hall, on Monday evening, the 22d instant, the President having invited Alexander Phillips, Esq., to the chair, and appointed Dr. James Jones, assistant Secretary, called the attention of the Club to their proceedings at the last regular meeting, in reference to a pamphlet which has been circulated in that parish, charging and purporting to prove from the journals of Congress, that Millard Fillmore is an Abolitionist, and with a few explanatory remarks, submitted for consideration the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, and on motion, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the last regular meeting of this Club, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., the President brought to the notice of the assembly a pamphlet supposed to have been put forth by the leaders of the so-called Democratic party of Louisiana, charging that Millard Fillmore, the whig candidate of the true Republican party for Vice President, is an Abolitionist; and purporting to contain extracts from the journals to prove the charge by his votes in Congress.

And Whereas, The said President on his official responsibility, in the name of this Club, then and there pronounced said charge to be false and slanderous, and supported in said pamphlet by a suppression of the most material and important parts of the record, and by exhibiting unfair, uncaudid and garbled extracts from the journals, which, if fairly given, would have proven it to be without the shadow of foundation.

And Whereas, The said President, then proceeding to review said pamphlet, clearly showed to the satisfaction of every candid man present, that it was a tissue of false, fraudulent and deceptive representations, artfully and cunningly devised to make a false and erroneous impression upon the mind of the casual and unsuspecting reader. That in attempting to prove the charge by showing that Mr. Fillmore voted against Atherton's resolutions in 1838, the first and the only one of them involved the question of abolitionism, and which emphatically declares that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States of this confederacy is willfully suppressed, because Mr. Fillmore voted for it, and that vote of itself proves that he is no abolitionist. He also showed to the satisfaction of all candid minds, then and there present, that the said pamphlet was false, fraudulent and deceptive in this, that it represents Mr. Fillmore in numerous instances as voting alone with Adams, Slade and Giddings, to make the impression on the casual and unsuspecting reader that Mr. Fillmore generally acted and sympathized with those men, when a candid exposition of the votes would have shown that in almost every instance he voted also with a large number of the leading members of the so-called Democratic party, whom the authors of this pamphlet are now proud to claim and act with, but whose names have been purposely suppressed in order to mislead and deceive the honest voter, and make him believe this false and slanderous charge.

He further showed that said pamphlet gravely charges Mr. Fillmore with having justified, by his votes, mutiny and the murder of white men by negroes.—That an attempt is therein made to prove this monstrous and shocking charge, by merely showing that he voted against a motion to lay on the table Giddings's resolution touching the mutiny and murder on board the brig *Creole*, in 1842. That

a fair and candid extract from the journals in that case would have shown that his motive in giving that vote was not to favor said resolutions, but, on the contrary, to prevent them from being received, or in any manner entertained by the House. That in this vote, on which this terrible charge is founded, he voted with a majority of 125, including a large number of Democratic members, still hailed with pride as brethren by the authors of this pamphlet, and among others were John B. Dawson, Edward D. White and John Moore, the entire delegation from Louisiana.

That in defiance of all truth, the attempt is made to prove that Mr. Fillmore supported and aided Giddings in his disgraceful and fanatical course on that occasion, because he voted against a resolution to censure him—when a fair exposition of the whole truth would have proven the reverse, and that he opposed him at every step. That so far from giving him aid or encouragement, when the speaker had decided that Giddings had a right to speak on the resolution as a question of privilege, Mr. Fillmore took an appeal from the decision, which appeal was sustained by the House, and Giddings thereby prevented from speaking in his own defence.

He further showed that said pamphlet containing these false and infamous slanders, and these fraudulent, unfair and garbled extracts in pretended proof of them, had been sown broad cast over this parish, and probably over the whole State, in such a manner as to avoid and escape all responsibility on the part of its authors. That it is addressed to the people of the State of Louisiana, without date, or any mark on its face to show from whence it issued, or any other evidence of its paternity than its striking resemblance to certain leaders of the so-called democratic party in this quarter. That those who concocted it, and put it forth to abuse and scandalize one of the best and purest of their fellow citizens, merely to gain a party advantage, were both ashamed and afraid to put their names to it. But having been distributed among the people of the parish of Jefferson in the presence of said President, by the President of the Cass and Butler Club of this city, in the presence of Col. Isaac T. Preston, President of the Central Democratic Association of the State of Louisiana, and with his implied sanction, the said President of this Club, then and there boldly challenged that distinguished individual to appear before the people of this parish in its defence within a reasonable time, and notified him that in case of his failure, he should consider all his charges and allegations in reference to it as aforesaid, taken for confessed, and that he would proceed to take judgment in the premises by default.

And Whereas, Seven days have since elapsed, and service of said notice having been acknowledged on the record, by an announcement in the Morning Chronicle, and the said Isaac T. Preston having failed to appear and plead, answer, or demur to the indictment thus brought against the association, of which he is President, before the bar of public opinion, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by this Club that judgment be, and is hereby taken against said pamphlet, on all and singular, the foregoing allegations, by default.

In consideration of the premises, be it therefore unanimously resolved, as the sense of this Club, that said pamphlet contains a false, slanderous and libellous charge against an American citizen, whose character, both public and private, is not only above reproach, but above suspicion. That the evidence in support of said charge is false, fraudulent and hypocritical, that the authors of it have given proof that they knew it to be so, by failing to put a responsible name to it, and sending it forth as a miserable, fatherless bantling, that they are ashamed and afraid to own. That the authors of it have been guilty of an attempt to cheat and swindle the honest and unsuspecting voter out of his vote, by "false and fraudulent pretences." That such conduct, in the ordinary transactions of life, and a resort to the same disreputable means to obtain the goods or property of a fellow-citizen, would be justly visited by the laws of the land with severe and ignominious penalties, and that as a moral and political crime, it merits no less than the unequal-

fied censure and condemnation of all good men of all parties.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be published in the Commercial Bulletin, the Bee, in French and English, the Commercial Times, Die Glocke and Live Oak.

JAMES H. ADAMS, President,
 E. GOTTHEL, } Secretaries.
 JAMES JONES, }

Out With It.

One of the richest specimens of the mingled hypocrisy and hardihood of the Locofoco leaders, is to be seen in the following note to the Milledgeville Recorder. Just look at it, honest Democrats, and tell us what you think of the dirty and discreditable manoeuvre:

[For the Recorder.]

Correspondence between Southern Democrats and a Northern Abolitionist.—As soon as it was certainly known that Horace Greeley of New York, had joined the Democratic party, a portion of the Democrats in one of the counties of the Seventh Congressional District wrote to him for help to beat Mr. Fillmore, since they had got to be one and the same, and wished to know if Mr. Fillmore was not an Abolitionist! Greeley said no: that he was so strong a slavery man, that he could not support him. Disappointed in the object, the letter has been laid away. Certain Democrats have got it, and the public want to see it. Come gentlemen, publish it. OGLETHORPE.

The idea of Southern Locofocos endeavoring to unite with Horace Greeley—the most formidable and violent of the opponents of the South—for the purpose of obtaining proof that Millard Fillmore is not sound on the slavery question, is certainly a master piece of ingenious effrontery. But, unfortunately for the base designs of Locofocoism, instead of obtaining the proof, it has caught a Tartar.—Greeley, in his unmitigated hostility to the South, says to the letter writers that "Mr. Fillmore is not an Abolitionist, but that, on the contrary, he is 'so strong a slavery man that he (Greeley) could not support him.'" It is worthy of remark, in connection with this reply, that all the Northern Abolitionists oppose Fillmore. Giddings, Van Buren, Tuck, Dick, Niles, Hale, Wilmot and Preston King are his bitterest foes. Yet Southern Locofoco prints pretend that he is unsafe and unsound upon the slavery question. If Mr. Fillmore was opposed to the South, would the Abolitionists go against him? Would they not rather support him, if he belonged to their faith? *Would an Abolitionist oppose an Abolitionist?* The idea is preposterous.

We trust the Taylor Press of Georgia, continues the Bee, will never cease calling for the publication of the correspondence between the Locofoco leaders and Horace Greeley, until it is produced. Out with the letter! Give Locofocoism no respite until it lays before the public all the particulars of this contemptible but abortive intrigue.

Anecdotes of Gen. Taylor.

Occasionally it occurs that a man will want to write a letter to his friends, and has no materials to do so. Without hesitation he applies to the "old man" and gets all he wants, pen, ink, paper, and wafer, which comes from his private stock, which is always at the service of the soldiers.

While reviewing them, to see, no doubt, how they looked after their scrimmage, an old soldier, who served under him in the Florida war, proposed, at the top of his voice, "Three cheers for old Rough and Ready," which were given with all the honors. As soon as they had subsided, the old general, every feature in his open countenance speaking volumes, gracefully took up his chapeau and returned thanks, and added—"Gentlemen, I would be happy to treat you all, but I have got nothing, except some Rio Grande water, with which to do it."

On one occasion a volunteer, getting tired of discipline, thought he would relieve himself of it, for a time at least, and

with that view absented himself for a week without leave, and made a trip to the country. As soon as his absence was known in the camp, he was proclaimed a deserter, and men sent in pursuit of him. He returned, however, before he was arrested, and immediately made his way to the old general, and told him, in mitigation of punishment, he was always accustomed to open backwood life, and it went hard with him to be confined so much.—"Well," said the general, "don't do so again, my boy, without leave," and directed him to go to his quarters. That man thinks General Taylor is the best man living, and he would willingly lose life itself at his bidding.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—In Matamoras, a gentleman said to General Taylor, "I understand, general, that you have said you were here as the officer of your government, and asked no questions as to the right or wrong of this war." The old general, with much animation replied: "Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question—my government is always right."

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTERS.—Many have supposed that the letters and despatches of Gen. Taylor were not written by himself, but by another (Major Bliss.) The doubt arises from their excellence of style and sentiment also.

Not forgetting that General Gibson has said that on seventeen different Court-Martials at which he and General Taylor met, the latter was invariably selected by the other members to draw up their report, our object mainly is to relate what has been stated to have been the substance of a conversation on this subject between Major Bliss and another highly respectable gentleman in the western part of this State. It was this:

"Well! Major Bliss, they say the General (Taylor) don't write his own letters, but that you do it for him."

Major B.—"I suppose I know about as much about that as any other man; and all that I can say is that every despatch during the campaign has been written by the General himself.—The most I have ever ventured to do was to dot an i or cross a t, and I should like to see the man that would dare do more.—Salem Gazette."

The most Millinglargest Man in the Nation.—A rabid locofoco who was very much dissatisfied with the nomination of "Old Zack," began cursing the "Federalists" for their inconsistency in supporting a military man. "These — Feds," said he, "made a great outcry against Gen. Jackson because he was a military man, and now they have gone to work and nominated the most millinglargest man in the nation.—N. Y. Mirror."

LOWER CLASSES.—Who are they? The toiling millions, the laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the inventor, the producer? Far from it. These are nature's nobility, God's favorites, the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are the upper circles in the order of nature, whatever the fictitious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable, decree. It is not low, it is the highest duty, privilege and pleasure for the great man and the whole-souled woman to earn what they possess—to work their own way through life—to be the architects of their own fortunes. Some rank the classes we have alluded to, as only relatively low, and in fact only the middling classes. We insist that they are absolutely the very highest. If there is a class of human beings on earth, who may properly be denominated low, it is composed of those who spend without producing, who dissipate the earnings of their fathers or relatives, without being or doing anything in aid of themselves.

A beam has been found in the ruins of ancient Ninevah, which must have been there for several hundred years before Christ.—Ez.

That is nothing! An antiquarian, now travelling in the eastern countries, has found a dried fig leaf in the Garden of Eden, supposed to be one of those which Adam used to cover his nakedness! Now that is worth telling.—Hartford (Ct.) Gazette.