

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 TOBTANT.
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 an opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen, but I would not shrink from matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, the will of the people, the highest law of the land. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in as an agent of the people. * * 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. * * This 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. Allison.

"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:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1848.

Our subscribers will please inform us, if they do not get their papers regularly, that we may remedy the evil.

THE BARBECUE.—For the sake of the ladies, at least, the beauty and elegance of which Plaquemine has cause to boast, we trust that to-day will be fair and beautiful.

NORTH CAROLINA HIGHLY HONORED.—Our Democratic friends got the start of us in saluting North Carolina for the flattering vote she gave for Governor; they wheeled out upon the levee the black mouthed gun, and wild huzzas testified their delight as each fire flashed from its complimentary muzzle. A few days passed, when, lo! and behold! the Whigs considered it highly proper that they, too, should do something for old North Carolina. Again upon the levee Plaquemine's Artillery was placed, but with a lesser commander and different gunners, and its thundering and reverberating echoes over the bosom of the Mississippi, were joyful evidences of the delight which likewise prevailed in the breasts of Whigs.

We yesterday received the following communication, which speaks for itself:

Mr. Editor: My friend, A. TALBOT, Esq., has not accepted my challenge, as stated in the Sentinel of yesterday, nor is there the least probability that he or any other well informed gentleman will do so. This fact alone should excite suspicion in the mind of the reflecting Democrat, that "something is rotten in Denmark."

RICH'D. A. STEWART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from the North the first number of several publications of a literary and scientific nature, which we should have given an earlier notice, and acknowledged in a manner commensurate with their valuable contents and the beauty and correctness of their typographical execution.

"The Odd Fellow's Literary Magazine" is published monthly in the city of Albany, N. Y., in pamphlet form, and printed on fine paper. The present number has a handsome steel engraving of Daniel Barnard, and its contents, exclusive of that devoted to the Order (to whom we highly recommend it), are well got up, and very interesting. It is published by John R. Humphrey & Co., at \$1 per year in advance.

"Wright's Paper, for the Dissemination of Useful Knowledge," is likewise published monthly, in the city of Philadelphia. This is one of the cheapest publications ever issued from the press—the price being only 25 cents per year—and should be in the possession of every family. Each number will contain sixteen super royal octavo pages, and embellished with engravings. See advertisement.

"The Student and Young Tutor." This publication is intended principally for schools; it is issued in New York City by a society for the diffusion of education. It is in quarto form and handsomely printed. See advertisement, "A chance for Teachers."

PHONOGRAPHY.—We have received an extra from the office of the Anglo Saxon, New York, which says: "A verbatim Phonographic Report of the proceedings of the National 'Free Soil Convention,' will be published in pamphlet form, by Andrews & Boyle, 22 Spruce street." As a curiosity it may be worthy of notice, but we think the editors might have chosen a far better subject than that calculated to injure the peace and quiet of this country. Subscriptions not received at this office.

"ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD."—The Orleansian, published in New Orleans, has entered the patriot ranks of Taylor and Fillmore. "The cry is, still they come!"

The Cambria's News.

We received by the Majestic on Tuesday, the Commercial Times of Monday, in which is a telegraphic despatch of the Cambria's news. This steamship arrived at New York on the 19th instant, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe. The papers represent the most decisive triumph of the British troops over the insurgents in various parts of Ireland—their barricades have been carried—and every where the Irish have yielded and fled. Many arrests have been made; and the government soldiery is rapidly increasing their number in the unfortunate country.

The repeal clubs in Dublin have been dissolved. All the Southern counties have proclaimed against the government. O'Brien fought well, throwing away his scabbard and retaining only the blade of his sword. He is supposed to be concealed in the mines. Meagher bought a disguise from a shopkeeper, took post chaise, and showed superiority of speed.

A second despatch says O'Brien received several wounds and made a narrow escape, and that the insurgents fought with great valor.

The Dunes have recommenced the war with the German confederacy—all negotiations having failed.

In France, the Assembly have given a death-blow to communism, by rejecting Prudhomme's plan for seizing two-thirds of the landlord's income, by a vote of 591 to 2.

Russia avows that all her military preparations are on the defensive only.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Austria has abdicated the throne.

The sugar duties bill has passed the British Parliament.

Interesting Letters.

The Charleston Mercury of the 22d inst. has the following correspondence between Gen. Taylor and his supporters in Charleston:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26, 1848.

Sir: In conformity with the desire of my fellow-citizens, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a newspaper containing an account of a very large meeting of the democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held for the purpose of selecting you as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Over this meeting the agreeable duty of presiding was assigned to me. The preamble and resolutions adopted at it so fully explain the views of my fellow citizens as to need no comment from me. Permit me, however, on my part to add, that with a confidence in that honesty and independence of purpose, which you have exhibited in every position in which it has been your lot to serve your country, I entertain the fullest conviction, that should it be our good fortune to see you elected to that high station, you will so administer the laws of our country, that each section of it will be protected in the rights which it is intended by the framers of the constitution should be guaranteed to all, by that noble instrument, which can only prove inadequate when it is perverted by designing or misguided politicians.

I am, sir, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant,
WM. BULL PRINGLE.
To Gen. Z. Taylor.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 9, 1848.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ult., officially announcing to me my nomination for the Presidency by a large meeting of the democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held at that city on the 26th ult., and over which you were the presiding officer.

This deliberate expression of the friendly feeling existing towards me among a large and respectable portion of the citizens of your distinguished State, has been received by me with emotions of profound gratitude; and though it be but a poor return for such a high and unmerited honor, I beg them to accept my heartfelt thanks.

Concluding that this nomination, like all others which I have had the honor of receiving from assemblies of my fellow-citizens in various parts of the Union, has been generously offered me, without pledges or conditions, it is thankfully accepted; and I beg you to assure my friends, in whose behalf you are acting, that should it be my lot to fill the office for which I have been thus nominated, it shall be my unceasing effort, in the discharge of its responsible duties, to give satisfaction to my countrymen.

With the assurance of my high esteem, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.
To W. B. Pringle, Esq.

We find the following extract of a letter from General Taylor, to a friend in Charleston, in the Evening News of the 16th instant:

"I never had any aspirations for the Presidency, nor have I now, farther than the wishes of my friends are concerned in the matter; nor would I have it on any other terms than I stated when the subject was first agitated, which is, that my acceptance must be without pledges or being trammelled in any way, so that I could be the President of the whole Nation and not of a Party.

"I have accepted the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, as well as the nomination of many primary assemblies gotten up in various sections of the Union—in some instances irrespective of party; and would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, had it been tendered on the same terms. I am now fully, if not fairly, before the country as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy; and if it should be my good or bad fortune to be elected, I trust my course will be such, for the most part, as regards the management of our national affairs, as will meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens. Should they fail to do so, they will, I flatter myself, have the charity to attribute my errors to the head and not to the heart.

Very respectfully, your friend
Z. TAYLOR.

A man with such principles as the above, should not only have the vote, but the heart of every citizen of this Union, from Maine to the Pacific.

It is stated by the Baltimore Sun that among the papers accompanying Mr. Trist's letter preferring charges against the President, is his private instructions for negotiating the Mexican Treaty, from the Executive Department.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The California Star says that information has been communicated that a large emigration from China may soon be expected there. Some of the "Celestials" had already made their appearance. California is represented to be in a pretty quiet state.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Discussion at Bayou Goals.

Mr. Editor: I have just assisted at decidedly the richest political controversy of the season. Question—The position of our candidates on the Wilnot Proviso, and the extension of slavery. Combatants—J. M. JONES and A. TALBOT. Scene—Bayou Goals. Time—August 26th.

The large ball room of the Buena Vista House, recently arranged as a theatre, was crowded, and the preliminaries of debate were commenced at about 10 A. M. No written rules were drawn up, but it was understood that one and a half hours should be allowed to open, an hour and a half to reply, and three quarters of an hour to close. Mr. Talbot offered to throw up for the opening and the close, to which Mr. Jones assented, if Mr. T. would discuss, in his opening, the position of Gen. Cass. Mr. Jones said that Mr. Talbot had uniformly refused to assign any position whatever to Gen. Cass, and demanded, if his candidate had an opinion, that it should be disclosed. Mr. Talbot objected strenuously, however, to showing his hand, and yielded the opening. Mr. Jones then inquired if the gentleman intended to include the opinions of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. T. replied that he intended to say nothing whatever about Mr. Fillmore. Mr. J. then stated to the meeting that Fillmore's position had been the original ground of the challenge and debate; that he stood ready to prove, that every democratic statement in regard to Fillmore was "garbled, distorted and false," and that he was much astonished at finding the gentleman disposed to dodge the question at that late hour. Mr. Talbot still persisting in his refusal, Mr. Jones then commenced the debate. He proved conclusively from democratic documents that Cass was in favor of the Wilnot Proviso up to December, 1847. In the course of his debate, he propounded to Mr. Talbot the two following questions:

1st. Do you believe that Southern citizens have a right to emigrate with their property to our Territories? And can they be deprived of this right without their consent?

2d. Does not Gen. Cass leave to the decision of the Territories, while Territories, the question of the prohibition of slavery within their limits?

Both of which questions Mr. Talbot refused to answer. Mr. Jones then entered into a lengthened and critical examination of the Nicholson letter; he quoted and explained every portion of the letter having any reference whatever to the subject, all proving, incontrovertibly, that Gen. Cass left the question to the decision of the people of the territories, as "the only legitimate tribunal." He quoted that part of the letter wherein Gen. Cass stated himself to be in "favor of leaving to the people of any territory which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it (the question of the prohibition of slavery) for themselves under the general principles of the constitution," and demanded if Gen. Cass could mean "that, under the general principles of the constitution" the people of the territory would have no right to regulate it whatever? This indeed would be a depth of absurdity to which he hoped the gentleman would not sink. He then inquired if Gen. Cass meant that the territories could only regulate the enjoyment of our property without the right to prohibit its entrance? He said that the mere regulation of the enjoyment of our property had never been an issue. If such had been the position of the Wilnot Proviso the South would never have opposed it. The question in every part of the letter was plainly the absolute prohibition of slavery, and in one part Gen. Cass expressly said "the question, it will be therefore seen on examination, does not regard the exclusion of slavery from a region where it now exists, but a prohibition against its introduction where it does not exist," which was certainly conclusive as to what Gen. Cass thought was "the question." Neither, said he, could Gen. Cass have meant that the territories could only decide this question when they formed their constitution, for then they would decide it not as territories, but as States. Their decision could only become valid when by the passage of their constitution they became States. If they could decide this question one day before their admission as States they certainly could one day after their admission as territories, for they were just as much territories at one time as at the other, and just as much subject to territorial disabilities.

Mr. Jones then passed to the history and meaning of the Baltimore Resolutions, and showed them to amount to absolutely nothing, if indeed they did not indirectly but not less emphatically, declare the jurisdiction of Congress over the subject of slavery out of the States. He produced the resolution offered by Yancey, denying Congress the right of jurisdiction over this matter in the territories, and showed it was voted down by 216 to 36, and that if votes meant anything, they thereby declared that Congress had jurisdiction. He then passed to the position of General Taylor. He argued that Gen. T., in refusing to commit himself upon a sectional question or take a sectional position involving the tranquility of the Union, had but exhibited another proof of that statesmanlike sagacity, which had astonished the world. Should Gen. Taylor pledge himself to veto the Wilnot Proviso, from that moment the north would be arrayed against us, and the Union be virtually dissolved. The South would have thrown down the gauntlet and driven from their support, the only Northern men, who yet stood by them.

Such is the outline of an argument which occupied one hour and a half in its delivery. Mr. Talbot then rose to reply. He stated that mere conversations in the Senate could not be used to define a man's position. He omitted, however, all reference to Mr. Cass's speech in reply to Mr. Miller of New Jersey, as reported in the Union. Mr. Talbot then took up the Nicholson letter; he argued that all through that letter Gen. Cass only referred this question to the decision of the people of the States—and to prove this and to show that

Gen. Cass occupied the true Southern ground, he quoted the extract commencing "we have neither the right or power to touch it (slavery) where it exists, &c."—an assertion which had nothing to do with the question, and which the rankest abolitionist would not deny. After commenting some time on this phrase, he proceeded to the consideration of that wherein Gen. Cass leaves this question to the decision of the people of the territories "under the general principles of the constitution," and argued in effect, for he could argue nothing else, that under those principles, the people of the territories would have no right to decide. After reading and commenting on all that portion of the letter, which argues that under the constitutional grant Congress has no power over the lives and persons of the people of the territories, which by the by only showed more strongly that Congress left this question to be decided by those people; and after skipping all the balance of the letter, and advocating in a very sensible but rather anti-Cassish manner, the well known rights of the South, he read from a democratic pamphlet one portion of a speech of Gen. Cass, and from the Globe, another portion of the same speech delivered in March, 1847, in the Senate, opposing Mr. Upham's amendment, on grounds of expediency alone; and if one will further take the trouble of procuring the Union of March 2d, '47 he will see that Cass, when charged with abandoning the Proviso, endeavored to refute it. Mr. T. then passed to Gen. Taylor's position, omitting all notice of Mr. Jones' argument on the Baltimore Resolutions and Mr. Yancey's. Among other things he compared Gen. Taylor to a man who would deliberately stab one in the street and say he "did not intend it," and said that if he had a boy twelve years old, who would write such a letter as the Signal letter, he would chastise him.

Mr. Jones then rose to reply, when Mr. Talbot picked up his hat and left the room, followed by every democrat except four or five. Mr. T. afterwards excused himself, by saying, that being in feeble health, (he certainly didn't look to be) he had gone out to breathe the fresh air. Whether he found it in the hot and dusty street—whether he might not better have sought it in the cool gallery adjoining—and whether the balance of the party were influenced by the same motive—are questions best left to themselves.

Mr. Jones remarked that his opponents had at least left him in possession of the battlefield, and asked his friends if they thought any reply necessary. Mr. Stewart rose and stated they did not.

Thus ended the morning discussion, and we were soon afterwards regaled by a sumptuous dinner at the Buena Vista.

In the evening, about 4 o'clock, a discussion took place between Mr. Jones and Mr. Balch, on the position of Fillmore. It was agreed that they should speak three quarters of an hour each; that Mr. B. should open in fifteen minutes, offering all his proof of Mr. Fillmore's abolitionism. Mr. Jones should reply, and Mr. Balch should close.

Mr. Balch occupied his whole time in saying that he was a young man, and had never made ten political speeches, and in commenting on the Atherton resolutions alone. Mr. Jones rose to reply, and the Democrats made a spontaneous rush at the door to breathe the fresh air. Mr. Jones, nevertheless, proceeded, though the four or five Democrats left were rather unpromising subjects for conviction. He produced the Democratic pamphlet, so foully garbled that even Mr. Balch was compelled to disclaim knowing anything about it. He demanded to know where was the first resolution, and where was the vote on the fourth—the only two which did not directly attack the right of petition—a right which the Democrats themselves had established by repealing the 21st rule, in 1844, when they had a majority of two-thirds in the House. He took up the case of the Creole, and showed that the records had been even more infamously distorted. He proved by the exhibition of the whole record, that Fillmore had acted with a majority of the House, and the whole Louisiana delegation, in treating Giddings with the most withering scorn. He then passed to the resolutions of the New York Convention, at which Mr. Fillmore did not assist, and whose candidate he had been for an office having no more connection with political subjects than that of sheriff; and compared them with the abolition resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, nominating Gen. Cass President, which resolutions he proved that Gen. C. had assisted to compose, by corrections and interlineations in his own hand, and which he had himself presented to the Senate, without dissenting from their doctrines. He read extracts from the speeches of Northern abolitionists, denouncing Fillmore as opposed to the North; and concluded by appealing to all Southern men to desert a party that would use such detestable means to effect a triumph.

I sat down, Mr. Editor, to state facts and not to draw deductions. For the argument of the speakers, I am indebted to a tolerable memory;—as to the fact that the democrats most unaccountably left, almost to a man, at each time that Mr. Jones commenced replying to his antagonist, they cannot deny it. After so humiliating an evidence of defeat, it would hardly be thought possible that the party should claim this as a victory; yet such I have understood to be the case. May they be blessed with many such!

S.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—The following additional officers for the Territory of Oregon, have been confirmed by the Senate: Kintzing Pritchard, of Pennsylvania, Secretary; William P. Bryant, of Indiana, Chief Justice Supreme Court; James Turney, of Illinois, Peter H. Barnett, of Oregon, Associate Judges District Court; Isaac W. R. Bromley, of New York, Attorney of the United States; Joseph L. Meek, of Oregon, Marshal.

The yellow fever, we learn, is on the increase in New Orleans.

W. P. Bradburn has purchased the Iberian from Judge Dutton, and has produced a bold, Rough and Ready newspaper in its stead, which is styled the Southern Sentinel. It is to go through the smoke and heat of the battle, how desperately so ever waged, for Gen. Taylor and his compatriot Fillmore. We have known Mr. Bradburn as an editor, and our only objection to him has been that he seems to leap, both soul and body, into the current of his undertakings, neither measuring his depths nor knowing his danger. It is our opinion that the Southern Sentinel will guard well his post and do well his duty, if he is only cautious enough in discriminating when to fire.—Concordia Intelligencer.

We certainly feel very much indebted to the Intelligencer for this frank and generous notice, and will profit from the hint—well understood—which he gives. However, in reference to our support of Old Rough and Ready, it is so consistent with our feelings and our nature, that we cannot possibly do otherwise, whatever the result, than "to leap, both soul and body, into the current," battling in the support of a man of such untainted principles—honor, valor, patriotism, firmness and unostentatiousness—which have ever characterized Zachary Taylor.

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 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 thus:—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 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.
J. S. WEBB, Recording Secretary.

A CHANCE FOR TEACHERS.

YOUNG MEN in all parts of the United States, who have received a good English education, and who are accustomed to teach, will receive information which they can turn to their advantage, by applying immediately by letter, post paid, to box 1913, New York Postoffice. Applicants must expect, however, to send respectable references, without which, no communication will be attended to. The references ought to be to persons interested in education.

Those who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to obtain a respectable livelihood, will do well to write immediately, as many of the best situations in different parts of the Union are being filled up every day. Remember, box 1913, New York Postoffice. au31 6m

—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YEAR!—
A new volume—increased in beauty and usefulness—"ever onward."

WRIGHT'S PAPER, for the dissemination of Useful Knowledge, under the supervision of the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge—published the 15th of each month. In consequence of the unprecedented success of "Wright's Paper," during the first year, we have resolved to make the second volume, commencing in July, 1848, more valuable in every respect than the first. Each number will contain sixteen super royal octavo pages, on fine white paper—a magazine of valuable stores, gathered and garnered up from sources which, for their magnitude, rarity and costliness, are as sealed fountains of living waters to the great mass of the reading community—valuable educational matter, science and art, improvement, domestic and political economy, valuable practical receipts, &c., concentrated and rendered practical to the teacher, the pupil, the professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the housekeeper, the philanthropist; in fact, to men, women and children, of all classes, ages and conditions.

Each number will contain at least four engravings. "Wright's Pioneer and Literary Advertiser," is sent GRATIS to each subscriber to "Wright's Paper."

A. E. WRIGHT,
an31-ly 65 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
* * Subscriptions received at this office.

WAS brought to the Jail of this Parish on the 29th instant, a runaway negro, calls himself ALICK, and says he belongs to a Mr. Le Blanc, residing in the Parish of St. James. The said negro is about 28 or 30 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches in height, and a black.—The owner of said negro will come forward and prove property, or he will be dealt with according to law.
au31
HENRY SULLIVAN, Jailor.

MARRON EN PRISON.
Il a été amené à la Geole à Plaquemine, un nègre arrêté comme marron qui s'appelle ALICK, et dit qu'il appartient à Mr. Le Blanc, demeurant à la Paroisse de St. James. Le dit nègre est âgé d'environ 28 ou 30 ans; et de 5 pieds 10 pouces de taille.
31 août HENRY SULLIVAN, Geolier.

NOTICE.
HAVING received my commission from the Auditor of Public Accounts, as Auctioneer for this Parish, the public are respectfully informed that all duties appertaining to my vocation, will be punctually and promptly attended to.
au28 3m BENJAMIN DEBLIEUX.

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.
au14t BRINEGAR.

A FEW gallons of 15 years old Apple Brandy on hand, and for sale at \$1 50 per gallon, by J
au14t BRINEGAR.

JUST received a fresh supply of superior Kentucky Lard, and for sale by
au14t BRINEGAR.

REGULAR PACKET.—For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara.—The regular packet steamboat ELISKA, J. G. Landry master, will leave New Orleans every SUNDAY at 9 A. M., and WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M.; returning will leave Bayou Sara every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
BRAUD & LANDRY, Bienville street.
GERARD & FERRIER, Conti street.
Aug 23—t.