



**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. an31 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 paper—a magazine of valuable stores, gathered and garnered up from sources which, from 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. an31

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.

**MAGAZIN DE TAPISSERIE.**

No. 20 Rue du Camp, Nlle. Orleans. JOSEPH ETTER offre à vendre à bas prix pour du comptant, ou acceptances de la ville, toute sorte d'articles de ce genre, tels que Papier à Tapissier pour murs, ciels de lit pour rideaux avec bordures; étoffe à Rideaux avec garnitures Pompons Cordes, Batons Dorés, Corniches.—De Matelas à ressort, de Crin et Mousse, des Franges, Rideaux de fenêtre transparents et autres, Moustiquaires, Tapis de laine, de paille et de toile peinte etc.

Tous ordres seront promptement exécutés. Octobre 9, 1847. 11:tf

**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,** for sale at Jan 15 RICHARDS' Drug Store.

**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 au10 L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

**MEDICINES.**

A LARGE assortment of pure and good medicines can be had at the Plaquemine Drug Store. Planters wishing a supply for Plantation use, are invited to call and try them. They will be sold at city prices, and the expense of freight saved to the buyer.

A. E. RICHARDS

A SUPERIOR LOT of Old "Bourbon" Whisky, for sale by au14tf BRINEGAR.

SYRINGES.—Large assortment of plain and self acting Syringes for sale by L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

OLD PORT WINE, of the best quality for sale by L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

**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. In no case can the above conditions be departed from.

**Crittenden on Taylor.**

In an editorial notice of a speech delivered at a public gathering at Russellville, Kentucky, on the 22d ult., by that eminent and true-hearted Whig, John J. Crittenden, we have met with a notice of the Whig Candidate for the Presidency, the accuracy of which will be admitted by every man who knows General Taylor:

As to General Taylor, Mr. Crittenden said he thought he would give us the right kind of an administration. The old soldier had passed through every difficulty safely. He had never said that he would do anything but what, when the time came for him to act, he was ready to act up to the emergency. He had to fight against the disadvantage of two or three to one, and he had done it successfully. No one had ever charged him, in his long career, with dishonesty. Honor and fame could not intoxicate him; power could not seduce him. He was as plain, as unpretending, and 'rough,' after all his brilliant achievements, as any plain citizen present. He was not bedazzled with lace.—He was the people's man, and the man of the people. All could recognize him in his old brown coat as old Rough and Ready—as a real republican. If he wanted to paint Kentucky he would set up old Zach, and have him painted as the embodiment of it.

"Here was a man who could heal the wounds of the country. He looked to him with these hopes, and with all confidence. He knew that the other party was striving to draw the people from him, but it was in vain, for their hearts were with him. When the day of election came, many a Kentuckian would find every other feeling overcome but the one determination to do his duty by Old Zach and his country. He believed Gen. Taylor would be elected. He considered that matter well summed up by the young Kentuckian who went to Philadelphia; who said, on his return, that the people were much split up in regard to candidates; that old Rough and Ready had a great many friends, but he believed Gen. Taylor would beat him; but he thought one they called 'Old Zach' would beat both! Mr. C. had talked with Gen. Twigg before he left Washington, and the General told him, in his decided way, with an oath, that no man could look five minutes in Gen. Taylor's face and make a proposition to him to do a mean action. No act of oppression was ever charged upon him! No man ever paid the penalty of death by martial law from the time he fought at Palo Alto to the time he left Buena Vista. He had controlled and guided the army without bloodshed, maintained its honor and discipline, and retired without having done aught to sully the glorious character he had ever maintained as an able as well as humane man. When some deserters were brought to him after the battle of Buena Vista, before the blood they had shed yet sunk into the earth, he looked scornfully at them and said: 'My soldiers do not desert—these are not my soldiers! Take them back to the camp, drum them out, and let them go.' When the government chided him for not storming Monterey with its twelve thousand men, with his five thousand, what was his reply? 'Yes,' he said, 'he could have taken it in that way, but he did not want to sacrifice the women and children.'—When he was feted in New Orleans, a friend, alluding to the splendid pageant which wound through the streets of the city, said to him that 'it must have been very gratifying to him.' 'No,' said he, 'it was not. I was afraid some of the women and children might be hurt!' Who but he, when thus receiving a triumph like those of Cæsar, would have thought of that? But to his mind that was the most beautiful trait in Gen. Taylor's character. It was more characteristic of him

than any of the many anecdotes told of him. The people wanted such a man, and they wanted an honest man. That was more necessary than fine talents merely, such as was displayed in public speaking. Elect him, and the people would have a man upon whom they could rely."

**Gen. Cass—His Portrait.**

Mr. Andrew Stewart, in a recent speech in Congress, thus described Gen. Cass:

He always thought Mr. Jefferson was the friend of peace. What was General Cass? For war, war, war! First with England; he was for "fifty-four forty or fight;" then he was for Mexico; for "swallowing" (to use his own language) the whole of Mexico; next for Yucatan; and then he might be for Canada. Now, where was the practice of the gentleman over the way, and of their leader, who talked so loudly about Mr. Jefferson's principles? War was a barbarism in this enlightened age and country; it was an absurdity, a crime, and it was so considered by Gen. Taylor.

But a little more of the history of Gen. Cass. He had been on all sides of all questions. There was not a question of public policy of the country upon which Gen. Cass had not occupied a position on both sides. Once a federalist, now a "democrat." When the question of the annexation of Texas first came up, he was decidedly opposed to it; when it was said that the British were going to take Texas, "let them have it," said he, we do not want it." But a little before the nomination, on the 10th of May, 1844, he wrote a letter to Mr. Hannegan, in which he was for immediate annexation and for slavery too.

He was against annexation and for annexation; against the proviso and for the proviso; against protection and for protection; against internal improvements and for internal improvements. With reference to the Wilmot Proviso, Gen. Cass was decidedly for it at first; he was a great proviso man; and then at the next session of Congress, when he found it would not do for a certain section, he turned against the proviso, and in his letter to Mr. Nicholson said, "a change had been going on in my mind," and when the slaveholders demanded to be allowed to carry their slaves to new territory, he says it will greatly improve the comfort and condition of the slaves if they were scattered over more territory, and he was now a great slavery man; and the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Featherston) had just said that he was pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso. He was once for a protective tariff, but now opposed to all protection. The time was when Cass voted for internal improvements; but he wrote an answer to a letter of invitation to attend the Chicago Convention in his neighborhood—a letter of four lines, stating that he could not attend—as at Cleveland, the other day, when asked for his opinions on internal improvements and the proviso, he said there was such a crowd he was afraid he could not be heard, and spoke on other subjects. Now, the Baltimore Convention declared that internal improvements were unconstitutional, and Gen. Cass said, Amen: he agreed to every word in that platform. He was a man who had been on all sides of all questions; a man of no principle, no consistency, but a time-serving, vacillating, weathercock candidate, and that had secured his nomination for the Presidency. But he (Mr. S.) thought his party now felt very much as Father Ritchie did—very much like giving it up. Had the Whig candidate ever vacillated, ever changed his position, his principles? No. They were laid down in the Allison letter, and were fixed as the everlasting hills, having their foundation in justice and truth—based upon the Constitution of the country, and upon popular rights—the emanation of a sound head and pure heart, it was impossible that they could be wrong, or could change.

**AN IMPORTANT ACCESSION.**—The Milton, (N. C.) Chronicle, has the following paragraph:

The Hon. Bedford Brown for Taylor!—We have the very best authority for saying that the Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly a democratic U. S. Senator from this State, and now a citizen of Albemarle, Va., spurns the idea of supporting Cass for the Presidency, and is a warm and zealous advocate of Gen. Taylor.

**Reasons for Supporting Gen. Taylor.**

The sound, unimpeached and undoubted character of Gen. Taylor as a national whig, after the Washington standard, inspires the confidence of patriotic and considerate men in every part of the country. Hear Senator Mangum, of North Carolina. In his speech in the Senate on the 3d instant, he said:

"Sir, I will support Gen. Taylor and support him cordially, as the true representative of all the great conservative characteristics of the whig party. I shall support him as a man of peace—as opposed to all wars of conquest—opposed to the rapacious policy that would pick a quarrel with his neighbor and then seize his goods. I support him for his sound constitutional views in regard to the relative duties of the respective departments of the government. King Veto will not be put in chains, but confined to his proper sphere; he will not be permitted as a marauder, to make forays upon every department of the Government and every public and private interest. I support him also because I believe he will suffer the will of the people to become the law of the people within constitutional limits; because I believe that things that lie before us in the unknown future, may be of vastly more magnitude than all the transient party questions of the day, and because I have confidence in his moderation and good sense—above all, in his moderation and right-mindedness. If I have learned anything in public life, it is that pure intentions and single mindedness, with a strong and good sense, are worth more than the most splendid abilities and the largest experience without them. It would be sad were it otherwise. He who seeks it with a singleness of mind, will rarely miss it. What care I whether Gen. Taylor cannot play at a game of sophism with expert and dexterous political dialecticians? What I do care to know is, that his views are moderate, conservative, national—all tending to peace, to wholesome and gradual development and progress. He who has learned by experience the miseries and horrors of war, if he be a good man, will generally be the most strenuous advocate of peace as long as peace can be preserved with national honor. Who so pacific as Washington? Who could have curbed the wild passions and preserved peace during the phrenzy of the French revolution but Washington? Who so powerful an advocate of peace with the continent of Europe as he who struggled on a hundred battle-fields—Souk? Who has done so much to preserve the peace of Europe as Wellington, the conquerer of Napoleon? And Taylor, with equal moderation and equal bravery, will act upon the wise maxims of peace."

**WESTERN ELOQUENCE.**—The following paragraph, describing the sort of preachers wanted in the west, is an extract from the speech of the Rev. Mr. Magoon, of Cincinnati, made at the anniversary of the New York Baptist Bible Society:

The education soaked in from the outside, like a Thompsonian bath, is useless there. There is no field for such preachers. Blackboard knowledge, and Latin roots, emptiness in the head, green glasses over the eyes, dyspepsia in the stomach, and a diploma in his hand, do not suit the people—they want what the Scotch call "gumption"—they want men like Ringgold's flying artillery, who know how to load and fire in the hottest of the fight. There is no need to wait for a church to call a pastor in the West; he can call his church himself. With a log cabin for a vestry, he can have around him a cathedral whose arches were wreathed and wrought, whose roof was adorned in a way the temples of Greece never knew—the blue sky is visible through its dome, the setting sun streams in between its pillars, and there, in a garb, as simple as the sublime truths he tells, he can preach the Word of Life; there is no need of fine linen in double quantity, linen under and linen over his garment, he will not want two shirts."

**A Quandary!**—In 1840, the Loco-focos said that General Harrison was a "granny." They are now trying to make the public believe that Gen. Cass was Gen. Harrison's aid! Misrepresentations are "like young chickens, they still come home to roost."

**HON. JOHN W. CROCKETT,** formerly Representative in Congress from Tennessee, and a gentleman whose word for truth will pass as current here as that of any man, thus speaks of Millard Fillmore:

"We know Millard Fillmore, having served with him for four years in the national councils, and we know him to be as free from the taint of abolition as any man in this Union.

"From an intimate personal knowledge of the purity of his character, his manner of life, his sympathies with the masses, his lofty patriotism and unwavering integrity, we express the opinion without hesitation, and without disparagement to others, that he is the most suitable man that could have been found in the whole Union to place on the ticket with General Taylor."

**CHEERING SIGNS FOR TAYLOR.**—A writer who signs himself as "A Democrat," in the Kanawha, (Va.) Republican, says: After travelling through the lower end of Kanawha, and over the county of Putnam, I am glad to tell you that the people are going for Taylor, almost unanimously. I was in a considerable crowd the other day, the most of whom were Democrats, and with the exception of two men, all are going to vote for Taylor.—The people are so warm, they even want to bet on Virginia, and also to bet Cass won't get five States. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but am compelled to give Old Zach a lift this time.

**NEW YORK FOR TAYLOR.**—The Herald has an estimate based upon the strength of the election of 1847, in which it allows Mr. Van Buren fifteen thousand Whig votes, and says that the Whigs will then poll 217,000, which will be a majority over the Hunkers of 75,000, and of 90,000 over the Barnburners. It adds that New York may be set down "all right for Taylor."

**IOWA.**—The Charleston Courier, of the 25th, has received a Telegraphic despatch from Baltimore, dated the day previous at 12 o'clock, which states that the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature of Iowa. This will secure as two United States Senators, and is an auspicious index of the vote of the State in November.

**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.

**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. au14tf BRINEGAR.

A FEW gallons of 15 years old Apple Brandy on hand, and for sale at \$1 50 per gallon, by au14tf BRINEGAR.

JUST received a fresh supply of superior Kentucky Lard, and for sale by au14tf 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. 28—tf.

MULE Carts, all with Iron Axeltrees; for sale on Commission by July 31st 1847. ROTH BRO. & CO.