

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 TOUITANT.
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 I do not intend to discuss 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 without a record on account of them. I am a Whig but not an ultra Whig. 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; the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy should not be controlled by the personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair. 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 dissent 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, SEPTEMBER 7, 1848.

It will be seen by reference to a notice in another column, that a call is made upon the Taylor men, to meet on the 15th inst. at Mr. Herbert's ball room on the Island. Col. R. S. Stewart, R. L. Watson, Duncan Kenner and R. Upton, will address the meeting.

THE WEATHER.—The rains in this section of Louisiana, appear to increase rather than diminish in their violence. On last Friday and Tuesday evenings it rained excessively, accompanied with much wind and severe thunder and lightning. We do not recollect ever to have seen such frequent and heavy showers, in so short a space of time, as we have witnessed here within the last month, and, although we have heard no complaints, damage certainly must have accrued to the planters.

Gen. Lane has announced that he will accept the Governorship of Oregon, and that he will proceed, in a short time, with his family, to that country. So says the St. Louis Republican.

LOUISVILLE.—According to the most recent estimates, the population of Louisville, Ky., is now 26,500; the number of buildings, 7,000; and the value of property, real and personal, \$13,047,514.

Charles A. Meigs, hitherto a respectable merchant of Edgefield Court House, S. C., has been detected in robbing the post-office of that place of \$14. He confesses other depredations.

THE EXCITEMENT AT CINCINNATI.—A telegraphic despatch dated Pittsburg, Aug. 25 m. says: "The excitement at Cincinnati, growing out of the outrage perpetrated upon a young girl there, is still great. The jail is under military guard. Three of the rioters have been killed, and seven others are badly wounded. The Sheriff has a large military force under his command."

AN EXAMPLE.—Summary justice, in the shape of tar and feathers, (says the Columbia, S. C., Telegraph) was inflicted last week by the citizens of Orangeburg District, on an interesting stranger, caught tampering with slaves in that neighborhood.

Several years ago, Mr. Ellet, the successful engineer of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, proposed to the citizens of St. Louis to construct a similar bridge across the Mississippi river at that place. The possibility of achieving such an undertaking was then doubted, and the matter was dropped; but now that the Niagara Bridge has been completed, attention is seriously directed to Mr. Ellet's proposition by the people of St. Louis.

ORIGIN OF THE ALBANY FIRE.—This fire (says the Albany Knickerbocker) originated in a very singular manner. It appears that while a woman was washing, a spark set fire to her sunbonnet; without a moment's thought, she jerked it from her head and threw it she knew not where; unfortunately it lighted in the stable of William Johnson, which in a moment almost was enveloped in flames.

NEW MEXICO.—The Santa Fé Republican of the 10th July, having received the message of Gov. Wood, of Texas, in which he sets up a paper claim to the best portion of New Mexico, ridicules the pretension with great severity. It says that Texas might as well have legislated a claim to Louisiana as to any portion of New Mexico; that if Texan authorities attempt to govern that country, they will find themselves awfully taken in; and that Mexico has a population competent to elect their own officers, and make their own laws, and never will consent to this unexpected and unjust claim.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whigs have nominated as Governor Wm. F. Johnson, and the Democrats Morris Longstreth—so says a despatch to the Bulletin.

Fear of Public Opinion.

We are as well convinced of the truth, as if we had the divine power of reading the thoughts of individuals, that in this parish as elsewhere, there are a number of persons and voters, who are positive of the fact that outrageous falsehoods are propagated by the opponents of Taylor and Fillmore, and equally convinced in their minds that the opposite ticket is dangerous, that it is impure, that there is too much shuffling and trickery evident in the character of him who stands at the head of that ticket, and that it does not accord with their honest and patriotic views; but, because they have hitherto been considered as Democrats, they have not the independence or courage to express their convictions openly and aboveboard, and therefore the moral influence of such an act upon less enlightened minds, is lost to the country and to the age.

Why is this? It is because men are afraid of the taunts and jibes of those, less honest, less patriotic, and with less brains, who belong to the same party. If there is a curse inflicted by the Almighty upon the nature of an individual, it is a disposition to act contrary to a just conception of what is right, through the fear of public opinion, and this is particularly applicable in reference to public affairs, where the welfare of a nation is dependent upon the correct judgment and unbiassed actions of its people.

A man, whose whole career upon political subjects, shows that he is governed by the wand of party and of power, prostituting his reason, his self-respect and his liberties, will often be found to be the most unrelenting stickler for correct principles, for truth and honor, in his own personal affairs, or among his own family. The idolized daughter, becoming entangled in the wily and insidious snare of the gay and artful seducer, is blasted and withers in her beauty and her youth—she is spurned by the father who had so often embraced her with affection and admiration, and wanders forth, a lost but penitent one, to die in misery and in want; the wife is false to the bosom of her husband, and obeying the natural impulse of insulted honor, he thrusts her from him with scorn and indignation; a son or brother strays from the path of virtue, intemperance has prostrated his energies and his character, and he is shunned and discarded; all these associations of home and warm affections of the heart are prostrated at the shrine of right, justice and honor, in defiance of feeling and regard for the world. But let the principles of a party or its leaders degenerate—(selfishness and not the welfare of the nation the governing principle)—and if the mind is fully convinced that it is acting improperly in longer upholding such a party and such principles, fear restrains the tongue from asserting these convictions—fear that weakness may be imputed or selfishness attributed. And thus men will act, who in their private affairs seem to be the quintessence of honor itself.

It is an exalted virtue to leave a party when we consider that its spirit and its actions have become impure, or when an acknowledged leader is presented whose character is undoubtedly that of a selfish and ambitious trickster. The loftiest principle which a father can infuse in the breast of his son is a determination to be governed through life by the precepts which education inculcates, and the inflexibility of a sound and unwavering judgment. Democrats, very many of you have determined to vote for Taylor and Fillmore; and many of you, like that staunch and illustrious Democrat who fell at the siege of the Alamo, the immortal Crockett, are conscious that your party has changed, and you will not support it, but yet, unlike the first noble spirits, you have hitherto refrained from proclaiming the change of your sentiments. Come out boldly, and transmit to posterity the honor of having assisted to place Old Zach in the Presidential chair; and remember that the noblest of sentiments, though uncounted and rough-hewn like its great author, and whether in reference to ethics or politics, is to "be sure you're right, then go ahead!"

Gen. Wm. O. Butler and the Creoles of Louisiana.

"But there was still a third class, who neither owed nor professed any allegiance to this nation.—The city and country were filled with foreigners and strangers from every clime and zone, of every tribe and tongue, whose sole business was to better their condition—having more or less interest staked on the result of the coming contest. Who would pretend to vouch that these 'lookers on in Vienna' were all good men and true, and ready to 'do or die' in a cause not their own? Or who would even vouch that they would not join the enemy, who seemed to have victory already written on his banner? Sir, had one-half of the population of this country [Louisiana] pledged themselves for the patriotism of the other, it could not have been expected that a man as deeply read in that intricate volume—the human heart—and as well acquainted with all its springs of action, as General Jackson is known to be, would have given it a moment's credence. But General Jackson was not left to speculate upon this general knowledge of men and things. He was warned and forewarned previous to reaching Louisiana—and that, too, from the very highest authority in the land—that it was filled with spies and traitors."

"The city troops, who should have been the last, were the first to manifest a spirit of insubordination. Many claimed leave to return to the city; and it is contended that they were entitled to this indulgence, as their families or friends resided there.—The gay carnival season, too, was drawing to a close; and their national love of pleasure (for they were mostly of French origin) was too strong for their patriotism. Not having succeeded in their application to Gen. Jackson, many, who were known to be American citizens, applied to and received protection of the French consul, who invariably certified them to be citizens of France. Armed with these certificates, they demanded their discharge, leaving their brother soldiers from distant States to defend the very firesides which they were so eager to enjoy."—Extracts from a speech delivered by Gen. Wm. O. Butler in the House of Representatives, January, 1843.

We have every respect for the high character of Gen. Wm. O. Butler. His name is associated with some of the brightest events of our history. But,

however much he may be esteemed in Louisiana for his talents and his services, he cannot expect to be supported by the free and patriotic citizens of this State after such general and sweeping denunciation. According to Gen. Butler's statement—made, too, before the assembled representatives of the people, where disgrace would fall heaviest—the name of Creole during the last war with Great Britain, was synonymous with that of traitor, and therefore, according to his testimony, the present citizens of Louisiana are the sons of traitors! Why was he thus incensed against the whole population? Because, forsooth, a few dastardly spirits, to be found in every army upon the eve of battle—men whose habits of vice had lost them to every sense of honor—proved recreant in the hour of danger. And because they were of 'French origin,' an antipathy against all, without discrimination, takes possession of Gen. Butler's breast; but not satisfied with its jangling there, he must stamp the stigma upon the page of history, by proclaiming his belief upon the floor of Congress.

Had one half of you, or your fathers, asserts Gen. Butler, pledged yourselves for the patriotism of the other half, it would not have been given a "moment's credence." Thus, after denouncing all the creoles as renegades, he endeavors to mitigate the severity of his language a little, by saying in unvarnished terms, that although one half of the State in 1814 would have sworn that the other half would fight when called on, they were such liars they could not be believed. This is his meaning, rendered into a plain style; and a precious population you are, by his account. But further, he says the creoles of Louisiana are so fond of pleasure, so regardless of the endearments of their firesides, that, like Nero, who fiddled while Rome was burning, you could laugh and be merry while the enemy was upon the point of desecrating your altars, laying waste your homesteads, and shouting their watchword of "booty and beauty." So, after asserting that you were not patriotic enough to defend your firesides, and that your pledges were valueless, he goes farther, and intimates that you are worse than savages, for they have the common feelings of humanity.

And these are the people, traduced by General Butler—the Creoles of Louisiana! a name synonymous with honor and valor—who first rushed to the aid of the gallant Taylor upon the sere plains of Mexico, leaving behind them all that was dear and sacred, and whose sterling worth and intrepidity in the hour of conflict, the old Chief has testified with so much pride on various occasions where he has spoken of the Creoles of Louisiana.

No, Gen. Butler, however much the Creoles of Louisiana may have been disposed to favor your high pretensions, they would consider themselves base indeed, now that your sentiments towards them are known, to "lick the hand that has branded them with infamy." They will tell you on the 7th of next November, that those of the "French origin" know well how to reward their traducers.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

MR. WEBSTER AGAINST FREE SOIL AND IN FAVOR OF TAYLOR.—We received last evening, says the Picayune of yesterday, a telegraphic despatch dated Charleston, Monday the 4th inst. It informs us that Mr. Webster had made his expected speech in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and against the Free Soil movement.

There was no change in the New York cotton market. Flour has advanced eighteen cents, corn six cents, and wheat five cents.

TAMPICO.—By a letter from a credible source, dated 2d inst., says the Crescent of the 14th, we learn that the fatal ideas of annexation are developing themselves in that unfortunate section of Mexico, and the saddest part of the business is, that some evil disposed Mexicans have taken part in it. We are assured that there have returned to Tampico many officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the American army. The plan of the conspirators is yet in embryo, and it is necessary that the Government should take whatever measures the exigencies of the case may demand, in order to discover the authors of this treason, and punish them with a strong hand, and in such manner as may be a warning and example. Again: A person just arrived from Tampico informs us of the advanced state of the projects of annexation and assures us that if a respectable force is not immediately sent the result will be disastrous.

The Louisiana volunteers are already returning, in accordance with a contract with an officer and other persons of the country, who are bound to furnish assistance.

El Monitor, of a later date, says that the Government has ordered a large force to Tampico, and predicts the speedy disappearance of all disaffection.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes: "Gen. Lane—I have the liberty to state authentically—has accepted the appointment of Governor of Oregon, and will take his departure for that distant Territory of the United States within the next two weeks. Mr. Pritchett, the newly appointed Secretary of the Territory, I saw here last evening, and he also will leave immediately. California, however, I repeat, is to be the next theatre of action and stirring events."

Military Land Warrants.—The Washington News of the 26th ult. has the following:

We quoted land warrants last week at \$106, and spoke of their tendency to rise. They are now selling at \$108 with few in the market. A decided preference is given to those warrants which are assigned by persons acting under powers of attorney attached. War bounty scrip brings \$95 to \$96.

ICE.—We are beginning to suffer for want of ice, says the Pic. The supply has become so short that the principal dealers decline selling, having quite as much as they can do to supply standing contracts. Exception is made in favor of the sick.

AN INCIDENT.—The following comes to us from a highly respectable source, and we lay it before our readers.

At Pascagoula, a distinguished Democrat was present while a crowd of persons were paying their respects to Gen. Taylor, and receiving from him that cordial reception which is characteristic of the old man. Hoping to make a little capital, doubtless, but certainly displaying a great want of sense, the friend of General Cass remarked to the wife of the General, if it was not very repulsive to her feelings, and her ideas of propriety, to see her husband mingling so unceremoniously with the rabble of the country. She turned towards him, says our correspondent, and gave him the most withering look that ever the mild eye of woman sent forth.

"Oh, sir, said she 'we differ as to who is the 'rabble' of the country.' If you mean the honest mechanics and laboring gentlemen of the land, I am proud to say that I look upon these as the bulwark of the Republic—its pride and wealth—and the best guarantee of the perpetuity of our independence; it is to these noble spirits that my husband is indebted for what he is. May God multiply and bless our country with many such citizens, although they may be looked upon as 'the rabble' by some."

It is needless to add that the gentleman looked as small as the Hero of Hull's surrender must have looked, when he was delivering his sword and the American flag with 300 picked men into the hands of a British officer.

Gen. Wool had a very gratifying reception, at Troy on his arrival there on the 19th ult. At dinner, on the way up, in reply to a complimentary toast, Gen. Wool made some remarks, of which we find in the N. Y. Evening Post the following notice:

Some allusion having been made to Gen. Wool as the hero of Buena Vista, he replied by disclaiming his right to lay claim to that honor. He remarked that Gen. Taylor was the commanding officer on that occasion; and as such he was entitled to the credit of the victory; as had the battle terminated differently Gen. Taylor must have certainly borne the responsibility of defeat. He was happy to say, that upon that occasion, as upon all others, there had been the most perfect understanding between himself and Gen. Taylor. They had acted in concert, and their opinions happily corresponded on all important particulars.

O'Reilly's Telegraph line is now in operation between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

The election for Governor, members of the Legislature and Congressmen takes place in Maine on the second Monday in September—the 11th.

Rally, friends of Gen. Taylor.

On FRIDAY, 15th of September, there will be a meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor at Mr. Herbert's Ball Room at the Island. Col. R. A. STEWART, R. L. WATSON, DUNCAN KENNER and R. UPTON, will be present and address the meeting. Come one—come all! sep7 3t

TAKEN UP by D. D. Lanier about two weeks since, a WHITE COW and her CALF; the cow is marked with yellow spots, and is branded J—her ear marked with an under bit and split. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, prior to Saturday, the 23d day of September, otherwise she will be offered for sale on that day to the highest bidder, opposite the court house, in Plaquemine. J. S. WEBB sep7

ELECTION.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville.

In conformity with the law and agreement to a proclamation of his Excellency, Isaac Johnson, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated August 7th, 1848, an election will be held in the Parish of Iberville, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1848, for the purpose of electing six Electors for this State, for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Polls will be open from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock P. M., and holden as follows:

In the 1st Precinct.
At the coffee house of H. Briengue, at Bayou Goula landing, Messrs. Paul Hébert, Norbert Lauve, and Albert Allain, Commissioners.

In the 2d Precinct.
At the court house in the town of Plaquemine, Messrs. Joseph H. Rills, Lucien Landry and Trasimond Roth, Commissioners.

In the 3d Precinct.
At the Store of Messrs. Bissell & Schlatter, Messrs. Adolphe Dupuy, Jules Sellier and John H. Dardenne, Commissioners.

In the 4th Precinct.
At the residence of Mr. Paul Dupuy, Messrs. James E. Robertson, Richard Reames and Valsin Dupuy, Commissioners.

In the 5th Precinct.
At the store of Mr. Pierre Richard, Messrs. Charles-Davenport, Thomas C. Brown and Edward Moore, Commissioners.

In the 6th Precinct.
At the residence of Messrs. Joachim Blanchard, Messrs. Jean Bte. Guidry, Achille Landry and Pierre Colle, Commissioners.

In the 7th Precinct.
At I've's Mill, Messrs. Gaspar Gall, Wm. H. Carr, and James Sullivan, Commissioners.

In the 8th Precinct.
At the Store of Theodore Johnston,

Messrs. James H. Johnston, Ursin Daigre and Maximilien Cotoire, Commissioners. J. L. PETIT, Sheriff.

September 5th, 1848.

ELECTION.

Etat de la Louisiane.—Paroisse d'Iberville.

CONFORMEMENT à la proclamation de son Excellence, Isaac Johnson Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane en date du 7 Août, 1848, une election aura lieu dans la Paroisse d'Iberville, MARDI le 7eme jour de Novembre, 1848, à l'effet d'élire six électeurs pour cet Etat, pour la Présidence et la Vice Présidence des Etats Unis.

Le scrutin sera ouvert depuis 9 heures A. M. jusqu'à 4 heures P. M. dans les différents districts d'élection, comme suit savoir:—

Pour le 1er District.
Au café de Mr. Briengue au débarquement du Bayou Goula, sous l'inspection de Messrs. Paul Hébert, Norbert Lauve et Albert Allain.

Pour le 2eme District.
A la maison de cour de la dite Paroisse à Plaquemine sous la surveillance de Messrs. Joseph H. Rills, Lucien Landry et Trasimond Roth.

Pour le 3eme District.
Au magasin de Messrs. Bissell & Schlatter sous la surveillance de Messrs. Adolphe Dupuy, Jules Sellier et John A. Dardenne.

Pour le 4eme District.
A la résidence de Mr. Paul Dupuy, sous la surveillance de Messrs. James E. Robertson, Richard Reames et Valsin J. Dupuy.

Pour le 5eme District.
Au magasin de Mr. Pierre Richard, sous l'inspection de Messrs. Charles Davenport, Thomas C. Brown et Edward Moore.

Pour le 6eme District.
A la résidence de Mr. Joachim Blanchard, sous la surveillance de Messrs. Jean Bte. Guédry, Achille Landry et Pierre Colle.

Pour le 7eme District.
Au moulin-à-scie de Samuel Ives, sous la surveillance de Messrs. Gaspar Gall, Wm. H. Carr et James Sullivan.

Pour le 8eme District.
Au magasin de Theodore Johnston, sous la surveillance de Messrs. James H. Johnston, Ursin Daigre et Maximilien Cotoire.

J. L. PETIT, Sheriff.

Paroisse d'Iberville ce 5 Sept. 1848.

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.

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.

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

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

LARGE supply of superior sugar cured Hams, just received and for sale by au14t BRINEGAR.

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

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 Geôle à Plaquemine, un nègre arreté 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 33 ans; et de 5 pieds 10 pouces de taille. 31 août HENRY SULLIVAN, Geolier.

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