

SOUTHERN SENTINEL

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen, but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in solely on account of them. I am a Whig but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government, untrammelled by party schemes. The 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 interpreted 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:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1848.

With all due respect, we would inform our patrons that we are constrained to call upon them for their advanced payments to our paper. Such a rule is indispensable—we would willingly defer such demand for six months or a year if we were able. For hire of journeymen, paper, ink, house rent, and all other expenses attending our office, to say nothing of our own individual necessities, cash payments are demanded of us, which forces us to this call upon our friends, which we hope will be received with that frankness of spirit and good feeling in which it is made.

Our columns to-day are much occupied with Parish Jury notices, which many of our readers would do well to observe.

We are indebted to the fine and accommodating steamer *Majestic* for a late Delta.

Never have we seen the Democracy of this Parish so much aroused to the interests of their party, than they are at present.—*Baton Rouge Advocate*.

Just tell us which party, for there are two Democratic parties, to suit both the Northern and Southern sections of the Union. As to being "aroused," we think it is high time to be aroused when defeat is staring you in the face.

WORTH OF DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES.—"General Cass is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso."—*Democratic Statement*.

Yes, his pledges are like green persimmons, as easily obtained, when like him they are before the people, and just about as bitter, when tasted.

HEAR WHAT A DEMOCRAT SAYS.—The Hon. A. Birdsall, a Democratic representative from the State of New York, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, July 24, 1848, says:

"The professed Democrat who, standing up here or elsewhere, utters the assertion that the Northern Democracy—who adhere to the principles, usages, and nominations of the Democratic party—are, anywhere, in favor of extending slavery, utters what he must know to be a base slander against that Democracy, for which he deserves the scorn and detestation of every honorable man. The Northern Democracy are no where in favor of extending slavery."

"That's it, out with it Mr. Birdsall. 'Birds of a feather will all flock together,' and though they don't all sing alike, it's because some of them are in the vicinity of hawks, and they are afraid of being picked up."

The *Taylor* papers have been parading the names of several distinguished democrats of Michigan, who, they say, have gone over, some to the support of Taylor, and others to Van Buren. This, like many other whig stories in circulation, is all sheer gammon.—*Baton Rouge Advocate*.

This, however, which is unquestionably the fact, will prove to be no gammon to Cass:

"The first Cass and Butler Club in Michigan, Gen. Cass's own State, was formed in the town of Napoleon, Jackson county. Nearly all the Democrats in the town joined it. At a late meeting, however, the members, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution to haul down the flag of Cass and Butler and to run up in its place that of Martin Van Buren."

Another Sugar Plum for the South.—The Cleveland Plaindealer has a long article, designed to prove that Judge McLean and his friend Gen. Cass occupy the same ground on the constitutional question of slavery in the territories. It thus concludes:

"Now, we ask every candid reader to compare the opinions of the two men, and point out the difference if they can. We claim to say, that Gen. Cass is as good a free soil man as Judge McLean, AND A MUCH BETTER ONE THAN MARTIN VAN BUREN."

It seems, then, that the Plaindealer understood Gen. Cass's sentiments, notwithstanding the "noise and confusion" that prevailed in Cleveland.

General Zachary Taylor.

The following letter from General Taylor to his friend Capt. Allison, will be read with the deepest interest throughout the Union. It is sound, consistent, high-minded and patriotic, and leaves no clue for demagogues and tricksters to hang upon. Read it, fellow-citizens, it is probably the last emanation from this high source—from a candidate who is not afraid to write—that may appear prior to the election; and every lover of his country should ponder long ere he casts his vote against one whose mind, as well as his past character, exhibits every element of human purity and true human greatness.

EAST PASCAGOULA, Sept. 4, 1848.

Dear Sir: On the 22d day of April last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow-citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulated throughout the country. I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid and connected exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially towards the Whig party, as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters and scraps of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the captious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine, or of the manner in which selected passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press. But riven from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptions as though they were positive fabrications. I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me, and the public to the extent that I am an object of interest to them, by this illiberal process.

I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duty to that army, and to the Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the rigorous interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formula of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust to myself, and it was repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and forbore any act that might sow the seeds of distrust and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters written at the time before me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in primary assemblies—by Whigs, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all, and continued to do so till I believed that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so had not the nomination been presented to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproduce the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth that a part of the inducement to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass it would be conducted with candor if not with kindness. It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I permitted myself to be announced for the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed, I accepted nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have declared myself to be a Whig on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world, I did not think that I had a right to repel nominations from political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse the vote of a Democrat at the polls; and I proclaimed it abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of any body of my fellow citizens. This was my position when in November last I returned to the United States; long before either of the great divisions of the people had held a national convention, and when it was thought doubtful if one of them would hold any.

Matters stood in this attitude till spring, when there were so many statements in circulation concerning my views upon questions of national policy, that I felt constrained to correct the errors into which the public mind was falling by a more explicit enunciation of principles, which I did in my letter to you in April last. That letter, and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency at the time.

The Democratic Convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States—a manifestation the more grateful because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the presidential office, and the responsibilities of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities

and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

The Convention adopted me as it found me—a Whig—decided but not ultra in my opinions; and I should be without excuse if I were to shift the relationship which subsisted at the time. They took me with the declaration of principles I had published to the world, and I should be without defence if I were to say or do any thing to impair the force of that declaration.

I have said that I would accept a nomination from Democrats; but in so doing I would not abate one jot or tittle of my opinions as written down.—Such a nomination, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor by those who think with me; as a compliment personal to myself, it should not be expected that I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side; I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily.

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that straitened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people, in case of my election. I did not regard myself as one before the convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was. They did not fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingencies that might arise in the course of a presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me. I am not expected to force Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. And I understand this is good Whig doctrine—I would not be a partisan President and hence should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstance attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon, one another.

I refer all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to this statement for the proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. If it is not intelligible, I cannot make it so, and shall cease to attempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak of pending this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all that an honest zeal may effect to cement the bonds of our Union and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE.—Hon. Charles K. Field, one of the oldest and most influential democrats in the State of Vermont, was recently nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor of that State by his own party friends. He refused to accept the nomination, and in his letter of refusal, used the following scorching language towards Gen. Cass:

"I have this morning addressed a letter to the State Committee, declining the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, and directing them to strike my name from the ticket. I believe such a course due to the Democracy. My views were not known to the convention at the time of the nomination, and it is possible that the nomination was adopted from the belief that, in common with many others, I was an ardent supporter of Gen. Cass. In no event whatever can I be induced to vote for him—he is cowardly—an unprincipled political hack—and a marvellously worthy nominee of the worthless tricksters who assembled at Baltimore."

HURRA FOR THE CITY!—This is the way of Patriots!—The Bee gives a glowing account of an enthusiastic meeting, held in the Third Municipality, New Orleans, on last Monday. It occurred in the second ward, where there has usually been a locofoco majority of several hundred. The meeting was very large, and was composed of an equal number of Whigs, and of Democrats who vote for Taylor. The hard fisted mechanics of the old 3d were there in great strength, and the generous sons of Ireland mustered in numbers that proved how completely they have thrown off the shackles of party. We understand that of the six Vice Presidents appointed, FIVE are Democrats. The proceedings were characterized by the greatest possible enthusiasm. The meeting was addressed by R. B. Stille, Esq., by Gen. Memucan Hunt, the Hon. Vespasian Ellis, and Mr. Castellano. Messrs. Hunt and Ellis were remarkably felicitous in their remarks. Both these gentlemen avowed themselves thorough-going Democrats, and both of them exhorted the people to stand by Old Zach, and advocated his election in eloquent and vigorous appeals. Among the speakers was the Captain of a company which had fought at Buena Vista. The name of this gentleman has escaped us, but he too declared himself a Democrat, and expressed his intention of supporting Gen. Taylor.

This demonstration, concludes the Bee, proves better than any thing else the spirit that animates our citizens. All parties are going it strong for Old Zach, and New Orleans will give him a majority that will overtop any thing she has ever done, and entitle her to the proud appellation of the "Banner City of the Union."

AND YET ANOTHER.—At a Whig meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 16th ult., Gen. Anderson, a distinguished Democrat, made an eloquent speech in behalf of old Rough and Ready. The Register speaks of Gen. A. as follows:

"Col. Netherland was followed by Gen. Anderson, of this vicinity. Gen. A. was formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator from this State, and until recently acted with the Democratic party. He came out for Old Zach last summer, however, and he is for him yet—a firm and eloquent advocate of his election to the Presidency."

STILL THEY COME.—Old Ironsides for General Taylor.—We are gratified to learn that the brave Commodore Stewart, like all other Democrats of the Jeffersonian school, is in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. We have no doubt, says the New Jersey Standard, that he thinks it high time that the country should be rid of the spurious democracy of the present day, and that the highest office in the gift of the people should be confided to one who 'has always been a democrat in principle and practice.'

The yellow fever in New Orleans has not yet become an epidemic.

"STILL THEY COME."—The Norfolk Herald states that it has "unbounded authority for the fact that, in 'Wise's District,' at the organization of a Rough and Ready Club, and Democrats, who voted for Polk, handed in their names as true and trusty Taylor men." The Democrats of that district may exult with some pride that there are wise men in it.

PROSPECTS OF TAYLOR.—The Charlestown (Mass.) Free Press gives a cheering account of changes going on in favor of Taylor. It says, "Indeed we hear from all parts of the State independent Democrats who like the old man's republican character and principles, and are determined to lend a hand in restoring the ship of State to the old republican tack on which she sailed when Washington held the helm."

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Latest from Europe.

Arrival of the steamer *Hibernia*—Burning of the *Ocean Monarch* and awful destruction of life—*Revolution in Russia!*

By the *Picayune* of yesterday we learn that the *Hibernia* has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 26th ult.

The packet ship *Ocean Monarch*, from Liverpool bound for Boston, was burnt in the British Channel on the 26th ult., immediately after sailing, and one hundred and fifty lives were lost. There were one hundred and sixty passengers on board the *Ocean Monarch*.

The next piece of news is marred by an indistinctness, but we give it as we have it: "Revolution breaking out simultaneously in St. Petersburg." [and we suppose some other city omitted.] "Emperor fled to the sons at"—[Cronstadt?] "Provisional Government established at St. Petersburg."

In Ireland all is quiet. A special commission is to be issued for the trial of O'Brien.

The Chartist movement have been suppressed.

Fears of another outbreak in Paris are still entertained, and the Government feared and arrested Louis Blanc and Proudhon and other associate [or Socialist] leaders.

Gen. Lane, Governor of the new Territory of Oregon, and Major Meek, Marshal of the Territory, arrived in St. Louis on the 31st ult. They were to leave in a few days for Fort Leavenworth, where an escort awaits them, and thence they will proceed to Oregon. It is said they expect to reach Oregon before winter sets in.

The Georgia Inquirer says that the Hon. A. H. Stevens of Georgia, was mortally stabbed on the 2d inst., just before the cars left Atlanta. He was attacked knife in hand by Judge Cone, of Greene County, and cut in several places before Mr. S. made any resistance. The excitement was so great that it was with difficulty that Cone's execution on the spot was prevented.

All dissensions have been quieted among the Albany Whigs, and greater enthusiasm now than ever prevail for Taylor and Fillmore.

LOST,

ON the 4th inst., between Plaquemine and his residence, five miles above, a LETTER, enclosing a bank bill of FIFTY DOLLARS. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the undersigned.

G. THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

The independent voters of the parish of Iberville, without distinction of party, are invited to attend the *ROUGH AND READY BARBECUE*, to be given on Saturday next the 16th instant, on Grand River, at the residence of Henry Hooper, Esq.

sep11 2t

ROUGH AND READY COOPERAGE

AT BAYOU GOULA LANDING. THE undersigned has now on hand a large quantity of MOLASSES BARRELS, of 40 gallons. Also a large lot of HALF BARRELS, of 20 gallons; and will keep constantly a large supply of the above on hand, which he offers for sale at the most reasonable and accommodating terms. He will engage to furnish Sugar Hogsheads at moderate prices, in any number that may be ordered. Barrels, Half Barrels and Hogsheads, warranted to be of the best workmanship and materials.

sep11 y C. H. MENSLEGE.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received up to the 23d of September, 1848, for the building of a Court House and Jail, as will be seen by reference to a plan of the same, deposited in the hands of the undersigned for reference. Terms of payment can also be ascertained by reference to the undersigned.

By order of the Police Jury.

sep11 BEN. DEBLIEUX, Clerk P. J.

Avis aux Entrepreneurs.

Le soussigné est prêt à recevoir des propositions pour la construction d'une maison de Cour et d'une Gôle selon le plan déposé entre ses mains pour recours. Pour termes de paiement s'adresser au soussigné.

Plaquemine ce 8 sept. 1848.

BEN. DEBLIEUX.

Greffier du Juri de Police.

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

WAS brought to the Jail of this Parish a runaway negro who calls his name BEN, and says he belongs to Mr. Abraham Gray, residing at Bayou Tunica, above Bayou Sarah.

The said negro is about 23 or 26 years of age, and 5 feet 5 inches high. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away.

sep11 3t HENRY SULLIVAN, Jailor.

MARRON EN PRISON.

Il a été amené à la Gôle à Plaquemine, un nègre arrêté comme marron qui s'appelle BEN, et dit qu'il appartient à Mr. Abraham Gray, demeurant à Bayou Tunica en haut de Bayou Sara. Le dit nègre est âgé d'environ 23 ou 26 ans; et de 5 pieds 5 pouces de taille.

sep 11—3t HENRY SULLIVAN, Geolier.

POLICE JURY.

PARISH OF IBERVILLE.

ON Monday the 4th day of September, 1848, that being the day appointed for a regular session, the Police Jury met according to law and adjournment. The following members were present to wit:

C. N. Bruslé, president and member from the 2d district; Paulin Dupuy, member from the 3d district; Thomas W. Brown, member from the 4th district; W. R. Boote, member from the 5th district. The session being opened, then came Mr. F. V. Galagher, who after presenting his certificate of election as member from the 1st district, took his seat.

Then the Police Jury proceeded to appoint commissioners of elections for the different election precincts of this parish, to serve during one year, and the following persons were duly appointed to wit:

For the Bayou Goula or first precinct, Messrs Paul Hebert, senior, Norbert Lauve, and Albert Allain.

For the Plaquemine or 2d precinct, Messrs J. H. Rills, Lucien Landry and Trasmoud Roth.

For the Indian Village or 3d precinct, Messrs Adolphe Dupuy, Jules Sellier, and John A. Dardenne.

For Joseph Richards store or the 5th precinct, Messrs Charles Davenport, Thomas C. Brown and Edward Moore.

For Paul Dupuy's residence or the 4th precinct, Messrs Valsin J. Dupuy, Balhazar Dupuy and Michel Schlatre, senior.

For the Island or the 6th precinct, Messrs John Bte. Guedry, Achille Landry and Pierre Cole.

For Ives Mill or the 7th precinct, Messrs. W. H. Carr, James Sullivan and Gaspar Gall.

For Johnston store or the 8th precinct, Messrs Henry Johnston, Ursin Daigre and Maximilien Catoire.

Whereas, a petition of several inhabitants of the parish of Iberville, residing at Bayou Goula, that the privilege to hold a ferry for foot passengers, might be granted to Mr. R. Leblanc—

Whereas, a petition was presented by several inhabitants of Bayou Goula, praying that the privilege to hold a ferry for foot passengers on the Mississippi River, may be granted to Mr. R. Leblanc—

It was resolved, that the said LeBlanc, be and is hereby authorized to hold said ferry one year, at the same rates, and subject to the same regulations as the other ferries on the Mississippi river; provided the said LeBlanc, first pay into the hands of the parish Treasurer, the sum of ten dollars.

The petition of Antoine Dubuclet, praying to be permitted to emancipate his slave Honoré, and the documents thereto, were for the fifth time presented and read to the Police Jury—whereupon, it was unanimously resolved, that the petitioner Antoine Dubuclet, be permitted to emancipate his slave Honoré, as a reward for important and faithful services rendered to him by said slave, and that in consideration of his well attested good conduct, his said master, Antoine Dubuclet, be and is hereby dispensed from giving the bond required by the 10th section of an act entitled "an act to prevent free persons of colour from entering the State, and for other purposes, approved March 16th, 1830."

After due examination of the different plans laid before the Police Jury for approval, by the committee appointed at the last session to receive said plans and specifications, Mr. George Weldon's plan and specification of Court House and Jail was finally accepted and deposited with the Clerk of the Police Jury, subject to be examined by all persons wishing to do so.

On motion, it was resolved that the price of adjudication for the building of the Court House and Jail to the undertaker, or lowest bidder, therefor, should be paid at the following terms, to wit: One third in January 1850, that being the day appointed for the delivery of said Court House to be then complete; one third in 1851, and one third 1852, which two last instalments shall be paid either with notes bearing eight per cent interest per annum, or in cash, at the option of the Police Jury or any other person or persons charged with the settlement thereof.

Be it further resolved, that the Clerk of the Police Jury, be and is hereby authorized to insert in both papers, now published in this parish, a notice to all those who wish to give in their sealed proposals for the building of the Court House and Jail, to come forward and deposit the said proposals in the hands of said Clerk, between now and the 23d of the present month.

An account of \$10 was presented by J. L. Petit, Sheriff, for repairs done to parish property, and the same was allowed, and the president authorized to draw, &c.

An account of J. L. Hornsby's for medical services rendered to indigents,