

obey whomsoever you put into power. I could not help speaking of my commander when thus toasted, as I have been by you, for services under him. I have nothing to do with politics."

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 TOUTANT.
Second District,	J. P. BENJAMIN.
Third District,	M. UEL 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 crucially impressed upon matters of policy, which may be right-to-day and wrong-to-morrow, we, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely 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 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 those of constitutional power have been satisfied 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 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 discuss 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 28, 1848.

To our Subscribers.

Entertaining the desire to send our paper to our subscribers as early as possible, and to accommodate all as far as lay in our power, we have determined, for the benefit of our West Baton Rouge and Bayou Grosse Tete patrons, to issue our paper on Wednesdays and Saturdays, so that their papers will be received by the next days' mail. Our paper will likewise be issued on Mondays and Thursdays, for the benefit of our town and down-river subscribers, containing the election and other news of moment by the mails of those days, which same news will afterwards appear in the Wednesdays and Saturdays editions. We trust that this evident disposition on our part to spare neither trouble nor attention in our efforts to make our paper acceptable to our friends, will merit their continued approbation and generous support.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.—Judging from the number of visitors which are now daily flocking into our pleasant and beautiful village—the many elegant and lovely fair ones whom we hourly see passing—the merchants must be kept pretty constantly behind their counters; such undoubtedly is the case with regard to the stores of MESSRS. BRINEGAR, ROY, BROTHER & CO., and LEVYSTEIN—and for a very good reason—they advertise and let the people know what they've got. We must not forget to mention, too, that RICHARDS' customers keep him continually on the go in doing up medicines, dealing out perfumes and candies, and pouring out the sparkling soda.

Political excitement, as a matter of course, is on the increase. Gen. Taylor will carry the 7th of November "in these diggins" without the slightest doubt; we speak as we believe—not as an editor, or from political partiality. At the time that we are typing (Wednesday morning) there is a "grand mass meeting" (as the hand-bills said) progressing in an old one-story frame house about forty feet by twenty; we have not the time to listen to the eloquence of the distinguished orators on this "grand" occasion; our "devil," who has just returned from an errand on which we sent him, and who is certainly a judge of small matters, says, "they are running down old Zach with all their might."

THE REMARKS OF COL. BRAGG.—A dinner of a private nature was given to this distinguished officer on the 9th inst. at the Astor House, in New York, by many eminent citizens, who wished to do honor to the brave. Col. Bragg's testimony of the exalted character of Zachary Taylor, should be highly appreciated. He was with General Taylor from Palo Alto to the bloody field of Buena Vista. He had an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the character of his commander. He saw him in every trial and difficulty, and a glorious idea does he give of the old man. Col. Bragg being tested in that historical sentiment, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," he addressed his friends. His remarks will be found on the first page of to-day's paper; and aside from their intrinsic interest, they deserve particularly to be read on account of their truthful resemblance, in material, to the address of Gen. Taylor at Pass Christian, which we gave in our last number.

THE WEATHER.—The rainy season appears to have left us at last, and the cool and bracing winds of Autumn, which have set in, invigorates the nerves and quickens the pulsation of our blood. It is just the season which awakens all the springs and excitements of life, while at the same time it solemnly admonishes us of its instability and transitory nature.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The New Orleans papers of yesterday were not received by to-day's mail.

HENRY CLAY.—The N. Y. Express of the 16th inst. has the following late and conclusive letter:

When we first heard of the intended so-called Clay movement in this city we addressed a private letter to Mr. Clay, not expecting in return an answer we could print; but we have received an answer in which we are authorized to say as follows:

ASHLAND, September 8, 1848.
James Brooks, Esq.—I have given, and shall give no countenance or encouragement to any movement to bring my name as a candidate for that office (the Presidency) before the public. * * * * *

On one point I desire no secrecy, and that is, that I am utterly opposed to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency.
I am, truly, your friend and obedient servant.
H. CLAY.

FROM EUROPE.—The Picayune of Tuesday has a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the steamer Acadia. She left Liverpool on the 9th. England and Ireland are quiet. Paris, too, is quiet, but the factions are increasing. The papers are openly abusing the Republic.—The disturbances in the provinces of France continue. The Bonapartists are trying to make Louis Napoleon President.

The dispute between Denmark and Germany has been temporarily settled, but Schleswig and Holstein have refused to acknowledge the armistice. Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England.

Italy is in a tumultuous and excited state.

THE CONCORDIA.—In accordance with the request of Capt. Pense and Thomasson, a meeting of twenty-three engineers convened on board the Concordia, for the purpose of giving their opinions respecting the cause of the disaster. After due examination and deliberation, they came to the following conclusions:

That from the appearance of the boilers there was at the time of the explosion a deficiency of water—though from evidence adduced it appears that the second engineer left watch some half hour previous to the accident, and left with an adequate supply of water in the boilers.

That it may be possible that the fires in the larboard boilers were bare of water in consequence of the boat having been listed to starboard considerably when leaving Plaquemine, and when righting up the water came in contact with the fires intensely heated by thus being left bare.

In the column of police news in the same paper, (the Picayune of Tuesday) we perceive that "an affidavit having been made before Mayor Crossman, charging John Lentz, late chief engineer of the steamboat Concordia, with having caused the melancholy catastrophe on board said boat by his gross and criminal carelessness, a warrant was issued for his arrest." Lentz was in such a precarious situation, from wounds received by the explosion, that he could not be removed; and an officer was stationed in his room until such time as he could be removed to the guard-house.

MAINE.—The Portland Advertiser says that the plurality against Dana, Dem., thus far is 4700.—There is no election of Governor by the people.—The Boston Post says the delegation in Congress will stand 5 Democrats to 2 Whigs, being a wing gain of one member.

MR. BUTLER.—The Battery says. "In his speech on the Florida war, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 11, 1840, Mr. William O. Butler used the following language in regard to General Taylor:"

"General Taylor succeeded General Jessup in the command, and as I have heard no complaint against him, I presume there is none. Fortunately for himself, sir, he is a Whig; and fortunately for the country he is a soldier of the highest order."

Mr. Charles Bienvenu, says the Bee, a young gentleman who represented the parish of St. Bernard in the Legislature of this State, and though chosen by a thorough going whig constituency, voted for Mr. Soule as U. S. Senator—has come out and declared his adhesion to the Cass and Butler party. Mr. B. says he had not formed any political opinions before, but that now reflection makes him a Democrat [poor fellow!]. We congratulate the party on the accession of Mr. Bienvenu. It is one vote more for them, and they feel that they will need it, else they would not parade such a trifle with so great a show of exultation.

NEW YORK.—The Whig Convention at Syracuse on the 14th inst., nominated Hamilton Fish for Governor, and George W. Patterson for Lieut. Governor.

The Barnburners' Convention, which assembled at the same place on the same day, nominated John A. Dix for Governor, Seth M. Gates for Lieut. Governor.

AMERICAN GRATITUDE.—The United States Consul at Liverpool has addressed the following letter to the Prince de Joinville, Duke d'Aumale, Marquis de Lisboa, Admiral Greenfell, and Mr. Thomas Littledale, the gentlemen who aided in rescuing the sufferers from the wreck of the Ocean Monarch:

Gentlemen—On behalf of Capt. Murdock, the officers and crew, of the late ship Ocean Monarch, I take the earliest opportunity of recording my sense of your noble and humane conduct on the late lamentable occasion of the burning of the Ocean Monarch. The eternal gratitude of the fellow beings saved from impending death by your brave and united exertions, is the greatest encomium that can be passed upon your conduct; but I cannot allow the occasion to pass without adding, officially, on behalf of my country, my meed of praise.
I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

GOV. LANE.—We learn, says the St. Louis Reveille of the 15th inst., that Gov. Lane left For, Legenworth on the 19th inst. for Oregon, via Santa Fe and California, with an escort of twenty-five men, under Lieut. Hawkins. Gen. Price was expected in Santa Fe on the 2d August.

A Defence of the Creoles of Louisiana and Andrew Jackson, against the Calumnies of General Wm. O. Butler.

In the appendix to the Congressional Globe published at Washington city, by Blair & Rives, by authority of the Congress of the United States, will be found on page 117, under date of January 11th 1843, a speech delivered by Gen. Wm. O. Butler, then a representative from the State of Kentucky in Congress, and now a candidate on the Cass ticket for the Vice Presidency, from which we make the following extracts:

"But there was still a third class, who neither owned 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 was 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."

As citizens of Louisiana we feel bound to notice the above slander upon the Creole population of this State, and upon Gen. Jackson; for Gen. Butler would bring in the sainted hero of the Hermitage as an endorser of his vile charges. It is unnecessary for us to speak of the love and confidence Gen. Jackson had for the people of the Creole State.—He ever looked upon them as does Gen. Taylor, as the most gallant of our land. To defend the chivalry of the citizens of Louisiana, would be a mockery. We will not call from the tomb the spirits of our fathers, who stood shoulder to shoulder with Gen. Jackson, in repelling a hangnuty enemy at New Orleans, whose watchword was "Booty and Beauty"—nor will we upon the six thousand gallant volunteers that rushed to the rescue of our country's flag in Mexico, at the call of our Taylor—nor the Spartan band that first struck their musketry against the walls of Monterey—to contradict this foul slander. But we call upon the friends and descendants of the illustrious and unforgotten dead. Will you not record your sense of such infamous language on the 7th of November next?

Had Gen. Butler uttered these expressions in the heat of youth, they might possibly have been overlooked, but he carried in his bosom his bitter feelings against the Creole population for twenty-eight years, and after that long period of time, vented them upon the population of Louisiana.—And yet, the office-holders and the friends of Gen. Cass ask the Creoles of Louisiana to vote for Gen. Butler for Vice President, who has denounced them and their fathers in the halls of Congress, and before the civilized world.

Who are the friends of Free Soil?

The Cass party of the South charge the Whigs of the North with being the Free Soil party, when exactly the reverse is the case. Our proofs are as follows: In the Baltimore Convention that nominated Gen. Cass, the Barnburners or Free Soil party, made then a first prominent demonstration, and by the vote of the Northern members, were allowed to take their seats. Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, in the Baltimore Convention, said that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and many other of the free States, were in favor of Free Soil. Mr. Van Buren, Ex-Democratic President, was nominated at Utica by a Democratic Convention, as the candidate of the Free Soil party; he was nominated at Buffalo by a convention composed of members from all the free States, his name being brought forward by B. F. Butler, of New York, the same who nominated Mr. Polk for the Presidency. The leading men of the Democratic party at the North have declared themselves in favor of Free Soil. We mention the names of the following as proof: Martin Van Buren, of New York; Dix, Dem. U. S. Senator of New York; Ex-Democratic Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Gov. Dodge, Dem. U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, late editor of the Globe; David Wilfong, Dem. member of Congress from Pennsylvania; Gov. Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts, and a large number of prominent Democrats throughout the Northern States could be named if our space permitted.

John Van Buren, at a large meeting held in Philadelphia, stated that a distinguished Southern U. S. Senator told him that the Democratic President elected in '52 would be a Free Soil man, indicating that within four years the present Cass party at the North will unite openly on the Free Soil ticket.—Mr. Van Buren is justified in the conclusion in the following extracts taken from the speech of the Hon. A. Birdsall, Democratic member of Congress of

New York, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 24th, 1848, in which he denounces Mr. Van Buren, and supports the election of General Cass. Mr. Birdsall, in the speech above alluded to, has the following:

"I accord fully with the views of a late distinguished Senator (General Cass), as expressed in his letter to Mr. Nicholson."

"Sir, 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 the Democracy, for which he deserves the scorn and detestation of every honorable man. The Northern Democracy are nowhere in favor of extending slavery. They have not been asked to aid in its extension. They will not be. No such proposition is before Congress or before the country; and he who deceives any honest voter into the abandonment of long-cherished political associations by such a pretence, will be guilty of a fraud for which he must answer at the bar of his own conscience, and to his God. The Democratic party, upon this question, stands where it has ever stood. It occupies no new position. It has taken no new ground!"

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Birdsall understands Gen. Cass even from his Nicholson letter, now to be in favor of the doctrines of the Free Soil party.

Gen. Cass has said that he is no slaveholder—that he prays for its abolition everywhere. General Cass has nowhere said that he has changed his opinion.

Mr. Yancey, Democratic delegate from Alabama in the Baltimore Convention, introduced the following resolution, which was voted down by 216 votes against it, to 35 in favor of it, the latter all from the South:

"Resolved, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this confederation, be it in the States or in the Territories, by any other than the parties interested in them, is the true republican doctrine recognized by this body."

W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama.
J. C. MCGEEHEE, of Florida.
J. M. COMMANDEE, of S. C.

We submit the above to the People of Louisiana as facts. We have in our possession the authentic documents to fortify our statements, which may be seen on application to Col. R. A. Stewart, Iberville. We have given our authorities. Our object is to get at the truth. From Mr. Soule, Mr. Larne, Mr. Preston, Mr. Sigur, and other stump speakers advocating the election of Cass and Butler, we challenge contradiction.

TRASIMOND DUPUY,
RICH'D A. STEWART,
J. R. CHRISTIAN,
V. J. DUPUY,
T. B. THORPE.

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.

An Ordinance concerning Ditches.

SEC 1st. Be it ordained, &c., That all proprietors of Lots lying within the incorporated limits, are hereby required to have the lots drained, ditches excavated, and all obstructions removed therefrom, so as to allow the water to run off. Sec. 2d. Be it, &c., That should any proprietor or lessee refuse to comply with the requirements of Sec. 1st. of this Ordinance, after the due promulgation thereof, they shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not to exceed \$10, at the discretion of the court trying the same.
Approved August 24th, 1848.
LOUIS DESOBRY, Mayor.
Attest: J. SEDLEY WEBB, Clerk. se23

Ordonnance concernant les fossés.

SECT. 1. Il est ordonné etc.: que tout propriétaire ou locataire de lots de terre dans les limites de la Corporation sont par la présente requis de tenir les fossés, environnant ces terres, toujours parfaitement creusés et nettoyés de manière à ce qu'il ne s'y trouve aucun obstacle au facile écoulement des eaux.

SECT. 2. Il est etc.: que si un propriétaire ou locataire refusait ou négligeait de se conformer aux dispositions de la section 1ère de cette ordonnance après sa promulgation selon la loi, sera, sur conviction obtenue, condamné à une amende qui n'excèdera pas la somme de \$ 10. à la discrétion de la Cour jugeant l'affaire.
Approuvée, le 24 Août 1848.
LOUIS DESOBRY, maire.
Certifié, J. SEDLEY WEBB, greffier.

TO THE PATRIOTIC.

THE citizens of this Town and Parish, ever ready, as they have always shown themselves, to appreciate gallant services rendered in behalf of our country, on the fields of her battles, have determined to award the honorable services of our fellow-citizen, JESSEE BATTEN, who has now returned to this town, after an arduous and chivalric career in the valley of Mexico. For the purpose of rendering justice to this gallant soldier, and giving éclat to the occasion, they have concluded to present him with a *Sword*, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of his patriotism and brave deeds. A subscription list for the purpose of defraying the necessary expense of this magnificent pageant is now open at Bissel's Hotel, where all persons favorable to this patriotic object are requested to place their names. All persons disposed to subscribe are restricted to one dollar, that the contributions will be equally divided.
Due notice will be given of the time, place, and form of ceremony.
sep25 2t
VOX POPULI.

State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville. SUCCESSION SALE.

BY virtue of a decree or order of the Hon. Sixth District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of Iberville, to me directed, I will offer at public sale to the highest and last bidder on SATURDAY, 28th day of October, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of Pierre Richard, in said Parish, the following described property, belonging to the succession of Jean Armand Dugat, dec'd., and to the community which existed between said deceased and his surviving widow, Marie Brasseur, consisting in—

1st. A lot of Movable Property;
2d. George, a negro boy, aged sixteen years.

TERMS OF SALE.

Price payable at one and two years' credit from the day of sale, purchasers to furnish their notes with approved security in solido, and all sums not paid when due to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from time due till paid. Special mortgage to be retained on the immovable property, to secure the payment of the price of the purchase money and all interests.

J. L. PETIT, Sheriff.
Parish of Iberville, Sept. 27, 1848.

Etat de la Louisiane—Paroisse d'Iberville. VENTE DE SUCCESSION.

En vertu d'un décret ou ordre de l'Hon. Cour du 6ème District judiciaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane, en et pour la paroisse d'Iberville, à moi adressé, j'exposerai en vente publique au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, Samedi le 28 Octobre prochain 1848, à 10 heures A. M., au magasin de M. Pierre Richard dans la dite paroisse, les propriétés ci-après décrites, appartenant à la succession de feu Jean Armand Dugat et à la Communauté qui existait entre le dit défunt et son épouse Marie Brasseur, consistant en

1o. Un lot de mobilier.
2o. George, nègre âgé de 16 ans.

CONDITIONS DE LA VENTE: Prix d'adjudication payable à un an et deux ans, à dater du jour de la vente.
Les acquéreurs fourniront leurs billets avec bonnes et valables cautions in solido, et toutes sommes non payées à échéance porteront intérêts à raison de huit pour cent par an, à dater de leur échéance jusqu'à parfait paiement.

Hypothèque spéciale sera retenue sur l'esclave George pour assurer le paiement de son prix d'adjudication et de tous intérêts éventuels.

Paroisse d'Iberville ce 27 Septembre 1848,
J. L. PETIT, stérif.

FANCY DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE!!

HAVING commenced business on my own account, I beg leave to inform the citizens of this town and Parish, that I have just received a large stock of

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

ALSO—A variety of TRUNKS, and a large assortment of PLANTATION GOODS, such as Kerseys and Linseys, Blankets and Russets. I will also keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Fancy Goods and Perfumery, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine before going elsewhere.
sep18
A. LEVYSTEIN.

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

WAS brought to the Jail of this Parish on the 20th inst., a runaway slave who calls his name ALICK, and says he is the property of Mr. Beverley Coyle, living in Williamsport, below the mouth of Red River, in this State. The said negro is about 28 or 30 years of age, and 5 feet 6 inches high—a dark brown color and no visible marks. The owner will come forward, prove property, and take him away.
sep21
HENRY SULLIVAN, Jailor.

MARRON EN PRISON.

Il été amené à la geole de Plaquemine un nègre arrêté comme marron, nommé ALICK, et qui se dit appartenir à Mr. Beverley Coyle, demeurant à Williamsport, près de la Rivière Rouge. Le dit nègre est âgé d'environ 28 ou 30 ans, a 5 pieds 6 pouces de taille, et aucune marque visible.
sep21 3t
H. SULLIVAN, Geolier.

NEW GOODS!

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

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.
au14f
BRINEGAR.

A FEW gallons of 15 years old Apple Brandy on hand, and for sale at \$1.50 per gallon, by
au14f
BRINEGAR.

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

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