



INVITATION!

CALL AND SEE

The Largest Stock of Clothing in the Southern Country.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S ONE PRICE STORE!

34 MAGAZINE ST., N. O.

We have, during the Summer, greatly enlarged our Store, and our facilities for serving customers surpass those of any other establishment in the Southern Country.

COATS.

- Black, blue and fancy colored Cloth Dress Coats, \$12 00 to \$30 00
Black, blue and fancy colored Frock Coats, 12 00 to 30 00
Black, brown and drab Pilot Cloth Paletots and Sacs, 10 00 to 17 00
French black, blue, brown and mulberry Castor Paletots and Sacs, 18 00 to 22 00
Black and fancy colored Cromonia Doeskin Paletots and Sacs, 10 00 to 28 00
Fancy colored Tweed and Codrington Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats, 7 00 to 12 00
Black, blue and drab Beaver Cloth Paletots and Sacs, 10 00 to 18 00
Plaid Cassimer and heather plaid Paletots and Sacs, 8 00 to 9 00
Tweed, Codrington and plaid Cassimer Polka and Lamartine Coats, 7 00 to 12 00
Blue Pilot Cloth Bouvelards, 7 00 to 8 00
Black and fancy Tweed, heather plaid and fancy Cassimer plaid Bouvelards, 3 00 to 6 50
Black and blue French and English Cloth Cloaks, 16 00 to 35 00
Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks, 18 00 to 20 00
Extra superfine Blankets, Paletots, Sacs, 16 00 to 18 00
Blue, drab, doe colored, green and white Paletots and Sacs, 5 00 to 16 00
PANTALOONS.
French and English black Cassimer and Doeskin Pants, 5 00 to 11 00
Blue, olive and fancy colored Cassimer and Doeskin Pants, 4 00 to 9 00
Mixed Doeskin, Cassimer and Redding Cord Pants, 4 00 to 5 00
French and American Cottonade Pants, 1 00 to 2 50
Tweed and Satinet Pants, 3 50 to 4 00
VESTS.
Black and color'd cloth embroidered Vests, 10 00
Colored Cashmere Vests, of all qualities and styles, 3 00 to 9 00
Black Cloth, Cassimer, Merino, and Bombazine Vests, 3 00 to 3 50
Black and fancy silk Velvet Vests, 4 00 to 10 00
Rich figured and striped Silk do, 3 50 to 6 00
Splendid Tinsel Ball do, 4 50 to 8 00
Valencia Vests do, 2 50 to 3 00
SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Superfine (all linen) stitched bosom Shirts, do.
do. English Muslin do.
do. York Mills do.
Medium quality do.
French Gingham and Calico Linnen and Cotton Check do.
Merino, Flannel, Gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers, do.
Very rich styles fancy Cravats, do.
Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin, black and white Kid Gloves, do.
Cotton, Merino and Linnen Half Hose, do.
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, do.
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.
At this establishment, every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and NO REDUCTION can in any instance be made.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine st.
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IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.

CLOTHING NOTICE--READ THIS!

On the 2d of April we commenced selling off at prime New York cost, our entire stock of WOOLLEN CLOTHING, and all such articles as are comprised under the head of Winter Clothing, a partial list of which may be found below.

Examine the List of Prices:

Best quality black cloth Dress Coats \$25, former price \$30--2d do \$21, former price \$28--3d do \$18, former price \$23--4th do \$17, former price \$22--5th do \$15, former price \$18--6th do \$14, former price \$17--7th do \$10 and \$12, former price \$14.
Black cloth Frocks at prices in same proportion.
Best quality black doeskin pants \$9, former price \$11--2d do \$7, former price \$9--3d do \$6, former price \$7 50--4th and 5th \$4 and \$5, former price \$5 50 and \$6 50.
A very large assortment of colored cassimere pantaloons, prices from \$4 to \$7--remarkably cheap goods.
Super black satin Vests, from \$3 to \$5.
Ditto colored do \$3 to \$5.
Rich figured velvet do \$4 50 to \$6.
Also, Vests of black velvet, cloth, cassimere, bombazine, &c. &c. all exceedingly cheap.
Also, black and colored cloth Sac Coats and Paletots, cassimere and tweed Sacs and Paletots, Blanket Coats, Satinet Pants, colored Cassimere Vests, wool and merino Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
One Price! No Deviation!
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine st.
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SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

Colonial History of Louisiana.

In the course of the same year (1763) Louisiana was transferred by treaty to the crown of Spain. The tidings of this unexpected cession, which were not promulgated until two years after the execution of the treaty, spread dismay thro' the colony. The idea of being passed over, nolens volens, to the domination of Spaniards, was revolting to the thousands of true hearted and loyal Frenchmen who had acquired and defended the territory, and claimed it as their own. They resolved, as one man, to resist this unceremonious change of masters, apparently determined if their old mother France persisted in casting them off, to set up for themselves.

In pursuance of this resolution, they refused to receive Don Ulloa, whom the King of Spain despatched in 1766, to take possession of the Province, and to assume the Government, as his representative. The point was disputed at the cannon's mouth, but the colony prevailed, and Don Ulloa returned with his dishonored commission, to his master. Charles was as indignant as his crest-fallen servant, at this unexpected repulse. But he was too busy with his own troubles at home, to pursue the matter at that moment.

A fit instrument of Royal vengeance was at length found in the person of Don O'Reilly, a renegade Irishman, who in 1769 was appointed to subdue and rule over the refractory province. A more perfect exemplification of the remark, that the most depraved unprincipled man may gain the confidence and regard of Kings, can scarcely be found. In the execution of his trust he showed himself a very fiend incarnate. First, by fair promises, cautiously mingled with just as much of intimidation as would give an air of candor and courtly conciliation to his promises, he induced the too credulous Louisianians to abandon their purpose of resistance, and surrender without striking a blow.

This artful guise he continued to wear, till he had obtained possession of all the insignia of government and the sinews of power, and placed his own chosen tools in all the chief places of trust. Then the mask of hypocrisy was boldly thrown off and the cloven foot uncovered. His fair promises were immediately shown to be only a master stroke of policy to gain an end. In the face of his solemn stipulations, he caused those who had been foremost in refusing submission to his authority, to be seized and put to death. Five of them, principal citizens of New Orleans, he caused to be publicly shot. Five more he consigned to the dungeons of the Moro at Havana, and one he procured to be assassinated. Other acts of cold blooded cruelty and false hearted tyranny followed, till he became the execration and the abhorrence of the whole colony. He introduced the Spanish colonial system, and subjected the inhabitants to every species of indignity and abuse. At length the extravagance of his measures, and his unprincipled abuse of power, wrought its own ruin. He was recalled by his King and disgraced--if one already so infamous could by any means be rendered more so. His successor was Unzoga, who was shortly afterward superseded by Galvez.

The colony now enjoyed a brief season of comparative quiet. But the war between England and Spain, which broke out in 1779, afforded an opportunity for Governor Galvez to show his loyal zeal, and exercise his military talents. With the troops under his command he invaded Florida, took possession of Baton Rouge, and Fort Charlotte near Mobile, and proceeded to Pensacola, which, after an ob-

stinate resistance, surrendered to his forces. Thus was the Spanish dominion completely established in Florida.

Governor Miro, who succeeded Galvez, carried into full effect the the colonial system of Spain, which was by no means relished by the French inhabitants of the colony.

In 1785 a new firebrand was thrown into the midst of these combustible elements. An attempt was made to establish an office of the Inquisition in Louisiana. It was fearlessly opposed, and fortunately crushed without bloodshed. The agent, to whom the obnoxious business was entrusted, was seized in his bed, conveyed forcibly on board a vessel, and sent home to Spain.

A census of the province, taken in 1788, just ninety years from the date of the first settlement, showed a population of 42,611. Of these, 19,445 were whites, 21,465 slaves, and 1701 colored freemen.--New Orleans, then 70 years old, contained 5,338 inhabitants.

The Baron de Carondelet was appointed Governor in 1792. During his administration, in the year 1794, the first newspaper, called "Le Moniteur," was published in Louisiana. At the same period, the Canal Carondelet was commenced; and the cultivation of indigo and the sugar cane, which had hitherto been the great staples of the colony, was suspended.

In 1795, by the treaty of St. Lorenzo, the navigation of the Mississippi was opened to the western States of the Union, and the great impulse given to the commercial prosperity of New Orleans, which secured forever the pre-eminence of the Crescent City. The same treaty defined the boundaries as they now exist between Florida and Mississippi. But Carondelet being rather tardy in yielding possession than suited the active, enterprising spirit of the Americans, the territory was seized by an armed force under Andrew Elliott.

Two years after this, a plan set on foot by Carondelet, to dismember the American Union, by drawing the Western States into a separate compact, was detected and defeated by the address of General Wilkinson. Whether Aaron Burr was in the plot, or only took a hint from it a few years later, does not appear of record.--Carondelet was succeeded by Gayosa de Lamor, Casa Calvo, and Salvado, who, successively, but for a very brief period, wielded the chief magistracy of the colony.

In 1803 Louisiana was re-transferred to France, and immediately sold to the United States for \$15,000,000. The treaty which accomplished this important object was entered into on the 30th of April. Possession was taken, in behalf of the United States, by General Wilkinson and William C. Claiborne, amid the rejoicings of a people attached to liberty, and eager to grasp at any opportunity to shake off the yoke of Spain.

The population of Louisiana, at the time of the purchase, did not exceed fifty thousand, exclusive of the Indians, and these were scattered over its immense territory. Seven years after, the population had nearly trebled, and her prosperity had advanced in equal proportion.

The year 1812 was a memorable era in the history of Louisiana, and marked with incidents never to be forgotten by her citizens. It was in this year that the first Steamboat was seen on the bosom of the "great river," now alive with hundreds of these winged messengers, plying to and fro. In the same year war was declared with Great Britain, and Louisiana as now constituted, was admitted as an independent State into the great American Confederacy.

Labor if you would live happy.

Who Salted the Sea?

The following scene is reported to have occurred on board a steamer carrying detachments of Alabama and Louisiana volunteers to the war:

One tall volunteer from the pine land of Alabama was unhappy for the want of employment, he sauntered along "for something to do," when it occurred to him that he might, as he expressed it, "take a good wash." He was a tall, lank fellow, with a shocky head of dry, grassy hair, hanging down to his shoulders.--With a deliberation consistent with an idle sea voyager, he commenced rubbing the turpentine soap of the ship into his hair and skin with commendable vehemence. He had cause to take a great deal of pains, for he observed to himself "that he had an acre of barrack mud on him."

It must be observed that all this while, the vessel was plowing farther out into the sea; and by this time the Mississippi water in the washroom had become exhausted, and he threw his bucket over the vessel's side to replenish his basin.

The first dash he made was at his head; the turpentine of the soap and the saline of the water soon formed a chemical combination, and the oily qualities of the soap disappeared, and left something in its stead resembling tar. Two or three rakes of the fingers through the hair elevated it upright on the Alabamian's head, stiff as the quill of a porcupine. "That's another trick played upon me," said the unwashed, in a rage, his hair still growing fiercer. At this moment the water dripped in his face, and he commenced spitting, as if nauseated to the last degree.--Coolly and determinedly, he went to his belt, took a "bowie" some 16 inches long, and delivered himself thus; "some of them thar Louisianians has played tricks enuff on me. Now, if any one dare, lit him fetch me the one that put salt in this ere water!"

The Postmaster General and the Dram-drinker.--Mr. Corwin, writing from Washington to the Cincinnati Chronicle, says:

Judge Collamer has, I understand, very wisely determined to confer office upon no one who is known to indulge in his "cups." Connected with the enforcement of this rule, a friend related to me the other day, a scene which occurred at Judge C's room, of a very amusing character. It appears that an applicant for office from the Postmaster General called at his quarters and presented papers, setting forth his claims to the office he sought: The Judge scrutinized him for a moment, and then very coolly remarked: "You drink whisky, sir, I believe?" The unfortunate applicant, construing this remark into an invitation to quaff a glass with the Postmaster General, replied: "No, I thank you Judge, I prefer a glass of brandy and water!" This reply settled his case--his papers were returned to him, and he was told that his application, was duly considered and rejected.

The Crescent says: A number of interesting individuals were brought before Recorder Baldwin a few mornings since, having been found in a suspicious quarter near the new canal; supposed to have been the head quarters of a band of ruffians who have for some time infested and disturbed the neighborhood with their frequent outrages. Their encampment consisted of a few tents, situated about half way between the city and the lake. From the remains of a sumptuous repast found in the place, it was evident the possessors lived luxuriously, as far as satisfying the demands of their appetite is concerned.

Integrity is the brightest jewel.

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

Was brought to the Jail of this Parish on the 30th ult., a runaway negro man, who calls his name WILLIAM, and says he belongs to a Mr. Merrill, residing in New Orleans. The said negro is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, and a black, with no visible marks. The owner will please come forward, pay expenses and take him away.
my9 HENRY SULLIVAN, Jailor.

MARRON EN PRISON.

Il a été amené à la geôle à Plaquemine, Paroisse d'Iberville, un nègre arrêté comme marron qui se nomme WILLIAM, et dit qu'il appartient à Mr. Merrill, resident à Nlle. Orleans. Le dit negro, est âgé d'environ 22 ans, et 5 pieds 3 pouces de taille.
my9 HENRY SULLIVAN, Geolier

REMOVAL.

CHARLES SIMON

Begs to notify his friends and customers that he has removed his place of business from Plaquemine to BATON ROUGE, where he has always on hand a large assortment of every description of READY MADE CLOTHING!

DRY GOODS

AND FANCY GOODS.

He also begs leave to state that the business is now carried on under the firm of

N. DALSHIMER & SIMON,

and that they have in Lafayette street two places.--The following embrace a portion of their stock on hand:

- Dress, Frock, Sack and Blanket Coats, of every description;
Very fine Paletots, Cashmere Vests and Cashmere Pants;
Very fine Silk and Cashmere Hats;
English and French Prints;
Cashmere, Muslin de Lains, Barges and Plaids;
Silks, Gimps and Fringes of all prices;
Vesites and Mantillas, Shawls, Scarfs, Embroidered Hd'kfs., &c.
nov20 ly N. DALSHIMER & SIMON.

FANCY DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE!!

HAVING commenced business on my own account, I beg leave to inform the citizens of his 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.

TWICE A WEEK!

BATON ROUGE PACKET.

The steamer GIPSY, Capt. Jas. H. Ure, master, leaves New Orleans every Friday at 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every Saturday at 2 P. M.--Leaves New Orleans every Monday at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every Wednesday at 8 A. M.

The GIPSY is entirely new, and will take the place of the Majestic. Her accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat in the trade. For freight or passage, apply on board.
mh21

WINER'S Canadian Vermifuge.

THE best remedy ever yet discovered for all kinds of WORMS. It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime of mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health.--The mucus forms the bed or nest in which Worms produce their young, and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered; the medicine being palatable, no child will refuse to take it, not even the most delicate.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by J. Wright & Co., 151 Chartres st., New Orleans. A. E. RICHARDS is the agent for "Winner's Canadian Vermifuge," in Plaquemine, and also for the sale of "Dalley's Pain Extractor."
mar11 ly
Plaquemine March 11, 1848.

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

JAYNE'S Expectorant, for Coughs;
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c.
The Carminative Balsam, is an invaluable medicine for dysentery and summer complaints.
Jayne's Sanative Pills, a mild effectual purgative, free from mercury.
Jayne's Alterative, for cleansing the blood, removing mercurial diseases, and for renovating the system after disease or violent humors.
Jayne's Hair Tonic, to reproduce a growth of hair and beautify the head.
Jayne's Hair Dye, it colors the hair without staining the skin.
Jayne's Ague Pills, a sure cure.
All the above are for sale in Plaquemine by RICHARDS, who is the agent for Dr. David Jayne of Philadelphia. Almanacs for 1848, will be given gratis to persons calling for them, giving full descriptions and uses of the above remedies.
May 13, 1848.