



DANIEL ULLMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

PLAQUEMINE: Saturday, July 8, 1856.

We shall make no excuses for any apparent neglect of our paper, knowing or believing that our patrons are fully aware that it is our greatest pride to issue a well filled and handsomely printed journal.

An Acceptable Present.

We acknowledge the receipt of a bottle of Longworth's Sparkling Catawba, from the House of Barbee & Benjamin, of Baton Rouge.

See the card of Mr. McLean, who offers his services to the citizens of Plaquemine and vicinity as house and sign painter, etc.

We had a visit on Thursday from our old friend Mr. Jos. H. Stockley, (and the old friend also of many others in this community) who, we are happy to say, comes to sojourn with us for a length of time.

The National Fillmore Club.

We stated in our last, as a matter of news, brought by telegraph, that this Club had gone over to the Black Republicans.

Glad of It.

A telegraphic despatch to the Picayune, dated Boston, July 1, states that at a convention of the American party of that State, held to act upon the nominations for the Presidency, that of Fremont was ratified by a vote of 230 against 197 for Fillmore.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—We perceive that Mr. J. Bryson Burrows has purchased out Mr. Anderson's interest in the Thibodaux Minerva, while this latter gentleman, we understand, has become the proprietor of the Ceres.

The American Party in New York.

In the multitude which thronged to welcome Mr. Fillmore, in New York, there were half a dozen enthusiastic impromptu meetings, one of which was addressed by Daniel Ullman, who said in the course of his remarks:

I desire to say to the Americans in the Northeast, to those in the great Northwest, and those of the great and patriotic South, that I, Daniel Ullman, of New York, do pledge myself as the representative of this State, that the American party is stronger here than it has ever been since its existence.

We Live in Evil Days.

It really seems as if our political system was about being unhinged, dis-jointed and broken up, and that we were, here at the 80th anniversary of our existence as a republican government, treading upon the verge of that epoch which heralds our decay and death.

Are we aware that the monarchies of Europe are gloating their eyes and holding jubilant conferences over this aspect of internal dissensions, and making their calculations upon the day when this proud structure of self-government will tumble to the earth?

This is the very cause, foreign emigration and rule, which started the downfall of ancient republics—which were impeded onward to their final overthrow by the additional evils of extravagance and a persecution of the native population.

It seems then that we are already surrounded with all the elements of a nation's downfall. Who can doubt, in such a state of our political affairs, that "we live in evil days?"

New Music.

Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, New York, Music Publisher and Agent for the sale of Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums, has sent us the following popular piece of music:

"We'll All Meet Again in the Morning," ballad; words by Henry Clay Press, music by Thos. Baker; price 25 cents. The melody of this piece, says a critic, is of that natural flowing character so acceptable to our people, and which gives an indescribable effect to the soothing sentiment of the words.

The Thibodaux Minerva has run up to its mast-head the banner of Fillmore and Donelson. The times are not so dark as last fall. Let a manly struggle be made in old Lafourche and other sections of the State, and our ticket will assuredly be triumphant.

Gen. Memucan Hunt, of Texas, died on the 26th, in Haywood county, Tenn.

Alarming Statistics.

We refer the reader to an article in today's paper, in which there are facts presented which cannot fail to elicit his most serious consideration, particularly if he is a Southern man and has a proper regard for the interests of the South, in connection with the interests, happiness and prosperity of the Union.

The article alluded to is an extract from Senator Adams' speech, on his bill to amend the Naturalization Laws. The facts set forth in that extract, which are taken from Government statistical tables, cannot be too often repeated. It is there shown, that by the census of 1850 there were nearly five hundred thousand more persons residing in the slave States, who were born in the free States, than those born in the slave and residing in the free States; but notwithstanding this flow of emigration South from among the native born North, there was an increase of fifty-four Representatives in favor of the North, from 1830 to 1850, and seven of that number were gained in the last ten years!

But the extract shows features still more alarming. Government statistics inform us that 1,731,528 emigrants arrived in the United States within the last five years, being an average of 344,528 per annum. Should this emigration continue in the same ratio for the next five years, says Mr. Adams, the apportionment of 1860 would give a gain of twenty-four members from immigration alone, and in fifteen years they will have more than two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives, and could give the necessary vote to alter the Constitution!

Southerners should ponder upon the facts here presented, calmly and dispassionately, and decide in their own minds what party it is best to put in power, (as now represented by the various candidates for Presidential honors,) to arrest the alarming evils of which we have spoken, and which are plain and undisputable, for they are statistical, and a part of our country's history.

The Bee of last week, in an article entitled 'Aspects of the Canvass,' says:

There is now strong reason to believe that seven-eighths of the members of the American party in the North will sustain Mr. Fillmore. The tone of Mr. F.'s organs in that section is triumphant. They claim Massachusetts and New York as certain for the American ticket, and say that they stand an equal chance in every Northern State, except perhaps Pennsylvania, which they are disposed to concede to Buchanan, and New Jersey, which Mr. Dayton's popularity may possibly give to Fremont.

STEAMBOATS BURNED.—Six steamers were burnt in St. Louis on the 2d inst., the Sallie St. Clair, the J. M. Stockwell, the Southerner, the Paul Anderson, the Suranah No. 2 and the big Grand Turk.

A great Fremont ratification meeting took place at Cincinnati on the 23d, at which, it was estimated, eight or ten thousand persons were present. A procession of Germans attended with transparencies.

STRAW.—A vote was taken for President and Vice President among the passengers on board the steamer High-flyer, on the 23d inst., and resulted: for Buchanan and Breckenridge, 24; for Fillmore and Donelson, 59; and for Fremont and Dayton, 2.

The Democratic Conventions met at Albany on the 24th, when the Solds made a proposition to the Haris for a fusion, which the latter rejected, and proposed double conventions, meeting at the same time and place, containing to represent the two organizations.

AN INTERESTING AND EXCITING SCENE.—The New York papers teem with the account of Mr. Fillmore's reception. It is out of our power to give anything like a synopsis of these cheering accounts of the enthusiasm which animated the people of New York when they again beheld the man who, as President, gave such general satisfaction to the nation.

At this moment, the son of Mr. Fillmore arrived, and was conducted to the carriage by Mr. Ullman, when a most affectionate and cordial greeting took place between the father and son. Meanwhile the cheers rose long, deep and enthusiastic, and continued during the progress of the cortege.

As soon as Mr. Fillmore took his seat in the open broughie prepared for him, the immense crowd formed five abreast, and getting in front of the carriages, proceeded slowly up Canal street to Broadway, and from thence to the St. Nicholas Hotel, the crowd cheering during the whole way, while banners waved from various windows on the route, and in almost every window, were ladies waving their white pocket handkerchiefs, and greeting him with their smiles.

THE GERMAN VOTE.—After the Black Republican Convention had nominated Fremont and Dayton—

"Mr. Schneider, editor of a German Democratic paper in Chicago, obtained the floor, and said he could pledge the whole German population of the west for the ticket. Most of their papers had already declared their intention to support Fremont. The platform was a German platform—in favor of protecting free labor against slave labor. [Cheers.] He could pledge Illinois for 20,000 majority." [Cheers.]

We find the following in the Poughkeepsie Eagle, a Black Republican paper:

"THE BEST SIGN YET.—Ten German editors, issuing seventy thousand papers weekly, met at Cincinnati on Monday last, and resolved to act with the Republican party against the extension of slavery."

I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart than the monarch of millions. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled and enthusiastic woman, than the sycophantic fawning of a world of slaves.

A wit of the seventeenth century observed that when the cannons of King Charles began to go off, the authority of cannons was overthrown. It was first mirth and then nitre, that governed the world, St. Peter and Saltpetre.

SENATOR ADAMS ON NATURALIZATION.—In the National Intelligencer of the 17th inst. we find a short sketch of the speech of Mr. ADAMS of Mississippi, on his bill to amend the naturalization laws. The following statistical information will be found interesting:

Mr. Adams addressed the Senate at length in support of this bill, citing largely from statistics to show the necessity, as he conceived, of imposing restrictions upon the excessive immigration which has marked the history of the country, within the last five years.

By the census of 1850, he said, there were 494,000 more persons residing in the slaveholding States born in the non-slaveholding States than those born in the slaveholding States residing in the non-slaveholding States.

By the apportionment in 1830, the representation in the House of Representatives was equal in each portion, 171.

By the apportionment of 1850, the non-slaveholding States are entitled to 144 and the slaveholding States to 90 members—majority 54. There was a gain of seven of that number from 1840 to 1850.

The foreigners represented in the House of Representatives are twenty four, twenty from non-slaveholding States and four from slaveholding States. Eighteen of these twenty four arrived in the United States from 1840 to 1850—fifteen North and three in the South, being a gain to the North in that decade, of twelve from immigration alone; but for this gain of immigration the South would have gained five on the North.

The last five years show an immigration of 1,721,528; average per annum 344,532. Should it continue at the same ratio for the next five years, the apportionment of 1860 would give a gain of twenty four members from immigration, and in fifteen years they will have more than two thirds of the members of the House of Representatives, and could alter the Constitution if the requisite majority in the Senate could be obtained.

A new process of manufacturing sugar has been discovered, and by means of which it can be converted into perfect loaves in the space of twenty minutes, instead of, as now, a period of three weeks being consumed in the operation. The sugar is scraped from the cleansing machines into moulds placed on a revolving frame, and then subjected to pressure from the blows of a piston as they are carried around on a circular frame; and, having completed their circuit, are raised by a pressure from beneath on to an endless web, which conveys them to the drying shelves. In this manner 2,400 pounds of loose sugar can be converted into loaf every hour, with the attendance of one person, and a steam engine of four horse power.

SHE ANSWERED.—Susan, is your husband a Democrat? Well, I guess he is, for I heard him say he belonged to no party.

A LUCKY SHOT.—During the siege of Sebastopol, a Russian shell buried itself in the side of a hill without the city and opened a spring. A little fountain bubbled forth where the cannon shot had fallen, and during the remainder of the siege afforded to the thirsty who were stationed in that vicinity, an abundant supply of cold water.

Blackberry Wine.

To make a wine equal in value to port take ripe blackberries or dewberries and press them; the juice stand thirty six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of juice add a quart of water and three quarts of sugar, (brown sugar will do); let this stand in open vessels for twenty-four hours, skin and strain it then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled.

Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand four hours, then (pressing out the juice) strain it, adding one-third part of spirit and putting a teaspoonful of finely powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use.

This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valuable in the summer complaints of children.

The construction of the magnificent telescope for Hamilton College is now completed. The maker is Mr. Spencer, of Conastota, who has already excelled all others in the perfection of his microscopic glasses; and this is his first attempt upon the enlarged surface of a thirteen and a half-inch disc.

The rank which this instrument holds in the scientific world will be better appreciated when it is stated that England has no refractor mounted that equals it, nor is its equal to be found anywhere in Europe, except one at Palkov, in Russia. This latter telescope, and that at Cambridge, Mass., are its only superiors. Twenty years ago, says Professor Mitchell, if it had been announced that a thirteen and a half-inch glass was to be set up in America, it would have startled the whole scientific world.

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE.—If a gentleman tells you, 'You lie,' you knock him down; but if a lady says, 'Ah, now, you tell stories,' you smile and say pleasantly, 'I assure you, my dear, it is not so.'

A Sermon to Highwaymen.—The English Methodist Magazine, for 1768, contains the following remarkable narrative.

Four gentlemen and an old minister were assailed on the highway by three robbers, who demanded and took possession of all their funds. The old minister pleaded very hard to be allowed a little money, as he was on his way to pay a bill in London. The highwaymen as our authority informs "us, being generous fellows, gave him all his money back again, on condition of preaching them a sermon."

"Gentlemen, you are most like the Apostles of any men in the world, for you were wanderers upon the earth, and so are you. They had neither a home, as I presume have you. They were despised of all but those of their own profession, and so I believe are you; they were unalterably fixed in principles they professed, and I dare swear so are you; they were often hurried into jails and prisons, all of which sufferings I presume have been undergone by you; their professions brought them to untimely deaths, and if you continue in your course, so will yours bring you. But in this point, beloved, you differ mightily, for the Apostles ascended from earth into Heaven, where, I am afraid, you will never be found, but as their deaths will be compensated with eternal glory, yours will be rewarded with eternal shame and misery, unless you mend your manners."

Rather Fast and Officious.—Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a journalist in New York, wrote a letter to the President of the Democratic Convention, at Cincinnati, demanding the expulsion of Hoibert, the member of Congress from California, who recently shot a servant at Washington, in a fracas. Mr. Hoibert was a delegate to the convention, and is also under bonds to stand his trial for the offence with which he is charged. Mr. McGee has been long enough in this country to know that it is usual first to try a man and prove his guilt before he is punished.

New Flowering Shrub.—The January number of the Horticulturist gives a plate and notice of a shrub found in Madison county, North Carolina, said to be a nameless and undescribed variety of Rhododendron, the flower of which is only second in magnificence to the Magnolia Grandiflora. It grows to the height of four or five feet, and is easily transplanted and cultivated. It is stated that no American flower exceeds this in beauty. Its color is a bright crimson, approaching scarlet, and the pedicels are composed of twenty or thirty flowers, forming a conical mass nearly as large as a man's head. The leaves are ever green, of a deep color. The spot where it was found is on the top of an almost inaccessible mountain.

It is said there is a lady in Arkansas who has had seventeen husbands in sixteen years, and is still alive and ready for another.

Padre Viji has returned to Nicaragua, partly for his health and partly on business.

The Pope has just entered his 65th year, having been born on the 13th of May, 1792.

Special Notices.

RICHARDS has a very large supply of Fancy Groceries of every description, and almost every thing else. The usual accommodation extended his friends. SPARKLING SODA WATER always on hand.—PRESCRIPTIONS carefully put up, and all orders punctually attended to.

SODA WATER!—We have the satisfaction to inform our friends and the public generally, that, having procured a beautiful and costly apparatus, we are daily drawing from our Fountain, Soda Water as pure and as cold as ice itself, and superior to anything of the kind ever drank in this place. Tasting is believing. my31 CARSON & KEARNY.

New Advertisements.

BARBEE & BENJAMIN, Successors to S. M. Hart & Co. COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchants—Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Western Produce and Plantation Supplies generally. Baton Rouge, La. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Sugar, Molasses and Cotton. jy5

Brick. TWO Hundred Thousand for sale by HART, AUSTIN & CO.

Shingles. ONE Hundred Thousand best Cypress for sale by HART, AUSTIN & CO. jy5

W. B. McLEAN, House and Sign Painter, HAS located himself in Plaquemine for the purpose of carrying on the above business. He pledges himself to give full satisfaction to all who extend him their patronage. jy5

Special Advertisements.

27 Silk and Straw Goods. 27

C. YALE, JR. & CO., Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Silk and Straw Goods, at

27 Magazine st., New Orleans, and 56 Gravier street.

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the newest styles—

Straw Bonnets, Children's Hats, Embroideries, Dress Silks, Dress Bonnets, Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Laces, Fancy Dress Goods, Artificial Flowers, Fans, Millinery Articles, Parasols, Shawls & Mantillas, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices at wholesale. C. YALE, JR. & CO., 27 Magazine street. mh6-17 Between Common and Gravier.

OSCAR LOUVE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Office, the same as that of Zenon Lebaube, Esq. my17

FOR SALE—100,000 feet of inch Planes. mb15 ROTH & DEBLIUX