

SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

WILLIAM P. BRADBURN,
Editor and Proprietor.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that no announcement of a Candidate for Office will be inserted in this paper, unless accompanied with the cash, \$10.

All letters, communications or notices sent to this paper, and intended to promote the interests or gratify the wishes of an individual, a party or a corporation, will be charged as advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Assessor.

We are authorized to announce U. S. HAASE as a candidate for Assessor—election next November. feb7

For Sheriff.

Mr. Editor: Please announce me in your paper as an Independent Candidate for Sheriff. jan31 J. M. RILS.

For Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Please announce my name as a Candidate for the office of Recorder at the ensuing election. ADONIS PETIT.

For Conover.

We are requested to announce J. A. VOISIN as an Independent Candidate for Conover at the ensuing November election. my26

PLAQUEMINE:

Saturday, June 27, 1857.

Fine Confectionary.—See RICHARDS' new advertisements. We return him our thanks—and particularly the thanks of the babies—for that paper of the finest "gum drops" we ever tasted.

We are much obliged to Mr. GEORGE BRUCE 13 Chambers St. New York, for a copy of his "Pried Specimen of some Fonts of Letter," cast at his Type Foundry, for which we had immediate use, and as he will find, we have taken immediate advantage.

Mr. C. of Baltimore, is informed, that when the letter was written to him in which we promised to insert the advertisements he sent to us, in this week's paper, we had not examined them particularly. Upon subsequent examination, we find them to be of a highly immoral character, and unquestionably dangerous to the good order and well-being of society, and cannot be admitted into our paper upon any terms. Moreover, judging from his advertisements, we consider his profession on a par with or worse than the cut-throat, and one which the law should lay hands upon.

Too Much of a Good Thing.—The greater part of our edition of to-day shows what is very disagreeable to a printer's eye, too much margin—a waste of blank paper—the merchant in New Orleans having sent us the wrong size. However, we shall have use for this size of paper that we allude to, in a few weeks—having determined, or being obliged to in fact, in consequence of increasing advertising patronage, to make room for about five more columns, and consequently will have to enlarge, which we shall do so soon as we receive our type, for which the order is now on its way to the Type Foundry of GEORGE BRUCE, New York.

Corn-Meal Forever!

Where's the Corn-Meal Cart? We hope it hasn't stopped. Are there any so dead to patriotism as to refuse to eat the national hoe-cake, pone cake, johnny cake, or any other of the ten thousand varieties into which this native American meal can be worked and cooked? We hope not. Then arouse ye, all—in every hole and corner and castle of our flourishing town—search for your purses and your trays, and call for the "Meal Cart!" the "Meal Cart!" Let us declare, upon the sacred and savory memory of Meal Muffins "piping hot," that an institution bearing within its ample bosom so much of life and luxury as the Meal Cart does, shall never be trampled upon and enered at, and stopped (that's the word) by want of patronage from the vulgar and unappreciative stomachs of those who never in their youth, when returned from school, knew the luxury of a hoe-cake, fresh from the ashes and the shining hand of Aunt Dinah! Stop it! W-h-a-t!—stop the Meal Cart! Never!

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for July.—We are under obligations to Messrs. W. C. Morrell & Co., 39 Camp street, for the first copy we have seen of Harper for July. In it we have the five concluding chapters of "Little Dorrit" by Dickens, and several illustrated articles. It is a first-rate number.

So says the *Picayune*, from which we extract the foregoing, as, unfortunately we have not got the July number as yet, nor the June number, which, we are sure, is not the publisher's fault. We cannot do without this great Magazine, and trust that we will yet receive both of the back numbers which have not yet reached us.

Election in Kentucky.—The election on the 16th in 21 counties of Kentucky for Chief Justice of the Appellate Court, resulted in the triumph of the American candidate, Wheat, by a majority of between one and two hundred, a small gain over the majority given for Fillmore by the same counties.

Internal Improvements.

There is nothing more legitimately the property of the country newspaper, nor is their any species of composition which should tend to raise it more in the estimation of the public,—than articles upon Internal Improvements, or those relative to the local interests of the people among whom such a journal circulates; and of course, such articles are always received by us with pleasure, whether or not we agree in their recommendations or what they advocate. We do not wish (as it is wrong that it should be so) to be thought approving or disapproving anything that appears in communications which we deem proper to insert in our columns.

The article in our paper below relative to Plaquemine and other bayous, is written by a gentleman, an old resident, of much experience and public spirit, and we are sure it will be perused with interest even by those who are opposed to the policy he recommends with reference to those bayous. We also publish an article on the same subject, from the *Franklin Journal*, written by a gentleman who has sent several articles upon internal improvements to the same paper, and who seems to understand his subject thoroughly.

Written for the Sentinel.

Editor *Southern Sentinel*:

In the last number of the weekly *Picayune* (15th June, 5th page, first column.) I see an article on the situation of the levees on Bayou Lafourche. I was astonished (in crossing the Lafourche several times this spring, on the cars of the Opelousas Railroad) to find that the waters were at that time within a foot or two of the top of the levees, when in the Mississippi they were not within less than three feet of high water mark. The reason was obvious. The bed of the stream was filling up with deposits, and so shoal is this Bayou where it empties into the Gulf that the little steamer *Mary Jane*, some years since, had great difficulty in entering its mouth from the sea although she drew only 20 inches water. This proves to us that the outlet system will not do, for on nearing the sea coast there is so little fall that the waters will deposit their sediment and gradually fill up the canals or outlets and overflow above. Such will be the case with the Lafourche and Bayou Plaquemine; and to save the plantations on the former from annual overflows, it will have to be closed at its mouth; for, some thirty miles from the sea coast up this same Lafourche there is scarcely any more traces of a stream—all overgrown and filled up. And such is becoming the case with our own bayou; it, too, is fast closing up below with driftwood and deposits; and in a very few years, what was once an outlet and drainage for all the waters from the mouth of the Atchafalaya to the Donaldsonville, will be only a bed of sand and rafts, overgrown with willows—a sad memorial of the neglect of the State, or of bad legislation; and the fine lands along the banks of the former stream (Atchafalaya) together with the fine sugar plantations of Marangouin, Gresse Tete, Plaquemine and Bayou Jacob, must of consequence be overflowed. The only remedy is to close these streams, clear out all impediments below, and then give free vent to the waters of Red River, through the Atchafalaya—thence down Grand River, and so on into the Gulf. As it is, these two streams are nuisances to the State, and to the inhabitants along their banks, and a source of continual uneasiness to all. Then, likewise, we can build bridges wherever they are wanting; and above all, we can have a free and easy passage across the mouth of our Bayou, which is a disgrace to a civilized community, especially in low water. Then let us again petition the Legislature to close not only this Bayou, but likewise the others.

GRAND RIVER.

The States.—We were gratified at receiving by last mail a copy of this able and popular journal, lately established in Washington by J. P. Hess, one of the most accomplished and energetic editors and publishers in the Union; and judging from the rapid strides to popular favor which *The States* has taken, we have no doubt that it will soon rank, if it does not already, as the foremost and most influential journal at the national seat of Government.—We thank the editor for an exchange. It keeps up with the progress of the times with respect to the speed of our institutions, and for that reason alone should be well patronized here as in all other places in the Union.

Harper's Weekly still comes to us regularly, we are happy to say. The last number contained a quarto engraving of the Royal couple soon to be united, Prince Frederick of Prussia and the Princess-Royal of England—the former the handsomest, by a "long shot." The present is the time to subscribe for this paper, as it has just commenced BELWER'S new novel.

Embraced by a Snake.—A few days since, says the Philadelphia Ledger, a son of Mr. Jacob Reinart, about twelve years of age, while walking along West Conocheague creek, near Upton, Pa., saw a younger lad than himself, who had been fishing, suddenly fall backwards into the creek. Young Reinart got a pole, with which he fished the other lad out of the water and landed him safely, when he found that a black snake, about four and a half feet long, was wrapped round the child's body. His pocket knife soon freed the lad from the snake's embrace, and the child suffered no further damage than a bath and a good fright.

Signs of the Times.

In the *Crescent* of Sunday last, we find a Report of the proceedings of a public meeting held in the parish of Plaquemine, composed of both parties, as also the address of Dr. WIRKINSON, "shadowing forth a plan for the consolidation of southern influence." We are sorry that our space will not permit us to give more than the following first paragraphs, but which are sufficient to give an idea of the principles of those composing the meeting. Whatever may be the political belief, wishes, or partialities of the reader, he must admit that there is a great deal of truth in the following. Dr. W. thus opened:

Fellow Citizens.—Individual views and private interests have exerted such influence in falsifying the objects and effects of certain principles recently presented to the public as matters of governmental policy, that were an external enemy now to attack us, our people would be rendered powerless; perhaps, by mutual resentments. It is to destroy this evil that I would now direct your thoughts and aim. Put aside the medium which distorts and perverts the objects of your attention. Even turn from the objects themselves, which have grown so obnoxious through the magnifying lens of prejudice, and contemplate others which are of common interest to parties, and surpassing in importance all other questions at issue.

The more accurately to do this, consult the dictates of your own conscience and judgment. Divest yourself as much as possible of prejudice and vindictive feeling; nor believe that your neighbor, or friend, perhaps, of twenty or more years, can be suddenly transformed into an enemy, who would do you a deadly wrong, or wrest from you rights which you would only use for our country's benefit. Unfortunately you are not often left to the unbiased consideration of these matters. Your industrial avocations leave you little time for other purposes, and your minds are generally turned to the consideration of political subjects by the promptings of partisans whose ingenious, exciting and sophistical arguments lead you astray from correct conclusions, and whose interests are averse to dispassionate reflection, but who exert in success, attained often by the creation in your bosoms of feelings of hate and revenge. It is most opposite to our interests and happiness that we should be thus disinclined, and at this juncture it is especially impolitic. We do not suppose it possible that men should think alike upon all subjects. But we would counsel sacrifices of opinion and concessions upon minor points, to obtain concertiveness upon greater ones. In fact parties are now arrayed upon questions, some of which have no vitality, and others are urged only to produce excitement. Local interests too often intrude themselves in the construction of platforms, and whenever embraced in these expositions, we are almost sure to evoke the hostilities of faction. It would be therefore most politic to exclude from any political arrangement which you may adopt, every feature which might engender the evils of faction, but adopt only those comprehensive and general precepts of policy which would unite us as a national organization.

After the address, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, in our belief questions of great importance have occurred, involving national interests, and even national unity, and which we think require the serious consideration of our people, and the adoption of measures adapted to the exigencies of the times; and, whereas, we conceive that said issues are of such moment as to require political organization with special reference to them and tending to the consolidation of Southern influence; therefore,

Be it resolved, That we, citizens here assembled, do hereby agree to ignore the political differences which have heretofore divided us, and to unite for the especial purposes of maintaining Southern rights against Free-soil aggression.

Resolved, That we style ourselves Constitutionalists; that we recognize only as our fellow-citizens who obey the Constitution of the United States, and that we are and will be steadfastly opposed to all compromises affecting constitutional principles.

Resolved, That we will not give our votes, either for Parish, State or Federal office, to any one who does not agree with us in the sentiments and policy of these resolutions, and who will not publicly advocate the same.

Resolved, That we meet again on the 4th July at Pointe-a-la-Hache, (to which assembly we invite the attendance of all interested persons) for the purpose of more fully considering these matters, and of establishing a platform in accordance with the principles enunciated.

Demons.—The local Reporter of the *Picayune*, of two or three days back, says that "an affidavit was made by Lieut Leggett, and on it a warrant was issued for the arrest of a man and his wife, who reside on Casacaivo street.—They are accused of continually and systematically illtreating their idiotic daughter, a girl about fourteen years old, allowing her to go naked, to sleep in an alley outside of the house, and not supplying her with a sufficiency of food."

The *New Orleans Times*, in an article upon General WALKER, thus concludes:

Every fact that has been brought to light since Captain Davis of the St. Mary's succeeded in inducing the General to leave Nicaragua, tends to the conclusion that the United States ships were acting under orders issued by the late administration. A bolder and a wiser course will be followed by Mr. Buchanan, and we look forward with confidence to the time when General Walker will return to Central America, fully assured that our Government will render every assistance in its power to his cause. In a brief period the General will have performed the object of his journey to the North, and be again with us. Let us be prepared to show that we have advanced his cause to the utmost of our ability.

The Grosse Tete Railroad.—This important family enterprise was completed on Saturday, the 13th inst., in the midst of great rejoicing. The last nail has been driven, and a free and uninterrupted communication is now open from the river to the rich Grosse-Tete country

[From the Franklin Journal.
Internal Improvements.

Levee Across Bayou Plaquemine.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir.—In my last communication I alluded to a proposition which has been before the Legislature to close Bayou Plaquemine by a levee across it near Mississippi river.

As a work of drainage and for re-claiming land from inundation, there is not another work in the State which can be compared in value to this, that is, there is not another which can reclaim as much land with so little expense. Ten thousand dollars will make a levee across the bayou sufficiently strong to prevent the water from flowing through it; or if the plan proposed to the last Legislature should be adopted, two thousand five hundred dollars would be sufficient to pay the expense.

By referring to the maps in the State land office, it will be found that the State now owns in the parishes of Point Coupee, St. Landry, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Assumption, and St. Martin, over six hundred thousand acres of land which cannot be reclaimed while Bayou Plaquemine is open, and individuals own as much more. This great quantity when reclaimed from overflow is of the very best quality for the production of our great staple, sugar; all being well timbered for wood, &c. This land cannot be cultivated until Plaquemine is closed, or until each plantation is surrounded with a levee, and supplied with expensive draining machinery. The value of the land owned by the State, estimated at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, is but a small item in estimating the benefits to be derived from this important work, although it would bring into the State coffers \$750,000.

I will particularly refer to its probable effects in the parish of St. Martin, in which there was in 1825, 25,500 in cultivation while the whole area of the parish is near 650,000 acres; of which there is 400,000 acres owned by the State and individuals, subject to overflow from the water coming through Plaquemine. Of this quantity the State owns two hundred and fifty thousand acres. The parish is entirely agricultural, and the value of the products of and property in the parish, will always be in proportion to the number of acres in cultivation. With 25,500 acres in cultivation, the value of taxable property in the parish was in 1855, \$5,440,700, or about \$213.35-100 for each acre in cultivation. By leveeing the Bayou Plaquemine, we would reclaim 400,000 acres of which in a few years one-fourth or 100,000 acres would be in cultivation, which are now wild and waste lands only resorted to by the solitary hunter and the trespasser.—Whenever this should be the case it would add to the wealth of the parish and State twenty one million three hundred and thirty five thousand dollars, which if taxed at the present rate would yield \$80,000 per annum to the State.

The value of the crop of 1855 on 25,500 acres was \$730,000, or twenty-eight dollars and sixty three cents per acre. Even at this low rate the value of the crops in the parish of St. Martin would be increased \$2,863,000 per annum. In all the parishes in which lands would be benefited, the increase in the value of crops would be in a few years at least \$11-450,000 per annum; and would increase the revenues of the State at the present rate of taxation, \$250,000 a year!

Enormous as these results appear, they are the result of very low estimates, as they are derived from the average product of the land in cultivation in the parish of St. Martin for 1855, when the great bulk of the land which was tilled was prairie, which will not produce in value much more than one-half that the swamps lands will when reclaimed from overflow; but I prefer to estimate too low rather than too high.

There is but too objections which can be urged against the measure, one of which is, that it may increase the danger of overflow to those living on the Mississippi below Plaquemine. That I have fully answered in previous numbers, having shown that no such effect need be apprehended; the other is, that it may stop a stream valuable for navigation.

In answer to this, while I admit the importance of good water communication to every part of the State, and that we should well consider before we destroy a water course valuable for navigation. Is Plaquemine really valuable for this purpose? I would answer that it is not; but that it entails a heavy expense upon the State to keep it open, rafts of drift wood annually closing the bayous below it, which requires the constant attendance throughout the working season of one of the State's steamboats with twenty men, to remove the rafts of drift wood which is sucked into Bayou Plaquemine. In its present condition it is not open for navigation more than three months in each year, averaging one year with another.

All objections on the score of intercepting navigation could be obviated by deepening the bayou and building locks across it, thus turning a worthless bayou into a valuable canal, which would answer every purpose for reclaiming the overflowed land, and instead of dangerous and uncertain navigation for three months in a year, it would give us good, certain, and safe navigation for the whole time.—The cost of this work would not be over \$200,000, which is less than the increased revenue for one year would be from the reclaimed lands, and by withdrawing the lands from sale, which would be improved in value by the work until after the completion of the levee, and then restore them to market by offering them for sale at auction to the highest bidder, the increased price they would bring would be more than ten times as much as would be required to reclaim them. Deepen the bayou and build the locks so as to give uninterrupted navigation. The details of this I will defer to a future time.

Respectfully,

Your obdt servant,

A FRIEND OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mrs. McLean.—This woman, whose name has obtained an unenviable notoriety in connection with that of the Mormon Elder, P. P. Pratt, who was killed in Arkansas by her husband, was in St. Louis at last accounts, and the papers say she was under the surveillance of the police. She is probably on her way to Salt Lake City.

United States Senator Elected.—The New Hampshire Legislature, by a vote of 190 to 25, have elected Daniel Clark, Republican, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Mr. Bell, of the same politics.

Hiding their Treasure.—It is stated by the Alta California, on the authority of miners, that more than \$15,000,000 of gold now lie buried beneath the earth in that State, ascertained solely for safekeeping.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Wednesday last the 24th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Larkin, at the Presbyterian Church, Mr. J. W. AUSTIN (of the firm of HART, AUSTIN & Co.) to Miss SALLIE E. ADAMS, eldest daughter of the late W. C. ADAMS, of this parish.

As we write (Thursday) we hear the whistle of the Natchez, which takes them on their happy way to the city, and thence in a steamer for New York, the bridegroom will soon introduce his Southern bride to the "old folks at home" among the green hills of Vermont, where they will tarry for a season in the enjoyment, (as we know it will be,) of the most delightful period of their existence—one of those blissful episodes in the path of life which occur but once. May they return healthful and happy.

28 NEGROES CURED,

AND A COTTON CROP SAVED!!

The following unsolicited letter from a Southern gentleman and planter, is of universal interest:

CLAYTON, Ala., March 13, 1856.

Dr. RHODES: Dear Sir—In justice to you I make this statement of facts: Your Fever and Ague Medicine is without doubt the best article ever put forth for the cure of that troublesome disease. On my plantation were Twenty-Eight cases in the month of October, mostly my cotton pickers. I tried quinine; it had no positive effect. I began to despair of saving my cotton crop. My neighbor, Mr. John H. Miller, had tried your medicine; he told me to get it, and I immediately commenced using it; my hands took it without losing a day, and got well almost with the first dose. It worked like a Charm. I never in my life have seen anything to operate so sanatively. I sent to Columbus, Ga., and got a fresh supply, and shall never be without it, if I can find it in the country. Very Respectfully, Yours,

THOMAS EFORD.

De Witt's Pain Reliever is the only sure cure for all external and internal pain. W. B. CHAPIN, General Agent, Providence, Rhode Island.

For sale by all druggists generally. je20-3m

New Advertisements.

Fancy Confectionary.

A NEW assortment of Fancy Confectionary just received per steamer Cahawba, for sale at je27 RICHARDS' Store.

"Azumea."

SOME more of that unrivalled Yeast Powder called Azumea, for sale at je17 RICHARDS' Drug Store.

In the succession of } State of Louisiana,
John Micheltree, } Paroisse d'Iberville,
decd. } Sixth District Court.

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Riggs has this day filed her final tableau of Administration of the succession of John Micheltree, decd.— Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within thirty days from the date hereof, why said account of Administration should not be homologated and made a judgment of this court, and the said administrator fully discharged from any further responsibility in the premises. Clerk's Office, June 26, 1857. je27 M. A. ESTEVAN, Clerk.

Dans la succession } Etat de la Louisiane,
de feu } Paroisse d'Iberville,
John Micheltree. } Cour du 6eme District.

ATTENDU que Elizabeth Riggs a ce jour enlisse dans le bureau du Greffier de cette cour, son compte final comme administrateur de la succession de feu John Micheltree.— Avis est par le present donne a tous ceux que cela concerne de deduire sous trente jours de la date de ce present les raisons pour lesquelles le dit compte ne serait pas homologue et l'executeur declare de toute responsabilite en cette affaire. Bureau du Greffier, June 26, 1857. je27 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.

In the succession of } State of Louisiana,
Charles Leblanc, } Paroisse d'Iberville,
decd. } Sixth District Court.

WHEREAS George Troxler has this day filed his final tableau of administration of the succession of Charles Leblanc, decd.— Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within thirty days from the date hereof, why said account of Administration should not be homologated and made a judgment of this court, and the said administrator fully discharged from any further responsibility in the premises. Clerk's Office, June 26, 1857. je27 M. A. ESTEVAN, Clerk.

Dans la succession } Etat de la Louisiane,
de feu } Paroisse d'Iberville,
Charles Leblanc. } Cour du 6eme District.

ATTENDU que George Troxler a ce jour enlisse dans le bureau du Greffier de cette cour, son compte final comme administrateur de la succession de feu Charles Leblanc.— Avis est par le present donne a tous ceux que cela concerne de deduire sous trente jours de la date de ce present les raisons pour lesquelles le dit compte ne serait pas homologue et l'executeur declare de toute responsabilite en cette affaire. Bureau du Greffier, June 26, 1857. je27 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.

In the succession of } State of Louisiana,
Duval Capdeville, } Paroisse d'Iberville,
decd. } Sixth District Court.

WHEREAS Peregrin P. Sugg has this day filed his final tableau of administration of the succession of Duval Capdeville, decd.— Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within thirty days from the date hereof, why said account of Administration should not be homologated and made a judgment of this court, and the said administrator fully discharged from any further responsibility in the premises. Clerk's Office, June 25, 1857. je27 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.

Dans la succession } Etat de la Louisiane,
de feu } Paroisse d'Iberville,
Duval Capdeville. } Cour du 6eme District.

ATTENDU que Peregrin P. Sugg a ce jour enlisse dans le bureau du Greffier de cette cour, son compte final comme administrateur de la succession de feu Duval Capdeville.— Avis est par le present donne a tous ceux que cela concerne de deduire sous trente jours de la date de ce present les raisons pour lesquelles le dit compte ne serait pas homologue et l'administrateur declare de toute responsabilite en cette affaire. Bureau du Greffier, June 25, 1857. je27 M. A. ESTEVAN, Greffier.