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THE SENTINEL.



RED WING, MINN. MAY 14, 1859.

WILLIAM COLVILL, JR., EDITOR.

Subscription prices: One year, \$4.00; Six months, \$2.50; Three months, \$1.50. Single copies, 5 cents. No paper mailed till the subscription price is remitted.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at the City of St. Paul, in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating the following officers: GOVERNOR, A VICE-GOVERNOR, A SECRETARY OF STATE, A STATE TREASURER, AN ATTORNEY GENERAL, TWO MEMBERS OF COURSE, AND SUCH OTHER OFFICERS AS THE CONVENTION MAY DEEM EXPEDIENT. The counties will be entitled to the following representation: Delegates. Washington Co. 5, Crow Wing Co. 1, Ramsey Co. 2, Cass Co. 1, Dakota Co. 2, Pembina Co. 1, Goodhue Co. 2, Sherburne Co. 1, Scott Co. 2, Anoka Co. 1, Olmsted Co. 2, Hennepin Co. 1, Fillmore Co. 2, L. Superior Co. 1, Houston Co. 2, Nicollet Co. 1, Winona Co. 2, Brown Co. 1, Wabasha Co. 2, Rice Co. 1, Mower Co. 2, Kenyon Co. 1, Douglas Co. 2, McLeod Co. 1, Freeborn Co. 2, Carver Co. 1, Wright Co. 2, Steele Co. 2, Benton Co. 1, Waseca Co. 2, Stevens Co. 1, Blue Earth Co. 2, Morrison Co. 1, Hennepin Co., West of the Mississippi, 6 Delegates. Counties not enumerated in the above list, will be entitled to one delegate each. Chairman Dem. Central Committee. St. Paul, May 5, 1859.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AND DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

There are two or three curiosities in this State, called "Administration papers," which in consideration of a pretty liberal supply of Government paper, "occasionally" say something complimentary of President Buchanan, and his "patriotic and statesmanlike" policy.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

QUEBEC, May 9.

An alliance between France and Russia is announced.

A treaty offensive and defensive was concluded by them on the 23d of April, and according to it, Russia is to make her first mobilization of troops for the purpose of which are to be advanced towards Austria and two towards the Prussian frontier.

The London Times of the 27th remarks that the alliance is a masterpiece of diplomacy and has been so often hinted at.

The passage of the Ticino by the Austrians was hourly expected.

Great Britain.—Parliament has formally dissolved by proclamation on the 23d of May. The elections would commence in a day or two.

Lord John Russell in addressing a meeting of electors in London, made special reference to the Italian question. He said he felt certain that England's only safe course was to keep herself strictly neutral.

At the usual Easter banquet, given by the Lord Mayor of London, the Earl of Derby was a guest, and in his speech alluded to the war question.

He then proceeded to state that on the 25th, the English government had taken another last measure in the interest of peace. They had just dispatched to Vienna and Paris, a joint representation of Vienna and Paris, upon the part of England.

He concluded by repeating the idea that he had any wish to see the strictest neutrality, and advocating a strict armed neutrality.

Sir John Packington in his speech said if war should arise in Europe, it will be found that in the Mediterranean and in the English Channel, there would be squadrons-pow-erful to uphold the dignity and protect the interest of England.

The London Post of Wednesday says that the whole militia of the United Kingdom was to be embodied forthwith.

The panic on "Change on the 23d" was nominally a holiday on the London Exchange, but a good deal of business was unofficially transacted.

On the 25th the war panic made further progress. Much excitement prevailed, and the price of gold fell to 399 3/4, being a further decline of about 3/4 per cent.

The official Vienna Gazette publishes a communication which calls upon Piedmont to reduce her army to a peace footing, to disband her volunteers, and within three days give a positive answer to these requirements.

The French Legation at Vienna has received orders to quit the Austrian capital as soon as the Austrian army crossed the Ticino.

The Paris Gazette, in announcing the action of the Austrian government towards Russia and the fact that England and Prussia had promptly protested against it, gives the following official information as to the disposition of the various commands of the Austrian army.

The Paris Gazette says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon will leave on Wednesday, the 27th, to join the army. The aide-de-camp who will accompany them, have already been named.

The Adelaide, from Galway, brings three days later news. The vessel was in the harbor with one hundred and twenty thousand men and was in low water.

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THE FLOOD IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

People in this region have but little idea of the almost calamitous effects of the floods in the lower Mississippi. There has been no overwhelming destruction of property at any one point; but all along the banks of the river on both sides where bottom lands prevail, the inundation has left the traces of its visitation, in the submerged fields the shattered houses, the floating fences and the drowned cattle that are to be witnessed from the decks of passing steamers. From Memphis down the scene is represented as being one vast expanse of water stretching for miles through the forests and over the plantations, through which there is no comotion except by skiffs and rafts. The levees weakened by the floods of last spring have been repaired at various points, allowing the waters to pour through in torrents to overflow the low and level bottom lands in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. At Vicksburg, which is situated on a high bank, the river is sixteen inches higher than it was during the flood of last year. At Lake Providence, in Louisiana, the levee continues to protect the town, but the streets abound in mud, and an offensive dampness that is almost intolerable, prevails about the place. At Helena and Napoleon, the levees continue unbroken; but the "seepage" water percolating through them, keeps the low places filled. The ground at Napoleon, between the levee and the river, is overflooded, and the top of the tombstones can just be seen above the water. At New Orleans on the 19th, the river reached the highest point of last year's flood, and on the 21st it rose an inch or two higher. On the 20th a break, which widened into a yawning crevice, occurred at the "Pine" plantation, thirty-five miles above New Orleans. The place was an ugly one, as the gap was 30 yards in width, and the neighboring grounds extremely low. On the 19th a break took place near Bonnet Carré, not far from New Orleans, on the opposite side of the river, through which the water was rushing with resistless force. The track of the Opelousa Railroad was soon washed away, and a boat had been sent to the spot to bring away the people living in the vicinity. Freshets also extended the mouth of the Red River, and at Haveland on Bayou Lafourche, which threatened the most serious consequences. Of course planting and all farming operations, in the inundated districts, are entirely suspended, and the planters along the river have almost despaired of raising corn.