

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Table listing electoral college members: First District (J. P. BENJAMIN), Second District (MANUEL J. GARCIA), Third District (C. ADAMS, JR.), Fourth District (JOHN MOORE), Fifth District (JAS. G. CAMPBELL), 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 in the presence of my countrymen, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be trusted in the absence of them. I am of the Whig and 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 questions of constitutional power have been settled 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 national 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 disavow 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, AUGUST 17, 1848.

Subscribers in arrears to the Ibeicilian on the 1st of August, are notified that they are expected to transmit such dues (as by agreement they are now the property of the present publisher) by the issue of the fourth number of this paper.

We were in error in remarking in our last that two gentlemen, whom we have since learned are on a visit to Tennessee, were at the Bayou Goula meeting last Saturday. They are, nevertheless, staunch Democrats, and intend to vote the Taylor ticket.

THE ACADIA ARRIVED.—Important from Ireland!—The arrival of this steamer at Boston, says the Crescent of yesterday, was reported the day before by telegraph. It is said that the "crisis" in Ireland had at last resulted in actual fighting. Cotton had declined 1-2d at Liverpool, at the departure of the Acadia.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A few days since, says the St. Martinsville Creole of last Saturday, a man named Charles Jones was shot at and killed by Capt. J. W. Woodland; the parties resided near Grand River, in this Parish. The reports in relation to this melancholy affair are so contradictory, that we hesitate to do more than chronicle the occurrence, leaving to the proper legal tribunal to investigate and decide upon the facts.

Important from Washington!—The Hudson Bay Company, it is stated in despatches from Washington to the Eastern papers, says the Crescent of last Tuesday, have made proposals to our Government to sell out all their possessions. The proposition was discussed in secret session of the Senate.

GEN. CASS AND FRANCIS P. BLAIR.—Every body has heard of Francis Preston Blair, the able and unscrupulous editor of the Washington Globe—a paper that was the organ of the Administration of Jackson and Van Buren, and was only superseded by the Union after the election of President Polk. A more vigorous, bold, and caustic writer is scarcely to be found in the United States; and it would be equally difficult to point to any one man whose powerful intellect, keen sarcasm, and acuteness in making the worse appear the better cause, has rendered such efficient service to the Loosfooo party.

A rumor was started some days ago that Mr. Blair had deserted Cass and came out for Van Buren. Strictly speaking, this is not so. Mr. Blair does consent to give Cass a cold and reluctant support; but alas! what a change in the tone of the veteran editor, who, in by-gone days, was wont to defend his party with doughty blows, and to assail its foes with such furious onslaughts. Here is Mr. Blair's letter to the editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, in which he explains the circumstances under which he conceives himself literally forced to vote for Gen. Cass:

SILVER SPRING, July 27, 1848.

To the Editor of the Evening Post: DEAR SIR—I find from an editorial in your paper, that a friend has drawn inferences from a letter of mine, which its context will not warrant. I think that the wrong done New York by the Chicago which silenced the voice of the Democracy of this State in the Baltimore Convention, takes from the nomination of that convention all authority save that those individual members of it who were present and did not then renounce it. It was my intention to have abandoned it, but the circumstances which you have adverted in your editorial notice prevented. I became a participant in the proceedings to the close, and I cannot plead my wrong to exonerate myself. I shall vote for the nomination simply upon principle; my heart is with Mr. Van Buren and his principles, and I shall vote for him and them what I think notwithstanding my involvement in the Baltimore Convention. Yours, F. P. BLAIR.

Cass and Taylor.

REMINISCENCES OF 1812 AND '13.

We have been favored by a friend with the loan of a volume of that staunch Democratic journal of the period, Niles' Register, embracing the months between September, 1812, and March, 1813. The name and exploits of Captain Z. Taylor are frequently mentioned in the highest terms of eulogy, and is convincing evidence of the debt of gratitude due by his country for eminent services rendered in the early days of his military career.

At the period we allude to, we are not so fortunate in finding the name of a superior officer so eulogistically portrayed. We refer to that Colonel Cass. In fact we perceive this officer's name alluded to but once in terms of approbation, and then in connection with a surrender. This instance was in Hull's official report of his surrender of Detroit, in which he says, alluding to Cass and four others, "I have to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties."

But it appears that Cass was not so unlucky as to be at Detroit when it was shamefully surrendered to Gen. Brock. It is evident that he had some previous knowledge that such would be the case, or fearful of meeting the foe, dastardly loitered behind at a moment of extreme danger, when both his counsel and his command were likely to be of such eminent service. The following, in Gen. Hull's report, will explain the foregoing:

"The provisions being still at the river Raisin, on the 13th I permitted Col. McArthur and Cass to select from their regiment four hundred of their most effective men, and proceed an upper route through the woods."

He further says that at the time of detaching these officers, "the force of the enemy was continually increasing." Thus it seems that two Colonels were "permitted," of course at their own request, to absent themselves from the main body of the army at a most critical moment, take with them "their most effective men," and proceed to the river Raisin, for the alleged purpose of escorting back a few provisions. Gen. Hull continues:

"On the 13th, in the evening, Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg about the hour Col. McArthur and Cass marched, of which at that time I had received no information. On the 15th I received a summons from him to surrender Fort Detroit. At this time I had received no information from Col. McArthur and Cass. An express was immediately sent, strongly escorted, with orders for them to return. On the 15th, as soon as Gen. Brock received my letters, his batteries opened upon the town and fort and continued until evening. At daylight on the 16th (at which time I had received no information from Col. McArthur and Cass), the cannonade recommenced."

Nor were they heard from till the British had possession of Detroit. After Hull had capitulated and was a prisoner, Col. Cass, at the request of his superior, McArthur, writes a flaming letter to the Secretary of War, in his own happy style, deprecates the conduct of Hull, speaks of certain victory if he had fought, tells of the indignation prevalent among the officers, but himself in particular, and conveys the idea, through his cunning intellect and talented pen, "that had Col. Cass been in Gen. Hull's place, Detroit never would have surrendered." But we would call attention to this fact, that in the official report of Hull, he says: "On the 13th in the evening, Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburg about the hour Col. McArthur and Cass marched." Col. Cass, in the report alluded to, says:

"About sunset on the 14th [instead of the 13th] a detachment of 350 men [instead of 400] from the regiments commanded by Col. McArthur and myself, was ordered [instead of permitted] to march to the river Raisin, to escort the provisions, which had some time remained there, protected by a party under the command of Captain Brush."

So, by Col. Cass's report, the detachment in which he commanded left the main body at that critical moment, and for the frivolous pretext for which it was permitted, about twenty-four hours later than stated by Gen. Hull. Now we can see no reason why the American commander would use subterfuge or make a false statement in a matter of this kind. But there was great inducement for Col. Cass, if he regarded his reputation, to mislead the public, for it was of the utmost importance to that reputation that it be believed that he was absent on the expedition, at such an important juncture, only thirty-six hours, instead of sixty-four, for he says in the report:

"About dark on Saturday evening the detachment sent to escort the provisions received orders to return with as much expedition as possible.—About 10 o'clock the next day [16th] they arrived in sight of Detroit."

When the detachment returned, Detroit had capitulated. Now, Col. Cass uses the broadest subterfuge in his report to Mr. Eustis, who was then Secretary of War. He speaks of a "detachment from his regiment to escort provisions," but he does not tell the Secretary who commanded that "detachment," or intimate in the least in his whole letter that he was absent with this detachment from his regiment. If a man finds it necessary to use subterfuge so gross, he will not hesitate to state what is directly false—and he who would do both upon a matter so grave, would not stop at the guilt of sacrificing his country for a touch of the enemy's gold.

Such are the facts of Col. Cass's exploits at Detroit. It is no where mentioned that he carried the force of his patriotism so far as to break his sword over a stump, though, it is stated that McArthur did. These are facts from the page of history—the statement above the signature of Cass condemns its author: When history, and not the scribbles in party papers, portrays the actions and characters of men, we must believe and make up our minds accordingly: And we must assert, that from what we have read respecting Col. Cass, in his connection with the surrender of Detroit, we have come to the conclusion, with an unprejudiced mind, that if he (Cass) was not absolutely guilty of direct treachery, his actions were prompted by cowardice, and that

his subsequent statements carry out fully this character, and warrant us in saying that it is not only of the utmost danger to the Republic to place him in the high office to which he aspires, but that his history proves him to be unworthy of any office of trust.

Now, fellow-citizens of the Parish of Iberville and of Louisiana, are you prepared, whatever your political tenets, to give your vote for Lewis Cass?—for a man against whom there is such a load of heinous and truthful accusations: We trust not: We hope there is too much patriotism and high sense of honor throughout the State, for it to record a vote that would flatter the vanity of such a man.

This article having extended beyond our limits, we must defer till our next to show what is said of Captain Z. Taylor by the candid and unvarnished page of history.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

THE ELECTIONS.

We give below all the features we have been enabled to gather from the papers respecting the elections. The following despatch was received by the Delta on the 14th:

COLUMBUS, Aug. 14, 9:45, P. M.

Reid (Democrat) is elected Governor of North Carolina certain. We extract the following from the Pictayune of yesterday:

(Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican.)

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—Springfield August 7.—In Jo Davies county, Baker has a majority of 300 votes; In Menard county, Harris has a majority of 15; in Sangamo county, Logan's majority is 300.

INDIANA ELECTION.—Vincennes, August 7.—The whig ticket in Vincennes has been elected by a majority of between 200 and 300. As far as heard from the county is decidedly whig—the whole whig ticket, no doubt is elected.

From the St. Louis Republican of Aug. 8.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—We have kept our paper open until the latest hour possible, but are able to give full returns from but two precincts. In most of the wards the judges had not finished counting. As yet all things are conjecture. The vote in the city has been heavy, and, so far as we learn, equally full in the country. The democrats with much confidence claim the election by a few hundred majority, and so far as we have returns we are inclined to believe in this result. We shall be able to-morrow to give the entire vote.

ILLINOIS.—We hear from Belleville that there was a furious excitement at the election yesterday. The contest was between Reynolds and Morrison, for the Senate, and much personal feeling was excited. We understood that Morrison was ahead of Reynolds in that precinct. At Pap's House, two miles from the river, Morrison was in the afternoon about five to one ahead of Reynolds.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Louisville Journal of the 8th furnishes the following result of the first day's voting:

Louisville.—For Governor—Crittenden, whig, 1563; Powell, dem., 1174.

For Lieutenant Governor—Helm, whig, 1552; Martin, dem., 1147.

Jefferson County.—Crittenden 891, Powell 720.

For Lieutenant Governor—Helm 886, Martin 717.

A despatch from Paris says: "Vote at Paris at the close of the polls—Crittenden 508, Powell 168; Alexander county candidate, 312. All right. Precincts not heard from."

The vote in Barren county, at the close of the polls last evening, was Crittenden 1177, Powell 916.

In Franklin county, at the close of the polls last evening, the vote stood Crittenden 1177, Powell 295.

At Lexington, at the close of the poll last evening, the vote stood, Crittenden 573, Helm 570.

The entire vote of the county, at the close of last evening will make Crittenden's majority about 430.

At Elizabethtown, at 10 o'clock yesterday, Crittenden 50, Powell 13.

At West Point, at half-past 12, Crittenden 41, Powell 16.

At Bardstown, at half-past 10, Crittenden 127, Powell 28.

At Mount Washington, at 12, Crittenden 32, Powell 104.

At Bloomington, at 12, Crittenden 34, Powell 15.

At Warsaw, at 4, Crittenden 237, Powell 265.

At Ghent, at 5, Crittenden 116, Powell 95.

At Carrollton, Crittenden 242, Powell 237.

In Kenton county, at the close of the polls last evening, Powell had 356 majority.

At Grassy Creek, Pendleton county, Powell 91, Crittenden 20.

At Alexandria, Campbell county, Powell 130, Crittenden 30. Newport precinct a tie.

HURRAH FOR ARKANSAS.—The following is from the Memphis Eagle of the 10th inst: The vote at Marion precinct, opposite, on Monday, was pretty tall for old Rough and Ready, considering it is a democratic county; the vote being for Newton—a gallant and eloquent Taylor whig, who has canvassed the State, bearing the banner with proud enthusiasm—71, and for Johnson, the present member and the regular democratic nominee, 22; Newton's vote quadrupling his former one: T. M. Collins, Esq., Taylor whig, is returned to the Legislature. The Legislature has three U. S. Senators to elect—two to fill unexpired terms and one for a full term.

LAUREL.—We learn from Helena that Martin and Preston, whigs, are elected to the Legislature from Phillips county—both whig gains: Butts is supposed to be elected Senator—if so, another whig gain.

The Delta received the following intelligence by telegraph on the 14th:

The Compromise Bill passed the Senate on Thursday by a vote of 32 to 21, and has since been rejected in the House by a majority of thirty-nine. In the Senate, the South was united.

Mr. Van Buren is nominated for the Presidency by the Buffalo Convention.

GEN. CASS AND ABOLITION.—In his letter about the "Right of Search," about which the Democrats make such boastful and high-sounding praise, General Cass uses this language:

"WE ARE NO SLAVEHOLDER. WE NEVER HAVE BEEN. WE NEVER SHALL BE. WE DEPRECATE ITS EXISTENCE IN PRINCIPLE, AND PRAY FOR ITS ABOLITION EVERY WHERE."

This, says the Wilkinson Whig, is the love he bears to the South! He so hated slavery, that it is but yesterday he made the discovery that Congress cannot constitutionally prohibit it from the territories. This "change" did not come over him until the fluter of the White House dazzled the eye of too sensitive ambition. This is the man whom Southern Democrats mean to support, against General Taylor. How impetuous are the dictations of party, when Southern men will give up every local attachment, and jeopardize their interests, for the sake of party triumph.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—The saw-mill and gin-house of Mr. Ogden, on Bayou Boeuf, attached together in the same building, were consumed by fire on the night of the 7th inst.

It is rumored in Boston that General Cushing aspires to the Governorship of one of the new territories.

It is stated that Mr. Clay has written a letter to a leading citizen of Cincinnati, in which he declares his determination not to take an active part in the present canvass; but when the day of election comes, he will go to the polls and vote according to the best light in his possession at the time.

Judge J. Winston Price, one of the leading Democrats in Ohio, made a stirring speech at Covington, Ky., on the 22d ult., in favor of old Zach, and again at Cincinnati, in the early part of last week.

An operator on the telegraph in New York has invented a mode by which the telegraphic characters may be written with ink. The paper receives the mark by being held to or withdrawn from the pen, by a lever ingeniously worked by the fluid. The inventor has applied for a patent.

Prophecies.—Phillip Olivarius, a monk of Orval, in the year 1544 predicted, it is said, all the remarkable events of the present century. The following lines have long been current in Germany: "I would not be a king in 1848; I would not be a soldier in 1849; I would not be a grave digger in 1850; but I would be whatever you please in 1851."

Arms in Ireland.—The New York Herald learns from authentic sources that the quantity of ammunition and arms in Ireland, secreted in places known only to the leaders of the people, is immense—sufficient to last for a prolonged warfare, in case the matter be not decided at once when the blow shall have been struck.

Mr. O'Flaherty, who was announced as the companion of Mr. Meagher in the intended visit of the latter to this country, arrived in the Europa.—He is a young gentleman of talent and high position among the leaders of the popular movement in Ireland, from several of whom, including the gallant and eloquent Meagher, he brings the most unreserved letters.

CURIOUS ODDITY.—It is said that a high legal functionary of New York is about to lead to the altar of political hymen, the daughter of one of the Generals who is a candidate for the office of President of the United States. It is also said that the lady's hand and heart were conditional, on her gallant papa's attaining the honor of the nomination.

WHO WILL ACCEPT?

I can prove that General Cass was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso up to December last.

I challenge the friends of General Cass to prove that his present position on the slavery question is not constitutionally more false, and in application infinitely more hostile and dangerous to the rights of the South than the Wilmot Proviso itself.

I can prove that General Cass is opposed to removing the rafts, snags, or bars, from the great rivers which form the highway of our internal commerce.

I challenge the friends of General Cass to prove that he has not been in favor of a system of internal improvements, and that his present position and doctrines have not been repudiated by a majority of the Democrats of the House of Representatives.

I can prove that General Cass was never elected to but one office by the voice of the people directly expressed.

I challenge the friends of General Cass to prove that he has not given his support to every administration for the last forty years.

I can prove that General Cass has drawn more than three hundred thousand dollars, regular pay and extra compensation, from the public treasury, through executive patronage.

I challenge the friends of General Cass to prove that he did not report a bill to the Senate of the United States, reducing the pay of the volunteers for clothing from \$3.50 to \$2.50, whilst he himself was drawing eight dollars per day at the same time.

I can prove that General Cass voted for a law, while Governor and member of the Board of Michigan Territory, making it the duty of his officers to take up poor white men, and sell or ship them at discretion.

I challenge the friends of General Cass to rebut the evidence I am prepared to adduce, that he acted with the Black Cockade Federalists up to 1800.

I can prove that General Taylor is a better citizen—a better soldier—a better statesman—and a better Democrat than General Cass.

RICH. A. STEWART.

Iberville, Aug. 15, 1848.

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 by-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.

Political Discussion.

It is agreed between the undersigned that a public discussion shall take place between them, on the past and present position of the respective candidates on the question of Slavery, at the town of Plaquemine, on Thursday, Aug. 17.

Gen. Cass's position is affirmed to be that the question of the Wilmot Proviso should be left to the people of the Territories to decide, while Territories.

Gen. Taylor's position is that a Presidential candidate should not commit himself upon any sectional question. But the position will be taken as deducible, that he would permit neither the Territories nor Congress to interfere.

J. M. JONES. Discussion to take place at 7 P. M., at the Court House. au17 1t

Public Discussion.

[Mr. Editor: In announcing the subjoined agreement, I feel it due to myself to say that I have sought no discussion out of the limits of my own Parish. But, however careful of throwing down the political gauntlet, I never hesitate to take it up.

J. M. J.] It is agreed between the undersigned that a discussion of the past and present position of the respective Presidential candidates, upon the slavery question, shall take place in Baton Rouge on SATURDAY, August 19th.

1st. It is affirmed that General Cass has been in favor of the Wilmot Proviso up to December, 1847, and that his present position is infinitely more dangerous to the rights and interests of the South, than even the Wilmot Proviso itself.

2d. That General Taylor stands uncommitted upon sectional questions, and will be true to Southern rights.

GEORGE S. LACY, J. M. JONES. au17 1t

To the Public.

CHEAP GOODS—COME AND BUY!

The subscriber, having entirely renewed his stock from the Northern market, offers for sale the most complete and valuable assortment of Principles, Issues, Doctrines, Platforms, &c., ever offered to the Southern market. His articles are carefully selected to suit every age, taste, disposition and climate; and he warrants that every customer, no matter what may be his creed, shall be exactly suited. He has on hand a variety of lives of General Cass, which are exceedingly low.

Having no further use for his old stock of Issues, remaining on hand since 1844, and anxious to get rid of them, he offers them for sale on the most reasonable terms. The attention of purchasers is particularly called to the Oregon Question, for which he only asks 54 40, but will take 49 40 rather than have any difficulty.

DEM. PARTY. au17 1t

An Ordinance concerning Peddling in the Streets.

SEC. 1st. Be it ordained, &c., That from and after the promulgation hereof, all persons are hereby prohibited and forbidden to peddle or hawk fruits, confectionaries, &c., within the incorporated limits of the town of Plaquemine.

SEC. 2d. Be it ordained, &c., That should any person be found contravening Section 1st of this Ordinance, they shall be fined in a sum not to exceed ten dollars, at the discretion of the court trying the same, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, to be sued for on information of any citizen of our town.

SEC. 3d. Be it, &c., That should any slave be convicted of contravening Section 1st of this ordinance, the proprietor or employer of such slave shall be liable to the above penalty.

Approved August 1st, 1848.

L. DESOBRY, Jr., Mayor. J. SEDLEY WEBB, Clerk. au17 3t

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.

au14t BRINEGAR.

FEW gallons of 15 years old Apple Brandy on hand, and for sale at \$1.50 per gallon. by au14t BRINEGAR.

JUST received a fresh supply of superior Kentucky Lard, and for sale by au14t BRINEGAR.

LARGE supply of superior sugar cured Hams, just received and for sale by au14t BRINEGAR.

SUPERIOR LOT of Old "Bourbon" Whiskey, for sale by au14t BRINEGAR.

WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH'S SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.—For the cure of rheumatism, scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, and eruptions of various kinds. It is a powerful tonic and alterative, and is valuable as a restorative in depraved conditions of the system, though its most extensive and useful application is in the treatment of secondary syphilis, and syphilitic diseases, and that shattered state of the system which follows the imprudent use of mercury in these affections. For sale by au10 L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

BUTLER'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT.—For dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous debility, giddiness, head ache, acidity of the stomach, habitual constiveness, cutaneous diseases, gout, gravel, &c., and highly valued as a gentle, cooling purgative. For sale by au10 L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

FIVE HUNDRED LBS. Spanish Whiting; 500 lbs Rosin; 150 lbs Venetian Red; 150 lbs Yellow Ochre; 500 lbs Epsom Salts; for sale by au10 L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

COLOGNE.—A superior article for sale by au10 L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA and Dr. Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for sale by au10 L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.