

# SOUTHERN SENTINEL.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.  
BY WM. P. BRADBURN.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.

ELECTORAL TICKET:

First District, . . . . .	JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District, . . . . .	J. P. BENJAMIN.
Third District, . . . . .	MANUEL J. GARCIA.
Fourth District, . . . . .	C. ADAMS, JR.
Fifth District, . . . . .	JOHN MOORE.
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 evade indignations upon matters of policy, 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 confided in merely on account of them. I am a Whig but 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. Alliam.

"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 10, 1848.

After an interval of several months, we find ourselves again advocating the high claims of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, but upon a new field and among new faces, and shall, as we did then, use all the energy, and what limited ability we possess, to convince others, as we are prone to acknowledge our convictions, that no man throughout the broad expanse of this Union, more deservedly merits the honor of being elevated to the chief magistracy than the modest chieftain whose name is at the head of this column; not for the invaluable services which he has rendered his country, by deeds exhibited to the world upon unequal and sanguinary fields of strife, but for the purity of his principles, the talents which his writings have displayed and stamped him as a true statesman and patriot, his inflexibility of character, his correct judgment, his unostentatiousness and his moral worth.

Amid the strife which is now progressing, and the jarring and discordant elements of political warfare, everywhere at work, but most particularly prominent and fearful among our Northern brethren, so dangerous to the institutions of the South and to the whole nation, we look upon Zachary Taylor as truly and emphatically the Southern Sentinel of the Republic—having an eye and a heart devoted to and watching the interests of the North and the entire Union, yet firm as an oak at his post, guarding from immolation the constituted and dearest rights of Southern freemen.

To those, then, particularly, who, like ourselves, are warm and active in their advocacy of General Taylor, and that self-made and distinguished individual placed beside him for the next highest office in the Union, we hope to receive a liberal and cordial support; but to all, even to our opponents, we hope to make our sheet not unacceptable. If those who are opposed to us cannot be convinced that our course is the correct course—the course of the people—the course which embraces the rights and sympathies of true Republicans—they will nevertheless find in our columns much that will be instructive and entertaining.

Our friends then will be welcomed with a pleasure that none but editors can feel, if they will come forward with untied purses—take our paper, assist us to subvert the growth of locofocoism, and to disseminate intelligence and truth—and last, though not least, enable us to live and pay our debt.

On our fourth page is republished (from the *Iberian* of last week,) the charges preferred against Gen. Cass in the *Louisville Journal*, with the remarks of the *New Orleans Bee*. As they are of such serious nature, and as we have made some comments respecting them in another column, we wish our subscribers to our first number to see the beginning, as they shall assuredly see the end of this dark imputation.

**THE RAINS.**—The *St. Francisville Chronicle* of the 29th ult. says: "The cotton crop has been materially damaged, the very wet weather causing the forms to shed."

The *Point Coupée Echo* of the 29th ult., says: "The constant rains which we have had, have materially injured the crops in this parish."

In this vicinity the rains have doubtless caused much injury to the planters; scarcely a day passes but we are visited by tremendous showers; a hot sun precedes and follows, with cool nights, which, we fear, will be the cause of producing sickness amongst us.

The *N. Y. Sun* says that Lamarine is about to visit this country. The *Sun* is not very good authority, but if the poet-statesman of France does come among us, there can be no doubt of his receiving a warm welcome. He did not arrive in the steamship *United States*, nor did that vessel bring any confirmation of the *Sun's* story.

## The late charges against Gen. Cass.

The position of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of this country, at the present moment, is an unenviable one even to aspirants to the most ordinary public offices. Accusations of political inconsistencies, double-dealing and two-faced principles, have become so common of late years, against every description of candidate for public favors, that the masses have begun to treat with indifference all shades of denunciation made against those who are either with or opposed to them in political feeling. And up to the present time, although there have been some of the severest charges ever recorded, of political inconsistency, treachery and ingratitude, against the nominee of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, bearing upon their face the most palpable correctness, yet we may probably say with truth, that all this has had comparatively but little influence upon the minds of those who blindly and heedlessly proclaimed themselves his political adherents, from the day he was heralded as the Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy. But when charges against this distinguished personage have changed their color and nature, and assumed a hue and character inimical to the standing of Gen. Cass as a correct and high minded citizen, and deleterious to the honor of the American people, it is high time that his countrymen awoken from their lethargy, and proceed to the core such disgraceful and criminal imputations. We allude to the recent expose contained in the *Louisville Journal*, wherein Lewis Cass is charged, and distinguished authority given as evidence of the fact, with high misdemeanor in office, and directly imputes to him the crime of swindling those associated with him in a scheme or species of gambling—for the purchase and monopoly of public lands, to enrich themselves by means of money and the aid of Cass's high office as the then Secretary of War, through the purses of the Lord working poor, the bulwark of our country whose only wealth lay in the soil which their hard earnings purchased and their hardy sinews cultivated.

General Cass, from all accounts, is extremely wealthy, produced by the purchase and sale of public lands in the West. If it is admitted that he has ever speculated to any extent in this manner, we all know the temptations by which such a mind would be influenced, and therefore must acknowledge that this charge of corruption and swindling has something at least of a reasonable foundation; and if it turns out to be really true in substance, establishes the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency as the prince of knaves and land-speculators—that he not only fraudulently retained money not his own, but made use of it to purchase large tracts of the public domain, which he retained and afterwards sold to the poor farmer and emigrant for sums that have created a fame of wealth, haughtiness and aristocracy for the ex-Minister and idolizing admirer of the monarchical pomp, the delusion and perniciousness, which tainted the air of France when it had its "King and Court."

If this serious charge be established, the friends of Gen. Cass may revel in their delight in the support of a man for the Chief Magistracy who has helped to enrich himself by trampling upon those laws which bind and preserve us as an honorable and high minded people, but every proud and elevated soul throughout our vast Republic, whatever his political tenets, will shrink from the bare idea of vindicating or upholding for any station, one who so wilfully violates every honorable principle, and sets at defiance the statutes which hold responsible for his acts the most exalted as well as the humblest of American citizens.

But it is not the part of a good citizen to condemn another without hearing his defence. We hope Gen. Cass will make this defence, and for the honor of the nation, that he will clear himself of charges so heinous and criminal. However much we may dislike him as a statesman and politician—for the manner in which he has changed about upon all subjects which a man of his intelligence could have made up his mind in a moment, and his evasive reply to his friends at Cleveland, prove him to be politically dishonest and a trickster—we should dislike to see it proved that at heart he is dishonest, and unworthy to be trusted in private affairs.

It will not answer, for General Cass to remain silent upon those charges. If he cannot clear himself, or attempts to escape by treating them with silence and contempt, it will arouse the feelings of all honest men throughout the Union, create a sensation of loathing and indignation, blast his hopes of Presidential or all future political eminence, cast a blot as direful as the *Upas* shade upon the page of his history, and like the fabled garment of Nessus, described in *Telemachus*, stick to him—a memento of his meanness—a record of his dishonesty—a monument of his conscious guilt!

**LA PATRIA.**—We are gratified at perceiving that this ably conducted paper, printed in New Orleans, and the organ of the Hispano-American population of that city, has doffed its neutrality, and come out for Taylor and Fillmore. The *Patria* will prove a most efficient auxiliary in the good cause. We welcome it into the ranks, and trust it may prosper under its new auspices.

**ANOTHER GUN FOR LOUISIANA.**—The *Red River Republican* of the 29th ult.—heretofore the leading Locofoco organ in the parish of Rapides, and north west part of Louisiana—comes out with flaunting banner for Taylor and Fillmore. The editor, Lewis Zim, Esq., in an able and eloquent article, gives his reasons for abandoning Locofocoism and sustaining Old Zach.

The following statement respecting an individual of sudden celebrity, is given upon Irish authority:

General Cavaignac, the military dictator of Paris, who suppressed the insurrection, is of Irish descent, and of the once princely race of the Kavanaghs of Borris.—*Emancipator Chronicle.*

## BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

**A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.**—Arrival of the *America*.—The *Picayune* of Tuesday received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the arrival of the steamship *America* at New York on Friday last. She sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult.

Our despatch, says the *Picayune*, represents that there is a crisis in Ireland, but the facts mentioned are too few and indistinct for us to understand precisely the state of things.

A privy council had been held in Dublin Castle, immediately after which the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation directing the seizure of arms and the arrest of all persons having arms in their possession without a license.

France was still tranquil. The German and Danish war was considered at an end.

Congress has finally agreed to adjourn on the 14th day of August.

**RECEPTION OF GEN. SMITH.**—The *Picayune* of yesterday says: "Brilliant as the pageant was, and vast as the numbers assembled to welcome the tried and approved soldier, even the description of them will fall short of portraying the deep and grateful emotions which every bosom acknowledged during the progress of the ceremonies of the reception."

**POLITICAL DISCUSSION.**—In the *Baton Rouge Gazette* of last Saturday is an announcement, stating that there will be a political discussion held in Baton Rouge on Saturday the 2d of September next, and the friends of both political parties are invited to be present. The announcement is signed on the part of the Whigs by James M. Elam, A. M. Dunn, A. A. Penniston, T. B. Thorpe—on the part of the Democrats, by Amasa Read, A. S. Horron, T. B. R. Hatch, B. H. Tisdale, J. C. Patterson.

**FROM ST. DOMINGO.**—The schooner *Napoleon*, Smith, bound from Jamaica to New York, loaded with coffee, recently put into Smithville, N. C., for provisions. Capt. S. states, says the *Wilmington Commercial Review* of the 1st inst., while lying at L'Ause d'Hainault, St. Domingo, taking in cargo on the 25th June, the blacks from the mountains came upon the town, sacking, robbing and burning it, driving Capt. Smith and vessel from the port. One hundred and four of the inhabitants (merchants and their families) took refuge on board of the *Napoleon*, and were landed at Kingston. Capt. S. sent a general invitation for all the inhabitants that desired to make his vessel a place of security, to come and do so. Capt. Shervis, late of the bark *Aneta*, of Boston, came passenger in the *Napoleon* from Jamaica. Capt. S. was a bearer of despatches from the U. S. squadron off California; he proceeded to Washington, by the Washington and Raleigh Railroad, on the 30th ult.

**COMMERCIAL.**—New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Sugar.—40 hhd. fair were sold to-day at 35-8.

Molasses.—Scarce, small sales at 19 a 20c.

**THE MISSING LETTER.**—It will be seen by the letter of Gov. Morehead, on the first page, that he wrote two letters to Gen. Taylor, (the last enclosing a duplicate of the first,) relative to his nomination. The first, in all probability, judging from the following statement, was sent to the General Post Office at the end of the quarter, among others not taken out of the office by General Taylor. He thought, doubtless, and justly too, that if the postage was not paid upon letters evidently from those with whom he was not acquainted, it could not be of sufficient importance as to warrant him in giving for them both his time and money, while there are so many objects of charity in the land more deserving his purse and his attention. "Take care of the wounded on the way-side, which the retreating foe have left," was the substance of an order which General Taylor gave at the battle of Buena Vista. "Let them have every thing that will tend to their comfort or alleviate their wants, and a correct account of every item furnished, that I may pay for it out of my own pockets, if government does not sanction the act." Does this look like parsimony? which, we are sorry to say, some have been mean enough to impute to this good old man.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1848.

**Gen. Taylor's Letter in the Dead Office.**—The Postmaster General this morning received a letter from the postmaster at Baton Rouge, dated July 8, 1848, who says:

"In the quarterly return from this office for the quarter ending 30th June, 1848, there are two bundles of refused letters. The majority of them are for Gen. Z. Taylor. The General's postage has amounted to so much of late that he has been constrained to refuse many of the less important communications that come to him. The letters in question were hastily examined, as he did not expect them to be sent off under three months." He now finds that some of them are of importance to him and desires them to be returned, which please do so as soon as possible, and oblige your very obedient servant,

GEORGE A. PIKE, P. M.

On examining the packages returned, the letters were all found in due order. Forty-eight of them addressed to Gen. Taylor, from almost every State in the Union, had been tendered him by the postmaster and "refused." Seven of these were postmarked Philadelphia, and four from Baltimore and the dates of the postmarks leave no doubt but the letter of Gov. Morehead, informing Gen. Taylor of his nomination for the Presidency, is amongst the number.

The letters for Gen. Taylor have all been selected, carefully repacked, and returned by this afternoon's mail, to Baton Rouge, by John Marrion, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The postmarks at Philadelphia for June are 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10; Baltimore, June 10 and 12.

Refused letters are, by regulation, returned at the end of the quarter during which they are rejected.

It is stated that Emigrants are arriving a New York at the rate of at least one thousand per day. A large number have arrived at Boston also.

## Latest from Europe.

The following important intelligence telegraphed to the *Picayune*, was brought by the *Europa*, which vessel arrived at Boston on the 27th ult., having sailed from Liverpool on the 15th July. Her news is extremely interesting:

**IRELAND.**—Doherty was arrested at Casuel and Meagher in Waterford on charges of sedition. They will be tried at the present assizes in Tipperary and Limerick. Meagher's apprehension caused the utmost excitement in Waterford. Chapel bells were rung, thousands of confederates assembled, and it required all the authority and influence of the captive, aided by Catholic clergymen, to prevent the people from falling upon the military and police. They stoned the authorities and cut off one body of troops from the others. They erected a formidable barricade, which impeded the progress of the escort, and for miles they harassed the procession; but, happily, no life was lost.

**FRANCE.**—Another plot has been discovered in Paris. The correspondent of the *London Globe* says that the workmen of the *ateliers nationaux*, and other turbulent workmen, had resolved to make another attempt on the 14th, the day originally fixed for the five sous banquet. This was a pretext for getting together an immense body, most of whom were to carry arms secreted under their blouses, while others were, on the first signal of outbreak, to proceed to depots of muskets and ammunition, which were to be made in the quarter three or four days before the intended meeting. It is said now that such of the projectors of this plot as have not been captured for the part they took in the late insurrection, have for the last fortnight been organizing forces for a final and desperate struggle. Government is in possession of the whole details of the plot, and many of the intended chiefs have been arrested.

(From the London Times of 15th July, P. M.)

Notwithstanding an official announcement of the Government that no danger of an outbreak existed, Paris papers of yesterday show that much apprehension prevailed throughout the French capital. All the political prisoners were moved on Thursday night, the 13th, from the prisons of Paris, to the detached forts. Several escaped on the way. The National Guard and garrison were under arms at the departure of our express, and cannon were planted at various points. Our correspondent expresses his conviction that no movement of the disaffected would take place. The following reports are in circulation: That a general murder of the members of the Assembly is intended—means being organized of executing simultaneously at their respective places of abode. Another, that an organized assault will be made on boarding schools, where young persons of one and other sex are educated; that they shall be captured and kept as hostages to be delivered up only on the payment of a ransom in money, and concessions of such political measures as the insurgents may require. Other reported projects have for their aim the blowing up portions of the Capitol by gunpowder deposited in quarters of the cacatoists, cellars, and other excavations which already exist, besides excavations expressly executed for the purpose. Again it is said that a column of forty thousand workmen without work intend to march to the National Assembly, and demand peremptorily to be fed or shot.

**SPAIN.**—The insurrection in favor of Count de Montemolin fills the Government with alarm. The Captain General of Catalonia and Navarez have been ordered to shoot upon the spot Cabrera and Elio, or any other Carlist chief who may fall into their hands.

**RUSSIA.**—The cholera is raging at Moscow. From the 13th to the 19th June there were 1721 new cases and 923 deaths. The last named day 337 persons were seized with this dreadful disease, and 153 others died. The cholera is gaining ground. The march of Russian troops into Moldavia is confirmed. The people have declared a republic and the Prince has been forced to abdicate. It is reported that Wallachia is in a state of revolution, and the Prince executed by his subjects. The Russian troops on the frontier have moved to Galicia.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Ministry has resigned.

**PORTUGAL.**—This country is tranquil. Mehemet Ali is represented to be insane. Disturbances have taken place in the neighborhood of Frankfort. Barricades were erected, and some loss of life took place.

In Italy the war is carried on without vigor. No further decisive impression has been made by Charles Albert.

Late information from Russia, not authentic, says 20,000 men have entered Moldavia.

Germany is unsettled. The election of Arch Duke John is causing the utmost excitement.

**Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.**—There appears in the Cincinnati *Atlas* the following letter from Gen. Taylor, heretofore unpublished, in reply to inquiries by B. M. McCoukey, the principal of which was whether he would as President veto an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the new Territories:

**BATON ROUGE, February, 15, 1848.**

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 3d inst.

In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have had it down as a principle, not to give my opinions upon or prejudice in any way the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country, nor to promise what I would or would not do were I elected to the Presidency of the United States; and that in the cases presented in your letter, I regret to add, I see no reason for departing from this principle.

With my profound acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments towards me which you have pleased to express, I remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

To Mr. B. M. McCoukey, Cincinnati.

**GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.**—The interesting commencement ceremonies at Georgetown College, took place on the 25th ult., and were attended by a large auditory. Among the addresses delivered on the occasion were the following: Captive Israelites, Peter D. D. Delacroix, La.; Moral Force, Henry J. Forstall, La.; Ode to Peace, Hermogène Dufresne, La.; Ode to Greece, Edmond A. Deslonde, La.; Le Pélerin à Mt. Vernon, Jules Choppin, La.; I wish I were a man, Ernest L. Forstall, La. When the exercises closed, Archbishop Eccleston conferred degrees. The degree of A. B. was conferred on Henry J. Forstall, and S. Valery Landry, of La.—The Archbishop afterwards conferred on others a great number of medals and other premiums.

There is to be a whig convention at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 31st of August, to select a candidate for Governor.

Mons. Sansin, the new French Ambassador, was passenger on the steamship *Europa*.

**TESTIMONY OF MR. WISE.**—We call attention to the following statements respecting Gen. Cass, made by the Hon. Henry A. Wise—at present a Cass and Butler elector in Virginia. In January 1837, a select committee of the House of Representatives was appointed to investigate charges of "corruption and violation of official duties," preferred against Heads of Departments, the charge against Mr. Cass, Secretary of War, being upon the land speculation. Hon. Henry A. Wise, now a Democratic elector in the State of Virginia, and an ardent supporter of Gen. Cass, was Chairman of the committee of investigation. From the journal of the proceedings of this committee, (Doc. 194, pages 14, 15, Jan. 1837) we make the following extracts:

**EXAMINATION OF THE HON. HENRY A. WISE.**

Mr. Mann moved that Mr. Wise, the chairman, be sworn, as he wished to propound to him certain questions before he proceeded to the examination of the other witnesses, to wit: Mr. Bell and Mr. Parker, now in attendance.

Mr. Wise was sworn by reading himself the oath and kissing the book.

Whereupon Mr. Mann propounded the following questions to him:

"Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any act, by either of the Heads of the Executive Departments, which is either corrupt or a violation of their official duties?"

"To which Mr. Wise answered as follows: [After speaking of the President of the United States, he says:]

"I believe Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands whilst Secretary of War; that he made exorbitant allowances to favorites; paid one for services never performed; another, after he had full knowledge that the favor had forged his official signature, permitted commissions under him to be antedated; and he ordered a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer who had gambled it away after it had been protested by a deposit bank, and was countermanded by the Secretary of the Treasury; and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty."

**YELLOW FEVER IN THE CITY.**—Knowing that some anxiety is felt at present in regard to this disease, says the *Crescent* of Saturday last, we yesterday visited the Charity Hospital, and learned that there had been fifteen deaths from yellow fever in that institution since the first of July. In three of these cases, the persons were from Vera Cruz.—Seven yellow fever patients have been cured and discharged. We do not, however, think that any serious cause of alarm exists; sporadic cases of the fever only as yet manifesting themselves, as is usual during every summer.

**CONNECTICUT.**—A whig State convention, to nominate Presidential electors, is to meet at Middletown on the 30th inst.

Governor Johnson offers a reward of \$400 for the arrest and conviction of Henry W. Barnes, who committed the crime of murder on the person of Thomas C. West, late of the parish of Point Coupée.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.**—Hon. J. B. Elam, member of the Legislature from Sabine, to be District Attorney for the sixteenth Judicial District, in place of Wm. L. Tuomey, deceased.

Wm. W. Wood, Esq., of the parish of Caldo, to be an Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel.

Francisco Garcia to be Armorer in the State Arsenal, in place of his father, deceased.

The Board of Commissioners to investigate Mexican claims, it is said will consist of Gen. Pillow, Mr. Forney, editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, Mr. McClelland, member of Congress from Michigan.

**VOTE ON THE COMPROMISE BILL.**—The following was the vote in the Senate on the great Territorial bill.

**Yeas.**—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hamegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott and Yulee—33.

**Nays.**—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Metcalf, Miller, Niles, Underwood, Upham and Walker—22.

**Absent.**—Messrs. Cameron, Pearce and Webster—3.

Subscribers in arrears to the *Iberian* 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.

Advertisers, whose advertisements are now in this paper, will please notify the publisher if they wish them continued.

**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

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

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

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

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

**COLOGNE.**—A superior article for sale by

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA** and Dr. Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for sale by

L. C. THOMAS, Druggist.