

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 country, to be decided upon 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 current, 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 discuss 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:

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1848.

The Barbecue next Thursday.

The "Rough and Ready" men of this Parish are preparing for a sumptuous repast, for both mental and physical appetites, to come off at this place next Thursday. The citizens of this and the adjoining parishes, without respect to party, are invited to attend. PRENTISS, PETTON and BENJAMIN, and other choice spirits and strenuous advocates of Old Zach, will be here, to warm and convince, by their truths and their eloquence, that our cause is the cause of the patriot—that our candidates are truthful and high-minded men, whose political principles are similar to those of our earlier Presidents, and their only ambition, if elected, to elevate the honor and prosperity of the Union, and preserve uncontaminated the local rights of the States.

We trust that fair weather will greet our friends upon this occasion, that a goodly number may be enabled to attend, of both sexes, and raise such a shout for "Old Rough and Ready" as will make Bayou Goula fairly quake, and the leaves in the forest tremble upon their branches.

On our fourth page will be found original poetry; and on our first, a statement of overpaid sums, which Cass has received from Government. The latter is particularly recommended to the study of office-holders, as a science, the knowledge of which will enable them to receive for their services more than treble the actual allowance. It wouldn't be a bad idea if Lewis Cass schoolmasters would introduce such a system of figuring among their scholars. But we warn them before they adopt it, to give due credit to the author of the system—that it wouldn't be judicious to steal the idea which gave them the conception of introducing a system of stealing.

A. TALBOT, Esq.—We were not aware that this gentleman had accepted the challenge of Col. Stewart when our last number was issued. We are glad however that the Colonel has such an able advocate of Cass to contend with.

THE ELISKA.—This fine Bayou Sara packet goes down this afternoon at 4 o'clock. We recommend her to our citizens with pleasure, as a most excellent passenger boat, having accommodations surpassed by no boat in the trade, and a correct and prompt business boat. She is commanded by Capt. Landry, a polite and gentlemanly officer, who is particularly anxious at all times to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of his passengers. That prince of clever fellows, DIMITRY, is her chief clerk, and a better and more thorough going business man cannot be found on any boat. The Eliska has three wheelhouses, two on the sides to propel the steamer, and one in the office, which is called the ladies' Wheelhouse. We wish the Eliska full freight and crowds of passengers.

INCIDENTS.—Seldom as General Taylor travels, it nevertheless produces tokens of unfeigned and enthusiastic admiration. As he passed this town on Thursday last in the steamer Latona, (we were informed by those who witnessed the scene) a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Levee, our highly esteemed Postmaster officiating as master of ordnance.

As the Oregon steamer (on which were General Taylor and family) hove in sight of Shieldboro, Miss., in the Bay of St. Louis, decked with the national colors and other flags, a salute was fired from the bluff by Capt. John Martin, from his long 24 pounder, and the patriotic Postmaster, when the boat landed, proposed to the immense crowd on the wharf, "Three cheers for General Taylor!" To which proposition the response was perfectly deafening, and it was made three times three. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

Letter-Writing of Presidential Candidates.

The practice of letter-writing by Presidential candidates, has been for a long time customary in our free country; and among the actions of such candidates so narrowly criticised by the people, we have not heard, nor do we believe that this custom has been, or ought to be condemned, if exercised from a correct motive to effect a just end. But there are a variety of reasons, as various as the kaleidoscope itself, which prompt candidates for the Presidency, particularly, to indite epistles. And when a letter is placed before the public, emanating from this high source, to arrive at a just conception of its merits, we should not allow ourselves to be dazzled by the beauty of its diction—the depth of its logic and its metaphor—nor be deceived by the artfulness of its points, its tact and profundity.

While reading letters of this description, we should be guarded not to let our admiration for the production lead us into the support of its author, notwithstanding his past actions, which may be repugnant to our principles. While there are many whose knowledge of mankind and the acquirements they have derived from study and reflection, save them from falling into the snare of such wily ebullitions of the brain, there are, likewise, unfortunately, a vast majority who are thus entrapped, like insects, which, deceived by the beauty and brilliancy of the candle's flame, ignorantly fly into it and meet their death. A man who is well versed in the passions, feelings and incentives of the human mind, will discover at a glance, as truthfully as a mirror will delineate the features, the motive of an intellectual production, whatever may have been assumed as the ground or reason which gave it origin. Without referring to any other than the present period and the present candidates for the Presidency, to prove our theory or elucidate our meaning, we will hold up before the eyes of an impartial and enlightened reader—one whose knowledge of mankind is correct and untaunted by prejudice—the two letters of Cass and Taylor, accepting their nominations as candidates for the chief magistracy. We would ask, what would such a mind consider as the essential motive of these productions? We have neither before us, but the substance of both is distinctly impressed upon our memory. The answer of Gen. Cass, it cannot be denied, is wrought with beautiful thought and sentiment and captivating language, but the mere acceptance has very little to do with the object or motive of the letter: that motive is either to blind or deceive, and exalt its writer in the eyes of the unsuspecting masses, who can never be too vigilant in watching such men, and guarding themselves against their seductive and insidious emanations, which, like the glistening and infatigating eyes of the serpent, charm but to destroy. How different the production of General Taylor upon the same subject. His motive, it is easily perceived, is sincere and heart-felt thankfulness for the honor conferred, a doubt as to his ability to perform the responsible and elevated duties, but if elected President, to devote what talents he possesses to the interests and honor of the whole Union. And of the many letters which this distinguished man has written, more perhaps than any other candidate for the Presidency, we defy his most bitter enemy to point to one single production of his, in which there was other motive than the subject at issue, or more than was assumed to have been its object. Not so with the honorable pensioner of Government. In the history of the public letter-writing of Lewis Cass, from his communication to the National Intelligencer in November, 1812, down to his late letter of acceptance, deception, intrigue or self-emulation, has been the prevailing sentiment that has guided his dexterous and dangerous pen.

The above reflections were induced by reading a letter from Gen. Taylor—the last, we believe, that has appeared before the public—in reply to one that had been written by a gentleman of Memphis, making inquiries respecting certain slanderous imputations that had appeared in a locofoco paper of that place, the Appeal. This letter appears in to-day's paper. We like its high-toned manliness—its open and straight-forward defence—its un concealed and unmistakable object, to give the lie direct to a base calumny: we admire it for the undisciplined indignation which it evinces, for the natural burst of feeling which it displays, and above all, for the spirit which it discovers, that although a candidate for the Presidency, General Taylor does not consider himself so highly elevated as not to feel or notice the disgraceful assaults which emanate from his enemies among the people. We can imagine the feelings of the good old man while perusing these foul slanders; he wished, doubtless, at such a moment, that he was still buried in the rude fort upon the outskirts of civilization, or in a foreign land, amidst the smoke and thunder of battle, carrying onward the banner of his country in triumph and in glory.

But far different in sentiment is the proud and haughty aristocrat whom the locofocos claim as their candidate for the Presidency. He makes replies to disgraceful imputations! He condescend to notice what one of the people says against him! He to take up his pen (and such a pen!) to repel charges made by one of the rabble! He who has mingled in the courts of a king, thus to lower himself! Fellow-citizens—voters—can you as patriots give your vote to this man? He has fattened through your hard earnings, and in connection with his other offences, he now insults you—you, the people!—by telling you, through his silence, that you are too insignificant for him to bend his gold-glided brow and imperial intellect to the task of writing letters for your eyes, in defence of his honor and his reputation!

We have not time at present to say anything respecting the Bayou Goula speaking on last Saturday. If the subject was Cass, the democratic speakers had a slippery subject to varnish.

With considerations of high respect and esteem,
Your friend and ob't. serv't.,
Z. TAYLOR.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

THE ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—The Louisville Journal of the 16th gives returns from seventy-nine counties, and then says:

"In the above seventy-nine counties, fifty-five of which are official, Mr. Crittenden's net gain on Owsley's vote in 1844 is 3345. The twenty-one counties to be heard from gave Butler a majority of 272, (counting Boyd's majority in Fulton, a new county, as Butler's.) If these counties then give the same majority to Powell they gave to Butler, Crittenden's majority in the State will be 7697.—Nine of the twenty-one counties gave majorities for Owsley and twelve of them for Butler; four are in the first Congressional District, one in the Second, five in the Fourth, eight in the Sixth, and three in the Ninth."

NORTH CAROLINA.—Better and Better.—The Raleigh Register of the 19th inst., says, we have received the vote of Cherokee county, since our last, which gave Mr. Manley 532 and Mr. Reid 217.—Mr. M.'s majority there being 365. This increases the total Whig majority to upwards of twelve hundred votes, leaving Curriuck to hear from, which will probably reduce it to less than a thousand.

The Legislature, as before stated, is Whig by a majority of two.

INDIANA.—The returns of the election for members of the Legislature are coming in very favorable to the Whigs. Returns from fifty-five counties have been received, showing the election of 37 Whigs and 37 Locofocos.

A HOAX.—We have received at a late hour last evening, says the Picayune of the 26th, a telegraphic despatch from our correspondent at Charleston, bearing date yesterday, (the 24th,) which completely dissipates the hopes we were led to entertain by the despatch we published yesterday. The Tribune letter is pronounced a base fabrication. This letter, it will be recollected, represented that the Irish patriots had won a victory, and that the troops of the Government had fraternized with the people. We shall await patiently the receipt of the Tribune, to learn how the editor was imposed upon, for such must have been the case.

In New York, on the 23d inst., the cotton market was inactive. Breadstuffs, too, were dull.

GEN. SHIELDS.—A New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"It is said here by persons who assume to be well informed in the premises, that Gen. Shields will not accept the governorship of Oregon. He is represented to have determined on going to Ireland, and helping to free that country from English rule."

WASHINGTON, August 18, 4 p. m.—Tel. graphic.—Washington is nearly deserted—the weather is hot, the streets are dusty—and that dull monotony which usually succeeds the adjournment of Congress, now pervades throughout the city.

Mr. Benton was discharged by Judge Crawford, without bail, there being no proof adduced that he either sent or accepted a challenge.

Mr. Butler was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Report says that Col. Fremont has assumed the quarrel for his father-in-law.

The Lexington Atlas says that the authorities of Harrison and Bracken counties have demanded all the runaway negroes that were apprehended in those counties, with a view of having them tried as principals and accessories in the murder of Fowler, and that several of them have left Lexington in custody of persons duly authorized to demand and take them. It is supposed that Doyle will be taken back there to be tried at Lexington for negro stealing.

Letter from Gen. Taylor.

BATON ROUGE, La. Aug. 5, 1848.

My Dear Sir.—Your esteemed letter of the 27th ult., enclosing a slip from the "Memphis Appeal," was this moment received, containing statements said to have been made by me disrespectful of the volunteers; among others, that I had said they were not worth their rations, and that this can be proved, together with many other evidences of unkindness towards them on my part; all of which is without the slightest foundation. There is but little doubt in my mind that he who invents a falsehood to injure his neighbor or fellow-citizen, as well as he who lends himself to, and aids, in giving circulation to the same, knowing it to be false, would not hesitate one moment to swear it on the Holy Bible.—My numerous official reports to the War Department, in relation to the gallant and patriotic volunteers, which have been so extensively published in most of the leading journals of the country, give the lie direct to the statements in question; and which the gentlemen of the "Appeal" might have known, had they looked an inch beyond their noses, or wished to have made themselves acquainted with all the facts in the case, before they published so gross a slander in regard to one who had never injured them, and whose only crime was, that his name, without his agency in the matter, had been brought before the country by a portion of his fellow-citizens for the highest office in the gift of a great and free people.

As to the romantic story about the wounded soldier, at Buena Vista (in connection with a Mexican lady) which ended so tragically, and who is said to have been shot by my order, it is without the slightest foundation; nothing of the kind, or even approaching it, ever took place; nor do I believe was ever heard of except at Memphis and its vicinity, before it was published in the Appeal; it is on a par with the story that I had spoken disrespectfully of, and otherwise outraged the volunteers; and a more base and heartless calumny was never propagated. Not a drop of American blood was shed by my order while in Mexico, nor that of a Mexican, except in the heat of battle.

The whole matter contained in said slip is too silly to be credited, nor would I have noticed it, had I not deemed it proper to reply to your friendly communication.

I must, from my position, expect to be assailed by many unscrupulous editors of newspapers, as well as hired demagogues, without regard to truth, decency, or any thing else. I have therefore made up my mind not to suffer such things to annoy me, let them emanate from what quarter they may, but to "pursue the even tenor of my way," without turning to the right or the left to notice them.

With considerations of high respect and esteem,
Your friend and ob't. serv't.,
Z. TAYLOR.

Giddings on Taylor and Fillmore.

It is well known to every one, who pretends to know any thing at all about public men and public matters, that the notorious Joshua R. Giddings is one of the vilest abolitionists in the country. It is very natural then to suppose that a man whose fame, however infamous, rested upon the platform of his enmity to the South and his brotherly affection for the colored population, would throw his whole talents and influence into the contest, to defeat those Presidential candidates whose principles were in direct opposition to his own. Giddings and Fillmore were in Congress together, and will any one of common sense and reason, however censored he may be to party, pretend to affirm that Mr. Giddings was not acquainted with the character and political principles of Millard Fillmore? It would seem, from his own words, that the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency was not the man to carry out his views, and that Gen. Taylor, likewise, was equally obnoxious.

The Democrats have placed Mr. Fillmore alongside of Giddings—one equally rabid as the other in respect to abolitionism. We presume Mr. Giddings does not thank his Democratic friends for the zeal they have evinced, in placing such a man as Fillmore alongside of him. This we premise to be the case from the following extract of a speech delivered by Mr. Giddings at the Worcester Anti-Slavery Convention:

"But Ohio, said he, stands where she ever did and ever will as long as the planks of the ship holds together, an enemy to the extension of slavery. She will not vote for the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention, but for one opposed to slave extension. Taylor was the candidate of South Carolina, and of the Stateholders, and were they ever deceived in their man? Never! As for the candidate for the Vice Presidency, (Mr. Fillmore) he remembered that when chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, he had reported a bill for paying a master the value of a slave who escaped on board a British Frigate in 1814! And then the Congress of the United States had to sit higgling about the price of the sinews and blood, the heart and brain of a man, at Mr. Fillmore's instance!"

Gen. Taylor at Pascagoula.

Extract of a letter to the Picayune, dated Pascagoula, August 19, 1848.

Gen. Taylor, family and staff, Col. Bliss, arrived here last night and produced quite an excitement. Anticipating his arrival, the ladies staid up to greet him, as well as many of his male admirers and friends. The place was illuminated, and his reception very cordial. A delegation of some hundred gentlemen from Mobile arrived here this morning to pay their debts to the General. At 11, a. m., the hour appointed, the delegation assembled in the drawing room, and amid a galaxy of beauty—Col. Root, of Mobile, formerly of the U. S. Army, stepped forward, and after shaking the "Old Hero" by the hand, said, "General, I come unannounced by any committee, but voluntarily in behalf of my fellow-citizens here assembled, to greet you, and to tender to you our high admiration for the gallant services you have rendered our country, and for the brilliant victories you have added to the page of our country's history, as well as to pay our respect and esteem to the ennobling qualities of honesty and virtue of your private character as an individual."

The scene was thrillingly interesting, and there was not a heart within the room but beat with emotion, when Gen. Taylor, nearly overcome by his feelings, took a step back, and replied nearly in the following words: "Sir, I thank you in behalf of my fellow-citizens of Mobile, here present, for the kind manifestation of their feeling towards me; and permit me to say, sir, it is among the most cherished recollections of my memory—one which my heart cannot find words to give vent nor express—that the citizens of Mobile were among the first to fly to the rescue of my little band, which was at the time so seriously threatened on the Rio Grande. The alacrity with which they responded to their country's call is worthy of the patriotism of their gallant State, the remembrance of which can never be effaced from my heart, nor the expression of their feelings towards me, at the present moment, for which I again beg you to tender them my warmest thanks." The citizens of Mobile were then presented and introduced to Gen. Taylor. It was a most imposing scene; and although I feel I have not done justice to the happy expressions of the General, yet he never was more happy in a reply, nor was he more heartily greeted."

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 bye-laws of the Rough and Ready Club be amended so as to read:—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. S. WEBB, Recording Secretary.

Rough and Ready Barbecue.

A Barbecue will be given at Plaquemine on THURSDAY the 31st day of August, instant, by the Taylor men of the Parish of Iberville. The Hon. S. S. PRENTISS, BAYLE PETTON and BENJAMIN, and perhaps other prominent friends of General Taylor will be present. The citizens of this and the adjoining parishes, both Whigs and Democrats, are invited to attend. au28 It

REGULAR PACKET.—For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara.—The regular packet steamboat ELISKA, J. G. Landry master, will leave New Orleans every SUNDAY at 9 A. M., and WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M.; returning will leave Bayou Sara every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
BRAUD & LANDRY, Bienville street.
GERARD & FERRIER, Conti street.
Aug. 28—t.

NOTICE.

HAVING received my commission from the Governor as an AUCTIONEER for this Parish, the public are respectfully informed that all duties appertaining to my vocation, will be punctually and promptly attended to.
au28 It
BENJAMIN DEBLIEUX.

PLAQUEMINE MALE ACADEMY.

Messrs. J. SARTA and J. HENRY, Directors. GUIDED by an experience of several years in the education of the young, confident in their own zeal, and aided by their conscientious endeavors, the Directors of this new Academy respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plaquemine and vicinity, that the opening of their classes commences on MONDAY, 22th of August, 1848. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, combined with Geography and Book-keeping, will constitute the basis of the course of studies. The English and French languages will be particularly attended to and grammatically taught. Christian morality will be inculcated in the minds of the scholars. The Latin and Greek languages will be taught, if required by parents. The Academy will be opened from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the evening. Day Boarders, as well as those by the quarter or year, will be admitted in the establishment.

J. SARTA, } Directors.
au28 It J. HENRY, }

References—Dr. Clement, Dr. Hiriart, P. R. Orillion, J. B. Rills.

INSTITUTION DE PLAQUEMINE

POUR LES JEUNES GARÇONS.

Messrs. J. SARTA et J. HENRY, DIRECTEURS.

Munis de leur vieille expérience en tout ce qui a rapport à l'instruction de la jeunesse et pleins de confiance dans l'intelligence de leur zèle appuyé de laborieux et consciencieux efforts, les directeurs de cette nouvelle institution se bornent à annoncer tout simplement aujourd'hui l'ouverture des classes, fixée à lundi prochain, 28 Aout courant.

La lecture, l'écriture, la grammaire, l'arithmétique, la géométrie, l'histoire enseignée simultanément avec la géographie, et la tenue des livres composeront la matière fondamentale des leçons. Les langues anglaise et française, base première essentielle de tout enseignement aux Etats-Unis, en Louisiane surtout, conduites de pair, seront un objet de sollicitude sérieuse pour les professeurs de l'établissement.

Les idées religieuses devant être la règle et le complément de toute bonne éducation, ne recevront devant les élèves d'autre interprétation que celle émanant des principes généraux de la doctrine et de la morale chrétiennes.

On enseignera le latin et le grec, selon la volonté des pères et mères des enfants.

Les heures des classes sont établies: le matin, de 9 heures à midi; et le soir, de 2 à 5 heures.

On recevra des pensionnaires et des demi-pensionnaires.

Recommandations: J. SARTA,

Dr. Clement, Dr. Hiriart, P. R. Orillion, J. B. Rills.

NEW GOODS!

ROTH, BROTHER & CO. are now receiving from the North a general assortment of Best quality Jewelry—received direct from the manufacturer, and is warranted in all cases of the best material and make.

Clothing for gents, of best quality and style; Shoes and Boots of all kinds, and well made. A general assortment of Hardware. au21

ON COMMISSION by ROTH, BRO & CO. 15 Bajass Carts; 15 fine Horse Cane Carts, all with iron axletrees; 2 Ox Carts, with iron axletree; 1 large Cane Wagon; 100,000 shingles, best quality. au21

TWO Thousand yards Linsey; 1500 yards Jeans, for sale by ROTH, BRO & CO. au21

FIFTEEN bbls Packing Yarn; 25 bbls Lard Oil for sugar house; 10 bales Oakum; 10 tons assorted Iron, suitable for plantation use; Barrel and Hoghead Truss Hoops; White Lead and Linseed Oil. For sale by [au21] ROTH, BRO & CO.

ONE Thousand pair best and second quality of RUSSELL and Brogans; for sale by ROTH, BRO & CO. au21

GENERAL assortment of Willow Ware, for sale by ROTH, BRO & CO. au21

GENERAL assortment of Fancy Goods for Ladies, for sale by ROTH, BRO & CO. au21

FAMILY Cooking Stoves and pot ware of all kinds and sizes, for sale by ROTH, BRO & CO. au21

LOOKING GLASSES of all sizes for sale by ROTH, BRO & CO. au21

UMBRELLAS of best quality silk and Scotch ginghams, for sale by ROTH, BRO & CO. au21

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of LEVYSTEIN & HAASE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed) A. LEVYSTEIN.
(Signed) J. H. HAASE.
Plaquemine, 17th August, 1848.

Notice.

THE undersigned will continue the Dry Goods business for his own account at the old stand. A. LEVYSTEIN.
Plaquemine, 17th August, 1848.

Notice.

THE undersigned will continue the Dry Goods business for his own account at the stand where Messrs Reilly & Gallagher formerly kept. J. H. HAASE.
Plaquemine, 17th August, 1848. au21 It

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.

A FEW gallons of 15 years old Apple Brandy on hand, and for sale at \$1 50 per gallon, by BRINEGAR. au14t

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

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