

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 TOULANT.
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 concealed motives. I hold no opinion which I would not be ready to proclaim to my assembled countrymen, but crude impressions 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. It 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 as a 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 dissent 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, OCTOBER 5, 1848.

"We would inform our patrons—those who desire that our columns should be partly in the French language—that we have procured the services of a gentleman of ability, who will give his attention weekly to embellishing our sheet with the beauties of that tongue.

A NOBLE AND UNAMBITIOUS WOMAN.—A lady writing from Louisiana to a New Haven paper, (which the New Orleans Mercury extracts,) says: "While in Baton Rouge I was introduced to General Taylor's lady and daughter. We called at his residence, and was introduced by Col. Stewart. The old General was very sociable, polite and agreeable. Mrs. Taylor is a plain, agreeable lady, but apparently of rather delicate health. She is quite averse to going to the 'White House,' and says she hopes the General will be defeated yet. His daughter Betty is a very pretty, interesting young lady.

"John Van Buren said in a speech lately, that Lewis Cass had about as much chance of receiving the vote of New York as Louis Philippe. And he might have added, that his father had about as much prospect of obtaining it as Louis Blanc or Caudriere, whom he very much resembles in principle.

Letter from Mr. Fillmore.

The following letter from Mr. Fillmore, in reply to one addressed to him by one of the editors of the New York Express, upon the subject of slavery, is further proof, if any were necessary, that his views upon this subject are all that a Southern man could wish.

ALBANY, Sept. 13, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond Enquirer, that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with or break off, the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one slaveholding State to another. I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States, before 1841. In that year the celebrated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point, in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the Constitutional power over this matter was vested in the several States, and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and the question was considered settled. At any rate this was my own opinion then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I should not hesitate to declare it.

You will, therefore, perceive that you did me no injustice in representing to your friends that these were my sentiments. I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain, Truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

"The Baton Rouge Gazette says that it understands, 'from the best authority,' that Gen. Felix Huston, of East Feliciana, has 'declared on sober second thought, that he cannot support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, as he is not suited for or sound on the leading questions interesting the South.' Gen. Huston was a member of the locofoco convention, and is a prominent and influential man. We do not doubt the truth of the above, for the General was formerly a staunch, though not an ultra, Whig, but having succeeded in an unfortunate moment, he now finds, doubtless, that it is impossible for him to swallow the 'hog, tail and all' of locofocoism, and gladly returns to his first love.

BETTING.—We learn that the supporters of Gen. Cass in Baton Rouge and vicinity, are betting upon that gentleman's election, with the proviso, that nothing is to be paid if he withdraws in favor of Mr. Van Buren.

Gen. Butler's Aspersions of the Citizens of this State—How they were understood by Gov. White.

It is not only the "Whig editors" of this State who are loud in their denunciations of General Wm. O. Butler, for his uncalculated, libelous and vituperous aspersions of the citizens of Louisiana upon the floor of the House of Representatives. We lay before them to-day the indignant voice of one who readily rebuked this unjust and violent attack upon the honor of Louisianians and the proudest inheritance which they could transmit to their posterity—it is the voice of their lamented WHITE, a name which is equally dear to "those of French origin," the Creoles, as to any other class of free citizens. He was a representative in Congress from this State, from what is now termed the Second District, and was present when Gen. Butler uttered his imprecations upon the people of Louisiana; he heard the language and witnessed the manner—not of a portion but the whole speech of Gen. Butler; and his voice now comes as from the grave, at a propitious moment, to warn you, fellow-citizens, against the viperous tongue of one who now asks you for your suffrages. The following extract is from the Congressional record—it is clear, unvarnished and unadulterated—a truthful extract from history. Read it!—read it!

Extract from the report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives, March 2d, 1843:

"Mr. WHITE, of Louisiana, obtained the floor and said that he was induced to seek the attention of the Chair this morning for a personal explanation. He said he had been attacked, SORELY INSULTED IN THE FACE OF THIS HOUSE, not indeed in his own individuality, for as to that, he protested that if every bone in it were fractured, he would not deem it a thing worthy of the Speaker's notice. But, he said, when he spoke of himself in this connection, it was only AS THE IMPERSONATION OF THOSE HE REPRESENTED; and this, he hoped, was not too bold an allegory. The people of his State, he said, and HIS IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS ESPECIALLY, HAD BEEN VILLIFIED AND MISREPRESENTED in debate here. It has been stated, and the authority of General Jackson's opinions has been invoked in support of the idea, that a large portion of the people whom I represent, WERE SPIES AND TRAITORS in the last war; that they were hostile to the cause in which the country was engaged, and were ready to join the enemy in opposition to their brethren in arms. Sir, said he, those statements have gone about uncontradicted. No opportunity has occurred, under the rules, to contradict or examine them. In twenty or thirty hours more, the session is to close, and then, those ASPERSIONS will pass into your register of debate as the materials for future history. Mr. White said he really conceived it to be due to truth, to justice, to an abused portion of the people of the United States, to the reputation of our common country, that some little chance should be given to the representative of those THUS WRONGED, to examine the grounds of the obloquies, in order to see how far they may be founded in fact or reason, or to what extent they are fallacious and susceptible of refutation. How, he inquired, was this to be accomplished? There was some difficulty in it, he confessed, in the present juncture. The way he would propose was this: the subject matter on which those objectionable statements had been made, the remission of General Jackson's fine, was before the House in a variety of shapes. Among them was bill No. 12, from the Senate. He would move that, as soon as the House shall go into Committee of the Whole, an hour be devoted to the consideration of that bill, in order to afford him the opportunity of some expression in the premises.

"Mr. FILLMORE suggested that the committee should first be called for reports.

"Mr. WHITE said that any course would be agreeable to him that would attain the end in view." And this is what Gov. White thought and said respecting those aspersions of Wm. O. Butler, and it is seen that Mr. Fillmore, so much traduced here in the South, endeavors to assist Gov. White in his praiseworthy zeal to defend the character of Louisianians, duly acknowledged by him, by moving that indispensable business be got through with at once. Who, after this showing, is the best friend of the South, Wm. O. Butler or Millard Fillmore?

It is now seen in what light the language of Gen. Butler (contained in extracts from his speech previously given) was considered by Gov. White, who now sleeps in his silent tomb; but his memory is warmly cherished by the citizens of this State, and although now in death, his words will be more sacredly revered: those who loved him in life, when they go to the ballot-box a few weeks hence, will remember what he has said, and vote in a manner that will prove that the honor of Louisiana is safe in the hands of Louisianians! We will recur to this subject in our next.

A Letter from Gen. Taylor.

The Balt. Patriot of the 21st ult., has the following letter from Gen. TAYLOR to a committee of the late Independent Taylor Party of Maryland, which was presented to the Convention of that party in Baltimore, in July last, but which was withheld from publication at the time, in accordance with the request of Gen. Taylor, appended to the communication. The Convention, it will be remembered, placed the letter in the hands of Wm. H. Collins, Esq., with instructions to furnish a copy for publication, "whenever Gen. Taylor, or any of his authorized friends, shall ask for the same for that purpose." The Hon. Reverdy Johnson having received a letter from Gen. Taylor, authorizing him, at his discretion, to call for the letter, it has been delivered, to him by Mr. Collins; and Mr. J. gives the following reasons for its publication: "The failure heretofore to give the letter to the public, because of a request to that effect from the General himself, unexplained by his motive for making it, has, with some, given rise to suspicions that it contained matter derogatory to his frankness and integrity. These I deem it due to him to have dispelled, and I know no mode so certain to accomplish it, as giving the letter itself."

The letter is annexed. We commend it to the perusal of every friend of Gen. TAYLOR.—It is frank, manly and independent, and proves that OLD ZACH has never sought to play a double game, but has invariably made known his political sentiments. In this letter he holds precisely the same opinions which he has ever entertained, and puts forth de-

clarations similar in spirit to those which distinguish his second Allison letter:

BATON ROUGE, La., June 29th, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 12th instant, calling my attention to certain statements relative to my position before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, which are represented to have been made, in the Whig National Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, pending the action of the body by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, in the name of the delegation from that State, and requesting to be informed whether such statements were made by my authority. I have to inform you, in reply, that, on their way to that Convention, Judges Winchester and Saunders, of the Louisiana Delegation,—who have been, for many years, my personal friends and neighbors,—wrote to me, requesting my views, before the meeting of the Convention, as to the course I desired my friends to pursue in that body. In two communications addressed to them in reply, I informed them, in substance, that at my distance from the scene, it would be quite impossible for me to give any specific instructions upon the subject; that many questions or contingencies might arise, during the actions of the Convention, the character of which I could not foretell; and that they must, therefore, assume the responsibility of acting for me;—that I felt my honor and interest safe in their hands, and that whatever they should see fit to do, I would most cordially approve.

I substantially informed them further, that, unless they should discover an evident disposition to treat me unfairly—which I had no reason for supposing would be the case—I thought that my friends should go into the Convention, as they had been selected by their fellow-citizens for this purpose; but that, having once entered it, they were of course, bound, if I were not nominated, to sustain and support the nominee, who ever he might be; and that I hoped they would do so heart and soul. That I was a candidate for the Presidency only so far as my friends had chosen to make me one; but that having been placed in my present attitude towards that subject, without any agency or act of my own, directly or indirectly, I did not feel myself at liberty, by any such act, to withdraw myself; that my friends, in whose hands I had ever been, could do so whenever they should see fit; and finally, that if they could succeed in electing to that office any one better qualified for its duties than I was, and who was at the same time honest, truthful and patriotic, it was their duty to go for him; and that, so far from being disappointed or mortified, I should hail the result with joy.

Such, I think, has been the language which I have uniformly held on this subject since my name was first mentioned in connection with it. I regret that I have not a copy of my communications to Judges Saunders and Winchester; but the above, I believe, to be their substance. Under the general authority then thus given these gentlemen, I shall deem whatever statements they may have made to be right and proper; and, confident in their integrity and in the sincerity of their friendship for me, I shall sustain them without qualification. I, therefore, now take upon my own shoulders the responsibility of the acts of the Louisiana delegation, in that Convention, and am prepared to stand by the consequences, in their length and breadth.

I feel bound, however, to respect the opinions of those who honestly differ with me; and, therefore, while I feel conscious of no change of feeling or inconsistency on my part, I cannot expect or desire that any of my friends, whom you represent, should do violence to their own sense of right and wrong, by supporting my election, while they believe I have changed my political views. I ask no man, be he Whig, Democrat, or Native, for his vote. I take every American citizen's interest, in the welfare of his country, to be as pure and as deep as my own; and I have, therefore, no right, and certainly no desire, to influence his action in the exercise of the important duty of voting for the officers of this Government.

I regret, exceedingly, that my friends in Baltimore, whom you represent, should have thus misunderstood the course pursued by the Louisiana delegation in the Convention, and should have imagined that I had abandoned the position which I have uniformly held in my published letters on this subject. Though I have no objection to your circulating this communication among such of your friends as may be interested in it, yet I request that it may not be published. My aversion to the appearance of my name in the public prints, in connection with such subjects, is my apology for the request.

With great respect, gentlemen, I am your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.
Messrs Chas. H. Pitts, John W. Walker, Th. S. Alexander, and others, Baltimore, Md.

"The Baton Rouge Gazette says that Cass is as nauseous to a true Southern man as ipecac to a healthy stomach.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

HENRY CLAY.—We have before us an interesting correspondence (which we have not time to insert this morning) between Thos. G. Clarke, President of the convention at Slash Church, Hanover co. Virginia, and Mr. Clay, in which the latter was nominated for the Presidency. In his reply Mr. Clay says:

"My name, with my consent, was submitted to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention which assembled in June last. That body thought proper to nominate a distinguished citizen of the United States and not me. In view of the relation in which I stood to the convention I do not think that I ought to pass any judgment upon its proceedings. It is sufficient for me to know that it did not deem it expedient to nominate me. In this decision I have entirely acquiesced. I have quietly submitted to it, and have given no encouragement or countenance to any further use or connection of my name with the Presidency. To this effect I have uniformly written to all associations and individuals who have addressed me on the subject."

"Gov. Bissell, of Connecticut, who had been dangerously ill but somewhat mended, suffered a relapse on the 23d, and little hopes were entertained of his recovery.

ANOTHER BOLTER.—F. E. Brazile, a prominent Democrat in Aberdeen, Mississippi, has renounced Cass and Butler.

SUICIDE.—A man by the name of Marcelin Duval, says the last Alexandria Republican, a creole of that parish, killed himself by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He was a man advanced in years, in easy circumstances, with friends and relatives, and no cause for the act can be imagined.

Latest from Europe.

We have further news by this morning's mail of the accounts by the America. This vessel left Liverpool on the 16th ult.

The first despatch received by the Picayune, says that all is quiet in Paris, and that Government is taking steps to close all the clubs.

The Schleswig and Holstein war is about to commence again.

Revolution has broken out in Ireland in good earnest. Numbers have been killed.

The following is the second despatch, received by the same paper:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—The Irish insurgents are now encamped 7000 strong near Clonmel, and are liberally furnished with provisions by the farmers. The Cork Examiner publishes rumors of a rising at Waterford. At Portland the police were attacked by armed peasants, but the latter were repelled with considerable loss on both sides. Bridge at Waterford and Granby Ferry burnt. Troops from Loughall [Youghall?] barracks were sent by steamer to the disturbed districts and Kilkenny. Four thousand insurgents are encamped on Loughall hill. O'Gorman is probably chief commander.

Cavaignac is much alarmed at the prospects of the Bonapartists. France is determined on sending an army of observation to the Rhine.

Berlin is very excited. The Germans are determined on establishing an empire. [?]

The Neapolitans have captured Messina.

Tuscany is the scene of frightful disorder. In Leshon upwards of one hundred soldiers have been killed in a conflict with the people.

The last despatch says the potato crop is almost a total failure.

The Irish rebellion is regarded in Liverpool as merely a landlord difficulty about crops and threatened starvation. Other papers regard it as more serious.

FREE SOILERS IN MISSOURI.—There was quite a large meeting of Free Soilers in St. Louis on the night of the 23d ult. The Republican says that it passed off without serious interruption, though many persons evinced a disposition to interfere.—The meeting was addressed by F. P. Blair, Jr., and others. Resolutions embracing the principles of the Free Soil party were adopted and a committee appointed to bring out a Van Buren electoral ticket for the State.

To Our Subscribers.

Entertaining the desire to send our paper to our subscribers as early as possible, and to accommodate all as far as lay in our power, we have determined, for the benefit of our West Baton Rouge and Bayou Grosse Tete patrons, to issue our paper on Wednesdays and Saturdays; so that their papers will be received by the next days' mails.—Our paper will likewise be issued on Mondays and Thursdays, for the benefit of our town and down-river subscribers, containing the election and other news of moment by the mails of those days, which same news will afterwards appear in the Wednesdays and Saturdays editions. We trust that this evident disposition on our part to spare neither trouble nor attention in our efforts to make our paper acceptable to our friends, will merit their continued approbation and generous support.

PRINTING TYPES

ARE SOLD AT

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

At the following very low prices, for approved six months' notes:

	Roman.	Title, &c.	Shaded, &c.
Pica, per lb	30c	50c	90c
Small Pica, do.	32	56	95
L. Primer, do.	34	60	100
Bourgeois, do.	37	66	108
Brevier, do.	42	74	120
Minion, do.	48	84	132
Nonpareil, do.	58	100	150
Agate, do.	72	120	180
Pearl, do.	108	160	220
Diamond, do.	160	250	300

Larger sized Job Types are at proportionably low rates. Our Fancy Fonts are invariably charged by the pound and not by the font, and the prices are in no instance higher than the above. These prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to Printers who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c., of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders.

We are now preparing and will shortly have ready for sale, an original cut and very superior Running-hand and Script, suitable for printing circulars, &c.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 15th of November, 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, of our own manufacture, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill.

For sale, several good second hand Cylinder and Platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO.,

oct5 3rV 13 Chambers st., New York.

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

WAS brought to the Jail of this Parish on the 30th ult., a runaway slave who calls his name JOHN and says he is the property of a negro trader, named Willis, residing in Virginia, but has been living with a planter in East Baton Rouge, of the name of Scudder. The said negro is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black, and very stout built.—The owner will come forward, prove property, and take him away.

oct2 HENRY SULLIVAN, Jailor.

MARRON EN PRISON.

Il été amené à la geole de Plaquemine le 30 du mois de Septembre, 1848, un nègre arrêté comme marron, nommé JOHN, et qui se dit appartenir à un marchand de nègre, nommé Willis, de la Virginie, qui l'a lonoé à un nommé Scudder, habitant de la Paroisse Est Baton Rouge, où il a travaillé quelque temps. Le dit nègre est âgé d'environ 28 ans, taille 5 pieds 9 pouces.

oct2 3 HENRY SULLIVAN, Geolier.

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 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.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF IBERVILLE.

NOTICE is hereby given, if the State Taxes for the year 1847, together with all the costs and charges, on the following described property, are not paid to the undersigned collector within thirty days from the date hereof, the same will be sold in accordance with the 56th and 57th sections of an act entitled "An Act to provide a revenue for the government of the State," approved May 3d, 1847, by said collector, at the Court House of the Parish of Iberville, on Wednesday the 1st of November, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

Description of Property:
800 acres of Land lying on Grand River, and assessed as the property of Phelps.
Amount of Taxes, \$17 33
Cost of Advertising, 2 10
3000 acres of Land lying on Bayou Sorrel, assessed as the property of Thomas Markell.
Amount of Taxes, \$40 00
Cost of Advertising, 4 86
1400 acres of Land lying on Bayou Grosse Tete and assessed as the property of Henry Hodge, jr.
Amount of Taxes, \$10 62
Cost of Advertising, 2 26
20,000 acres of Land lying on Bayou Grosse Tete and Marigonnin, and assessed as the property of Laurent Millaudon.
Amount of Taxes, \$106 66
Costs of Advertising, 33 40
J. L. PETTIT, Collector.
Parish of Iberville, 30th Sept., 1848.

NOTICE.

HAVING received my commission from the Auditor of Public Accounts, as Auctioneer for this Parish, the public are respectfully informed that all duties appertaining to my vocation, will be punctually and promptly attended to.
au28 3m BENJAMIN DEBLEUX.

TO THE PATRIOTIC.

THE citizens of this Town and Parish, ever ready, as they have always shown themselves, to appreciate gallant services rendered in behalf of our country, on the fields of her battles, have determined to award the honorable services of our fellow-citizen, JESSE BATTEN, who has now returned to this town, after an arduous and chivalric career in the valley of Mexico. For the purpose of rendering justice to this gallant soldier, and giving eclat to the occasion, they have concluded to present him with a *Sword*, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of his patriotism and brave deeds. A subscription list for the purpose of defraying the necessary expense of this magnificent pageant is now open at Bissell's Hotel, where all persons favorable to this patriotic object are requested to place their names. All persons disposed to subscribe are restricted to one dollar, that the contributions will be equally divided.

Due notice will be given of the time, place, and form of ceremony.
sep25 2t VOX POPULL.

FOR SUGAR MAKING—Carbonate Potash, Sulphate Zinc and Sulphate Potash, for refining and Graining Sugar, just received and for sale at [sep18] RICHARDS' Drug Store.

FANCY DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE!!

HAVING commenced business on my own account, I beg leave to inform the citizens of this town and Parish, that I have just received a large stock of

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

—ALSO—A variety of TRUNKS, and a large assortment of PLANTATION GOODS, such as Kerseys and Linseys, Blankets and Russets. I will also keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Fancy Goods and Pertinergs, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine before going elsewhere.
sep18 A. LEVYSTEIN.

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

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

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

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

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. au2t

ON COMMISSION by ROTH, BRO & CO.

15 Bajass Carts;
15 fine Horse Cane Carts, all with iron axletrees;
2 Ox Carts, with iron axletrees;
1 large Cane Wagon;
100,000 shingles, best quality. au2t

GENERAL Assortment of Fancy Goods for Ladies, for sale by
au2t ROTH, BRO & CO.