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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, October 28, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS!

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery co.
JOS. S. COTTMAN, of Somerset co.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN.
2nd—JAMES D. ROMAN.
3rd—ANDREW G. EGE.
4th—J. MORRISON HARRIS.
5th—B. CHAMBERS WICKES.
6th—J. C. DERRICKSON.

Our Paper.

The Editor owes an apology to his patrons for the limited amount of reading matter in his sheet for the last two weeks. He has been sick for several weeks, scarcely able to be about and sometimes unable to be out of his room. This week he has laboured under serious attacks and has been obliged to procure a friend to attend for him to this weeks issue. He hopes to 'shake off his old enemy' this week, and be able hereafter to make his paper more interesting and varied.

To the Polls!! To the Polls!!

The friends of General Taylor, are urged to be at the Polls and vote for the veteran and distinguished citizen and Soldier on *next Tuesday week*, the seventh day of November. By an act of Congress, the election for President and Vice President, is to be held throughout the United States, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. Let every friend of General Taylor bear in mind this important fact and not fail to deposit his ballot for the faithful and brave old man, on that day. Let them recollect that he is a candidate worthy of their zealous and untiring support. His private character is without spot or blemish—he stands as fair for honesty, and moral, rectitude between man and man, as any man in the Union. He is as kind and benevolent a master to his servants as any! He has distributed among them, in a single year, as much as $600, and his letters, from Mexico, (while in his tent waiting for battle,) to his Agent and manager, directed certain old servants to be favoured and especially cared for, and giving particular directions in regard to the comfort of all of them. His humanity stands out prominently among his other virtues. His Soldiers love him and when hard pressed in Mexico, he declared he would die sooner than leave his wounded men behind! On the night preceding the battle of Buena Vista, at the hour of midnight, when penning what he supposed and called his last letter to his wife, he stated, that he expected to fall on the next day—that he cared not for himself, but he did feel for the afflicted Widows, and mothers and Orphans, of his brave Soldiers, who were destined to fall on that eventful day!

General Taylor's manners and habits of living are eminently plain and republican. His dress and deportment, are unaustentacious—he is easy of access, and his whole appearance and manner are calculated to win upon the esteem and confidence of every one.

His deference to the will of the people and to Congress are but indications of his great Republican character. He intends to wield the veto power sparingly, and have to the representatives of the people, in a great measure, the choice of measures deemed good for the interest and happiness of the people.

His great services are known to all—They stand unequalled in the present generation. His skill, judgement, prudence, and courage, overcame all difficulties and dangers, while he won for the American Arms and for our national character, a glory and renown which will live till the last moment of recorded time. To the polls then, every true lover of his country, every grateful republican, who cherishes a remembrance of the victories won, and vote for the republican citizen and wreathe beaten soldier, who has so often perriled his life for his country! Let no weather and no adverse circumstance deter a single friend of Taylor, from casting his ballot on Tuesday the seventh of November Remember, that Gen. Taylor for many years, has been exposed to the inclemency of the weather in remote and distant regions, guarding the rights of his country and in keeping his army together.—No weather, intensely hot cold or wet, ever interfered with the discharge of his duty! Night or day—hot or cold—dry or wet—always found General Zachary Taylor at his post discharging his duty. Then we appeal to every true friend of Gen. Taylor, to go to the Polls, to see that his neighbor goes—to provide ways for those who have none, and to spare one week for the cause of him who has devoted so many years, to the arduous service of his country. Old Kent ought to roll up a majority of 200 for the patriot citizen and soldier Let us then one and all, resolve to do our Duty diligently and actively, and aid in electing so good a man to the chief magistracy of our country.

GEORGIA.

The majority for the Locos, is 245 in this State of ninety odd counties. We have confidence that Gen. Taylor will carry this State. His great personal popularity, and his residence being South, will we believe; enable him to carry this State.

OHIO.

This State has elected a Whig Governor, and we believe a majority in the Legislature. The Ohio Whig papers, promise to do the business up "brown," on the 7th of November.

The advertisement of the Levy Court, giving notice to non residence and others in regard to taxes due late collector, unavoidably crowded out this week, it will certainly appear in our next.

Pennsylvania.

The official returns in Pennsylvania, settle the question of Mr. Johnson (Whig) to the Gubernatorial office, by a majority of 302, Well done Pennsylvania, you will not be alone in the good work.

FLORIDA.

This new State has gone for the Wighs quite handsomely electing Governor, members of Congress and Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Philadelphia Ledger has recived from Harrisburg the full official vote of the State given at the last election for Governor, which settles the long contested subject of the exact official majority—Jonston's majority in the State 302. The entire vote is 336,744, divided as follows:—

Johnston,	168,523
Longstreth,	168,221
Johnston's majority.	302

The aggregate vote is 51,284 greater than was cast for Governor in 1847, when Shunk had above 5000 majority over all the candidates. The returns have been compared with the general returns received at the office of the Secretary of the commonwealth in Harrisburg; and it is thought the special returns. when opened in the presnce of the Legislature next January, will not vary three votes from the above result.

THE MARYLAND STATE DEBT.

The Western Continent, in the course of some interesting remarks on the financial condition of Maryland, and her various revenue laws, makes the following gratifying statement:

The practical result of those laws has more than realized the expectation of their framers, and the critical point of the 1s of October, 1848, has been triumphantly passed, and the future is clear from and speck or doubt. After paying the State expense of the quarter, the quarterly interest due on the currency debt, the anual interest on the deferred stock, or funded arrears, tand providing also for the semi-anual interest on sterling bonds due in London on the 1st of January next we understand, that there remains in the Treasury a balance of about one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. This is beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The receipts from the 1st of October to the 1st of January are generally very large, and the payments due on the last named day are very small; so that we may predict with confidence, that the balance on at the first of the coming year will exceed and three hundred thousand dollars. In congratulating our citizens on these auspicious facts, it would be unbecoming to omit the acknowledgement that is due to our late Governor, for the boldness and energy so successfully displayed by him in his efforts to restore the credit of the State, and to our present Governor, for his decision in the execution of the tax-laws, and for his watchful superintendence over the officers charged with the collection of the revenue.

In regard to the present year alone was there any danger of deficiency, and the revenue of 1847 and 1848 from permanent sources is such as give assurance, that, with our present taxes, we shall have an annual surplus of more than $200,000, constantly increasing, to be applied hereafter, in addition to the regular sinking fund, to the extinction of the principal of the state Debt; and this without making any allowance for the future increased productiveness of our works of Internal Improvement As a reward for their extraordinary exertions and sacrifices made to discharge the obligations of the State, the people have the satisfaction of feeling that the honor of Maryland has been entirely redeemed, and of knowing, that before a great many years most of the debt will be extinguished, while the wealth and prosperity of the community is continually on the increase.

From the Washington Battery

RIDING BOTH SIDES OF THE SAPLING

How Mr. Senator Benton or Mr Senator Calhoun can support Lewis Cass for the Presidency is one of those marvels that are to be explained only by those necessities of politics which acquaint men with strange bedfellows. There was hardly an important question before the Senate, while Mr. Cass was a member, upon which he and Mr. Calhoun voted on the same side; and as for Mr. Benton, if he did not treat the General with contempt, he took more pleasure in teasing and worrying him than any other man in the Senate. No one has forgot his threat to "cut Cass for the simples," and the manner in which he did it. We all remember how completely the Senator from Missouri riddled him on the Oregon and Mexican questions. We all remember with what studied and overbearing arrogance he ridiculed the ex minister whenever he could find or make an oportunity.

One of Benton's good things about the General is realy good enough to be revived, for it illustrates very prettily one of his weak points, and, will of course carry due weight with it in the judgement of Mr. Ritchie.

when Mr. Cass had finished his speech against Mr. Benton in the matter of the 54° 40′ line, the Senator from Missouri (see Congressional Globe for 1846, page 894) rose in reply, and asked the Senator from Michigan if he had ever participated in the sport of a fox hunt. Cass negatived the idea by a nervous shake of the head He knew something was coming "Nor I either," said Benton, "but I have learned one of the rules of the sport, which is *never to attempt to ride on both sides of the saplin.* The Senator from Michigan seems to have been ignorant of this rule—*at least politically.*"

This is one of the neatest and truest things that Mr. Benton ever said of Gen. Cass and he has given him more severe rubs than any living man.

What question is there on which Lewis Cass has not sought to ride both sides of the sapling?

First a Federalist, then converted to Democracy, and becoming marshal of Ohio.

As a soldier, refusing to take the responsibility of advising General Hull to march on Malden, and then abusing him for not doing so.

Hand and glove with John Quincy Adams all through his administration, and then the first to shout for General Jackson.

Remaining neutral between Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison in the campaign of 1840, leaning to General Harrison after his election, eulogizing him on his decease, and abusing him in the Polk man of 1844.

In the Senate a 54 40 man or inevitable war, and, when the game was up, going for President Polk and 49.

For Internal Improvements till Mr. Polk vetoed them, then against Internal Improvements. Again for Internal Improvements; after the Baltimore Convention against them; and again, at Cleveland, unable from the noise and confusion to say which way he was.

For the Wilmot proviso; against the Wilmot proviso; a little for and alittle against; against it at the South, for it at the North, on both sides about the centre, and, in short, every which way in all directions.

In the Senate *always* for war, any how, with anybody and everybody, no matter for what; in Mr. Ritchie's newspaper, during the convass, a peace man, whom it is ridiculous to accuse of any belligerent propensities.

For Louis Philippe as long as he was King of the French and Mr. Cass minister to France; lauding, eulogizing, toadying him in the most disgraceful manner; and, as soon as his beau ideal of Chief Magistrate lost his throne, joining in the cry of *—Down with him.*

There is but one question on which he has ridden only on one side of the saplin, and that is *how is Lewis Cass to be benefited or advanced?*

On that he stuck to one side; and has stuck at nothing. He is a man who will do anything and promise anything that he thinks will promote his own interest, and break his promises, and change his actions, whenever his interest requires it.—He toadyed Gen. Hull in the same way that he toaded Louis Philippe, as long as he found it for his advantage, and pursued him with the most unmitigated rancor the moment Col. Cass could become Brigadier General Cass by writing and swearing the old man into disrepute.

We thank Mr. Benton for the advice he gave to General Cass, and we think that, in one instance at least, the General will have a pretty pregnant demonstration of the truth of the fox-hunting race, that it will never answer to *attempt to ride on both sides of the saplin.*

TAYLOR IN NEW YORK.—The recent letter of Mr. Clay, together with the last Allison letter of Old Zack, has completely harmonized things in New York.

A card in the Albany Evening Journal, signed by the leaders in the Clay movement in that city, announces their intention to abstain from any further prosecution of their object. They will not consent by any action of theirs to compromise Mr. Clay's honor in the slightest degree, "which," they say, "we consider we should do by a father use of his name." General Taylor's Pascagoula letter is declared to de satisfactory; and they add in conclusion—"We feel constrained to give to the Philadelphia nominations our cordial support, and commend our Whig friends who have felt and acted with us, to do so likewise."

Great talkers are like broken pitchers, everything runs out of them.

Arrival of the Europa.

One week later from se. Europe Conviction of Smith O'Brien. Revolution in Austria.

The Cunard steamer Europa, Capt. Lott, was telegraphed below New York about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and reached her warf at Jersey City at 5 o'clock.—She sailed on the 14 instant, and has made another very rapid passage—the entire time, including her stoppage at Halifax, having occupied less than eleven days.—Our New York correspondent has furnished us with the following interesting summary of European intelligence brought by her:

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED FOR THE AMERICAN.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 6 P M.

The steamer Europa unexpectedly made her appearance this afternoon bringing English advices one week later than those received by the Niagara at Boston.

IRELAND

Mr. Smith O'Brien has been found guilty. The verdict was accompained with a recommendation from the jury for mercy.

Events following the conviction of Smith O'Brien forbid the hope of royal clemency towards him. It is confidently asserted that the sentence would be carried fully into execution, and it is even said that this day, the 14th of October closes his earthly career.

McMannis, another insurgent, has been tried and found guilty. He was arrested at Bork, on board an American ship. The question had been raised whether when under the protection of the American flag, England had power to arrest him

ENGLAND.

The Earl of Charlisle has died.

Viscount Morpeth, who visited the United States some time ago, has been elevated to the Peerage.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris officially announce the termination of the proposed mediation of France and England in the affairs of Italy, by an Austrian manifesto which declares that the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom shall continue part of the Austrian Empire, but that extensive coustitutional and representative institutions shall be granted, This manifesto makes no reference to the proposed mediation.

The Union, a French paper, the organ of the diplomacy of Austria and Sardinia, says that the English Ambassador had a long conference with Gen. Cavignac in which the intentions of the English Ministry are evplicitly stated, which are that England accords with the Vienna Cabinet, and that the Italian question is to be arranged in a manner, not in accordance with the agreement made by Gen. Cavaignac to the Assembly of France, by a Congress of Nations.

On Sunday this Ministerial defeat was the theme of general conversation. An opinion prevailed on Monday that they would resign, but they did not.

The Paris papers of Tuesday say that the Ministry did tender their resignations, but that Gen. Cavaignac resolved not to leave the Government until the Constitution was declared and the President appointed, anh accordingly refused to receive their resignations, declaring that he would entreat the Assembly to proceed without delay to declare the Constitution and elect a President. Accordingly the Committee on the Constitution have decided, that immediately after the adoption of the Constitution the Nation shall elect a President and Assembly. In the meantime the Assembly will continue to exercise its functions, and pass those organic laws which are necessary to complete the Constitution.

The Presidential question was the prevailing subject of interest. The general opinion is that Louis Napoleon will succeed. the moderate Republicans, it is thought, will support General Cavaignac.

The election will probably occur about the 15th of November, as the Constitution will be proclaimed adout 1st proximo.

VIENNA.

A successful Revolution has broken out in this city. The Minister of War has been murdered—his body suspended to a lamp-post, and exposed to various indignities

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1848.

FATHER MATHEW.—From statements of Father Mathew, received by the last steamer, and corroborated by his distinguished patron, Col. J. H. Sherburne, bearer of despatches to the American Government, it appears, that he is desterred from visiting this country, at present, chiefly by heavy pecuniary embarrassments—the result of sacrifices in the Temperance cause, and especially of the drafts upon his philanthropy from the late Famine.

In apologising for the delay of his still anticipated visit, he says, in his characteristic style.

"I have received, it is true, from my Temperance friend in the States, and also from benevolent individuals in England, occasional remittances of money; but the late Famine devoured every thing I could scrape together I could not address assemblages of Teetotalers, with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks. on the benefits of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, without supplying them with bread. If I had bowels of iron—which, happily, I have not, as commiseration grew up with me from the breast of my mother—I could not resist the cries of my fellow creatures, suffering from extreme want and wrung with tormenting hunger.

"In my journeyings though the country, on my mission of Temperance, I was solicited for food by hundreds, of thousands, who, no my previous visits, were the generous supporters of our Sacred Cause."

It would seem as though the bare suggestion of his circumstances would at once be met by a response, more substantial than mere grateful emotions, from thousands of liberal hearts. A. D.

WESTERN SKIES BRIGHT.—The Indiana Journal has conversed with a very intelligent gentleman who has travelled extensively through the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, who gives it as his deliberate opinion that Taylor will carry all those States. The Van Burn wing of the Democracy in all that region is very strong.

From the Brownsville (Pa) Democrat.

FARMER'S LOOK AT THIS.

Some weeks since we noticed the fact that Gen. Cass, had driven from his house two of our neighboring farmers without giving them a deserted breakfast. We now have another act of the Generals, similar in atrocity. We ask the attention of every Farmer in our neighborhood to it, and if after reading it they can cast their votes for Lewis Cass, they can do more than we believe them capable of doing. Here it is:

From the Woster Democrat, of Sept. 21.

Gen Cass and the Wayne County Farmer.

We commend the following statement to the especial attention of that portion of our fellow citizens, who in consequence of their party attachments, contemplate casting their votes at the approaching Presidential election, for gen Cass. If there is a Democratic Farmer in Wayne County who after reading this statement of facts, does not hold his hand, and reflect with seriousness upon the character of his nominee, before giving him his vote, then are the cords of party stronger and more securely coiled around them, than we are present willing to believe. But to the statement:—

"In the summer of 1844, I entered my name in the stage office a Strongsville, for a passage in the Stage Wooster.

When the Stage arrived, all the seats in the Coach were full, except the front seat of the Coach, which was alone occupied by General Lewis Cass. When I attempted to get into the Coach, I was told by General Cass, that I could not get inside, as all the seats were full except the seat upon which he sat, and that I could not sit upon the same seat with him,—that he could do without my company. I was consequently compelled to ride on the outside, with the driver and the servant of Gen. Cass. Gen Cass occupied the front seat of the coach, alone until we arrived at Wooster. Mr. David Fairfield of this town, was a passenger in the coach at the same time.

SAMUEL HUNTER

Wooster Sept. 14, 1848.

I was a passenger in the Coach at the time alluded to by Mr. Hunter, and know the statement made by him in the above, is substantially correct.

DAVID FAIRFIELD.

Wooster, Sept. 14, 1848

The above statement may be relied on as strictly true in every particular. Both of the gentlemen who subscribe to it are well known in this community. The truth of any statement made by either of them, *cannot* and *will not* be questioned by any person acquainted with the individuals.—Mr. Hunter is a farmer residing in this township, and for correct and gentelmanly deportment, as well as unbending integrity of character, will campare favorably with any other posson, of whatever profession or calling, in the county of Wayne or elsewhere. Mr. Fairfield is a master builder residing in this town, of equally unimpeachable character.

And what is the spectacle here presented? Gen. Cass, the bloated and purse-proud aristocrat, then just fresh from the Court of France—a Court and King in the laudation of which he had taxed his genius to the utmost, that he might obtain courtly smiles and kingly favors—spurning from his presence an American Farmer, and condemning him to the society of the menial whese occupation is to brush his master's boots!—Democratic Farmers we ask you to reflect upon this act, and tell us in all seriousness what estimate should be placed upon the professions of love for the people, when proffered by one who would thus insult one of your noble calling.

Extract of a letter from a Democrat of Louisiana, to his friend in Baltimore, dated.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 9. 1848.

"I have this moment returned from a visit to Gen. Taylor. The old gentleman is looking remarkably well, is in good health, and has the appearance of being able, if necessary, to go through more than twenty Mexican campaigns. As I approached his neat white-washed cottage, surrounded by China trees, I noticed the railing of his portico covered with woolen clothes among them two or three military coats; his sword hung at one of the windows.—In the back part of the yard was his excelent lady, giving some domestic directions. She is a most amiable and good looking lady indeed, with great simplicity of manners. In that little cottage there is peace and happiness. Not finding the General at his cottage, I went to the garrison, and found him in his office. He was very polite, frank, open hearted, and gave me a cordial welcome. I spent some hour and a half with him, greatly to my Pleasure, hearing him converse and tell amusing anecdotes, at which he is very good. Be assured of one fact, should he not be elected President, it will not kill him, for really he looks, and is; as unconcerned and contented as is possible for a man to be.

"After spending some time with the General, we went to see "Old Whitey," who was grazing under some shady trees near his cottage, together with "Old Brown," another war steed. I looked on the two horses with smoething like reverence, but certainly with pleasure. I understand that the General was offerd $1000 for "Old Whitey," but of course would not take it. He says the old fellow is worth nothing, still he can,t think of parting with him. The old horse is quite stiff, but fat and looking very well indeed. The General would not let me clip even a few hairs from his main or tail.

"This State (Louisiana) is safe for the old General. Judge Winchester was on visit to the General, and it would have pleased you very much to have been present and heard the General talk and laugh and tell good stories. Not a word of politics was uttered the whole time. The more and more I see of General Taylor, I like him better.—He is a man in a million. You sre nothing from him one way or the other, in the way of intrigue or political management. He is too good, too honest, for that. He is literally the people's man, and a man of the people.

"Yours truly, S."

GEN. CASS' PASS

To the commander:—

SIR:—On Gen. Cass' pressenting himself at the outpost, on his way to salt river, be as liberal to nim as President Polk was to Santa Anna. Give him a free pass, but no "extra allowance," as he has already taken without right or semblance of justice, nearly $100,000 from the Treasnry of the United States.

VERMONT.

ANIMAL MANURES.

All kind of animal manures are good but different in the rapidity of their fertilizing effects as well as in their duration.—The principle of this difference is described by Professor Johnson as follows:—Horn. hair, and wool, depend, for their efficacy presisely on the same principles as the blood and flesh of animals. They differ chiefly in this that they are dry, while the blood and flesh contain eighty to ninety per cent, of their weight of water. Hence, a ton of horn shavings; of heir, or of dry woollen rags ought to enrich the soil as much as ten tons of blood. In China, the hair, which, in every ten days is shaved from the heads of the entire population, is collected and sold for manure throughout the empire. The effect of soft animal matters is more immediate and apparent, while that of herd and dry substances is less visible, but continued for a much longer period of time. Woollen rags, when made into a compost, and fermented, form an excellent manure for horseturnigs, and most other kinds of crops.

POSTCRIPT.

The official vote in Ohio it is said elects Ford the Whig candidate for Governor by 336 majority.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, October 12, '48.

Prime white Wheat—$1 10 to 1 20.
Best red do —100 to 110.
Old yellow corn—59 to 62.
Yellow corn—55 to 58.
White do. 58 to 60.
New do. 55 to 56.
Best Oats—25 to 28.
Rye—65 to 68.
Whiskey—22cts.

☞ The restoring influence of Dr. Osgood's Indian Cholagogue upon constitutions impaired and injured by a residence in billious climates, is one of its most valuable qualities. There are many constitutions which become gradually underminded by MIASMAL causes, without ever a day's actual confinement. In such a case the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languor,, weariness, and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden—all yield to this remedy if only faithfully used according to the directions of the pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

For sale at the proprietor's prices by the agent, Wiley & Perkins.

DIED.

At Turners Creek on the 11th inst., Henry Clay, son of Thomas and Catharine Neal, aged 2 years 1 month and 21 days.

A CERTIFICATE from Mr. Ingerson of Lancaster, New Hampshire, a highly respectable citizen of that place, and Jailor of the County Coos:

I, George W. Ingerson, of Lancaster, hereby certify, that I have been troubled with the Asthma tor about twenty years. Last November, when I began taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I had been unable to do anything for several months, and had not, except a very few nights, been able to rest in my bed. Almost as soon as I began to take it, I felt relived. I have taken about two botles. My health is altogether improved. A few returns of the Asthma, which I have had in that time, were almost immediately removed by taking the Balsam. I rest well and my health is, and has been for months, better than at any time previous for many years. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to all who are similarly afflicted.

GEO. W. INGERSON

Lancaster, N. H., April 28th, 1846.

Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for five dollars.

☞ For sale by John Russell and Simon Wickes, Jr. Chester Town.

AN overseer wanted for 1849, apply to JAMES E. BARROLL

Oct. 28, '48.

Democrtic Meeting.

There will be a Democratic meeting held at the Court House in Chestertown, on Wednesday next, the first day of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Which will be addressed by one, or more of the Electoral Candidates, and several other popular Speakers, and to which the citizens generally are invited.

COMMITTEE.

October 28, 1848.

Hats and Caps.

THE subscriber has now the fall styles of Hats and Caps, which he will sell cheap, very cheap, his assortments comprises Beaver, sup Moleskin, Silk, Angola, Nutria, Saxony, Russis, Cassimere, and Slouch Hats fine and common cloth, Silk oil and common Glazed caps.

Call and see.

Hats made to orders.

JAS. ARTHUR.

1 door above Wiley & Perkins

Oct. 21, '48.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!
COFFEE!!! COFFEE!!!!

Large lot just received and for sale at very low prices by

T. W. ELIASON.

Aug. 26, '48.