

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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## THE MINSTREL.

**A BEAU.**  
I am sure I don't know  
Why I was created!  
Not a sign of a beau  
Seems for me nominated!  
I have tried every means I could make up or think of  
And never could I get a smile from or wink of  
A beau!

There's my big sister Bet  
Has no trouble whatever,  
She seems quite a pet,  
And goes alone never.  
While I must tag on to her company's sleeve, or  
Say nothing at home, and do nothing but grieve for  
A beau!

It is all very nice  
When you're married, to jingle  
A lot of advice  
About staying single;  
But if that is the way I must say, "I can't see it,"  
If you always thought so, why didn't you be it—  
You know!

MILLS.  
That's a poet, as the lawyers say. We sympathize  
with 'Mills,' and trust that she may yet make some  
young man wretchedly jealous.

## EDUCATIONAL.

For the Educational Column.  
**SELF-CONTROL.**

It has become a trite remark, that he who would successfully govern others must first govern himself. Xenophon describes the schools of Persia, in which Cyrus received his education, as places in which the boys learned both to command and to obey; and attributes to that fact the noble character of Cyrus, his ability to sway men, and his willingness to be influenced by entreaty. In a country and under a government like ours, there is no occasion to argue in favor of reasonable, persuasive, moral control, instead of arbitrary, unreasoning authority. This may serve the purposes and benefit the character of tyranny, but it is totally unbecoming to the spirit and modes of Freedom. Americans should be governed in the temper of humanity and by the methods of simplest Justice. Not because they are better than other people, but because the spirit of the government is free; its authority is based on the intelligent consent of its subjects; its object is the protection, prosperity and happiness of all who dwell within the circle of its extent; it asks not the abject obedience of slaves, but the free, hearty support of citizens.

To the thoughtful educator, and to the judicious parent, these considerations are of vast significance, indicating the direction or aim which all discipline should have, namely, to form in children, whether in the family or in the school, habits of intelligent, rigid self-control. The simple act of obedience to the request or command of the teacher or the parent, is well and altogether necessary; but the habit of self-government, of self-discipline, of requiring oneself to act according to one's convictions of duty, regardless of desire or difficulty—this is infinitely better. Both parents and teachers must insist upon ready, cheerful obedience to their wishes; their own position and dignity and sense of fitness do not require such obedience nearly so much as it is necessary for the best discipline, the trustableness and attractiveness of children.

And still, the idea of obedience, unconnected with the moral force of right, is utterly insufficient for the proper training of youth. If the saying of Aristippus be true, that we ought to teach boys those things which they will use when they become men—then most surely ought we to instill into the minds, and impress indelibly upon the very being of those whom we are to control and guide in the plastic period of life, this idea, namely, that the best authority is purely moral—the voice of conscience; that the truest heroism consists in obeying the behests of Duty, whether favoring or crushing our desires; that the most genuine excellence arises from the cheerful effort to do and do right, compelling ourselves to perform the duty from which inclination sinks, resolutely curbing the impatient desire to do or say what must not be said or done.

It may be urged that this is harsh and unamphibatic; that it ill befits the jocund nature of childhood to accustom it to rigid self-control. Perhaps it is not quite so free from sternness as the slipshod mode of government which unfortunately is so prevalent; but it is not necessarily unfeeling and fitted to check the healthful vivacity of children. Teachers need to be reasonable as well as learned, and reason teaches us that it is safe to use constraint not less than sympathy in moulding the youthful character. It is best to accustom children to thinking of the nature of their acts, and to deliberate choice of such modes of action as commend themselves to their sense of right. The child's instinct seldom errs. American character is too often dependent, not self-reliant; there is a strong tendency to rest upon the judgment of others. It needs bracing, or rather it needs to be trained to self-dependence, to self-control. The props which undergird most men are rotten or inexhaustible—God meant to have men stand alone. So, many of the restraints now necessarily thrown around men are proofs that we are still undisciplined. This is a subject which teachers and parents would do well to ponder: the few hints here thrown out are but seeds; they require the favoring conditions of a thoughtful mind and an honest heart, to grow into their just proportions.

## Teachers' Convention.

MILROY, Dec. 26, 1861.  
According to previous announcement, the sixth annual meeting of the Milroy county Teachers' Association assembled in the Presbyterian church, at Milroy, Dec. 26, 1861, at 6 1/2 o'clock p. m. The Pres. being absent, the meeting was called to order by the Vice President, and opened with prayer by Rev. John W. White. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. On motion, the Constitution and By-laws were read and the roll called by the Secretary. Prof. S. Z. Sharp was appointed critic for the day. The Pres. then made some remarks relative to the Association, and appointed John Mohler and John Hawn as a committee to receive new members. An oration was delivered by Rev. S. O. McCurdy: subject—Teachers and Associations. Music by teachers. The question, 'Which is more important: keeping youth from temptation, or teaching them to withstand it?' was discussed by Messrs. S. Z. Sharp, J. K. Hartzler, W. K. Stroup, G. W. English, Rev. J. W. White, H. C. Vanzant, and E. Pennepacker. On motion, the discussion closed. A manuscript paper was then read by Miss Mary Stewart and D. H. Zook. Music by teachers. Business for the next session was announced by the executive committee. On motion, adjourned.

**SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.**  
Met at the appointed hour, and was opened with prayer by Rev. G. W. English. Roll called; minutes of previous session read and approved; Miss Mary Stewart was appointed critic. The hours of meeting and adjournment were then fixed by the Association. The President appointed the following committees: On finance, W. C. Gardner, H. C. Vanzant, Miss Lizzie B. Cunningham; on nominations, Prof. S. Z. Sharp, Elias Pennepacker, Miss Mary Miller; on resolutions, W. K. Stroup, Rev. S. O. McCurdy, Miss Rachel Zook. Music by teachers. Prof. Bates, Deputy State Superintendent, delivered a very interesting lecture on Elocution. Recess. Prof. Bates then delivered a lecture on Physical Culture, during which he gave a drill in gymnastic exercise. On motion, adjourned.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
Met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President. Prof. A. Smith entertained the audience with a lecture on reading, after which Prof. Bates made some remarks, and gave a drill in light gymnastics. Recess. The subject of gymnastics resumed, and discussed by Prof. M. J. Smith, John A. McKee, W. K. Stroup, Elias Pennepacker, Prof. S. Z. Sharp, J. K. Hartzler, Rev. J. W. White, and Rev. Mr. Thompson. Prof. Bates then exhibited some apparatus for gymnastics, and showed the manner in which they should be used. The report of the critic was read and received. The chairman of the executive committee then reported the order of business for the evening session. On motion, adjourned.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
Met at the appointed hour, and called to order by the President; opened with prayer by Elias Pennepacker. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved; roll called, the members responding with sentiments. D. H. Zook appointed critic for the evening. An essay was read by Miss Lizzie Cunningham—'By-gone Hours.' A lecture was then delivered by Prof. Bates—'The true Theory of Education'; on motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Bates for his excellent lecture, and also for his labors through the day. Prof. A. Smith then made some remarks with regard to holding a special examination for those who desired a professional certificate; on motion, it was decided that such examination would be held about the 1st April next. The question—Should pupils be required to study out of school hours? was discussed by Prof. A. Smith, E. Pennepacker, Prof. S. Z. Sharp, W. K. Stroup, Rev. S. O. McCurdy, and Prof. Bates. On motion, the discussion closed. The report of the critic was heard. Business for the morning session was announced by the executive committee. On motion, adjourned.

**THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.**  
Met at the appointed hour, and was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev. S. O. McCurdy; minutes of previous meeting read and approved, and roll called. The question—Should pupils be required to study out of school hours? was resumed, and discussed by H. C. Vanzant, D. H. Zook, E. Pennepacker, Prof. M. J. Smith, J. K. Hartzler, Prof. S. Z. Sharp, and E. Filson. On motion, the discussion closed. Prof. A. Smith then addressed the teachers concerning some errors which he had noticed in his visitation of schools. On motion, by-law 2d, respecting the number of members necessary to form a quorum, was stricken out. The committee on nominations reported the following nominees for the different offices: For President, D. H. Zook; Vice Pres'ts, Jno. Mohler, J. W. Webb; Treasurer, Lizzie B. Cunningham; Executive Committee, H. C. Vanzant, Miss Mary Stewart, Wm. C. Gardner. The Association then proceeded to an election, when all those nominated by the committee were unanimously elected. Experiences were then related by E. Filson, E. Pennepacker, Prof.

A. Smith, Miss R. Zook, J. K. Hartzler, Prof. S. Z. Sharp, John Mohler, Geo. H. Swigart, and Rev. Thompson. The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:  
**Resolved,** That since the intelligence of the people is one of the main pillars of the fabric of our Union, we should use every exertion in our power to uphold our common school system unimpaired, even in the midst of the fearful rebellion which is threatening the vitality of our nation.  
**Resolved,** That the excellent suggestions made to us by Prof. Bates and the County Superintendent in regard to teaching reading should be acted upon by the teachers of Milroy county.  
**Resolved,** That the system of light gymnastics as practically shown to us by Prof. Bates, and also presented by him in the Penna. School Journal, highly commends itself to us as being a very practical and efficient means of supplying to a great extent the deficiency in physical culture which prevails in our common schools.  
**Resolved,** That this Association heartily recommends the thorough use of Mental Arithmetic as the basis of a sound mathematical education.  
**Resolved,** That it is with regret that we witness the indifference of many of our teachers, who by their unnecessary absence have proven their want of interest in the cause of common schools, and who we fear will become clogs on the chariot wheels of education; and in the opinion of this Association they are unworthy the dignity of the profession.  
**Resolved,** That the Association hereby tenders its thanks to the citizens of Milroy and vicinity for the unbounded kindness and interest shown in their entertainment of its members, and their very good attention at its meetings; also, to the officers of the Presbyterian congregation, for the use of their church.  
**Resolved,** That a copy of the proceedings of the Association be forwarded to the county papers for publication.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**The Eruption of Vesuvius.**  
NAPLES, Dec. 10.  
From Naples little is seen excepting those grand columns of smoke which rise gigantically into the air, and which, according to as close a measurement as could be made, were calculated, that from the lower mouths at 10,000 feet, and that from the upper crater at 3,000 feet in height. Our streets are free from the dust of the mountain, and though for some time after the sun rose it appeared to be in a state of eclipse, yet to witness all the wonders of the spectacle it is necessary to leave the capital and visit the sight of the disaster.

From the confines of the city to Torre del Greco one passes between two lines of a curious population who have turned out to see the crowds who flock down to Torre del Greco. The wind blows off the mountain due north and south, so that, until you just get under the column, you are not exposed to the shower of dust which falls thickly and constantly, almost blinding one, and certainly not conducive to an easy respiration.  
On arriving at the devoted little town—which numbers, by the by, 22,000 souls—I found the place, except at the station, almost deserted. Every house was abandoned, and, as proving how rapid was the flight, melons and other articles still hung suspended outside the windows. At the station there was a vast crowd of persons, some of the last lingering inhabitants, with beds and other articles of furniture, anxious to be off; others consisting of the Bersagliera and Nationals, who remained to guard the place, for misfortune is no protection against the herds of thieves who just at present drive a thriving trade in the neighborhood.  
The first thing which strikes the eye is the blackened appearance of every object, the fine dust, which had fallen in heavy showers, lying four and a half inches in depth in the streets and on the tops of houses. Some of these were cracked horizontally across the flat roofs, and others perpendicularly, but it is not until you turn off to the left, a little beyond the station, that the full amount of damage is to be witnessed. From this point, ascending the mountain, a number of houses are passed which have been most materially injured, from four to five hundred in all, and rendered to a certain extent unsafe. At one house, in particular, a handsome building, too, the proprietor, who had returned for some articles which he had left behind, was breaking the windows to get in, entrance by the doorway being impossible. I shall here insert the report which was sent to me yesterday morning by Giovanni Cozzolino, the principal guide of the mountain, as it will explain precisely the site where the mouths which are now vomiting forth fire, smoke and lava have been formed.  
On the eight instant, at about a quarter past 11 A. M., a great trembling of the ground was felt at Torre del Greco, which continued at intervals of from five to ten minutes. The population was in great alarm expecting an earthquake. At Resina this tremulous motion was felt, though not so strongly, about mid-day.—Toward 3 o'clock in the afternoon a large opening was made in the ground above Torre del Greco, and a half mile lower than the crater of 1774, and the first cone was formed under the house of Francesco Crusi. This house was thrown into the air, as were four others in a Masseria close by. The lava has arrived (on the morning of the 9th) at about a quarter of an hour's walk above the Monastery of the Cappuccini, (which has been destroyed,) and is about a half a mile in breadth. All the houses in Torre have fissures in them, and the population have fled to Naples. At the time that the new cones were formed the top of the mountain was tranquil, but about 2 o'clock in the morning the grand crater at the summit burst out with tremendous noise, throwing stones and ashes to a great height. Every effort of this kind is accompanied by a sound as of thunder. One of the guides, called Genarino Sannino, while attempting to get a piece of the red hot lava in which to put a coin, was killed on the spot by a stone which fell upon his head.  
The report is meagre, erroneous in some instances, and some of the details have been modified by what has since taken place. The roads and streets by which you approach the principal points of interest are in many places opened; and at the place alluded to by the guide there are not one only, but two considerable cones and several smaller ones; indeed, in many places there are indications of the crust of the earth giving way to the subterranean fires. The principal of these cones is an ellipse, and both sent out a body of lava, which threatened Torre del Greco with rapid destruction. One of these happy elevations

the full gushing melody of summer birds, that commands attention by its heartiness and continuance, theirs is scarcely more than a single note, uttered in a hurried way, almost escaping observation, but, when heard, conveying to the ear a simple, exquisite wildness of tone, in keeping with the free, rude, untamed nature of the singer.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**A Secret Rebel Society in Indiana.**  
FROM THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.  
By means which it is not necessary to disclose, it has been ascertained that a secret society has been organized in this State with the purpose of opposing the war and defeating all attempts to sustain it by taxation. This society has its oaths, passwords, signs, and lodges, as any other secret society, and is undoubtedly an offshoot of the 'K. G. C.' association, adapted to this latitude. It exists in this city, in Terre Haute, in Rockville, in Madison, and several other places. Its meetings are secret, and its lodges-rooms are kept carefully concealed. Its members in this city, and several others, are positively known, though it is not known that there may not be others connected with it than those who have been 'spotted.' The existence of the society has been known for some time, but it has only been within a short time that appliances could be brought to bear to procure a full exposure of the secrets. The meetings have been watched, and the participants marked, but their purpose could only be conjectured. They have been tracked night after night through all their windings and concealments, till all that could be learned outside has been made as familiar to the detectives as to the members themselves. But, recently, detection has got inside, and we publish below the exposure it has made:  
"M. P. S."

**OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.**  
1. Opposition to the Administration.  
2. Opposition to the War Tax.  
3. Opposition to taking up arms against the Southern Confederacy.  
4. To defend each other, to death, if necessary.  
**MODE OF INITIATING A CANDIDATE.**  
The following questions are propounded to the candidates:  
Question. Are you a democrat or Republican?  
Answer. I am a democrat! (If he says he is a Republican, he takes an oath that he will no longer vote or act with that party.)  
Question. Are you in favor of supporting the war?  
Answer. No.  
Question. Are you opposed to the war tax?  
Answer. I am.  
Question. Will you pledge yourself, at the risk of life and property, not to raise arms except to protect this organization?  
Answer. I will.  
The oath is then administered, which is in substance as follows: Raising your right hand:  
I, —, do solemnly swear that I will not divulge any of the secrets, nor let be known any business or transaction that shall be done in this order; that I will oppose the present Administration; that I will not pay the war tax, nor take up arms to fight against the Southern Confederacy, and only in self-defence, or this organization, which I pledge myself to do at the risk of life and property; and when I receive the sign from a brother I will answer.  
After taking the oath, the candidate signs his name to the same, which is recorded in a book.  
**MODE OF GETTING INTO A LODGE OR CASTLE.**  
Give three raps on the door, when the door is opened and you say "M. P. S." You then enter the Lodge or Castle and salute the presiding officer by drawing the right hand down from the mouth to the lower part of the chin.

which so often change the course of the current divided it into two streams, flowing down on either side. The opening of the main crater, too, at 2 o'clock A. M. of Monday diminished the violence of the lower stream and probably saved the town.  
Last night the view which presented itself from my windows was very grand; the black column rose majestically, and was then carried away by the wind far over the sea, while forked lightning, as it were, and brilliant lights, such as those of Roman candles, played about the crater. This morning the volumes of smoke are rising and rolling one over another in grand evolutions, while the eastern sun behind them gives hues which it is difficult to describe. Beyond the pall which hangs over the sea it is impossible to see anything except when an opening is made by a gust of wind, and then one sees a picture of Sorrento or Capri hung in the centre of a deep black cloud.  
I think much property will be destroyed, though not many lives, as all have escaped. What is ruin, however, to many is prosperity to others, and there are many here who are calculating on a good season at last—on the full hotels and much profit.  
December 11.—Vesuvius, though still active, has much diminished in violence—a fact to be regretted rather than otherwise, as the probability of earthquakes increases. Yesterday morning several violent shocks were felt, and still greater damage inflicted on the town and neighborhood. I am just going over, but shall have no time to report to-day. Another person has been killed by falling into the lava, which rose on Monday morning to the height of twenty-eight palms.

**The Trade of the Lakes.**  
BUFFALO, Dec. 25, 1861.  
The active business season of Buffalo may be considered closed for this year, and yet it is pleasant to know that, amidst the general derangement of trade and commerce caused by the rebellion, there is even one place which has not been unfavorably affected thereby. While the general activity and business of this city has been above the average, the business accruing from the Lakes has been unexampled. The quantity of grain received here during the 253 days of navigation is immense, as the figures will attest, and is divided as follows:  
Flour, barrel's 2,135,308  
Wheat, bushels 26,633,237  
Corn, " 20,986,450  
Oats, " 1,801,240  
Rye, " 336,270  
Barley, " 282,380  
50,109,647  
Reducing Flour to Wheat would give 10,766,540  
Making a total of 60,876,187  
Add to this the flour and grain received during the year by railroad, and the grand total for 1861 will be over SIXTY-TWO MILLIONS of bushels! No port in the world ever saw the equal to this.  
To elevate and discharge this grain we have seventeen elevators, with capacity of storage varying from 120,000 to 600,000 bushels, and an aggregate of 3,500,000 bushels; each of these can elevate from a vessel 4,000 bushels per hour. Three new ones, now in progress of erection, will give us next year storage room for 4,000,000 bushels.  
The estimated amount of flour and grain at all the Lake ports west of this State, for the season of 1861, is 113,000,000 bushels; of which there has been received at Buffalo 62,000,000 bushels, at Dunkirk 3,500,000, at Oswego 18,000,000, at Ogdensburg 3,500,000, at Montreal 15,000,000; making a grand total of one hundred and two million bushels sent forward from the granaries of the west.  
The quantity in store here is 1,500,000; Chicago, 3,500,000; Milwaukee, 1,500,000; all other Lake ports about 3,000,000. Total now in store say 9,500,000 bushels.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

**Signals for Calling Meetings.**  
This is usually done by one separate tap, attended by four other taps, on some bell, on a court or engine house.  
These organizations now exist in Madison, Evansville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Rockville, Sullivan, Vincennes, Greencastle, Indiana, and Paris and Mattoon, Illinois, which we know of.  
It is necessary to state that the initials pretentiously stand for 'Mutual Protection,' but their true meaning can be seen from the exposition.  
**A Random Dialogue.**  
In the town of N—, in New Hampshire, lived old Farmer P. who was very deaf. On his farm, near the road, stood a very large tree, and thirty feet from the ground on this tree was a large knot.  
As Farmer P. was passing by one day, he thought he would cut it down to make a mill post. He had been to work some time, when he thought some stranger would come along and ask him the following questions, and he would make the following answers:  
'What is that tree for?' asks the stranger.  
'A mill post,' replies the farmer.  
'How long are you going to cut it?'  
'Up to that knot.'  
'How much do you ask for it?'  
'Five dollars.'  
'I won't give it.'  
'Well if you don't somebody else will.'  
As old Farmer P. was working away, sure enough a stranger did come along and the following dialogue ensued:  
'Good morning, sir,' said the stranger.  
'A mill post,' replied the farmer.  
'How far is it down to the corner?'  
'Up to that knot.'  
'You don't understand me; how far is it down to that corner?'  
'Five dollars.'  
'You old scamp! I have a good mind to give you a whipping!'  
'Well if you don't somebody else will.'

**How many deaths?** asked the hospital physician while going his rounds.—'Nine.' 'Why I ordered medicine for ten.' 'Yes but one would not take it.'

## NATURAL HISTORY.

**Winter Birds.**  
One of the prettiest objects a winter landscape affords is seen in the birds that, singly or in flocks, flit about our houses, fields, orchards, and gardens, sometimes lighting on trees or bushes, near the door, sometimes even fluttering against the windows, as if envious to witness the ways of human domestic life, or desirous of sharing the warmth and comfort within. No other than a human cry for shelter and protection touches the benevolent, sympathetic heart with a more piteous, appealing sound, than to hear one of these 'wee, helpless things,' come beating against the window-pane, to which the cheerful light within has attracted it, and from which any movement of welcome will send it frightened away.  
Winter birds excite our interest and curiosity in many respects. First, their extreme hardness, so superior to that of other birds that they find summer in our season of frost and snow, is sufficient to call forth our wonder and admiration. To what their great power of resisting cold is due—by what means they are enabled to live in temperatures that would prove fatal to tenderer birds—whether on the approach of spring they seek a more northern latitude—what they find to eat when the ground is frozen and perhaps covered deep with snow—when they fold their wings at the coming of the bleak, wintry night, when the leafless trees can afford no shelter—the popular superstition that the appearance of flocks of snow-birds, so-called, indicates a speedy fall of snow, while brown birds are held to be sure precursors of rain—these and other considerations tend to invest them with a peculiar and romantic interest.  
We are accustomed to think and speak of winter as a season made desolate by the absence of bright flowers, green leaves, singing birds, and babbling brooks; and to perhaps most of us the coming and going of the robin, the blue-bird, the oriole, the bobolink, and other summer birds, seem alone worthy of attention; the habits and movements of the winter king, the chickadee, and the whole class of hardy, feathered songsters passing nearly or quite unnoticed. Indeed, we easily and naturally associate birds with summer; birds and winter are scarcely thought of together.  
The difference between summer and winter birds with respect to their gentleness and familiarity with man, almost warrants us in distinguishing the former as tame or domestic, the latter as wild birds. Those hover about our dwellings, seem to invite our acquaintance and sing for our satisfaction. They pick and eat our berries, help us destroy noxious insects, build their nests hardly outside our houses, almost taking materials out of our hands to put into them, and in various ways signify their desire for human companionship.—These, on the contrary, though they are not altogether shun the abodes of men, manifest the most provoking shyness in all their movements. They pay us only flying visits, and any attempt at coaxing frightens them into instant departure. The singing seems not intended for our ears. Unlike

to recognize a member on the street. The sign of recognition is given by rubbing the right eye with the fore finger of the right hand.  
Answered by rubbing the left eye with the second finger of the left hand.  
You then advance to shake hands. The person giving the sign then says, if in the morning, 'How is it this morning?' If in the middle of the day or afternoon, 'How is it to day?' If in the evening, 'How is it to night?' Answer, 'All is up.'

**OFFICERS.**  
President,  
Vice President,  
Chaplain.  
**SIGNALS FOR CALLING MEETINGS.**  
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**How many deaths?** asked the hospital physician while going his rounds.—'Nine.' 'Why I ordered medicine for ten.' 'Yes but one would not take it.'

**A LARGE lot of Dry Good's, New England Rum and extra Gin, just received at JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.**  
**FLOUR** by the barrel or hundred—Fancy, Extra Family and Superfine Flour for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & Co.