

Parties.

No observer of the progress of parties, can have failed to perceive, that they become corrupt. At first they are formed on principles, but this foundation is abandoned, when the success of the party requires it. Parties in this country, took their rise and may be said to have assumed a distinct form, in the latter part of General Washington's administration. Under his successor, they became fully organized and violent. The administration was federal, the opposition democratic. Mr. Adams, the President, was the head of the one, and Mr. Jefferson of the other.

Mr. Jefferson was elected President in opposition to Mr. Adams, which gave a permanent ascendancy to the democratic party.

These parties were divided on great and fundamental principles. The federal party claimed to exercise federal powers, by a liberal construction of the constitution, so as to effectuate, what they considered to be the great object of the government.

A strong Executive they deemed essential to the welfare of the country, and they denounced as Jacobinical, the doctrines of their opponents.

On the other hand, the democrats claimed a strict construction of the constitution.

They viewed with distrust the federal government, and wished to retain the power among the States and with the people. These views were advanced in the State conventions, which adopted the constitution. All power, by this party, was denied to the federal government, except that which was specifically given, or was necessary to carry into effect a power so given.

In their bitter contests, both parties, in some instances, carried their doctrines to an extreme, but we have always believed that the democratic doctrine as sustained by the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, was the true doctrine. All the prominent political parties at this day profess this doctrine.

The federalists as a body were, undoubtedly, men of high character and principles. They were the authors of the revolution, and in the front ranks of danger they met the common enemy. Washington was one of this number. The sacredness of his character, protected him from the poisoned darts which were thrown at his associates. Jealous of those who are supposed to claim high powers, the people were made to hate the epithet of federalists, and for an opposite reason they became enamored with that of Democrat.

These terms alone have accomplished wonders. Such is the constitution of the human mind, that when acting in masses, principles are supposed to be represented by names. The shadow is followed when there is no substance.

So long as parties were designated by great principles, which were regarded in action as well as in profession, the government was faithfully administered. It was elevated and national, embodied an irresistible moral power. This was our happy destiny down to the close of the administration of the younger Adams. In the contest which brought Gen. Jackson into power, great principles were supposed to be involved, and although the leading fact in that contest was utterly unfounded, its reiterated assertion had the same effect, as if it had been true.

The terms federalist and democrat were not much used in the contest, which resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams. Parties were founded on personal consideration, and were usually denominated the Jackson and Adams parties. There was also in that contest commingled the Crawford and Clay parties. The old parties were dissolved and their elements arranged themselves under the different candidates for the Presidency. Many of the most inveterate federalists became leaders of the Jackson party. Ten of them united with the Crawford and Clay parties. They were in fact, chiefly divided between Jackson and Adams.

Prior to this contest the republican party as it was called, for several administrations had nominated their candidate by what was called a congressional caucus. And in conformity with that usage, the friends of Mr. Crawford attempted to nominate him. A minority of the members only attended the call; but relying on the force of party usage, they made the nomination; and through the whole changes of the canvass, Mr. Crawford was declared to be the regularly nominated candidate.

Loudly as we hear the same argument urged now in behalf of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass, it is not yet elevated to so high a tone as was used in behalf of Mr. Crawford. All who opposed Mr. Crawford were denounced as seceders from the republican democratic party. But Jackson and Adams and Clay and their friends, were not deterred by this denunciation. Mr. Crawford received, we believe, only forty-four electoral votes, and from that time to the present, no attempt has been made to make a nomination for the Presidency, in form, by a congressional caucus.

However names have been assumed and abused by parties for the last eighteen or twenty years, the principles which gave rise to the federal and democratic parties have been disregarded.

When assumed they have been assumed for political effect mainly, and not as a rule of action. Parties have become essentially personal, and the struggle has been for the spoils. We do not say that honest men of all parties, have not been governed by principles, and have aimed to advance the lasting good of the country. But we speak of parties in mass, and of the assumed leaders of parties.

Parties acting upon this basis become violent, proscriptive and corrupt. We speak of them in general, and for the truth of what we say, we appeal to the conscience of every intelligent and honest man. We cannot close our eyes to what we see yearly and almost daily enacted. We would ask emphatically, what agency the people had in the nomination of Mr. Polk, by the Baltimore convention. So far as we know, his name had not been mentioned for the Presidency by a single paper in the Union, or a single individual. There was no expression of public sentiment in regard to him. And yet, he was nominated by the convention, and thereby made President. That convention not only made him President, but dictated the course of his administration. The tariff must be cut down, the subtreasury must be adopted, the whole of Oregon must be ours, and Texas must be annexed. The people ratified the dictation as to Mr. Polk, and he, as far as his courage and means allowed him, carried out, or attempted to carry out, the behest of that never to be forgotten convention. It has formed a bloody cycle in our history, and the end is not yet.

Through the instrumentality of this convention, a revolution in the government has been effected. The sacred rights of suffrage were usurped by that body and the people, not having instructed them, ratified the assumption. The rights of Congress were usurped, and the assumption was ratified by that body. We say usurped, because the convention had not been instructed by the people. And the duties of the chief executive were also assumed, and certainly with more seeming propriety, than in other cases. As the convention made the President, it was his constituency, and it would seem, had a right to instruct him.

We say this was a revolution in our government, and we now are realizing, and may in all time to come, realize, the bitter fruits which has sprung from it. Had the people been consulted, Mr. Polk would not have been nominated, Texas would not have been annexed, and we should have had no Mexican war.

The Polk Baltimore convention is referred to as an illustration of what the leaders of a party may do, when they are not governed by national principles. It was the boldest act which any body of men irresponsible, and to some extent, self appointed, have attempted in our history. And as it was successful, there will not be found men wanting to repeat the usurpation and exceed it, to ensure success. The people were the mere registers of the decree of that convention, and bad men who are without principle, as most of our prize fighting politicians are, will take courage from this, to carry out their selfish designs.

We ask the candid and observing men of all parties, to say, whether the mass of the people have any agency in giving a direction to the political action of a party that has been organized for a series of years. Is not this power exercised by a set of men in our villages and towns, who frequent groceries and other places where loungers resort. Men who have but little to do, and who have taken upon themselves to manage the politics of the party. Men of high character and intelligence, and who carry on the great enterprises of the country, have no agency in this business. The work is out for them by a set of floating political loafers, who have no other capital but their politics, and who must make something in this way, or live on nothing. It would be far better for the public, to pension those men. This would be a great pecuniary gain, for the injury they do the public, by elevating men of their own stamp to office, does more injury to the country in a pecuniary view, than would be the cost of their bread and meat. But this is not the most objectionable result of their labors. They corrupt the country and break down the moral force of the government. In this way every free government that has ever existed before ours has been overthrown. We do not mean that the small fry, of which we are speaking, have done this of themselves. They never so act. They are the degraded and corrupt instruments of higher men, who use them. In this way the politics of the country are managed. While the better sort of people are ignorant of the machinery by which results are brought about. It is a matter of surprise to them that certain things should exist, but seeing they do exist, it is too late to change them, and they are seemingly compelled to fall in and swell the triumph of the jugglers.

With pride we speak of the great manufactures of our country, and of the improved machinery employed. But the manufacturers of public sentiment excel all others, and the machinery through which it is done, has in its structure and success, far outstripped the highest mechanical skill. Will the people open their eyes to these facts. They will see in them what has seemed

inexplicable. And if they do not dispense with the agency spoken of, assumed and usurped as it is, before they are aware, this beautiful and glorious system of government will become so corrupt as to be a curse. Eternal vigilance is said to be the price of Liberty. It is a price we must pay, if we wish to preserve it. We shall resume this subject.—Ohio Standard.

Taylor and Free Soil—The Alliance Letter.

Form the Rochester Daily Advertiser. The advocates of Gen. Taylor claim to be strong and devoted friends of "Free Soil," and even insist on being its firmest supporters. Such claims should be based upon substantial grounds. Nothing but a sure foundation—one which presents the strongest assurance of safety, can consistently be the basis of such claims.

Let us examine the position of these "friends of Free Soil," and see upon what it rests.

Gen. TAYLOR, it is said, is pledged to carry out the will of the people as expressed by their representatives, and therefore we can consistently and safely vote for him.

Giving Gen. TAYLOR the full benefit of the position here assigned him by his friends, and he stands just as strongly pledged to sign a bill extending Slavery, as one embracing the Wilmot Proviso. Therefore, every one who votes for Gen. TAYLOR on that ground, in effect votes for one who is pledged to sign a bill extending slavery.

To say that such a bill will never pass through Congress, is to say that we have no assurance of, for until men cease to be men, they will ever be subject to temptation, and to be wrought upon in a thousand different ways, and if in any event such a bill should pass, TAYLOR, viewed in this light, stands pledged to sign it. Thus, give the Taylor Provisoists the full benefit of this position, and their candidate is just as strongly pledged against them, as for them, a circumstance which no candid person will look upon as very favorable, and one which should cause every honest and reflective man to hesitate before he trusts a principle, vital to the interests of his country and of humanity, to such a contingency.

When men have the success of a certain principle at heart, they earnestly endeavor to remove every obstacle in the way of its triumph, and to place its ultimate victory beyond the intervention of any possible contingency. But our Taylor friends act, if not think otherwise.

But let us see if the Taylor Provisoists even stand on as safe ground as that we have been considering. That which we have admitted for the sake of the argument, and what his friends claim for him, is that Gen. Taylor is pledged to carry out the will of the people. But Gen. Taylor says he will give no pledges—if elected, he must go into the Presidential chair untrammelled and unpledged. Hence we have no express pledge from Taylor, but an express refusal to give one.

The advocates of Taylor refer with a great show of confidence to the Alliance letter, and as they rely upon that as their strongest, and as their only prop, we shall proceed to examine its strength and substance.

The clause relied upon is that relating to the veto power. In speaking of this power, General Taylor says it "is a high conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." Here we find no language condemnatory of the veto power, but on the contrary, favorable to it, for it is called a "conservative" power, and hence cases may arise in which it should be exercised. Touching its exercise the language is, it should never be made use of, "except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

Assuming that Gen. Taylor admits the power of Congress to legislate concerning Slavery in the territories, he cannot look upon any action Congress may take on this subject, as a "clear violation of the Constitution," for Congress would only be acting within the scope of its powers, and whatever may be the character of a bill presented to him on this subject, whether extending Slavery to, or prohibiting it from, the territories, he must sanction it. But as Gen. Taylor has given us no clue as to whether he considers the action of Congress in this matter constitutional or not, we have no right to say that he does not consider it a "violation of the Constitution." Therefore, until we have his own personal opinion in regard to the constitutional power of Congress, to go with this clause, it amounts to nothing definite; and viewing Taylor in his most favorable light, he occupies a position as much against us as for us, and if we look at the whole clause carefully, we shall perceive that it embraces ground amply sufficient to defend any veto that was ever exercised under our government, or in all probability, ever will be, for it would be presumptuous to suppose that any one could be elected to the Presidency who would exceed the limits embraced in it. Mark the language—"except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." Here, plainly, there is no pledge to carry out

the will of the people, for if their Representatives act hastily or inconsiderately, Taylor reserves to himself the right to veto such action.

As the Constitution makes the veto power absolute, who, but the President, is to judge whether or not the action of Congress be "hasty" or "inconsiderate?"—and if Gen. Taylor be elected, and a bill be presented to him, if in his judgment or opinion, it be unconstitutional, or be hastily or inconsiderately passed, he can veto it, and be consistent with his declaration above cited. Here we perceive that Gen. Taylor, standing on this ground, has the whole Congress under his control, and it is idle to say that he binds himself at all, but lays down a platform broad enough for any veto to stand upon.

Let us take the other portion of this famous clause, touching the veto power, where Taylor says, "nor ought his (the President's) objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people." This makes the whole question of the veto, concerning the matters spoken of, dependent upon the "acquiescence of the people," for it is not enough that they "have been settled by the various departments of government," but there must be an "acquiescence." As this portion of the letter is almost the only one applied to the slavery question, let us consider its force, when so applied.

If we look for the "acquiescence of the people" in the slave question, the most we can make of it is an "acquiescence" in the Missouri Compromise, which permits slavery South of 36-30. Placing the question on this ground, and a bill, adhering to the Missouri Compromise, or in other words sanctioning slavery South of 36-30, should not, according to Gen. Taylor, be vetoed. This position is precisely that of Polk's, as declared in his message on the Oregon bill. If we take any other view of the matter, it will appear no better, for if there has been no "acquiescence" of the people, (and there has been none greater than that in the Missouri Compromise,) then Gen. Taylor reserves for himself the right to veto all bills prohibiting the extension of slavery. Will any one say that there is any real "acquiescence" of the people in this matter? The people of the South have never acquiesced in the non-extension of slavery to free territory, nor the North in its extension. At present, this is the great bone of contention with the American people. The South stands up in its might, and in the person of its greatest statesmen, contends against the right to prohibit extension of slavery, while the North, in all its power, insists upon the exercise of that right.

Where, then, will Gen. Taylor find that "acquiescence" he speaks of, and in the absence of which, he has placed himself where he can, consistently with his declarations veto any bill embracing the principles of the Wilmot Proviso.

Let those, then, who honestly support Gen. Taylor, under the conviction that he cannot, and stand by his expressed opinions, veto a bill against the extension of slavery, examine the matter, and see to what extent he goes upon this great question, and ask themselves if they are willing to trust a principle, so vital to the interests of humanity and the honor of our nation, to such unsafe hands.

LEO.

The True Doctrine.

No one can doubt that the Free Democracy, under its present organization is to be a permanent party, and, if the right efforts be made, a triumphant party. It is the party of progress, in opposition to Hunkerism. It embodies in its creed the great principles of genuine democracy, and announces boldly the practical application of them; which it purposes at present, to make. The Buffalo Platform is that announcement. Very few say a word against it. It is confessedly superior in plainness, directness and sound principle to any political platform before the country now or for a long time past. All who unite upon this platform are brethren, by whatever name heretofore called. They constitute the democracy, free from the controls of the Slave Power and selfish and corrupt politicians, and are bound to triumph.

This view is happily set forth in the following resolution, adopted by the late State convention of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the period has at last arrived for a firm and solid union among men of all parties to oppose the Slave Power, to prevent the extension of slavery, and to abolish it wherever the Federal Government are responsible for it under the Constitution of the United States; that all those differences which have thus far kept us asunder are merged in harmony in this cause; that the political designations by which we have been distinguished are no longer applicable; that, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "we have called by different names brethren of the same principle;" and that from this time forward, all who unite with us in this great movement for Freedom, are welcome to full and equal fellowship in the Free Democracy of Massachusetts.—Standard.

A HEAVY PENALTY.—By a late law of Congress, a fine of \$5,000 is imposed for each letter put on board any foreign mail steamer, without pre-paying the postage.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITORS

William B. Greer and Lewis Wallace.

The first No. of the Banner will be issued on Friday, August 25th, 1848, and will be published regularly every week, until the 25th of November. It will be printed on an Imperial sheet, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

The Banner will be furnished to clubs of four, or more, from this time until after the Presidential Election at 25 cents per copy.

The object of the paper is to disseminate and advocate the doctrines set forth in the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention, and to aid in doing all that can be done during the campaign towards electing

its candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. In a word it is our object to make it a Free Soil paper, such as the campaign demands, and to make it such, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains or exertions.

To make it what we wish, and to do the good we hope for, it must have a large list of subscribers. Every man in the State, who has the good of the Free Soil movement at heart, should send us a few names.

N. B. No paper will be sent without the money. Address, post paid, W. B. GREER.

Five thousand names should be sent in, and that many can, and will be obtained, if the friends of Free Soil make proper efforts.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NO. COPIES.
CASS, TAYLOR, AND VAN BUREN.		
THE candidates all agree on this one point, that D. S. Ward has the largest and most complete stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS ever brought to this market, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN NEW YORK, since the great fall in		

price of goods, all of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable styles. All who are in want of any of the above articles, will find great BARGAINS FOR CASH.

FASHIONABLE & WELL MADE CLOTHING.

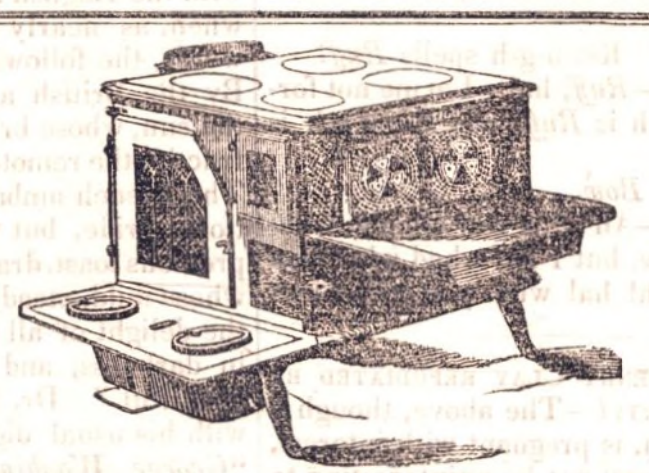
Fine Cloth Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, Tweed, Cassinett, and Jeans coats; Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket Over coats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; Cloth, Cashmere, Satinet, Jeans, and Corduroy pants; Silk, Velvet, Satin, Cassimer, and Fancy Vests, and Dress

gowns. Great care and attention has been given, both in the selection of stock, and manufacture of garments, the proprietor being determined to have every article of clothing at this establishment, equal in every respect, to THE BEST CUSTOM WORK.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Linen Bosom Shirts; Under Shirts, of Silk, Cotton, Wool, and Merino; Drawers, LADIES' Silk and Merino Vests; Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Fringes, CORDS and TASSELL for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOAKS, Indianapolis, 6

Boys' Belts. In short, this is the greatest establishment in Indianapolis, in which to find every thing you want to wear. I invite old customers and new ones, and expect them, when they read this, to call at the STAR CLOTHING STORE, NORRIS BUILDINGS, on Washington Street. D. S. WARD.



COMBINATION AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVES.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving a good supply of the celebrated and much admired Combination Stove, and do most cordially return their thanks to the public for their liberal patronage.

During the time we have been selling the Combination Stove, we have witnessed, with unfeigned satisfaction the high estimation in which they are held by our good citizens in this and the adjoining counties who have them in use, to whom we would most respectfully refer for further information.

MARION COUNTY.—Sam'l Hanna, Treas. of State; Benj. Coates, Wm. Quarles, Esq., J. H. Batty, Rev. F. C. Holliday, T. Whitehill, Wm. Koyl, Amos Miller, Edward McGuyre, Danl. Ray, A. A. Louden, Danl. Persel, Bazil Brown, Philip Metzger, A. S. Goldsberry, A. Bowen, J. F. Mayer, Lorenzo Vanseyer, Mrs. Hagerhouse, Joseph Carson, D. S. Ward, John Kise, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Day, John W. Hamilton, Auditor; James Rossier, Danl. Ringer, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848.

Chas. Robinson, J. Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Mr. Hollingsworth, John Baily, Jas. S. Bell, Arthur Vance, Joseph Cooper, Thomas E. Holbrook.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—Isaac Lawrence, J. Smith, P. Strader, C. Call.

JORDON COUNTY.—Jesse Hughes, Robert Lyons. HANCOCK COUNTY.—J. Delany. SHELBY COUNTY.—Robt. Hough, D. Smith. HAMILTON COUNTY.—Azariah Dunning, S. Howard, J. Williams, J. Davis, Barnaby Newey, James Trestler.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.—Joseph Morris, Asa Ballard, Mr. Hunt, J. S. Matlock, Chas. Reynolds, G. C. Waterhouse, Curtis Darrat, Robt. Downard, Henry Rogers, Joseph Mendall.

BOONE COUNTY.—Henry M. Marvin, J. Rumly, H. Miller, J. Spencer, J. Smith, Geo. Shoemaker, Jacob Johns, Jonathan Scott. HOWARD COUNTY.—Joseph D. Sharp, Sheriff. KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

DEPOT HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

THE undersigned having taken the above house for a term of years, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. The above house, which has been recently built by R. B. Duncan, of the City of Indianapolis, is situated in said City, a few rods east of the Depot of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, upon one of the most beautiful and healthy sites in the City; is a large and commodious

THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, With a porch to each story, extending the entire length of the building, upon which a door opens from each room. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the entire house is well protected from the sun by shade trees.

BAGGAGE WILL BE TAKEN TO AND FROM THE DEPOT, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR CHARGE TO THE OWNER.

It is the intention of the undersigned to keep his table as well furnished and his bedding in as good style and condition as that of any house in the City, and he promises that every effort on his part will be exerted to render his house as comfortable for travellers and City boarders, as any in the City, and that his prices will be reasonable. There is connected with this establishment,

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STABLES, Where horses will be taken care of in the best possible manner. Persons wishing to take passage in stages, will at all times be accommodated without trouble.

Travellers by Railroad, can have one-half hour's more rest in the morning at this house, than any in the city.

Bills 25 per cent. cheaper than any house in the city. HANNAH L. WHEAT Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1848.

J. H. McKERNAN. JESSE JONES.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the Dry Goods business, would respectfully inform the public, that they have on hand a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Cotton Yarns, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

In addition to cash, they will take all kinds of country produce and marketing in exchange for their goods. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to give them a call, as they will sell as low as any other establishment in town.

MCKERNAN & JONES.

Three doors west of Browning's Hotel.

PLATFORM SCALES.

WE are now prepared to supply our friends, both in the city and country, with a superior and warranted article of Platform scales, suitable for weighing wheat, merchandise, &c., at Cincinnati prices, expense added, at the Sign of the Big Padlock.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

WHITE PINE SASH.

WE are now receiving our Fall supply of Pine Window Sash, of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 12 by 16, which we will sell from 5 to 6 cents a light, at the sign of the Big Padlock.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a Fall supply of Wm. Rowland's celebrated Mill and Cross Cut Saws, of all sizes, warranted to be good. Also, a few of Hoe's Cast Steel Mill Saws, from New York. Pommel and Hand Saws, from \$1 to \$2.75. Wood Saws, a very superior article. Circular Saws, and all other kinds of small saws used by mechanics.

COACH TRIMMINGS. JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a very desirable assortment of Coach Laces, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gum Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tufts, Moss, Hubbards, &c. &c.

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Liberal advances made on consignments.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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E. H. HOOD, HOOD & NOBLE, D. W. NOBLE.

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North side Washington Street, Indianapolis.

JAMES HALL & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

No. 2, Palmer House, Washington St. Indianapolis. MANUFACTURERS, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in ready made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and every description of Gentlemen's Furnishings.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a large assortment of Glass and Mahogany Knobs, Troughy Veneers, Hair Cloth, (plain and damask.) Table Hinges, Cabinet Hinges, Looking Glass Plates, &c. &c.

3

SHEET ZINC.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a quantity of sheet zinc; also cake zinc.

3

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber continues to offer for sale at his Store, on the West of the Post Office, a variety of Free Soil and other goods, viz: Lard, Crushed, and N. O. Sugar, Sugar House and N. O. Molasses, Rio and Java Coffee, Ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Cloves and Ginger, Rice, Saleratus, Starch, Bar and shaving Soap, Fine cut, Regal, Cavendish, Ladies' Twist, Missouri, Virginia chewing and cut smoking tobacco, Spanish, Cannon, Regalia, Half Spanish and Common Cigars; Candles, Butts, Matches, Blacking, Gun Caps, Powder, Shot, and bar lead; also a variety of wooden ware, viz: Wash Tubs, Cedar and Common Buckets, Zinc and Common Wash Boards; Shaker and Common Brooms; Whisks, Mats, Children's Chairs, Rolling and clothes pins, Butter Moulds, Ladles, Dishes and Baskets, Glasses, Queensware, Earthen and Stone Ware; also, Cast Iron Plates, Patent Larders, Virginia chewing and cut smoking tobacco, Spanish, Cannon, Regalia, Half Spanish and Common Cigars; Candles, Butts, Matches, Blacking, Gun Caps, Powder, Shot, and bar lead; also a variety of wooden ware, viz: Wash Tubs, Cedar and Common Buckets, Zinc and Common Wash Boards; Shaker and Common Brooms; Whisks, Mats, Children's Chairs, Rolling and clothes pins, Butter Moulds, Ladles, Dishes and Baskets, Glasses, Queensware, Earthen and Stone Ware; 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