# BENTON'S HISTORY.

CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the point of the truth of the Maryland citizen's private letter-but to argue quite off upon a new text. It so happened that Lord Aberdeen,-after the fullest contradiction of the imputed design, and the strongest assurances of non-interference with any slavery policy ei-ther of the United States or of Texas,---did not stop there ; but, like many able men who are not fully aware of the virtue of stopping when they are done, went on to add something more, of no necessary connection or practical application to the subject-a mere general abstract declaration on the subject of slavery, on which Mr Calhoun took position, and erected a superstructure of alarm which did more embarrass the opponents of the treaty and to inflame the country, than all other matters put together. This cause for this new alarm was found in the superfluous declaration, " That Great Britain desired and is constantly exerting herself to procure the general abolition of slavery This general declarathroughout the world." tion, althouh preceded and followed by reiterated assurances of non-interference with slavery in the United States, and no desire for any dominant influence in Texas, were seized upon as an open avowal of a design to abolish slavery everywhere. These assurances were all self upon the naked declaration, stripped of all qualifications and denials. He saw in them the means of making to a northern man (Mr. Van Buren) just as perilous the support as the opposition of immediate annexation. So, making the declaration of Lord Aberdeen the text of a most elaborate reply, he took up the opposite ground (support and propagation of slavery)arguing it generally in relation to the world and specially in relation to the United States and Texas, and placing the annexation so fully upon that ground that all its supporters must be committed to it. Here was a new turn, induced by Mr. Blair's article in the Globe, and by which the support of the treaty would be as obnoxious in the North as opposition to it would be in the South.

It must have been a strange despatch for a British Minister to receive-an argument in favor of slavery propagandism-supported by comparative statements taken from the United States census, between the numbers of deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, insane, criminal and paupers among the free and the slave negroesshowing a large disproportion against the free negroes ; and thence deducing a conclusion in favor of slavery. It was a strange diplomatic despatch, and incomprehensible except with a knowledge of the circumstances in which it was was written. But it was not written for Lord Aberdeen, though addressed to him, and was sent to those for whom it was intended long before he saw it. The use that was made of it showed for whom it was written. Two days after its date, and before it had commenced its maritime voyage to London, it was in the American Senate-sent in with the treaty, with the negotiation of which it had no connection, being written a week after its signature, and after the time that the treaty would have been sent in had it not been for the appearance of the articles (supposed to speak Mr. Van Buren's sentiments) in the Glabe. It was no embarrassment to Mr. Van Buren, whose letter in answer to the interrogatories had been written, and was soon after published. It was an embarrassment to others. It made the annexation a sectional and a slavery question, and insured the rejection of the treaty. It disgusted northern senators : and that was one of the objects with which it had been written. For the whole annexation business had been conducted with a double aspectone looking to the Presidency, the other to

houn was disappearing from this Presidential eanvass, Mr. Tyler was appearing in it; and eventually became fully developed as a candi-date, intrusively on the democratic side; but his friends, seeing no chance for him in the de-mocratic national convention, he got up an individual or collateral one for himself—to individual or collateral one for himself-to and intrigue, and resumed again in the morumeet at the same time and place ; but of this ing, an eighth ballot was taken, and without and a star of the first magnitude in our politihereafter. This chapter belongs to the in- hope for Mr. Van Buren. As his vote went cal firmament," down, that for Messrs. Cass, Buchanan and trigue against Mr. Van Buren.

ply one of its own. The intrigue, commenced

their country that service, and therefore with

body for a new man. Among the candidates

for the Presidency was Mr. James K. Polk, of Tennessee. His interest as a Vice-

presidential candidate lay with Mr. Van Buren,

and they had been much associated in the minds

for them to support for the first office, on the

loss of their first choice, the eitizen whom they

intended for the second. Without public an

Presidential candidate on the eighth ballot; on

the president-makers who had been voting for

the current the instant they saw which way it

captives to my tent, but thousands of you took

them," was the sarcastic remark of a king of

claim honors and rewards for taking a few

same exclaimation in relation to the multitude

that assumed to have nominated him. Their

convention, there was a host of outside opera-

tors, each of whom claimed the merit of hav-

ing governed the vote of some delegate .-

Never was such a multitude seen claiming the

merit and demanding the reward for having

done what had been done before they heard of

The nomination was a surprise and a marvel

to the country. No voice in favor of it had

been heard, no visible sign in the political

horizon had announced it. Two small symp-

their import, and which never would have

been remembered except for the event-doubt

fully foreshadowed it. One was a paragraph

in a Nashville newspaper, hypothetically sug-gesting that Mr. Polk should be taken up if

Mr. Van Buren should be abandoned ; the

other, the ominous circumstance that the Ten-

nessee state nominating convention made a

recommendation (Mr. Polk) for the second

office, and none for the first ; and Tennessee

being considered a Van Buren state, this omis-

sion was significant, seeming to leave open the

from that state seemed to understand it, voting

steadily against him until he was withdrawn.

was nominated upon the proposition of Mr.

indefatigable opponents sympathized with the

-small in themselves and equivocal in

The Convention met-a motley assemblage, R. M. Johnson rose ; but without carrying eipointed upon management or solicitation-ma- thirds. Seeing the combination against him, Congress, in violation of the principle which condemned the Congress Presidential cancuses date known to the people. Having killed off side concourse. Texas land and scrip speculators were largely in it, and more largely on the outside. A considerable number were in favor of no particular candidate, but in pursuit of office for themselves—inflexible against any one ther was to be put up ; and there were enough from whom they thought they would not get it of Mr. Vau Buren's friends to defeat that part and ready to go for any one from whom they thought they could. Almost all were under instructions for Mr. Van Buren, and could not have been appointed where such instructions were given, except in the belief that they would be obeyed. The business of undoing instructions had been attended with but poor success -in no instance having been done by the instructing body, or its equivalent. Two han- of each other's friends. It was an easy step disregarded. Our Secretary established him- dred and sixty-six delegates were present-South Carolina absent ; and it was immediately seen that after all the packing and intriguing, the majority was still for Mr. Van Buren. It was seen that he would be nominated on the first bailot, if the majority was to govern. To prevent that, a movement was necessary, and was made. In the morning of the first day, others-for Cass, Buchanan, Johnson-taking before the verification of the authority of the delegates—before organization—before prayers —and with only a temporary chairman—a mo-merit of conducting it. "You bring but seven -and with only a temporary chairman-a motion was made to adopt the two-thirds rule, that is to saay, the rule which required a concurrence of two-thirds to effect a nomination. antiquity at seeing the multitude that came to That rule had been used in the two previous nominating conventions-not to thwart a ma- prisoners. Mr. Polk might have made the jority, but to strengthen it ; the argument being that the result would be the same, the con-

vention being nearly unanimous ; that the two name was legion : for, besides the unanimous thirds would be cumulative, and give more weight to the nomination. The precedent was claimed, though the reason had failed ; and the effect might now to defeat the majority instead of adding to its voice. Men of reflection and foresight objected to this rule when previously used, as being in violation of a fundamental principle-opening the door for the minority to -encouraging intrigue and combinationruleand leading to corrupt practices whenever there should be a design to defeat the popular will. These objections were urged in 1832 and in 1836, and answered by the reply that the rule was only adopted by each convention for itself, and made no odds in the result : and now they were answered with "precedents." A strenuous contest took place over the adoption of this rule-all seeing that the fate of the nomination depended upon it. Mr. Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina, was its mover. Messrs. Robert J. Walker, and Hopkins, of Virginia, its most active supporters : and precedent the stress of their argument. Messrs. Morton, of Massachusetts ; Clifford, of Maine ; Dickinson and Butler, of New York; Medary, of Ohio; and Alexander Kayser, of Missouri, were its some other person. And so the delegates principal opponents : their arguments were those of principle, and the inapplicability of precedents founded on cases where the twothirds vote did not defeat, but strengthened the majority.

The rule was adopted, and by the help of delegates instructed to vote for Mr. Van Buren, and who took that method of betraying their trust while affecting to fulfil it. The body then organized, and the balloting commenced, all the states present except South Caroli- Robert J. Walker-a main-spring in all the disunion ; and the alternative, to the furtherna, which stood off, although she had come into movements against Mr. Van Buren, whose ance of which the rejection of the treaty by of the precedin ion, and cast he

Pennsylvania delegation arose from division

houn was disappearing from this Presidential on. It was summarily disposed of, without the one should have been fatal to the other. Be-

And now why tell these things which may be quoted to the prejudice of democratic insti The Convention met—a moticy assemblage, R. M. Johnson rose; our without carrying et all the second s alternative substitutes-many members of the friends of Mr. Van Buren withdrew his Demooracy is not to be prejudiced by it, for it was the work of politicians; and as far as condemned the Congress Presidential cancuses date known to the people. Having killed off depended upon the people, they rebaked it.— in 1824—some nullifiers, and an immense out-side concourse. Texas land and scrip specula-remained masters of the field, and ready to sup-of its authors to the Presidency, and the annexation treaty, the fruit of so much machinain 1842, in the Gilmer letter, had succeeded tion, was rejected by the Senate ; and the annexation afterwards effected by the legislative one-half. It had put down one man, but anoconcurrence of the two powers. From the first inception, with the Gilmer letter, down to of the scheme. They determined to render the Baltimore conclusion in the convention, the intrigue was carried on ; and was only drew Mr. Van Buren that they might go in a successful in the convention by the help of the rule which made the minority its master. That convention is an era in our political

history, to be looked back upon as the starting point in a course of usurpation which has taken the choice of President out of the hands of the people and vested it in the hands of a self-constituted and irresponsible assemblage. It was the first instance in which a body of men, unknown to the laws and constitution, assumed nouncements he was slightly developed as a to treat the Presidency as their private property, to be disposed of at their will and pleasure; the ninth he was unanimously nominated, all and, it may be added, their own profit-for many of them demanded office-and received



CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRER.—The undersigned is constantly receiving from New-York by Express.new additions to his Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver ware, and Faney Goods, comprising in part—Gold and Silver Lever, L'Epine and Plain Watches, with a full and complete assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, such as Gold chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Gold Pens, Keys, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, etc. etc. Also, a large variety of Silver ware, such as Table and Tra Spoons, Cream spoons, Butter knives, Salt spoons, Spectacles, to-gether with an extensive assortment of Plated Ware—All of which will be sold very low for CASH. CLocks.—A large assortment Clocks just received, of all descriptions, ranging in prices from 75 cents to Fifty Dollars. Dollar

Dollars. 100 Do

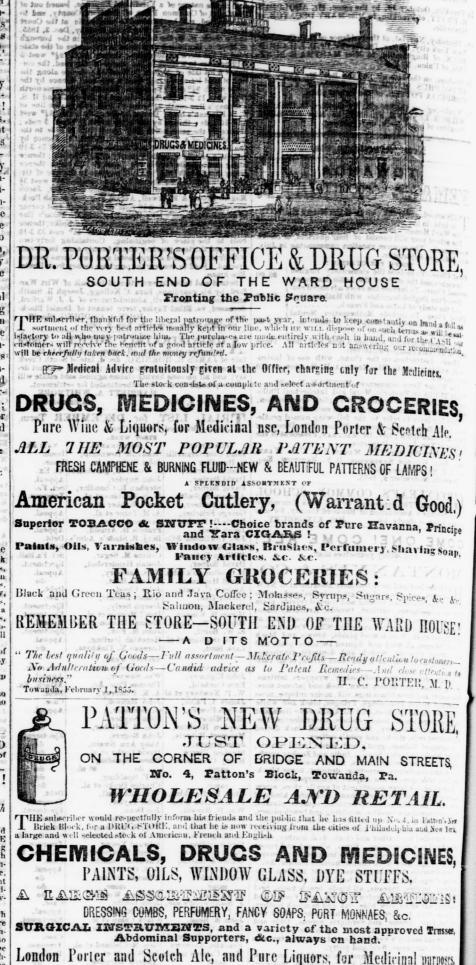
Towanda, February 1, 1855.

OOKING GLASS PLATES CUT AND fitted for any size, to be had at the Jewelry Store of Feb. 1, 1855, W. A. CHAMBERLIN. JEWELRY! JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

> A. M. Warner's S. Splendid Jewelry Store, one door north

New & Splendid Jewelry Store, one door north of Pattons Drug Store, HAS jost been opened with the hargest and most choice stock of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY exeroffered to a discriminating public. Indeed, he can safely say that with the opening of his new store has been im-augurated a new era in the Jewelry line, inasmuch as along with the choice and elegant assortment he gives the most reliable assurance of an almost incredi-ble reduction in prices : the rich and tasteful articles hav-ing been all bought with ready cash. M. W., when he reflects how, for the past years, with a far less attractive stock, he has enjoyed so large a share of public patronage, flatters himself that the immense in-crease of Goods he now offers, which have been bought so much more advantageously, will enable him to increase the generous confidence which has hitherto been youch-safed to him. He therefore solicits a continuance of the favor of his old customers, and invites the public general-by to come and see the fashions. The ostensible objection to the last against Mr. Van Buren was his opposition to immediate annexation. The shallowness of that objection was immediately shown in the unanimous nomination of his bosom friend, Mr. Silas Wright, identical with him in all that related to the Texas negotiation, for Vice-President. He

to come and see the fashions. ontinue to be distinguished by the skill and despatch hich has heretofore enabled it to enjoy the enviable reptation of being the most reliable in town. Towanda, September 21, 1855.



Led Winkle AFTER

ALL THE MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES. Brushes for the Hat, flair, Teeth, Nails, Boots, Painting, Varnishing, Whitewashing, te The Lovers of GOOD CIGARS and TOBACCO, will find a large variety of choice Ham

na, Yara and Principe Cigars, and the finest brands of Tobacco and Sunff.

northern votes was an auxiliary

And while the whole negotiation bore that for one of its aspects from the beginning, this ex-post facto despatch, written after the treaty was signed, and given to the American public before it got to the British Secretary of State, became the distinct revelation of what had been before dimly shadowed forth. All hope of the Presidency from the Texas intrigue had now failed-the alternative aspect had become the absolute one ; and a separate republic, consisting of Texas and some southern states, had become the object. Neither the exposure of this object, nor the history of the attempted annexation belong to this chapter. A seperate chapter is required for each.

And this incident of the Maryland citizen's private letter from London. Lord Aberdeen's contradiction, and the strange despatch of Mr. Calhoun to him, are only mentioned here as links in the chain of the Presidential intrigue, and will be dismissed with the remark that the Maryland citizen was afterwards found out. and was discovered to be a citizen better known as an inhabitant of Washington than of Mary land ; and that the private letter was intended to be for public use, and paid for out of the contingent fund of the State Department; and | majority of the electoral votes to make an electhe writer, a person whose name was the svonyn of subserviency to Mr. Calhoun ; namely, Mr. Duff Green. All this was afterwards brought receive that majority. The motion raised a out under a call from the United States Senstorm. It gave rise to a violent, disorderly, ate, moved by the writer of this View, who furious and tumultuary discussion. [Mr. B. here makes extracts from some of the speeches had been put upon the track by some really private information ; and when the Presiden--amongst others of Messrs. Brewster, Hinchtial Message was read in the Senate, disclosman, Bredon and Frazer, of the Pennsylvania ing all these facts, he used an expression taken delegation.] The crimination and recrimination in the

from a Spanish proverb which had some currency at the time : " At last the deril is pulled from under the blanket."

The time was approaching for the meeting tions the disregard of instructions was unaniof the democraile Presidential convention, post- mous, and there was no one to censure another, poned by collusion with the Whigs, (the manas in Miss ssippi. The Pennsylvania delegation may be sail to have decided the nomination. agers in each party,) from the month of December to the month of May-the 27th day of it. It was now May, and every sign was ren, and did so, but they divided on the two-letter to Missonri: not only auspicious to Mr. Van Buren, but thirds rule, and gave a majority of their votes ominous to his opponents. The delegates al- for it, that it to say, 13 votes ; but as 13 was thing to do with the intrigue which has nullifimost universally remained under instructions not a majority of 26, one delegate was got to ed the choice of the people, and the rights of to support him. General Jackson, seeing how stand aside : and then the vote stood 13 to 12. the people, and the principles of our govern his letter to Mr. Brown had been used, though The Virginia delegation, headed by the most ment, in the person of Mr. Van Buren ; and ignorant of the artifice by which it had been respectable William II. Roane, (with a few neither of them should be injured or prejudiced got from him, and justly indignant at finding exceptions) remained faithful-disregarding by it. Those who hatched that intrigue have himself used for a foe and against a friend, and the attempt to release them at. Shockoe IIII, become its victims. They who dug a pit for especially when he deemed that foe dangerous and voting steadily for Mr. Van Buren, as well the innocent have fallen into it ; and there let to the Union-wrote a second Texas letter, on all the ballotings, as on the two-thirds ques- them lie, for the present, while all hands ataddressed to the public, in which, while still tion-which was the real one. Some members tend to the election, and give us our full maadhering to his immediate annexation opinions, of the Capitol nocturnal committee were in the jority of ten thousand in Missouri. For the also adhered to Mr. Van Buren as his candi- convention, and among its most active mana- rest, the time will come ; and people now, as date for the Presidency ; and this second let- gers-and the most zealous against Mr. Van twenty years ago, (when their choice was nulter was a wet blanket upon the fires of the first Baren. In that profusion of letters with which lifted in the person of General Jackson,) will one. The friends of Mr. Calhoun, seeing that they covered the country to undermine him, teach the Congress intriguers to attend to law-"he would have no chance in the Baltimore con- they placed the objection on the ground of the making, and let President-making and un-makvention, had started a project to hold a third mpossibility of electing him : now it was seen ing alone in future. The Texas treaty, which one in New-York ; a project which expired as that the impossibility was on the other sidesoon as it got to the air; and in connection that it was impossible to defeat him, except by final act in a long conspiracy, in which the with which Mr. Cass deemed it necessary to betraying trusts, violating instructions, combin-sacrifice of Mr. Van Buren had been previmake an authoritative contradiction of a state- ing the odds and ends of all factions : and then ously agreed upon ; and the nomination of Mr. make an authoritative contradiction of a state-ment made by Mr. Duff Green, who undertook to convince him, in spite of his denials, that he had agreed to it. In proportion as Mr. Cal-

vote for Mr. Van Buren. Two hundred and Texas scrip and land speculators. Mr. Wright TOWANDA CABINET WAREHOUSE sixty-six electoral votes were represented, of instantly declined the nomination ; and Mr. which 134 would be the majority, and 177 the George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was tatwo-thirds. Mr. Van Buren received 151 on ken in his place.

the first ballot, gradually decreasing at each The Calhoun New York Convention expired in the conception. It never met. The successive vote until the seventh, when it stood at 99, probably about the true number that Tyler Baltimore Convention was carried the remained faithful to their constituents and their length of an actual meeting, and went through pledges. Of those who fell off it was seen the forms of a nomination without the distraction of a rival candidate. It met the same that they chiefly consisted of those professing day and place with the democratic convention. friends who had supported the two-thirds rule, as if to officiate with it, and to be ready to and who now got an excuse for their intended offer a pis aller, but to no purpose. It made desertion and premeditated violation of instrucits own nomination-received an elaborate lettions, in being able to allege the impossibility of electing the man to whom they were pledged. ter of thanks and acceptance from Mr. Tyler,

At this state of the voting, a member from who took it quite seriously ; and two months Ohio, (Mr. Miller,) moved a resolve, that Mr. afterwards joined the democracy for Polk Van Buren, ha ing recured a majority of the votes on the first ballot, was duly nominated, and and Dallas against Clay and Frelinghuy-sen-his old Whig friends. He had coshould be so declared. This motion was an unoperated in all the schemes against Mr. Van Buren, in the hope of being taken expected step, and put delegates under the neup in his place ; and there was an interest. essity of voting direct on the majority princiole, which lies at the foundation of all popular calling itself democratic, which was willing to elections, and at the foundation of the Presioblige him. But all the sound heart of the democracy recoiled from the idea of touching dential election itself, as prescribed by the constitution. ' That instrument only requires a a man who, after being raised high by the democracy, had gone over to the whigs, and now tion of President : this intriguing rule requires came back to the democracy to obtain the him to get two-thirds before he is competent to highest office they could give.

And here ends the history of this long in trigue-one of the most elaborate, complex and daring ever practiced in an intelligent country ; and with too much success in putting down some, and just disappointment in putting up others ; for no one of those who

b o o t to some, and the defeat of Mr. Van Buren in the convention. Of this latter event the author of this View thus wrote in a public s s "Neither Mr. Polk nor Mr. Dallas has any-thing to do with the intrigue which has nullifiamongst the delegates : in some other delega-

consumated this intrigue, was nothing but the

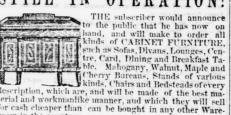
CHESTER WELLS would respectfully inform his friends and the respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving at his old tand one door north of Laporte, Mason & Co.'s banking use, a large and extensive assortment of

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f walnut and mahogany; Cradles, Cribs, Wardrobes

httpoards, Looking glasses, &c. <u>BD</u>COFFINS, of every size and quality, and will **at-**end on all occasions when required. The public are invited to examine my assortment before surchasing elsewhere, as I will sell cheaper than any other stablishment in Northern Pennsylvania. Towanda, August 8, 1855.

THE OLD STAND STILL IN OPERATION!



escription, which are, and will be made of the best ma-rial and workmanlike manner, and which they will sell or cash cheaper than can be bought in any other Ware-oun in the country.

Toroan in the country, READY-MADE COFFINS, on hand on the most rea-sonable terms. A good HEARSE will the furnished on Funeral occasions. JAMES MACKINSON. Towanda, January 1, 1855.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

prices.  $\mathscr{B} \to \mathsf{The}$  strictest attention paid to MANUFACTURING, and he hopes by doing work well to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage he has hitherso received. Towanda, Feb. 1, 1855.

Cheap Boot, Shoe and Leather Store. Uneap Dool, Shoe and Leather Store. J. D. HUMPHREY is just store in Towanda, a large and well selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES & FINDINGS, from New York, which with a constant supply of HOME MANUFACTURED WORK, SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF SKINS, MOKOCCO, &c. he is desirous to sell at small profits. Feeling grateful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of public pa-tronage.

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And a fine assortment of LAMPS, of all sizes and descriptions, Bird Cages, Cups, Nests and Sed

All of which is offered for sale on the most satisfactory terms. Our stock being large and mostly purchaseline a Importer and Manufacturer at the lowest rates, and with Cash, enables us to sell at reduced prices, that matters tisfactory to all. We invite the attention of the public to an especial examination of our stock of goods and press Our Motio is—" THE CASH SYSTEM—QUICK SALES—SMALL PROFITS."

Our Motto is—" THE CASH SYSTEM—QUICK SALES—SMALL PROFITS." Our Goods are selected with the utnost care and warranted to be what they are represented; if any should the contrary, we are not only willing but request our customers to return them, and the money shall be refused for Having second the services of DR. HUSTON, who will keep his office at this store, and will riverse advice gratuitously to those purchasing medicines. Towarda, September I, ISB



Would inform their friends, that these are only a part of the general heads under which may be cased as a size assortion and it o which they are constantly receiving additional supplies, direct from the importers and a facturers, which enables them to offer such inducements in their large stock and low prices as will defy competation of from any quarter. We would ask the particular attention of

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an examination of our stock, which having been selected with the greatest care, we are confident will still of

a exchange of the place - South side of the Public Square.
Bar Don't forget the place - South side of the Public Square.
Old Iron, Copper and Press, and all kinds of Country Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.
Towanda, May 27, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS!!! At the New Store, opposite the Court House. BAILEY & NEVINS, WHOLES ALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, GROCKIES, YANKE NOTIONS TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHESS The undersigned beg to inform the trade that they recently issued their New Quarto Specimer, and then the undersigned beg to inform the trade that they recently issued their New Quarto Specimer, and then the undersigned beg to inform the trade that they recently issued their New Quarto Specimer, and the BARDER STATES AND PUBLISHESS The undersigned beg to inform the trade that they recently issued their New Quarto Specimer, and the second sec B IN PROVISIONS, GROCKRIES, YANKEE NOTIONS, TOYS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONARY, WILLOW WARE, &C., the largest and most comprehensive assortment, and the longest ex-perience of any dealers in Northern Pennsylvania. We and note comprehensive assortment, and the longest ex-perience of any dealers in Northern Pennsylvania. We have arrangements by which we can take advantage of the city and Western Markets, and are thereby enabled to of-fer good bargains. Call and try us. Below we name a few of the articles that may always be found in our stock :

PROVISIONS. Flour, Backwheat Flour, Ryc Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, Pork, Hams & Shoulders, Mackerel, Codlish, Shad, Lake Trout, Pickeled and Smoked Herring, Cheese, Rice, Beans, Potatoes, Butter, Lard, Crackers, &c.

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modious, and he is determined that to the wants and comforts of guest entire satisfaction.

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are by letter or otherwise. N. B. Proprietors of newspapers :