ADDRESS

At a meeting of members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held pursuant to previous notice, in the city of Washington, on the 20th day of June, 1854, the Hon. Solomon Foot, of Vermont, was called to the chair, and Daniel Mace, of Indiana, and Reuben E. Fenton, of New-York, were appointed

recretaries. A committee, appointed for the pur-ie, reported an Address to the Peos of the United States, which, having peen discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published. It was as follows:

TO THE PEQULE OF THE UNITED STATES. Law, by which the introduction of Slavery into the regions now known as Kausas and Nebraska was forever prohibited, has been repealed. That law, which in 1820 quieted a controversy which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you expect it. No State, no citizen of any State, had demanded the repeal. It seems a duty we owe to the country to state the grounds upon which we have steadfastly, though ineffectually, opposed need not be told that the Slavery question lies at the bottom of it. As it was the slaveholding power that demanded the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, socit is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation. African Slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil by the American Colonies, even before the Revolution; and those Colonies, which are now slaveholding States, were equally carnest in such remonstrances with those which are now free States. Colonial laws, framed to prevent the increase of Slavery, were vetoed by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power, to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the Colonies, was one of the causes of the Revolu-

When the war was ended, there was an imperious necessity for the institution of Government in the then unoccupied territories of the United States. In 1781, Thomas Jefferson proposed, and in 1787, the Continental Congress adopted, the Ordinance for the Government of the Territory lying northwest of the Ohio, by which it was declared that "there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime." The great and flourishing States since organized within that Territory, on the basis of that Ordinance, are enduring monuments of the wisdom of the statesmen of the Revolution. The foreign slave trade was regarded as the source of American Slavery, which, it was believed, would be dried up when that fountain should be closed. In adopting the Constitution, it was so universally anticipated that the foreign slave trade would be promptly prohibited, was prohibited. Thus the source of party, set forth in its platform-Slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of Slavery into the Territories was prohibited. The Slavery question, so far as it was a national one, was understood to be finally settled; and at the same time the States had already taken up, and were carrying forward, a system of gradual emancipation.

In 1803, Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is now known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa, and the Territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery exat St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the Slavery question again before Congress.

In 1812, the region immediately surrounding New-Orleans applied for admission into the Union, under the name of the State of Louisiana, with a Constitution tolerating Slavery. The States acquiesced. Eight years afterward, the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission, under the name of the State of Missouri, with a Constitution tolerating Slavery. The free States reverted to the principle of free States reverted to the principle of That this repose is to suiter no shock during 1787, and opposed the admission of my official term, if I have the power to avert Missouri, unless she would incorporate it, into her Constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of Slavery into the State. The slaveholding States | promise was suddenly and unexpectinsisted upon her unqualified admission. A controversy arose, which was sectional and embittered, and which, we are assured by contemporaneous history, seriously imperilled the Union. the end of agitation in the following The statesmon of that day, in Con- explicit and unmistakable language: gress, settled this controversy by compromise. Thefree States assented to the

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. accepted this compromise as a triumph, and the free States, after a little time, acquiesced, and have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned.

Arkansas, a part of the Territory of Louisiaua, which lay south of 36 deg. 30 min., in compliance with am implication which was contained in this compromise, was afterward admitted as a slaveholding State, and the free States acquiesced.

In 1819, Florida, a slaveholding province of Spain, was acquired. This province was afterwards admitted as a slaveholding State. The free States again acquiesced. In 1845, Texas, an independent slaveholding State, was of her territory into five States. The The eighth section of the act for the free States, although they regarded admission of Missouri into the Union, the annexation, with the probable inknown as the Missouri Compromise crease of the number of slave States, with very great disfavor, nevertheless

California formed a Constitution inhibiting Slavery, and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave States, in and out of Congress, threatening the dissolution of the Union if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of these alarms, Congress adopted another compromise, the terms of which were, that ten millions of this alarming and dangerous act. You be given to Texas, to induce her to guarantees of harmony and union which those relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New-Mexico; that New-Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of States, as the people, when forming dozen states Constitutions, should determine; that the public slave trade in the District if they can be purchased at the cost of hu of Columbia should be abolished, with- dreds of millions; if they cannot be made out effecting the existence of Slavery peacefully, then at the cost of war with Mexico in the District; and that new and rigfugitive slaves, of disputed constitu-tionality, should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a free State. Repugnant as this compromise was to the extension of slavery. And this is to be extension of slavery in the valley of the free States, acquiescence was nevertheless practically obtained, by means of solemn assurances, made on behalf of the slaveholding States, that the compromise was and should be forever withdrawal of the slave states, and the organ compromise was and should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the Slavery question, and of all the issues

which could possibly arise out of it A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives, in the following

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitu-tion, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compro mises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, uscless, and danger-

trade would be promptly prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure until 1808. In 1808, the foreign slave trade the sentiments of the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and, assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic Notice of the public sugare, and is receiving direct from New-york city—not a mannoth stock" of winter goods, but sufficient to fill up the old store; which goods are

"That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be

Soon afterwards, another National Convention assembled in the same city, and, assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party, said: "We deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all offorts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever,

wherever, or however made.' The present Administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise, and the President, isted at the time in New-Orleans and referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President, recurring to the same subject, renewed his pledge in his message to Congress at the beginning of name of the State of Louisiana, with the present session, in the following

those who placed me here may be assured." Under these circumstances, the proposition to repeal the Missouri Comedly made by the same Committee on Territories which, only ten days before, had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of those promise. The free States assented to the admission of Missouri, with her slave-holding Constitution, while the slave-holding States, on their part, yielded to the exclusion of slavery in all the residue of the territory which lay north of 36 deg. 30 min., constituting the present Territories of Kansas and

Nebraska. The elaveholding States your Commend a departure from the course puraccepted this compromise as a triumph, such upon that memorable occasion, enter by offirming of reptaling the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the

legal points in dispute." The abrogation has been effected in pur-suance of the demands of the Administration,

and by means of its influence on Congress. In the House of Representatives, that body which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it is due to justice and candor that it should be stated, that it could not have been carried in either House without the votes

of Representatives from the free States.

The minority resisted the attempt to arrest discussion upon the grave question, through a struggle of longer duration than any other known to Congressional history. An attempt was made to stigmatize that minority as "facindependent slaveholding State, was tionists;" yet, we fearlessly declare that, annexed, with a provision in the article of annexation for the subdivision the powers secured to them by the law and the rules of the House; and the passage of the measure through the House was effected only through a subversion of its rules by the ma-jority, and the exercise of a power unprecedented in the annals of Congressional legis-

with very great disfavor, nevertheless acquiesced again.

New Territories were acquired by the treaty of peace which closed the extends not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but war with Mexico. The people of to all other of the Territories now belonging to the United States, and to all which may hereafter be acquired. It has been done unneceswantonly, because there was no sarily and pressure for the organization of Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which Territories contained one lawful inhabitant who was a citizen of the United States; and because there was not only no danger of dis union apprehended, but even no popular agi-tation of the question of slavery. By this reckless measure, the free states have lost all the guarantees for freedom in the Territories contained in former compromises, while al dollars of the people's money should the states, both slave and free, have lost the

compromises afforded It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in these aspects, it is only a cover for broader propagandism for slavery in the future. The of the Administration, as we believe, Slavery, and that they should afterwards be admitted as slave or free whatever cost, and a like annexation of half a dozen states of Mexico, to be admitted also as

These acquisitions are to be made peaceably and war with Spain, with England, and with orous provisions for the recaption of Russia, scarcely less repugnant. Unmistaka-Amazon. It is for you to judge whether, when slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will not demand unconditional submission on the part of the free ization of a separate Empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful in itself, and fraight with People. We appeal in no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the north and the south, to the free states and the slaveholding states hemselves.

It is no time for exaggeration or for passion, and we therefore speak calmly of the past, and warn you, in sober seriousness, of the future. It would not become us, nor is it necessary, to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this great exigency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all in our power to restore the Missouri Compromise and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall command, and as may be neces sary for the recovery of the ground lost to Freedom, and to prevent the further aggres-

sions of slavery.
Solonon Foot, Chairman DANIEL MACE, REUBEN E. FENTON, Secretaries.

Lewis Mann now offered for inspection and examination. He would therefore say to the old customes, step in and see his assortment; and to the people generally, that all his goods are for

sale—he will be happy to receive "calls." THE Ladies will find at Mann's store Cocheco, Washington, Merrimack, Philip, Allen & Son's, and other choice varieties of Prints, warented by the subscriber NOT TO FADE.

ALL-WOOL Delaines at Mann's. Alpacas, Paramettas, English and French Merinos at

GINGHAMS—a good assortment at MANN'S.

SILKS and Dress Trimmings at MANN'S.

SHAWLS of various patterns and qualities, Ladies' and Children's Hoods, at MANN'S.

C'AMBRICS, Bishop Lawns, Victoria Lawns,
Cap Lace, Crape, Rus'd Muslin, Linnen
Hadkifs, Embroidered do., Muslin Edgings,
Cotton do., Linnen do., Ladies' Collars, Wristlets, Unders'leeves, Ladies skirts, do., Caps, to
to be found at MANN'S.

A Large lot of Hosiery at MANN'S

IF you want warm Stockings for the child-ern, you will find thein at MANN'S. GAITER BOOTS, Busksins, and the other variety of Shoes, can be found at MANN'S

ATS, Caps Comforters, Wrappers, Drawers, Buck Gloves, do., Mittens, Berlin-Lined Gloves, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Suspenders. Call at

BOYS' and Youths' Boots at MANN'S

SHEATING, Shirting, Batts, and Cotton MANN'S. SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Starch, Saleratus, constantly on hand at MANN'S.

DLUG Tobacco, Fine-Cut do., Chewing and Smoking at IF you want Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Mill Saws, Cros-cut do., Hand do., Chisels, Augurs, Auger Bits, Files of all kinds, Steel Squares, Iron do., Try do., call at

LEWIS MANN keeps constantly on hand Shovels, Squares, Manure Eorks, Fire

OCKS, Doors Handles, Butts, Scraws, Alcokis—all sizes—Shoe Nales, Finishing do., for sale at L. MANN'S

POCLET Knives, Table do. Call at MANN'S Store.

The People's Cash Store AT COUDERSPORT.

Something New, and Something Wanted:

THE subscriber has just received from the city of New-York, and opened at the store formerly occupied by Haskin & Smith, on the north side of the Court House Square, a selected assortment of New Goods, com orising Dry Goods, Groceries, Grockery, and Hardware.

Hardware.

The motto of business—adopted—is, "the sure shilling and the lively sixpence." The above Goods will therefore be sold exclusively for either cash or ready-pay in hand, and upon such terms that the purchaser can-not be otherwise than satisfied that he has made a good bargain—received a quid pro quo
—something for something in value for his
money. An exchange will gladly be made
with the Farmer, for his Produce: Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Grain in any quantity, and with it, the more Cash the better. The subscriber will at all times take pleasure in exhibiting his Goods to the customer, that quality and prices may be examined.

L. F. MAYNARD. Condersport, July 15, 1853. 6-71

A MONG many other articles for the ladies, A of fancy and rich worth, will be found at the People's Cash Store, fine Worked Collars, of different designs and patterns.

BLEACHED Sheeting and Shirting, Brown do., Candle Wick, Summer Cloth for children's wear, Bed Ticking, Toweling, Table Linnen, Brown, White do., a superior article of Damask, all pure flax, - Table Spreads. An examination will recommend them better than anything else.

Ar "The People's Cash Store" may be found a selected lot of Prints, of English French, and American Goods, quality and prices agreeing admirably. Please call and

Teas.

BLACK and Green Tens, of excellent flabyor, and at most reasonable prices. Sugars, White and Brown do., Rice, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Raisins, Tabacco in all, its variety, to pleuse those who love the weed, and a superior article of Coffee that cannot fail to please all the Dutch and some of the Yunkers, at the some of the Yunkers, at the
PEOPLE'S CASH STORE.

AND Glass Ware, in variety, that will please the eye on the first inspection, at the PFOPLE'S CASH STORE.

HARDWARE. — Sythes and Snaths, of patterns long tried and found to be good, Rifles ane Rub-stones, Saw-mill Files, Door Handles, Latches, Mineral Knobs, (white and brown,) Mortice Locks, Wrought Butts for Doors, of all sizes, Cutlety, Kuives of good quality for the table, and for the pocket, at the PEOPLE'S CASH-STORE.

### Tin and Hardware.

THE undersigned has connected with his Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Stove Business, that of HARDWARE and CUT-LERY—so that in addition to the business heretofore conducted by him, he is now ready heretolore conducted by him, he is now ready to supply the public with almost every variety of Hardware, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws-Heartron. Nails, Outer and Ux Chains, Carpenters' Adzes and Broadaxes, Manilla Rope for Cables. A general assortment of Clocks, Japanned Ware, Toys of every description; and the short had designs to keep all such things as panied ware, roll of every all such things as the public wants in his line, which he will sell, not for less than cost, but for a very SMALL profit indeed, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

Goods, at the highest market prices; also, \$20 per ton paid for old iron.

JAS. W. SMITH.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ONE-THIRD CHEAPER THAN WHITE LEAD, AND FREE FROM ALL POI-SONOUS QUALITIES.

The New-Jersey Zinc Company Having greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPE-RIOR PAINTS, dry, and ground in oil, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also, Dry, in barrels, of 200 pounds each.

Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry, or ground in oil, is warranted Pure and unsur-

passed for body and uniform whiteness.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Gompany to warrant their paints to keep fresh and soft in the bage for any recognition.

warrant their paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZING PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron ar other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE-COLOR PAINT possesses all the qualities of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots. agreeable color for painting Cottages, Deputs,

Out-buildings. Bridges, etc.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents, FRENCH & RICHARDS, Agents, FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers,
N. W. cor. of 10th & Market-sts,
Sm lvii Philadelphia.

# Premium Fanning Mills.

mportant to Farmers and Mechanics. THE subscriber has purchased of J. Bamborough the right to use in Potter and M'Kean counties his patent in the construction of Fanning Mills. He has also, at great exbense, commenced the manufacture of a PRE-MIUM MILL which will clean from 100 to 200 bushels per hour. This Mill was patented March 20, 1847, since which time it has stood at the head of the list at all the State and counties. at the head of the list at all the State and county agriculturul societies where it has been exhibited, and is a universal favorite with all armers who have tried it. It took the premium at the first Agricultural Fair held at Harrisburg, Oct. 31st, 1851, when there were 30,000 people present; and at the great State Agricultural Fair at New-York, held at Rochester San, 16, 1851 Agricultural rair at New-Lork, need at Rochester Sept. 16-19, 1851, this Fanning Mill received the highest honors,

Having met with uniform success wherever tried, I confidently invite the farmers of Potter

and M'Kean counties to call at my shop in Coudersport and examine for themselves. A supply always on hand, to be sold on reasonable terms.

6-37tf JOHN RECKHOW,

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that having given Peter Suutts his note for eighty dollars, bearing date near the last of Murch, 1854, payable September, 1856, and having the last of March, 1898, payable ochtemor, 1856, and having never received any value therefor, he will refuse to pay the same; therefore he warms any person from buying the said note with and expectation of his paying it. [651] CONSIDER STEARNS.

### Machine Oil. Mill Owners will always find a supply of Oil for machinery at satisfactory prices, and in any quantity, at

TYLER'S Drug Store.

D. W. SPENCER'S COLUMN.

New Goods for the Summer Trade.

D. W. SPENCER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Condersport

and vicinity that he is now receiving a FRESH and LARGE ASSORTMENT of Goods, and LARGE. ASSURTMENT of Goods, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. He would also return heartielt thanks to his old customers and friends for their past patronage, and would be glad to show them any goods which he has, and will try to save them at least 10 ner cent by calling and examine t least 10 per cent, by calling and examining before purchasing elsewhere.

GROCERIES I HERE take the liberty to inform the people of Coudersport and
Potter county that I am still at my new stand opposite the north side of the public square, where may be found GROCERIES of all kinds constantly on hand, such as Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Saleratus, Ginger, Mustard, Tobacco, Snuff, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Confectionery, & &

My motto is, "The nimble sixpence in preference to the slow shilling."
D. W. SPENCER.

Drugs, Medicines,

PATENT MEDICINES, Oils, Spirits of Turpentine, Camphine, Burning Fluid, Soap, Candles, for sale low at SPENCER'S.

CAP, Letter, and Note Paper, all kinds of Stationery, Steel-pen Holders Wafers, Sealing Wax, Sand, Ink, Pocket Books, En velopes, Visiting Cards, Jewelry, Fine Cut-lery, and a variety of Fancy Articles, together with Silk and Thread, etc., at SPENCER'S.

GRAIN, Butter, Lard, Fggs, Rugs, Shin-Ggles, taken for goods at their cash value. Cash not refused. D. W. SPENCER. BUTTER and Lard of a superior quality SPENCER'S.

A NY one desirous of a good quality of Syrup of Molasses will do well to call at SPENCER'S. County Orders Taken at Par

ADIES, if you want a nice Bonnet, you will do well to call on . SPENCER. RABBIT'S Yeast Powder for sale by

NEW THING.—Pure Ground Coffee-great thing for the ladies. SPENCER. ITHONTRIPTIC, Cod Liver Oil, and

Imany other popular Medicines for sale by SPENCER. "Halloo! Halloo! Halloo!

SPENCER is in town! Mountains of READY-MADE CLOTHING for almost nothing. I have bought this coat, this vest, and these pants—ain throke, either! Hurrah! All the b'hoys shall have one o.', reners's coats! Hurrah! But, to be candid, friends, there's nothing like it in all the country. Just go over there, and for a little o' nothing he'll sell ye a rig that, though ye're the biggest rascal above ground, will make ye as fair as a praist to look at; though ye haint a cint in ve'r pockets, folks will bow and scrape to ye as though ye were millionaires, and 'real gentlemans.' Fashion! Great thing! Better dead than jout of it—many an honest fellow has been too! has been 'cut' because of the cut of his coat;

but no danger if ye buy of Spencer,—his cloths are just the fashion."

The subscriber has just received a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, of the latestry and her specified are well made. style, and best quality, which are well made, and will be sold low. D. W. SPENCER.

PULVERIZED Corn Starch, for food, for sale at SPENCER'S. SODA, Cream Tartar, Magnesia, Allum, Chalk, Salts, and Ghie, for sale at the

GROCERY STORE. COPEL and coach varnish can be had at Spencer's on very reasonable terms.

OIL OF TAR, Merchant's Gargling Oil, to SPENCER'S.

SHOT AND LEAD at lower figures than SPENCER'S. NTEW article of Summer Hats at

A BETTER selection of Coffee not found in the county than at SPENCER'S.

TEA by the chest or pound for sale by SPENCE SPENCER.

## New Goods.

W. SPENCER has just returned from the city with a large stock of Groceries, Clothing, Drugs and Medicines, and a general assortment of Fancy Articles, and many other things too numerons to mention, which will be sold low for cash or ready-pay.

PLUG TOBACCO-Fine Cut, Chewing.
and Smoking, by the poundant
SPENCER'S. "I Come to bring you Life and Health."

DR. CURTES' HYGENIA, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Ling and Liver complaints. A new method of Inhalation for the cure of the above named diseases. For sale by D. W. SPENCER.

## Perpetuate Family Faces.

ALL who desire to do so should not long delay going to Caser's DAGUERREAN GALLERY. The subscriber is weekly producing beautiful miniature portraits in the most pleasing style and at most reasonable prices. A pleasant room is open, and every one is welcome to call and examine speci-mens whenever they choose. Those who wish to be secure of a sitting should not come late in the day. Gallery open only on Saturdays. J. W. CASEY. 6-36tf

Music. HUNTEN'S celebrated Instructions for the Piano-Forte; Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primmer;

Burrowes Linux
Union Glee Book;
A new supply of Sheet Music;
For sale by T. T. B. TYLER. NEW supply of Fluid and Cam-

A NEW supply of Fluid and Camphine Lamps—some new and heautiful patterns just received and for sale low at the patterns.

## Notice.

THE Governor of the State of New-York

In has appointed the autocriber a Commissioner for the State of New-York, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, and to administer oaths pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State.

Coudersport, Dec. 12, 1851.

Clothing, Clothing.

THE place to buy well-made Clothing at a low price (a large stock to select from) is at

OLMSTED'S.

A SOURT PAILS, Bed Gords, Clother's Lines, Horse Cords, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, to be sold at MANN'S.

Condensport and vicinity who have never visited the famous BOSTON STORE at the fast-growing village of Wellsville. The No. of this store is 94, which number is over the door-

BOSTON STORE,

94 O'ER THE DOOR.

This establishment is one of the largest DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTH. ING Dépôts in Allegany county. Hundreds of customers from Potter county buy all their Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and other fixing at this great mart of business. But still there are those who have never happened to fill into the path that leads; most assuredly, to economy and wealth. That path leads all cash buyers straightway to the

GREAT BOSTON.

We have no enemies to punish, no friends to reward. We sell for ready pay, and take in exchange for Goods the following useful

articles, viz.: Venison Oats Cash Tallo Beeswax Fur. Socks Hides Wheat Potatoes Wool Yarn Rage Butter &c., &c. We are now receiving from our shop a Rochester, about ten cords of the best BOOTS and SHOES sold in the county. We keep

constantly on hand-Men's India Rubber Boots, 11 11 11

Over-Shoes,
". Coats,
" Pants,

" Caps.
With a very extensive stock of TRUKS,
VALISES, and CARPET BAGS, choice
Black and Colored Dress Silks, Alpaca, Delaines, Thibet Cloths, Prints, Ginghams, and other Dress Goods-together with a general variety of Dry Goods.

Shawls, Shawls.

In particular, we would call the attention of the ladies to our great variety of SHABLS, of every possible kind, altogether too no

merous to mention.

Mattresses. We have the largest stock of the different kinds of Mattresses in Western New-York Hotel keepers can be supplied on reasonable

terms.
Three Cheers for the contemplated Canal from Wellsville to Rochester; and hoping that the Plank Road will be continued on to Condersport during the coming spring, and that the sons and daughters of benighted Potter may be more frequently seen in our

yaung city.

We remain your ob't serv'ts, LANCEY & Co. Wellsville, Jan. 13, 1854. 6-35 fm MACKEREL, Salmon, and Blue Fish, at C. S. JONES'.

SI PERIOR Sperm and Tallow Candles at C. S. JONES' PPOVISION STORE INDIAN MEAL and BUCKWHEAT constantly on hand at the NEW PROVISION STORE.

GRAIN and Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at this store.

C. S. JONES. HAMS and Shoulders—a new assortinent C. S. JONES.

SACKS OF SALT at the NEW PROVISION STORE.

SPRING TRAD . HOYT & LEWIS would respectfully in-form the inhabitants of Wellsville and vicinity that they are receiving a fresh and beautiful assortment of Goods, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We would also return our heartfelt thanks to our old customers for their patronage, and would be glad to show them any Goods which we have, and will try to save them at least ten per cent.

by calling and examining our Stock of Goods.
We do not wish to make a great display to We do not wish to make a great display to gain custom; but by taking a straightforward course we will endeavor to gain the respect and confidence of our friends and customers. Please call and examine our stock. No charge for showing Goods.

Floor and san and quality, and warranted.

HOYT & LEWIS.
4-220 our and salt also on hand of suferier

Wellsville, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1852. 4-22ff

JOHN RECKHOW. Carriage and Sleigh-Maker. Till subscriber respectfully gives notice that he is prepared to do all the business in the above line, at the shortest notice, at his

new shop, two doors west of the Coudersport Hotel. JOHN RECKHOW.

A. B. GOODSELL, GUNSMITH, Coudersport, Pa. Fire Arms manufactured and repaired at his shop, on

March 3, 1849. The Clothing Department

AT "THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE." READY MADE CLOTHING kept corstantly on hand by the subscriber, made up and manufactured by the best workmen, from cloths selected for durability and quality, the object being not to supply the customer with a humbug article which he may be induced to purchase because it is so very chap, but which in the end is very dear; but to give him in the first instance an article which will bin in the first instance an article which will do him honest and good service for a ressonable price. All those desirous of being so occommodated, call at "The People's Cash Store."

L. F. MAYNARD.

CHECKED GINGHAMS in variety, and prices to suit. L. F. MAYNARD.

# MATTRESSES

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