

RETICENCES OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The silence of Mr. Pierce's message in regard to several important matters is as remarkable as the moderation of its tone on the subject of our foreign relations, but it fails to give the same satisfaction. The annual message of our Chief Magistrate is looked for as a source of information on subjects of national interest; the constitution makes it his duty from time to time to communicate with Congress on such matters affecting the welfare of the Union as come within his knowledge. In most respects Mr. Pierce has hardly obeyed the injunction. We learn very little that is new from his late message. It is almost as barren of fresh facts as a Queen's speech to Parliament, without the recommendation of its brevity.

We have a negotiation going on with the government of St. Domingo. Of this it was naturally expected that there would be some notice in the message; some explanation of its general objects; some statements of the reasons for it; some hint of the progress made, or of the prospect of success. Of all this we have nothing—no more than if there were no St. Domingo in the West Indies, and General Cazeau and Mrs. Cazeau had never been sent to treat with its government.

The newspapers have for a long time past contained frequent allusions to a negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. That such a project is on foot there is no doubt, and the public expected the message to give some information, authentic, at least, if not very precise and minute, concerning it. Yet one might read the message carefully from end to end, without finding any reason to infer that Mr. Pierce's researches in geography had even apprised him of the existence of the Sandwich Islands.

There is a scheme for the acquisition of Cuba, in which the administration has zealously engaged. That this is a fact is no secret—it is known to everybody; but the people want some authentic particulars of the design, and the means by which it is proposed to execute it. On these points the diplomatists of France and England, Russia and Austria are well informed. Such transactions are never covered up from them, and cannot be. They know the nature of every proposal made to the Spanish government, and how it was received.—What they know, the American people are not allowed to know. The message is as silent as the grave on that subject.

Here are three matters of the highest importance to the country, in regard to which our government is proceeding precisely as the Emperor of Russia would do if they were concerns of his government. It is all underground work, a series of transactions to be accomplished slyly.—When either of the epds of which we have spoken is accomplished, the people are to be called upon to "acquiesce;" that is the word now in fashion. In the mean time, however, they are not to be allowed to know anything more of what is going on than if they were the subjects of an absolute sovereign.

We have seen of late, in the journal which serves as the organ of the government at Washington, a great many allusions to the interference of the diplomatic agents of England and France in the relations which we sustain with other powers. If anything of the kind has occurred which gives us just reason of complaint, the annual message afforded an excellent opportunity of laying the facts before the nation. Which are we to believe: the contented silence of the message, or the grumbling discontent of its organ? We have heard a good deal of the interference of Mr. Soule in the politics of Spain—his activity as an accomplice in the attempt to foment an insurrection against the present government. If he was innocent of this, he should have been vindicated in the message, and the Executive should have expressed its satisfaction with his conduct.

One fact has been communicated, not in the message, but in the documents accompanying it, and we believe it is the only thing in regard to our foreign relations which the public did not know before—the fact that the French government, in allowing Mr. Soule to pass through France to Spain, retracted nothing, rescinded no order, revoked no determination, but simply gave him the same permission to proceed on his journey which was offered him when he first presented himself at the frontier. We publish to-day the correspondence between our Minister, Mr. Mason, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which all this very clearly appears. Mr. Soule was never denied leave to pass through France, he was only prohibited from residing in France. Of this naked permission to cross the country on his way to Madrid he refused to avail himself, and went back in a pet to England. After the explanation, he thought proper to change his mind, accepted the permission to enter France with the condition annexed, and allowed himself to be sent on from one post to another under the eye of the police, although he might

have conveniently gone to Spain by water, without setting his foot upon French soil. It is Mr. Soule, therefore, who has abandoned the ground he took, not the French government. He has made a submission which he might have avoided. After he has accepted a direct passage through France, with the express understanding that he was not regarded by the government as a proper person to reside within its limits—there is no longer any room for complaint, either on his part or that of the government which commissioned him.

That Mr. Pierce should have avoided unpleasant topics in his message is perfectly natural. Of this class, it seems, is the Nebraska act—that great triumph over fanaticism, as it was called in the government organ.—When Mr. Pierce delivered his inaugural speech, he eulogized the compromise measures of 1850; when he sent his first message to Congress, in the December following, he repeated the eulogy. At present he seems to be a little sick of that class of measures; for not only is there no mention of the compromises of 1850, but even the great measure of the last session, which he and his friends pretended to find upon those compromises as their legitimate consummation, is not allowed the bare honor of a mention. The truth is, that the recollection of the Nebraska act is accompanied by unpleasant associations. One cannot think of it without thinking at the same time how the friends of the administration have been beaten in all the elections which have taken place in the free States since that act was passed. The President's utter abstinence from a topic on which he had all along been so voluble, shows that his mind has received new light. He has laid up the Nebraska act and the compromises of 1850 among the old lumber of unprofitable topics.—*Everest.*

There is a scheme for the acquisition of Cuba, in which the administration has zealously engaged. That this is a fact is no secret—it is known to everybody; but the people want some authentic particulars of the design, and the means by which it is proposed to execute it. On these points the diplomatists of France and England, Russia and Austria are well informed. Such transactions are never covered up from them, and cannot be. They know the nature of every proposal made to the Spanish government, and how it was received.—What they know, the American people are not allowed to know. The message is as silent as the grave on that subject.

How to Cure Hams.—The following are the recipes for curing hams, furnished by the competitors to whom premiums were awarded for hams exhibited at the Maryland State Fair:

No. 1.—For 1,000 lbs. of meat, which has hung for several days after killing, take 3 pecks of Liverpool salt, 1 1/2 lbs. saltpetre, 3 pints of molasses, 5 lbs. brown sugar, and 1 lb. cayenne pepper. Mix these ingredients together and rub the mixture on the meat well and thoroughly, both on the skin and flesh. Let it lie in the salt for about 5 or 6 weeks; hang up, and smoke with green hickory wood.

No. 2.—For 1,000 lbs. meat, take 1/2 bushel fine salt, 1/2 gallon best molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 2 1/2 lbs. saltpetre, pounded very fine; mix all the ingredients well together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until you absorb the whole quantity; the meat must be taken out of the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes; at the two first times you take it out add each time a plateful of alum salt; it ought to remain in pickle five or six weeks, or according to the size of the meat.

No. 3.—To 1,500 lbs. of pork take 1/2 bushel G. A. salt, 1/2 bushel fine salt, 2 lbs. saltpetre, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 1/2 gallon sugar house syrup, 1/2 lb. cayenne pepper, well mixed and thoroughly rubbed on, especially about hocks, packed away in box or cask, with opening for brine to pass off, turned in 3 weeks, and at end of sixth week hung up and smoked with green hickory wood. Middlings, shoulders, and hams all cured by same recipe.

CHEAP AND EXCELLENT CANDLES.—Mr. Hollbrook.—The following recipe I have tried twice, and find it all that it is cracked up to be. I have no doubt that it would have been worth more than \$20 to me if I had known it twenty years ago. Most farmers have a surplus of stale fat and dirty grease, which can be made into good candles at a trifling expense.

I kept both tallow and lard candles through the last summer, the lard candles standing the heat best, and burning quite as well, and giving as good a light as the tallow ones. Directions for making good candles out of lard: For 12 lbs. of lard, take 1 lb. of saltpetre, and 1 lb. of alum; mix them and pulverize them; dissolve the saltpetre and alum with a gill of boiling water; pour the compound into the lard before it is quite all melted; stir the whole until it boils; skim off what rises; let it simmer till the water is all boiled out, or till it ceases to throw off steam; pour off the lard as soon as it is done, and clean the boiler as soon as it is hot. If the candles are to be run, you may commence immediately; if to be dipped, let the lard cool first to cake, and then treat it as you would tallow.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

Experiments have been made at Washington with a huge gun for the navy, eleven inches in bore. It is a mammoth piece of ordnance, and when discharged, kicks like a restive earthquake.

The Governor of Virginia, thinking he has no authority in matters of religion, has declined to appropriate a day to thanksgiving in the State.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Daily.....\$6.00. Semi-Weekly.....\$3.00. Weekly.....\$2.00. ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commences its XIVth annual volume the month of September—commences it with a circulation (15,000) larger than was ever before accorded to any general newspaper whatever. This circulation has been gradually and laboriously attained by concentrating upon THE TRIBUNE the best efforts of many editors and correspondents and by a greater liberality of outlay in each department than was probably ever before risked on any journal. It has been attained, not by sailing smoothly in the current of opinion before the wind and basking in the smiles of majorities, but by an earnest, fearless devotion to Truth and Progress as above all partisan exigencies, all temporary interests, all momentary illusions of popularity and success. Its thorough advocacy of Temperance and Limited Prohibition, of Justice to the despised and down-trodden, and of the equal and inalienable Rights of the Human Race, irrespective of Sex or Creed or Color, have from time to time repelled many sunshine friends, whose prejudices or seeming interests were thereby contravened, but have combined to form a character which will command respect and admiration in a position among journals which we feel that it will be henceforth a success not to impair.

The leading ideas to which THE TRIBUNE is devoted may be briefly set forth as follows: 1. FREEDOM, to do whatever is essentially right—not alone for white Americans, or Anglo Saxons, or Caucasians even—not for one Race to determine whether they will or will not hold another Race in abject bondage—but for every Race to Nation, every adult rational human being. This Freedom is rightfully absolute in the broad domain of Opinion and involves the equal and imperative right to Political Franchises; 2. ORDER, or the necessary right of the legally indented majority to interdict in the sphere of action all practices which it deems demeritorious, and therefore prejudicial to the common good; and 3. WISDOM, or the wisdom and policy of employing the resources and credit of the community to accomplish works of general and unquestioned utility to which individual means are inadequate or which, though eminently conducive to the public good, do not promise to reimburse by their direct income the outlay required for their construction. 4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, as the cornerstone of true and lasting National Policy, counting the naturalization of a new and valuable art or product of the soil as more important than the acquisition of a fresh province or island, and equally within the legitimate sphere of National concern and National effort; 5. PEACE, as a vital condition of true Progress, to be cherished by the most energetic and assiduous study to proffer as readily as we are prone to receive redress for every wrong, and never to be surrendered except at the call of endangered Liberty. Such are the chief landmarks by which THE TRIBUNE directs its course.

But a small portion of THE TRIBUNE is allotted to what is currently distinguished as "light reading;" but reviews of New Books of decided interest, and choice extracts illustrating their quality, are freely given, while the great body of our paper is devoted to a lucid and careful digest of the News of the Day, with Editorial comments thereon. We have reliable Correspondents in each quarter of the globe, and in nearly all the principal cities of Europe and America, and their letters will aid our readers in a ready understanding of the causes which are now gradually converting the Old World into one gigantic arena for the death-struggle of rival interests, passions and ambitions.

THE TRIBUNE contains reliable reports of the Markets. Our Cattle Market reports are worth more than the price of the paper to those who are engaged in raising and selling Cattle.

No paper involving so great an expense as our Weekly and Semi-Weekly could be afforded at the price of these sheets except in connection with a Daily, nor could our Daily be sustained at its price without the aid of our Contractors. Large as our circulation is, it would involve an enormous loss but for the receipts for Advertising. We believe that in THE TRIBUNE is realized the largest variety and extent of solid information concerning the events of the day which has been or can be combined with extreme cheapness and in that faith we commend it to the favorable regard of the reading public. We take it by gambling prospects of winning fortunes or millions in a lottery in which tickets are furnished to its patrons, employ no traveling agents to importune people into taking it, and waste none of our room in dunning our subscribers for pay.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. At the price of the \$20 Clubs we cannot direct the paper to each subscriber. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment. Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be acquainted with its contents and keep a description of the bill.

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canada received at par for subscriptions. We have no travelling agents. Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write the money and as few words as possible, inclose the letter in the name of the subscriber with the Post-Office, County and State, and direct the letter to: GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Persons residing at points where mails arrive oftener than once a week are requested to examine the Semi-Weekly. We regard it as the cheapest paper, all things considered, published in the United States.

Single copy, one year.....\$3.00. Two copies, .. .. .5.00. Five copies, .. .. .11.00.

POSTAGE ON THE TRIBUNE. Postage on the Daily Trib. one year is \$1.56. Postage on the Weekly Trib. for one year 28. Postage on the Semi-Weekly for one year 52. Payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the paper is received.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York.

Administratrix Notice. THE undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of James C. Butterworth, deceased, late of Summit township, Potter Co., Pa., requests all persons having claims against the said estate to make known the same to her without delay, and all to make immediate payment to her at her residence in the township aforesaid.

JANE W. BUTTERWORTH. Summit, Nov. 2, 1854. 24-6

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 Hakin & Smith, on the north side of the Court House Square, a selected assortment of New Goods, comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, and 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 cannot be otherwise than satisfied that he has made good bargains—received a *quid pro quo*—something for some silver in return 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. Coudersport, July 15, 1853. 6-74

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

BLEACHED Sheetting and Shirting, Brown Dico, 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.

AT "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 see us.

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

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

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

Tin and Hardware. THE undersigned has connected with this Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Stove Business, that of HARDWARE and CUTLERY—so that in addition to the business heretofore conducted by him, he is now ready to supply the public with almost every variety of Hardware, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Hoop Iron, Nails, Cable and Ox Chains, Carpenters' Adzes and Broadaxes, Manila Rope for Cables. A general assortment of Cloaks, Japanned Ware, Toys of every description; and in short, he designs to keep 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. 6-12 1/2

ZINC PAINTS. ONE-THIRD CHEAPER THAN WHITE LEAD, AND FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS 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 SUPERIOR 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 unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to 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 ZINC 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 or other metallic surfaces. Their STONE-COLOR PAINT possesses all the qualities of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Out-buildings, Bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents, FRENCH & RICHARDS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market-streets, Philadelphia.

Premium Fanning Mills. important to Farmers and Mechanics. THE subscriber has purchased of J. Bamboorough the right to use in Potter and McKean counties his patent in the construction of Fanning Mills. He has also, at great expense, commenced the manufacture of a PREMIUM 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 county agricultural societies where it has been exhibited, and is a universal favorite with all farmers 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 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 McKean counties to call at my shop in Coudersport and examine for themselves. A supply always on hand, to be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN RECKHOW. 6-374

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

Machine Oil. Mill Owners will always find 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 Coudersport and vicinity that he is now receiving a FRESH and LARGE ASSORTMENT of Goods, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. He would also return heartfelt 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 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, &c., &c.

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, Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, and a variety of Fancy Articles, together with Silk and Thread, &c., at SPENCER'S.

GRAIN, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Rags, Shingles taken for goods at their cash value. Cash not refused. D. W. SPENCER.

BUTTER and Lard of a superior quality for sale at SPENCER'S.

ANY one desirous of a good quality of Syrup of Molasses will do well to call at SPENCER'S.

County Orders Taken at PAR FOR GOODS, at SPENCER'S.

LADIES, if you want a nice Bonnet, you will do well to call on SPENCER.

BABBIT'S Yeast Powder for sale by SPENCER.

NEW THING.—Pure Ground Coffee—great thing for the ladies. SPENCER.

LITHIANTHROPIC, Cod Liver Oil, and many 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't broke, either! Hurrah! All the boys shall have one of SPENCER'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 of nothing he'll sell ye a rig that, though ye're the biggest rascal above ground, will make ye as fat as a pig to look at; though ye haint a cent in ye'r pockets, folks will bow and scrape to ye as though ye were millionaires, and 'real gentlemen. Fashion! Great thing! Better dead than out of it—many an honest fellow 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 latest 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, Alum, Chalk, Salts, and Glue, for sale at the GROCERY STORE.

COFFEE and each variety can be had at Spencer's on very reasonable terms.

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

SHOT AND LEAD at lower figures than shown down at SPENCER'S.

NEW article of Summer Hats at SPENCER'S.

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

TEA by the chest or pound for sale by SPENCER.

New Goods. D. 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 numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash or ready-pay.

NEW GOODS

DOUBTLESS there are many persons in Coudersport and vicinity who have never visited the famous BOSTON STORE at the fast-growing village of Wells-ville. The No. of this store is 94, which number is over the door—

BOSTON STORE, 94. This establishment is one of the largest DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING Depots in Allegheny county. Hundreds of customers from Potter county buy all their Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and other goods, at this great mart of business. But still there are those who have never happened to fall into the path that leads, most assuredly, to economy and wealth. That path leads to cash buyers straight way to the

GREAT BOSTON. We have no enemies to punish, no friends to reward. We sell for ready pay, and in exchange for Goods the following useful articles, viz.:

Cash-Tallow Venison Oats  
Cassax Fir Beans Sacks  
Hides Wheat Yarn Rags  
Potatoes Wool Butter &c. &c.

We are now receiving from our shop at Rochester, about ten cords of the best BOOTS and SHOES sold in the county. We keep constantly on hand—

Men's India Rubber Boots, Over-Shoes, " " " " Caps, " " " " Pants, " " " " Caps.

With a very extensive stock of TRICKS, VALISES, and CARPET BAGS, choice Black and Colored Dress Silks, Alpaca, De-laines, 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 SHAWLS of every possible kind, altogether too numerous 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 Wells-ville to Rochester; and hoping that the Plank Road will be continued on Coudersport during the coming spring, and that the sons and daughters of bountiful Potter may be more frequently seen in our young city.

We remain your old servants, LANCEY & Co. Wells-ville, Jan. 13, 1854. 6-55

MACKEREL, Salmon, and Blue Fish, at C. S. JONES'S.

SUPERIOR Sperm and Tallow Candles at C. S. JONES'S PROVISION 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 assortment at C. S. JONES'S.

SACKS OF SALT at the NEW PROVISION STORE.

CRANBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, in the quart or bushel, at C. S. JONES'S.

JOHN RECKHOW, Carriage and Sleigh-Maker. THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he is prepared to do all the business in the above line, at the shortest notice, at a new shop, two doors west of the Coudersport Hotel. JOHN RECKHOW.

A. B. GOODSSELL, CUNSMITH, Coudersport, Pa. Fire Arms manufactured and repaired at his shop at short notice. March 2, 1848.

The Clothing Department AT "THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE." READY-MADE CLOTHING kept constantly 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 *humbler article* which he may be induced to purchase because it is so *cheap*, but which will *cut* and is *very durable*, like in the first instance an article which will do him honest and good service for a reasonable price. All those desirous of being accommodated, call at "The People's Cash Store." L. F. MAYNARD.

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

MATTRESSES IN WELLSVILLE, AT THE GREAT BOSTON STORE, No. 94 MARKET-ST.

MAY be found constantly on hand and for sale, an extensive variety of Spencer & Granger's superb MATTRESSES, of every sort, kind, and price, from a \$2.50 Palm Mattress to a super-English hair Mattress at \$10. Also, Lounges, Bolsters, and Pillows. All of which are offered to Hotel and Boarding House keepers, and all others who have common sense enough to know that a *first father bed*, to make the best of it, is a better breeder of disease and a life-entailer, at lower prices than can be found at any other store in the county.

LANCEY & CO. Sale Agents (in the county) for the sale of the above goods. 6-57 1/2 Boston Store, Wells-ville, Jan. 13, 1854.

Academy Text Books. A FULL supply for sale low at TYLER'S.

ZINC and Mineral Paints, with directions for using, at T. B. TYLER'S.

PATENT PAHLS, Bed Curds, Clothes Lines, Horse Cords, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, to be sold at MANN'S.

J. I. FURMAN, Horse and Cattle Doctor. I respectfully inform the public that he has located in Hebron township (at Joseph Stone's) where he is prepared to attend to calls in his profession. He is of long experience in his business, and hopes, by his superior skill and assiduity to secure the patronage of the public. 6-49 1/2

PATENT MEDICINES at Wholesale. Merchants and Pedlars will be supplied with all kinds of Patent Medicines at Manufacturers' wholesale prices by TYLER'S.

THE best three sailing tea and 64 sugar at OLMSTED'S.

A FULL assortment of Groceries, at low figures, constantly on hand. Yard-wide Lawns, from 64 cents upwards, at OLMSTED'S.

HONEY.—A good quality of honey for sale at C. SMITH'S.