

HANDSOMELY DONE

The advocates of Slavery have a road to travel. In order to sustain the fugitive slave bill, they have flooded the country with declarations in favor of obeying all laws on the subject. But these same men are the mortal enemies of the Maine law, and are trying to find some pretext for resisting it in the Empire State.

There was an enthusiastic Temperance meeting in New York a few days since, when William H. Burleigh flayed this class often this morning.

It is objected that the law will be resisted, especially in New York. It is not a new thing for no law of either God or man has not been resisted (cheers, loud applause). It is not a new thing for New York; why during the past year your murders here averaged one per week from the first day of January, 1855, to the first day of January, 1856. It is a matter of record, and nine-tenths of those murders were traceable to the grog-shops. It is these grog-shops of evil scattered thickly over the city, which stare upon you from their populous streets, from all your principal halls, from the very Gilded City of your Five Points as well as from the pulpits of your Broadway—it is these ministers of evil that have sent the incendiary with his torch and his assassin with his gleaming knife, which have maddened the brain of the madman until, in his unfurled delirium, he has trampled out the life of the wife whom he vowed to cherish.

These are the fruits which grow on the fatal tree in New York, and every-where its branches have been flung over the land. But, after all, I think this law will be, to a great extent, in exception to the general rule, that will be more generally obeyed than any law on the statute book. And the reason is this: So far as I can judge from a rather careful perusal of your leading papers for several years past, I think that the citizens of New York are divided into two great classes: those who approve of the Fugitive Slave law, and the other, those who do not. Those who approve of that law insist upon it that it should be obeyed because it is a law, will, of course, for consistency sake, insist upon obedience to the present law (cheers and laughter). We cannot, therefore, expect any opposition from that side of the house (cheers). But after the law goes into effect, I shall expect to see very many able and somewhat happy friends, the editor of the Herald (pretty good), urge universal compliance with its requisitions. The Editors, of course, the name of the Editor of which, suggests to our ideas something very different from whisky-drinking, will certainly agree with the Editor of the Herald, and News will come in with its eloquence and its earnest appeals, and all the other papers which have endorsed the Fugitive Slave law, will insist upon it that, under the Prohibitory law remains on the statute book, everybody shall remain obedient to its requisitions (cheers). Then we have only one class, those who do not swear by the Fugitive Slave law. I have found that about ninety-nine hundredths of them are the friends of Prohibition. They, of course, love the law, and will, of course, obey it, and urge upon others equal obedience. Now, I want to know where the opposition is to come from. It seems to me that there is not the least chance for any very serious opposition, unless these honorable gentlemen should choose the most respectable diet one could suggest—what their own words (loud cheers). This may not be called a famine diet, but it should not be able to intimate what a famine would be (laughter and cheers). The law, then, will be obeyed, and it will bring blessings in its train.

There was an enthusiastic Temperance meeting in New York a few days since, when William H. Burleigh flayed this class often this morning.

It is objected that the law will be resisted, especially in New York. It is not a new thing for no law of either God or man has not been resisted (cheers, loud applause). It is not a new thing for New York; why during the past year your murders here averaged one per week from the first day of January, 1855, to the first day of January, 1856. It is a matter of record, and nine-tenths of those murders were traceable to the grog-shops. It is these grog-shops of evil scattered thickly over the city, which stare upon you from their populous streets, from all your principal halls, from the very Gilded City of your Five Points as well as from the pulpits of your Broadway—it is these ministers of evil that have sent the incendiary with his torch and his assassin with his gleaming knife, which have maddened the brain of the madman until, in his unfurled delirium, he has trampled out the life of the wife whom he vowed to cherish.

These are the fruits which grow on the fatal tree in New York, and every-where its branches have been flung over the land. But, after all, I think this law will be, to a great extent, in exception to the general rule, that will be more generally obeyed than any law on the statute book. And the reason is this: So far as I can judge from a rather careful perusal of your leading papers for several years past, I think that the citizens of New York are divided into two great classes: those who approve of the Fugitive Slave law, and the other, those who do not. Those who approve of that law insist upon it that it should be obeyed because it is a law, will, of course, for consistency sake, insist upon obedience to the present law (cheers and laughter). We cannot, therefore, expect any opposition from that side of the house (cheers). But after the law goes into effect, I shall expect to see very many able and somewhat happy friends, the editor of the Herald (pretty good), urge universal compliance with its requisitions. The Editors, of course, the name of the Editor of which, suggests to our ideas something very different from whisky-drinking, will certainly agree with the Editor of the Herald, and News will come in with its eloquence and its earnest appeals, and all the other papers which have endorsed the Fugitive Slave law, will insist upon it that, under the Prohibitory law remains on the statute book, everybody shall remain obedient to its requisitions (cheers). Then we have only one class, those who do not swear by the Fugitive Slave law. I have found that about ninety-nine hundredths of them are the friends of Prohibition. They, of course, love the law, and will, of course, obey it, and urge upon others equal obedience. Now, I want to know where the opposition is to come from. It seems to me that there is not the least chance for any very serious opposition, unless these honorable gentlemen should choose the most respectable diet one could suggest—what their own words (loud cheers). This may not be called a famine diet, but it should not be able to intimate what a famine would be (laughter and cheers). The law, then, will be obeyed, and it will bring blessings in its train.

There was an enthusiastic Temperance meeting in New York a few days since, when William H. Burleigh flayed this class often this morning.

It is objected that the law will be resisted, especially in New York. It is not a new thing for no law of either God or man has not been resisted (cheers, loud applause). It is not a new thing for New York; why during the past year your murders here averaged one per week from the first day of January, 1855, to the first day of January, 1856. It is a matter of record, and nine-tenths of those murders were traceable to the grog-shops. It is these grog-shops of evil scattered thickly over the city, which stare upon you from their populous streets, from all your principal halls, from the very Gilded City of your Five Points as well as from the pulpits of your Broadway—it is these ministers of evil that have sent the incendiary with his torch and his assassin with his gleaming knife, which have maddened the brain of the madman until, in his unfurled delirium, he has trampled out the life of the wife whom he vowed to cherish.

These are the fruits which grow on the fatal tree in New York, and every-where its branches have been flung over the land. But, after all, I think this law will be, to a great extent, in exception to the general rule, that will be more generally obeyed than any law on the statute book. And the reason is this: So far as I can judge from a rather careful perusal of your leading papers for several years past, I think that the citizens of New York are divided into two great classes: those who approve of the Fugitive Slave law, and the other, those who do not. Those who approve of that law insist upon it that it should be obeyed because it is a law, will, of course, for consistency sake, insist upon obedience to the present law (cheers and laughter). We cannot, therefore, expect any opposition from that side of the house (cheers). But after the law goes into effect, I shall expect to see very many able and somewhat happy friends, the editor of the Herald (pretty good), urge universal compliance with its requisitions. The Editors, of course, the name of the Editor of which, suggests to our ideas something very different from whisky-drinking, will certainly agree with the Editor of the Herald, and News will come in with its eloquence and its earnest appeals, and all the other papers which have endorsed the Fugitive Slave law, will insist upon it that, under the Prohibitory law remains on the statute book, everybody shall remain obedient to its requisitions (cheers). Then we have only one class, those who do not swear by the Fugitive Slave law. I have found that about ninety-nine hundredths of them are the friends of Prohibition. They, of course, love the law, and will, of course, obey it, and urge upon others equal obedience. Now, I want to know where the opposition is to come from. It seems to me that there is not the least chance for any very serious opposition, unless these honorable gentlemen should choose the most respectable diet one could suggest—what their own words (loud cheers). This may not be called a famine diet, but it should not be able to intimate what a famine would be (laughter and cheers). The law, then, will be obeyed, and it will bring blessings in its train.

There was an enthusiastic Temperance meeting in New York a few days since, when William H. Burleigh flayed this class often this morning.

It is objected that the law will be resisted, especially in New York. It is not a new thing for no law of either God or man has not been resisted (cheers, loud applause). It is not a new thing for New York; why during the past year your murders here averaged one per week from the first day of January, 1855, to the first day of January, 1856. It is a matter of record, and nine-tenths of those murders were traceable to the grog-shops. It is these grog-shops of evil scattered thickly over the city, which stare upon you from their populous streets, from all your principal halls, from the very Gilded City of your Five Points as well as from the pulpits of your Broadway—it is these ministers of evil that have sent the incendiary with his torch and his assassin with his gleaming knife, which have maddened the brain of the madman until, in his unfurled delirium, he has trampled out the life of the wife whom he vowed to cherish.

These are the fruits which grow on the fatal tree in New York, and every-where its branches have been flung over the land. But, after all, I think this law will be, to a great extent, in exception to the general rule, that will be more generally obeyed than any law on the statute book. And the reason is this: So far as I can judge from a rather careful perusal of your leading papers for several years past, I think that the citizens of New York are divided into two great classes: those who approve of the Fugitive Slave law, and the other, those who do not. Those who approve of that law insist upon it that it should be obeyed because it is a law, will, of course, for consistency sake, insist upon obedience to the present law (cheers and laughter). We cannot, therefore, expect any opposition from that side of the house (cheers). But after the law goes into effect, I shall expect to see very many able and somewhat happy friends, the editor of the Herald (pretty good), urge universal compliance with its requisitions. The Editors, of course, the name of the Editor of which, suggests to our ideas something very different from whisky-drinking, will certainly agree with the Editor of the Herald, and News will come in with its eloquence and its earnest appeals, and all the other papers which have endorsed the Fugitive Slave law, will insist upon it that, under the Prohibitory law remains on the statute book, everybody shall remain obedient to its requisitions (cheers). Then we have only one class, those who do not swear by the Fugitive Slave law. I have found that about ninety-nine hundredths of them are the friends of Prohibition. They, of course, love the law, and will, of course, obey it, and urge upon others equal obedience. Now, I want to know where the opposition is to come from. It seems to me that there is not the least chance for any very serious opposition, unless these honorable gentlemen should choose the most respectable diet one could suggest—what their own words (loud cheers). This may not be called a famine diet, but it should not be able to intimate what a famine would be (laughter and cheers). The law, then, will be obeyed, and it will bring blessings in its train.

There was an enthusiastic Temperance meeting in New York a few days since, when William H. Burleigh flayed this class often this morning.

It is objected that the law will be resisted, especially in New York. It is not a new thing for no law of either God or man has not been resisted (cheers, loud applause). It is not a new thing for New York; why during the past year your murders here averaged one per week from the first day of January, 1855, to the first day of January, 1856. It is a matter of record, and nine-tenths of those murders were traceable to the grog-shops. It is these grog-shops of evil scattered thickly over the city, which stare upon you from their populous streets, from all your principal halls, from the very Gilded City of your Five Points as well as from the pulpits of your Broadway—it is these ministers of evil that have sent the incendiary with his torch and his assassin with his gleaming knife, which have maddened the brain of the madman until, in his unfurled delirium, he has trampled out the life of the wife whom he vowed to cherish.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Fighting at Sebastopol.

REPULSE OF THE ALLIES.

The Hermann, from Southampton on the 20th, arrived here yesterday morning. By these steamers we have a week's intelligence from Europe, which we subjoin.—Tribune.

Defeat of the Allies. The Allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevail in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at four thousand men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated.

The following are the only official notifications of the event: "Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakoff towers at daylight on the morning of the 18th, without that success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst. (June) at the earliest."

The Monitor announces that the Government has received two dispatches from Gen. Pelissier—the first dated the 17th, informs of operations concerted between the General and his allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnaissance toward Ahodor, Gen. Bosquet occupying the Chernaya. The next day at daybreak the French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower. The second dispatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that, although the troops had shown the greatest ardor, and gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. Pelissier was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel. This was effected with order and without molestation by the enemy. Private accounts published in the London Standard say the loss of British officers, in killed and wounded, amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed and wounded are General Sir C. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Shadforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss, in killed and wounded of the British alone, amounts to very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said on Friday night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion, they (the Russians) recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

Previous advices were to the 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides, but without any result of importance. A dispatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms the report that an expedition has been undertaken against Percep. Pelissier is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him. He is reported to have recently replied that when anything occurs he will let the Emperor know, but that he has not time to act as a telegraph operator.

The Black Sea. The Russian account of the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gorchakoff confirms the successes claimed by the Allies, but says that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected—that not having means to oppose the hostile fleets, the garrison had orders to blow up the batteries and retire—that the grain stores burned by the Allies were mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supply of the army—insucessful, anticipating such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land, notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

The correspondence relates horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at the capture of Kerch. A boat expedition is rumored to be preparing to enter the river Don, but the Russians have the entrance defended by twenty-seven gun-boats.

FERN DELL, July 4, 1855. Yes! at home, this quiet little spot, away from the busy, bustling berry-patch and noisy saw-mill. Not even a stray cat to make nocturnal distress under the cottage, nor a neighbor's prowling dog to run over our choicest flowers and watch his opportunity to steal into the pantry, and steal out again. No, though deprived of some advantages and privileges enjoyed by the dwellers in towns and cities, we have yet some pleasures peculiar to these wild, quiet fields. Nature is awake here; there are sheep and sometimes deer on the hills; birds and fire-flies among the trees, and butterflies on the clover blossoms. The little brook before our door rolls over its pebbly bed, and talks to us with its quiet, ever pleasant voice, and the young goslings sun themselves by its side, and wash their grass roots in it before eating them, very daintily indeed. Pass lies on the doorstep, and Brownie, the hen, takes long walks in the fields with her young family, as though she appreciated the advantages of fresh air and exercise. Her example, like all good examples, has its influence, for whenever she appears, there is, for the time at least,

quite a rapid movement among the grasshoppers and crickets. It is not very warm, else this western door might have to be closed, but now, this fourth of July, it stands wide open, and the yellow sunlight streams across the room, a most glorious light, and here it will shine until half past seven, for no great mountain rises between us and the sunset, near enough to cast a shadow on our doorstep. The blue convolvulus has not opened a single twisted corolla nor yet even raised itself high enough to shade the window, and the sweet-briar grows on the other side of the house, ready there to greet the morning. Slowly, as evening gathers, comes our brindle cow home from her day in the woods, to spend her night in our company. Her calf died of its own accord this spring, so that I take my pail and go out to receive the rich milk with a clean conscience and a thankful heart. The wood-thrush has sung for hours in the thick forest beyond the road, and now quietly gives place to whip-poor-wil and nighthawk. I hear a sheep bell afar off, but the lambs are asleep, and steadily, as the dusk deepens into night, the stars come out from the far depths where they were hidden, and show themselves alike to the dwellers of the wilderness, the city and the ocean.—Ocean! I can almost fancy I hear its surge and roar, its ceaseless beating of its prison bars, and perpetual testing of and submission to the "Thus far, no farther rage, and here let thy proud waves be stayed."

But no, it is the wind among the pines in the rocky gorge to the south. Beautiful stars! musical wind! I shall make my bed under the window and watch and listen. Enough for us is the present peace; no eagerness for action, no impatience of repose, no longing for excitement, occupation, variety, comes to disturb our great enjoyment. Nevertheless there will be a morning after this night, and we know not what a day may bring forth. Let us therefore have full measure of starlight and whip-poor-wil, lest we have them not again for time unknown. There, the far-off bell strikes nine. GERTRUDE.

MARRIED.—In Hebron township, July 10, 1855, by Wm. H. Hydorn, Esq., Mr. David Laver and Miss Susan Parker.

HO! YE HUNGRY. THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Coudersport and vicinity, that he has established himself in the Butchering business, and will be prepared to furnish Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Lamb, during the season. He has adopted the ready-pay system, and will strictly adhere to it. GEO. MATHER. June 7, 1855.

Pennsylvania Magistrate's Law Library. BINN'S JUSTICE AND BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL GUIDE. New and Sixth Edition, bringing the Law down to 1855. A Treatise on the office and duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including all the required Forms of Process and Docket Entries; and embodying not only whatever may be deemed valuable to Justices of the Peace, but to Landlords, Tenants, and General Agents; and making this volume what it purports to be, A safe Legal Guide for Business Men. By John Binn, late Alderman of Walnut Ward, in the city of Philadelphia. The Sixth Edition. Revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged by Frederick C. Brightly, Esq., Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Equity Jurisdiction," "Nisi Prius Reports," Editor of "Purdon's Digest," &c. In one thick Octavo volume. Price only \$1.00.

COMPANION TO BINN'S JUSTICE. GRAYDON'S FORMS. Forms of Conveyancing, and of Practice in the courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, the Supreme and Orphans' Courts, and the offices of the various Civil officers and Justices of the Peace. For sale by Frederick C. Brightly, Esq., Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Costs," "Equity Jurisdiction," "Nisi Prius Reports," Editor of "Binn's Justice," &c. One thick Royal 8vo. Price only \$5.00.

Stroud and Brightly's Purdon's Digest—1700 to 1855. A Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, from the year one thousand seven hundred to the Eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. The first four editions by the late John Purdon, Esq. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, by the Hon. George M. Stroud, Eighth edition, revised, with Marginal References, Foot Notes to the Judicial Decisions; Analytical Contents; a Digest of the Statutes of each Title; and a New, Full, and Exhaustive Index. By Frederick C. Brightly, Esq., Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Costs," "Equity Jurisdiction," "Nisi Prius Reports," Editor of "Binn's Justice," &c. One thick Royal 8vo. Price only \$5.00.

The freshness and permanent value of Purdon's Digest are preserved by the publication annually of a Digest of the Laws enacted in each year. These Annual Digests are arranged in precise conformity to the plan of Purdon's Digest. They are, each of them, republished annually; are connected together by a General Index (prepared anew each year), which embraces the contents of the Digests of each year since the publication of Purdon's Digest; and are bound up with Purdon's Digest, and also sold separately. Thus the purchaser of Purdon's Digest will always be in possession of the complete body of the Statute Laws of Pennsylvania down to the very hour when he purchases it.—Those who have already purchased Purdon's Digest may have complete it to date for the small sum of Fifty Cents, the price of a volume containing all the annual Digests issued since the first publication of the present edition of Purdon's Digest, as heretofore stated. KAY & BROTHER, LAW BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 17 & 19 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Orders or letters of inquiry for Law Books from the country, promptly attended to.

Very Important Information.

Dr. JONES, one of the most celebrated physicians in New-York, writes as follows: Dr. CURTIS—Dear Sir—Having witnessed the excellent effects of your HYGEANA on INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR AND CHERRY SYRUP, in a case of chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter-irritation in affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medicated Apparatus as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured, by using your remedies. You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper.

Respectfully yours, &c. C. JONES, M. D., No. 609 Houston street, New-York.

Prof. S. C. CENTER writes as follows: GENTLEMEN—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in the case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all. Rev. Doctor CHEEVER writes: New-York, Nov. 15, 1854. Dear Sir—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest. The Hygeana is for sale by D. W. SPENCER, Coudersport.

NEW BOOKS. Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art. Gilfillan's Literary Gallery. The May Flower, by Mrs. Stowe. Life of Samuel Johnson. North and South. Jack Downing. Our World. School Books, Blank Books, Slates, Stationery, Gold and Silver Pens. Magazines for June. Also, a General Assortment of NEW GOODS for the Spring Trade, just received, and for sale very low at the DRUG & BOOK STORE. Coudersport, May 31, 1855.

Dissolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACKSON & JONES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm will make payment to William T. Jones, and those having claims against the same, will be paid by him. W. T. JONES, N. Y. JACKSON. June 14, 1855. 3-3t

C. SMITH HAS just received a new stock of Goods, embracing all the varieties usually kept in a Country Store, and selected with particular reference to the wants of this market, and purchased at the lowest figures that the market affords, and will sell the same at as small a profit as any one in this part of the world. Try him. 7-3t

Harrison's Columbian Inks. Black, Japan, Copying, Marking, Green, Blue, Indelible, Scarlet, Red, Carmine. These inks flow freely from the pen, and give a superior appearance, durable color, and any other. For sale, wholesale and retail, by THOMAS B. TYLER, Coudersport.

DRY GOODS. D. E. OLMSTED would say to the public that he is now receiving a stock of Goods, which he will be happy to show to all who may favor him with a call. You can find by calling on him a good assortment of Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Barege DeLaines, De Beges, Silks, &c., &c. Also, Prutes, Guingams, Domestic of all kinds, Groceries, Crockery, and a large stock of Boots and Shoes; all of which will be sold as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

For sale. A SMALL lot of Law Books, belonging to the estate of W. C. Butterworth, dec'd, which will be sold cheap. JANE W. BUTTERWORTH, Administratrix. 7-3

New Books. LADIES and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the new books and other goods just received and for sale at TYLER'S.

Baker's Yeast and Soap Powders.—These superior articles are warranted to save time and money, and promote peace and harmony in families. For sale at TYLER'S.

FRENCH MUSTARD.—A new thing entirely, for sale at C. S. JONES'S.

ASSORTED Pickles in jars for sale by C. S. JONES'S.

"For Truth—our Country, and the Slave." OUR WORLD. 603 Pages, 12mo., 10 Illustrations, Price \$1.25. THAT this exciting story should arouse the LIVELIEST INTEREST and DEEPEST FEELING, is natural and obvious—it relates to THE GREAT QUESTION which so deeply engrosses the minds and hearts of all our people. Its character, incidents, and scenes, are all OUR OWN, AND OF OUR TIME. It is vividly and effectively written; and the Truth of History and the Charms of Romance render its pages at once CAPTIVATING AND CONVINCING. It shows the wrongs and cruelties inflicted upon THREE MILLION SLAVES! and the bondage in which the Slave-power attempts to hold TWENTY MILLION FREEMEN!

"As a literary work, it is superior to Uncle Tom's Cabin. It will excite, first, attention, and then admiration throughout the country, and take its place at the head of all recently published books." [Buffalo Express.] "We have never read a fictionous story which so completely engrossed one's attention from commencement to close." [Boston Evening Gazette.] For sale by all Booksellers. Copies sent by Mail, Postage Prepaid, on receipt of price. MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIGAN, Publishers, 25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn. BAKER'S Yeast Powder for sale by SPENCER.

Vendors of Merchandise.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, passed the 22d day of April, 1846, entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of the Public Debt," the 11th section of which requires that "Hereafter, all dealers in Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, and every person who shall keep a Store or Warehouse, for the purpose of Vending and where such person is concerned or interested in the manufacture of such Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, shall be classified in the same annual tax and license fees as is provided and required in relation to dealers in foreign merchandise: Provided, That mechanics who keep a Store or Warehouse at their own shop or manufactory, for the purpose of vending their own manufactures exclusively, shall not be required to take out any license,"—the undersigned, Mercantile Appraiser for Potter County, has made the following Classification and Appraisement:

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists various goods like Bingham, Coudersport, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Genesee, Harrison, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Hebron, Oswayo, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Wharton, Stevardson, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Journal Book-Store, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Bounty Land, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Macarthus's Liniment, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Estates of Decedents, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Dr. J. B. Wilson, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like BAKER'S Broma and Chocolate, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like Magazines for May, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like WALL Papers, and their respective taxes.

Table with columns: Dealers, Class, Tax. Lists goods like FULL assortment of Groceries, and their respective taxes.

New Cash

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

Hilker, Ye Hungry. C. S. JONES takes this method to inform the people of Coudersport and the public generally, that he has just opened a Grocery and Provision store, where he will keep constantly everything in the line of "necessaries," and which he will sell as reasonable as can be desired. The "substantial" can be found here at all times, such as FLOUR and PORK, while the appetites of the most dainty can also be satisfied. Therefore, should you wish for anything of the kind, please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, and if he cannot satisfy you, your case must be desperate. You will always find a full assortment of Groceries, consisting of Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Saleratus, Spices, Ginger Raisins, Candy, Crackers, Cranberries, Salt Mon, Codfish, Mackerel, Blue Fish, Rice, Molasses, Syrup, &c. Also, at all times, Pork, Flour, Lard, Cheese, Butter, (roll and firm,) Salt, Hams, etc., etc.

Grain and all other kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at the cash price. C. S. JONES, 6-3M

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; by the quart or bushel, at C. S. JONES'S.

A. B. GOODSELL, GUNSMITH, Coudersport, Pa. Fire Arms manufactured and repaired at his shop, on short notice. March 3, 1848. 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 PAIRS, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Horse Cords, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, to be sold at MANN'S.

New Goods. D. W. SPENCER has just returned from the city with a large stock of Groceries, 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. PATENT MEDICINES at Wholesale. Merchants and Pedlars will be supplied with all kinds of Patent Medicines at Manufacturers' wholesale prices by TYLER.

"I Come to bring you Life and Health." DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung and Liver complaints. A new method of Inhalation for the cure of the above named diseases. For sale by D. W. SPENCER.

Tailoring! Tailoring!! J. W. HARDING, Tailor. All work entrusted to his care will be done with neatness, comfort, and durability. Shop over Lewis Mann's store. 6-3t

MUSIC. HUNTEN'S celebrated Instructions for the Piano-Forte; Burrows' Piano-Forte Primer; Union Glee Book; A new supply of Sheet Music; For sale by T. B. TYLER.

New Books. American Agitators and Reformers, by Barrett, \$1.25. Life of Wm. H. Seward, his Speeches, Orations, and Writings, 1.00. Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern, 1.25. Life of Horace Greeley, (new supply), 1.25. Stanhope Burleigh, or the Jesuits in our Homes, (new supply), 1.25. For sale at T. B. TYLER'S, May 31, 1855.

Clothing, Clothing. THE place to buy well-made Clothing at a low price (a large stock to select from OLMSTED'S. Drafting Instruments, Water Colors, Drawing Paper, Pencils, and Brushes, just received at TYLER'S.

NEW arrival of Ayres' Pectoral at SPENCER'S. Drugs, Medicines, PATENT MEDICINES; Oils, Spirits of Turpentine, Camphine, Burning Fluid, Soap, Candles, for sale low at SPENCER'S.

SODA, Cream Tartar, Magnesia, Allum, Chalk, Salts, and Glue, for sale at the GROCERY STORE. COPEL and coach harness 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 sold down town 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'S. PLEB TOBACCO—Fine Cut, Chewing, and Smoking, by the pound, at SPENCER'S.

New Cash

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

Hilker, Ye Hungry. C. S. JONES takes this method to inform the people of Coudersport and the public generally, that he has just opened a Grocery and Provision store, where he will keep constantly everything in the line of "necessaries," and which he will sell as reasonable as can be desired. The "substantial" can be found here at all times, such as FLOUR and PORK, while the appetites of the most dainty can also be satisfied. Therefore, should you wish for anything of the kind, please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, and if he cannot satisfy you, your case must be desperate. You will always find a full assortment of Groceries, consisting of Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Saleratus, Spices, Ginger Raisins, Candy, Crackers, Cranberries, Salt Mon, Codfish, Mackerel, Blue Fish, Rice, Molasses, Syrup, &c. Also, at all times, Pork, Flour, Lard, Cheese, Butter, (roll and firm,) Salt, Hams, etc., etc.

Grain and all other kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at the cash price. C. S. JONES, 6-3M

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; by the quart or bushel, at C. S. JONES'S.

A. B. GOODSELL, GUNSMITH, Coudersport, Pa. Fire Arms manufactured and repaired at his shop, on short notice. March 3, 1848. 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 PAIRS, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Horse Cords, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, to be sold at MANN'S.

New Goods. D. W. SPENCER has just returned from the city with a large stock of Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, and a general assortment of Fancy Articles, and many other