

The authority of the late departed Dewitt Clinton, may also be regarded as safe—a man whose name will last as long as the stupendous works he projected.

It was his opinion that the consumption of coal in north western New York alone would exceed a half a million of tons per annum. Indeed the quantity for the manufacturing of salt alone, is computed to be 100,000 tons a year. Nor does the consumption stop here. The lake trade—the supply of the western country by the lakes, and the various canals, must in a great measure look to this channel for their supplies, and indeed, altogether from the North Branch and the Erie Canals!

It is confidently believed, that the Wyoming Coal, could be delivered at Buffalo, through this Canal, from \$6 to \$6.50 per ton; at Oswego on Lake Ontario, for \$5 per ton, from which latter point it can be shipped to the Canadas and to all the upper Lakes through the Welland canal. We regard one fact as certain that the Wyoming anthracite, and the Bradford and Tioga bituminous coal, must and will come in for nearly all, if not wholly the consumption of those minerals in the vast and growing Empire to the North and West. Our opinion is that the item of anthracite coal which would pass Northward for the first year on the North Branch Canal, would be 200,000 tons, and increasing annually 100,000 for a period of ten years; 50,000 and increasing in the same ratio, to the North and the South 50,000 and increasing in the same ratio.

Our State is alike distinguished for its inexhaustible beds of Iron Ore as well as mineral coal. Both have been spread throughout our whole Valley with an unsparring hand. The Iron Ore so far as examinations have been made, proves to be of an excellent quality. Recent and heavy investments have been made for the manufacturing of Iron in the county of Columbia, which we believe are but the beginning of those laudable efforts that must and will bring out the resources of this portion of the Susquehanna.

Bulk Chambers & Co. 3 stacks cost	\$50,000
Two others	2 " "
One at Keating Creek	80,000
One at Berwick	25,000
One at Nesquehony	25,000
Two at Conarossa	100,000
Rolling Mill at Wilkesbarre	100,000
Lackawanna Anthracite furnace	100,000
	\$850,000

This nearly one million of dollars have been invested within a few months in these Iron manufactures, and they would spring up all along the line of this canal, were it once finished. Although the deposit of Iron in the county of Columbia is vast and inexhaustible still it is believed that the ore is no better, or perhaps the deposit not greater than that of either Luzerne or Bradford. We have no data by which we can determine the probable demand for Iron in the interior of the Empire State and the west. The only paper which we possess, is the report of a committee at Elmira in 1835, and in relation to this item, it found on the best calculations with the reach of the committee, 23,000 tons of Iron castings are wanted for the supply of the country west of I. Uca. So great have been the increase of population and enterprise in that region, that several members of our committee from their own personal knowledge feel justified in asserting 40,000 tons as the minimum quantity.

Coal and Iron will constitute the principal of export tonnage yet there are two items of import from the State of New York which will swell the amount of business and confer mutual profit and benefit.

They are Salt and Plaster and quite as necessary to the comfort and welfare of our citizens, as our Coal and Iron are to those of New York. From a reasonable estimate, we are confident that fifty thousand tons of plaster would be imported annually, enriching the soil of our industrious farmers, and advancing agricultural interests. It is fair to estimate salt at 20,000 bbls. Passing by agricultural products, merchandise and all that may be called miscellaneous tonnage the item more of importance only inferior to coal so far as tolls are concerned, remains to be mentioned. It is lumber! In 1828 the President of the canal Board in an official paper estimated, the value of property which descended the Susquehanna, to the markets in the lower part of the State and Baltimore, at 1,500,000. It is now annually at least 7,500,000, two and a half millions of which allowing to the full extent is from the West Branch. The county of Bradford alone, furnishes each year (by uncertain freights and a dangerous navigation) to the river-marks, and those on Chesapeake Bay, some three millions of feet of boards and ten millions of shingles. Susquehanna County two is largely and profitably engaged in lumbering, but the quantity we have no ready means of ascertaining. This valuable pine, extends from the head of Wyoming Valley to the State line, a distance of 94 miles. Every stream traversing it to the Susquehanna, either on the East or West, is well supplied with Saw-mills. The Lackawanna, Tunkhannock, Mahoning, Meshingung, Tuscarora, Wyoming, Runnfield, Wyoming, Towanda, and Sugar Creeks, each presents a busy scene. Enumerating the Mills situated on these streams and on the river, and adding into one aggregate the quantity of lumber manufactured by each, it amounts to sixty millions of feet. Could those who are thus engaged have an easy and safe transportation to a uniform market, (instead of depending on the cold and dangerous freshets of the spring, and on a fluctuating price without hazard to life or loss of property, they would convert their lumber seasonal and seasonally to the most common and steady market. The quantity of shingles manufactured is rather more than one third that of Boards, and those together with all the better and finer quality of Boards would be carried by the canal. Had it been completed during the past season we hesitate not to say that the state would have received sixty thousand Dollars in tolls from lumber which by reason of its seasonable and safe transportation and ready owners by the late unprecedented high water.

From the foregoing brief and imperfect statements we are impressed with the belief that the North Branch Canal, when fairly in operation will pass upon 100 miles more than triple the tonnage of any other single toll route in Pennsylvania. Almost every mile of the 100 is rich with freight. We will not be considered the most profitable improvement in the State. Opening the most vast deposits of Mountain ore in Columbia County, the anthracite and Iron of Wyoming, and the bituminous coal and Iron of Bradford County.

New York with a steady aim to reciprocal advantages has long since made her services and stands ready to embrace this union of improvements, by the Chemung and Chemung canal.

The following extract, in relation to the North Branch Canal, is taken from a report of the Canal Board of Pennsylvania:

The North Branch Extension has already cost nearly two and a half millions of dollars. The work remaining to be done will cost less than one and a half million of dollars; which, when completed, will open a very important, and unquestionably, the most profitable line of improvement in Pennsylvania. Let those who doubt this remark, cast their eyes to the map, and observe the point at which it will connect the public works of Pennsylvania with those of New York—that it opens a direct water communication between the great iron and anthracite coal region of the Susquehanna and the far West. The trade which would be brought on the canal by the thousands and tens of thousands of tons of coal which would be shipped to supply the cities, flourishing villages, and salt works in Western New York, would alone yield toll enough to pay the interest on the cost of construction a but when it is reflected that it effects, also, the nearest connection between the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and the homelands country bordering on the Lakes, who, in his senses, will set limits to the trade below the entire capacity of the canal?

The foregoing extracts contain a few of the many reasons, assigned, previous to the year 1842, in favor of a water communication between the coal and iron district of the Susquehanna, and the New York and Erie Canal and the Western Lakes. We regret that we have not time, in the day or two allowed us for issuing this circular, to procure the statistics of coal and iron, salt, plaster, and lumber transactions since the year 1811, which from the largely increased demand, were exhibited, would, we believe, go far to prove that the previous predictions and estimates upon this subject were, in no degree extravagant, and that had Pennsylvania and New York completed this navigation at that time, the most sanguine expectations of its friends, ere this time, would have been more than realized.

Is it not evident that the northern and western demand for the Susquehanna canal will be fully equal to the Schuylkill's share of the Philadelphia market? Then is not the comparison which has been made between the North Branch and the Schuylkill canals, in tonnage, calculated to arrive at a correct and just conclusion?

But Col. Ball's estimate, for a permanent business, (at 400,000 tons per annum), is far short of the present demand.

Since that estimation, the Schuylkill canal not being able to supply the demand, a railroad has been made by the side of it, and the united quantity carried on both last year was 1,083,796 tons. But still

more, the Schuylkill canal company are now engaged in widening their canal and locks, to enlarge their business by the application of steam power.

This the coal trade of the Schuylkill has increased, since 1840, from 400,000 to 1,000,000 tons per annum! But a million of tons is no more astonishing in 1846, than four hundred thousand tons was in 1849. Who will longer doubt the prediction of the departed Clinton, that the consumption of coal in North western New York alone, would exceed half a million of tons per annum?

Who will question the correctness of the New York Canal Board. That the extent to which a traffic in coal upon the enlarged Erie canal can be carried, can hardly be calculated—and that the demand which exists for that species of fuel is very considerable, and it is hourly increasing.

And in the language of the Penna. Canal Board—Who, in his senses, will set limits to the trade, below the entire capacity of the canal?

The capital invested in the Iron Manufactories within the valley of the Susquehanna, has increased, in a ten-fold degree, since the date of the report to which reference has been last made. The capitalists just began to direct their attention to our mineral wealth. The works then in their infancy, have advanced with unexampled rapidity, and already reached an unexpected extent. Not only are the iron works then erected along the line of the North Branch Canal still in operation, but most of them have been greatly extended in their operations, while many others new and more extensive have since been erected. In the vicinity of where, five or six years since, experiments were being made upon a small scale, now stand in full operation the most extensive iron works in the whole Union. Our limits will not permit, nor have we the necessary information, to give an enumeration of the great number and various kinds of works now in operation, nor the quantity of iron and various kinds of products for the purpose, however, conveying a faint idea of the amount of business done at the various works, we will give the substance of a recently published description of one establishment—the Montour Iron Works—located at Danville, which description is believed to be correct.—The works now completed, and in full operation, are 200 feet long, and 160 feet wide. They consist of twenty-two puddling furnaces, two ball and six heating furnaces for rails, and three or four blast furnaces. Between five and six hundred hands are employed. They average ninety tons of pig iron per week, and forty tons of finished rails every twenty-four hours. In the manufacture of the latter, these works are unsurpassed in the world. An order was a short time received, and a contract entered into by the Montour company, for nine hundred tons of rails, after several unsuccessful attempts to contract for them at various English works, had been made. In addition to the works already completed and in operation, the company have a blast furnace nearly finished, which they calculate will make one hundred and fifty tons of pig iron per week. They also design adding, next spring, one hundred and sixty feet to the works, for the purpose of driving a sheet-iron and rolling mill for merchant iron. In view of the business now done, its rapid increase, and with reasonable anticipations of the future, the mind knows not where to place a limit for the extent of the Susquehanna iron business, when time shall have more fully matured and perfected their works, and the great thoroughfares and communications therewith shall have been completed.

Now, considering the unsurpassed advantages of the North Branch Canal—its location in a coal and iron region—the inexhaustible quantities of those minerals adjacent to its very margin, with a vast and unbounded market to supply—together with the other species of tonnage which have been alluded to, may not a reasonable hope be entertained, of seeing it ranked among the most productive canals, (in proportion to its length) in this or any other country?

We remarked that an empty treasury compelled Pennsylvania to suspend, in an unfinished state, the North Branch Canal—an occurrence as mortifying to the pride of Pennsylvania, as it was injurious to the public treasury, in being thus deprived of the great advantages anticipated from this, the best branch of their improvements. But to sustain her dignity and enable the people of the State of New York and Pennsylvania to reap the many advantages which they are entitled to derive from the accomplishment of the original plan—a connection of the canals of the state—the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated a company by the name, style and title of the "North Branch Canal Company," with extremely generous and liberal advantages and inducements to finish said canal. This company have subscribed the stock, organized and paid in an instalment, with the view of recommending operations as soon as provision shall be made by the Legislature of New York for extending and connecting the Chemung and Chemung canals with the North Branch, either by public or private means.

We have the gratifying intelligence that the people of New York, with a view to reciprocal advantages, are petitioning their Legislature for the necessary enactments upon the subject. If the requisite laws should be promptly passed by the New York legislature, we have every assurance, that the North Branch canal will be completed in eighteen months from next day.

Time and events having now placed the accomplishment of this great system of improvements within reach, will not the millions interested in it, by united exertion, secure the advantages of it to themselves and to their posterity? But where, it may be asked, are we to look for action that may consummate these invaluable advantages? We answer, to the consumers of anthracite coal in the state of N. Y. In turning our attention, for a moment, to the northern side of the line, we do not deem it necessary to waste time in endeavoring to convince the people of the state of New York, that the time for action in reference to authorizing the connection of those canals has arrived. They cannot but be sensible of its pressing importance to them, and therefore will not omit to obtain from their Legislature, at an early day of their present session, the requisite provisions, inasmuch as it is the intention of the North Branch Canal Company, to commence, early the coming spring, to press on this work to a speedy completion to the state line—provided the connection be authorized this winter. We cannot, therefore, suppose that those who have become so proverbial, as the citizens of the state of New York, for their far-seeing and efficient action in securing such immense benefits from their wide-spread improvements, will now be indifferent, and suffer this invaluable connection to be delayed a whole year, merely for the want of the necessary legislative enactment at this time.

But besides the private interests which the people of New York have in obtaining an entire water communication, so as to procure their supplies by the cheapest mode of conveyance, and without extra charges for transshipment, have they not a public interest, also? Will not the revenue of the state be greatly enlarged by this connection?

The foregoing remarks, and the estimates of tonnage which would pass upon the North Branch Canal completed, would be equally applicable to the Chemung and Chemung canals extended, for it would be, in effect, a continuation of the same canal.

We haveving official data by which to ascertain the amount of tolls received on the Chemung and Chemung canals, but we are informed that the net revenue, which the state derives from these sources, after deducting current expenses and repairs is, if anything, very small.

A connection of these canals, with the North Branch completed, would not, in all reasonable probability, fail to increase their tonnage, to speak within bounds, at least twenty-fold. And add to this increase, the tolls of the hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and iron per annum, which, through this channel, would be put upon the great Erie canal, and it would constitute an item in the Treasury, which, even by the great and prosperous state of New York, would, we humbly conceive, be entitled to some consideration. And it will not escape the notice of the observing, that when the New York canals shall, through this channel, be open to the fountain of this species of heavy tonnage, (coal and iron) there will be no fear of losing it—once obtained, it cannot be diverted to other channels—beyond all competition, secure and increasing for all time to come.

Can it-day then, be profitable to the "millions," or to the state? This is a newly devised project, requiring time for reflection.—But it is carrying out and accomplishing a long and well-aided measure—not entered into by hasty compact, but by unanimous consent—mutual interests of the state, and their respective citizens—the more—an abiding confidence in each other.—The executive authorities recommended the measure; the legislature endorsed and sanctioned it by appropriations; the canal boards of the two states procured plans and surveys connecting the canals to be made—the work was commenced, and millions of dollars have been expended upon it.

Pennsylvania, we repeat, in order to obtain the accomplishment of the great undertaking, and thereby observe good faith to the state of New York—to open to her citizens a northern market for coal and iron, and to acquire the additional tonnage of salt and plaster upon her other canals, conferred on the company mentioned, the benefit of the money she had expended upon the North Branch canal, above Nanticoke dam, (about \$2,500,000), embracing seventeen miles of finished navigable canal.

And now, since Pennsylvania has provided for accomplishing this great measure on her side of the line, will New York hesitate?

We believe we hazard nothing in emphatically answering, No.—All experience shows, she has never faltered in any enterprise, onward, has ever been the model of enterprise, and her motto is, "I will be first." It is not in her councils, she is not interested at either end of this great channel of internal communication, will lose nothing for want of speedily and just action by the New York Legislature.

It is to be said, that our remarks have taken a wide range, and that a Pennsylvania committee are speaking freely of the affairs of New York; we would reply, if an explanation be necessary, that the subject of the remarks is, in its nature, a joint undertaking for the benefit of the citizens of both States—every individual of each, being interested in the whole, so far as it affords facilities of transit, for supply and demand—each half of the work is like, and each half of the success—comparatively useless.—Coal and iron could not be sent from Pennsylvania to New York, nor salt and plaster from New York to Pennsylvania. The citizens of the two states, and the States themselves, are so deeply interested in this speedy union of these widely projected improvements, that we cannot doubt, every faculty within the reach of the New York Legislature, will be as freely afforded as has been done by the state of Pennsylvania.

To exhibit the true interests of the people of both states, was the design of these remarks.—How far we have faithfully done so, we respectfully submit to the consideration of the public.

DAVID CASH,
WILLIAM ELWELL,
ULYSSES MERGUR,
H. W. TRACY,
J. C. ADAMS.

This allusion is only to the Chemung, Chemung and North Branch Canals.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The Washington Union of Tuesday, after denying that Mr. Walker's Revenue Bill had been sent to England, as it was only furnished last Tuesday, (the annual report of the Secretary is the document referred to in the English papers,) says: "We learn from a critical inquiry among our friends in the House to-day, that the Committee of Ways and Means will soon report a satisfactory revenue bill. The West is firm, the South is unshaken, and the North will do its duty. We but speak the voice of honorable and experienced members, who are best acquainted with the prospects of its success, that a revenue bill will pass, which will satisfy the great body of the American people."

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—J. C. VANDERBILT, will lecture on Temperance, before the Borough Temperance Society, Monday evening, March 9th. Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the Society.
A. C. ALLEN, Secretary.

JOLY F. HUSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Refers to D. L. SHERWOOD, Esq., V. E. PROCTOR, Esq., and E. S. GOODRICH, Esq., mch

ANNUAL REPORT
Of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Tuowanda for 1845.

Amount of duplicate for 1845	\$462 30
Rec'd of A. Martin, on judgment	15 00
Wyox tip, in full of judgment	27 91
	\$505 21
EXPENDITURES.	
Ward done by the Street Commissioners	\$128 56
Individuals over and above their taxes	59 29
Flagging side walks, &c.	101 49
Paid J. P. Kelly for work done in 1844	1 75
For services on special election in 1843	9 50
Publishing annual report of 1844 in 2 papers	3 00
Justice fees, Goodenough and Vandercook	1 20
Office rent for 1845	1 20
Examinations to collector	3 45
John E. Geiger, fee warden	5 00
Prothonotary's fees	1 40
Repairing fire engine	4 00
Serving notices and stationery	2 93
Collector's percentage on \$275 22, at 5 per cent.	13 76
J. P. Kelly, on old judgment	6 86
Burgess and Town Council, 1845	27 04
N. J. Keeler, borough clerk	25 00
	\$415 69
Borough Orders.	
Amount of outstanding orders Feb. 16, 1845	\$495 75
orders issued in 1845	253 05
	\$748 80
Returned and cancelled in 1845	286 42
	\$462 38
Treasurer's Report.	
Received of Collector, on duplicate of 1845	\$275 22
A Martin, on judgment	15 00
circus company	5 00
	\$295 22
Orders returned and cancelled in 1845	\$286 42
Treasurer's percentage	8 56
	\$295 24
Indebtedness of Borough, Feb. 16, 1845.	
Due on judgments	\$ 74 00
Outstanding orders, Feb. 16, 1845	462 38
	\$536 38
Aids.	
Due from S. S. Bailey, collector for 1845	\$31 31
J. Savage late collector (note)	30 80
Martin and Woodruff (judgment)	24 16
	\$86 27
Poor Funds.	
Balance due from S. S. Bailey poor master 1844	\$115 49
Amount of duplicate for 1845	207 22
	\$322 71
Expenses in support of poor in 1845	202 42
	\$120 29
Borough of Tuowanda.	
We, the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Tuowanda, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the receipts and expenditures of said Borough, for the year 1845.	
D. F. BARTHOLOMEW, Burgess.	
N. N. DEFFERS, Town Council.	
W. BROWNSON, J. D. GODDENOUGH, J. D. GODDENOUGH, J. D. GODDENOUGH.	
Attest—N. J. KEELER, Clerk.	
NEW ARRANGEMENT AND NEW FIRM.	
WELLES & SATERLEE have this day associated with them in the mercantile business, N. C. HARRIS, and will do business hereafter under the name of Saterlee, Welles & Harris.	
Who respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage of the public so liberally extended to the old firm.	
C. D. SATERLEE, WELLES & SATERLEE, Albany, March 3, 1846.	
A FEW BARRELS TANNERS OIL, for sale, at MERCUR'S	

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of Bradford county, hereby give public notice that they have fixed upon the following days and dates respectively, for hearing appeals from the assessments for the year 1846, at their office in Towanda, to wit: Columbia, Wells & South Creek, Tuesday, March 24; Armenia, Troy & Burlington, Wednesday, March 25; Canton, Granville & Loyal, Thursday, March 26; Springfield, Smithfield & Ridgely, Friday, March 27; Frazer & Mause, on Saturday, March 28.

Adena township and borough, Wednesday, April 1st; Alchick, Wintonham & Warren, Thursday, April 2; Orwell, Rome and Wyox, on Friday April 3; Ulster and Towanda township Saturday April 4; Athol, Dorell and Asylum on Monday April 6; Wyalaug, Standing Stone & Herrick Tuesday April 7; Pike and Springhill on Wednesday April 8; Towanda Borough and Shabegona Thursday April 9.

The Assessors of the respective townships and boroughs are requested to be punctual in delivering the notices to the taxables, and in making their returns on the days mentioned in their warrant; and all those who may feel themselves aggrieved by the assessments, are requested to attend on the days above specified, as there will not be any abatement made thereafter.

By order of the Commissioners,
E. M. WATKINS, Clerk,
Commissioner's Office, March 3, 1846.

Orphan's Court Sale.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, will be exposed to public sale at the house of John Enni in Standing Stone on the 28th day of March next at one o'clock P. M. of said day the following piece or parcel of improved land late the estate of James Haffey dec'd, bounded on the south west by lands of H. W. Tracy, on the north east and north east by lands in possession of the heirs of the said Haffey and the south east by land of John Taylor. Containing about nine acres—terms of sale as usual.

ASA STEPHENS,
SIMON STEVENS,
Executors of James Haffey.
Standing Stone, Feb. 26, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Harris Mix & Sons, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All demands due and from are to be paid to Harris Mix. HIRAM MIX, Towanda, March 3, 1846. H. MIX Jr.

CLOVER SEED.
60 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED, large and small kind, just received and for sale cheaper than at any other store in Town. ALSO a few bushels of very fine TIMOTHY SEED at BARRIS'S, Feb. 23, 1846.

SPRING SUPPLIES.
At Montague & Co's Cheap Store.
GOODS may be found at the above establishment, purchased late in the fall, expressly for the demand occurring before the opening of navigation. They have just received, and have on hand:
50 barrels Mess Pork;
20 " Superfine Flour;
20 " Clover seed;
500 pounds leather;
300 tons Ground Plaster;
Also, a quantity of sugar loaves. G. B.

CAUTION.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has COMBATED with the Albany Chemung Bridge Company, and that all persons coming to this Mill for grinding will be entitled to cross said Bridge FREE. Tickets will be given at the mill. Cayuga, Jan. 1846. WM. H. OVERTON.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a note drawn by one Isaac Ewald, dated Dec. 10, 1845, payable on the 1st of August, for the sum of \$25 in neat cash. As I have not received any note for said note, I am directed not to pay the said note unless compelled by law. ALFRED WEED, Pike, Jan. 24, 1846.

Oh Gosh!! What Provokes!!
Try it again Master G., you may wake up old no. 3. If you had more credit to be necessary, for no. 3 to say they have the largest and best stock of Goods in Tuowanda, for that has long been a proverb. It has long since proved to be necessary, for no. 3 to say they buy goods for cash and pay them for no. 3 cheaper than most of their neighbors, so that you may be a prover. It is long since proved to be necessary, for no. 3 to say they are selling and will sell goods cheaper than any establishment in Tuowanda, for that has long been a proverb. It is over has been necessary, for no. 3 to say they would sell goods for a 25 per cent profit. We can do that and then sell at a price less than many of our neighbors pay for the same goods of the city—and that has long been a proverb. We trust that a proverb will be necessary, for no. 3 to say they are selling goods cheap either in "Arch Ave." or "Wood Lane"—we will goods cheap to benefit community and not to ruin them, this too has long been a proverb. It is no trick. But in the month of every body, even the little boys in the most prudent of them, say, 3 are selling a lot for goods and used of them, thus any other establishment in Tuowanda, wonder how long since some of our neighbors would not this way a proverb. THERE IS A WAY TO TEST THE ABOVE: Just compare your old trousers, they are 25 per cent more you buy, where no change is made in the quality, goods New-Ca, (1845). W. H. BAIRD & CO.

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & SATINETS.
FRENCH, English and American Broad Cloths of all colors and qualities, who Beaver and Pilot Cloth for overcoats, and perhaps you would be well to mention that we have ever HAD HUNDRED different styles of Cassimere, Fifty Styles Satinets, besides twenty odd of Shirts, every variety, and some selling at just about half their cost price.

W. H. BAIRD & CO., No. 7, S. E. corner of King Street.

DOMESTIC COTTONS—5000 yds. shirtings 1500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 300 " hats; 150 " wick, on hand and for sale at just summer's prices. W. H. BAIRD & CO.

NEW GOODS!
BIRCH KING BERRY, is now receiving at his old stand, which has been going off for sixteen years, goods of all kinds that have been sold and WILL be sold, lower than at any other store in this County. A very large stock of all kinds of goods which has been selected with great care and attention, and bought at such prices of the respective manufacturers, that it would be a rare business for any firm in the Brick Row, or any where else, to undertake to sell goods as cheap as we, and will. If my friends and the public generally, will call before they make their purchases elsewhere, they will find that this notice is not put in the paper for a BLUFF, like some by the side of it; but, it means what it says. I have a general assortment of every kind, and description of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, Nails, Iron, Leather, &c. HIS LIST IS LONG THAT N. D. & C. W. W. BAIRD, HAVE the best assortment of Goods, and the cheapest, and get the most money of any store in this place! Under the present tariff, Nails are sold at the corner store, (Monroeton) for 5 cents a pound, and for 12 cents. That five dollars at W. BAIRD'S STORE buys more goods than six dollars at some other store? AND IS IT TRUE? That any "Large store," not fifty miles off sells goods as cheap, much less "cheaper," than we do? N. D. & C. W. W. BAIRD, Monroeton, Feb. 3, 1845.

MOCUNTOGOS & TONGO ISLANDS, two celebrated countries for producing fine teas. The subscribers are now furnishing their customers with samples of the above teas, from a fresh cargo just arrived in the ship "Cheap store," for Jan 7. W. H. BAIRD & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following classification of the Retailers of Foreign Goods and Merchandise, has been made by the subscribers, and that the Assessor Judges and Commissioners of Bradford County, sitting at the Commissioners Office, in the borough of Towanda, on Monday the fifth day of March next, and continuing on Tuesday, to hear those who feel themselves aggrieved and are desirous of appealing from the classification herein made. To wit:

Name.	Class.	Amount.
ATHENS BOROUGH.		
Satterlee, Welles & Harris	100	\$50
L. S. Hillman	22	12 50
Thomas Maxwell 2d	12	12 50
G. A. Perkins	14	7
Chester Park	14	7
C. H. Herrick	14	7
M. S. Rogers	14	7
H. S. Constock	11	15
Job Morley	12	12 50
ATHENS TOWNSHIP.		
John Watkins	13	10
Thomas Gardner	13	10
ASYLUM.		
Elmer Homan	14	7
John Horton, Jr.	14	7
BERLINGTON.		
A. & S. H. Morley	13	10
Coreyell & Gree	13	10
CANTON.		
Charles Rathbone	13	10
DURELL.		
Ulysses Moody	13	10
Oscar D. Chamberlin	13	10
Clair Smith	14	7
FRANKLIN.		
James W. Mercer	13	10
HERRICK.		
William Angle	12	10
MONROE.		
Deane Fowler	12	12 50
H. C. Satterlee	12	12 50
Benjamin Southall	13	10
S. D. & C. Warford	12	12 50
E. H. & S. W. Blinnery	12	10
L. D. & G. Smith	12	10
John Sigler & Son	14	7
SHREVE.		
Thomas Humphrey	13	10
Ernest Gibbs	13	10
SMITH & SON.		
Smith & Son	13	10
Edw. E. Haddock	13	10
Daniel Bailey	13	10
F. M. Buzwick	13	10
TOWANDA.		
John Passmore	14	7
Maynard & Watfong	14	7
TOWANDA BOROUGH.		
Ampl. Catron	12	12 50
John L. White	12	12 50
SHERBURGH.		
James S. Jones	12	10
Henry Kinney & Co.	12	10
Wells, Saterlee & Co.	12	10
SHERBURGH.		
Lynna Horne	12	10
Edw. H. & G. Ege	12	10
R. S. Tracy	12	10
W. E. Schlegel	12	10
SHERBURGH.		
E. Newman	12	10
STANDING STONE.		
Henry W. Tracy	12	12 50
McA. Store	12	10
TOWANDA BOROUGH.		
Hiram Mix & Sons	11	15
Edwin & Mercer	11	15
O. D. Quirtell	11	15
Brook & Englebar	11	15
J. D. & C. W. Montague	11	15
A. Kingsley	11	15
A. H. Karpis	11	15
H. S. & W. C. Moore	11	15
Charles Bond	11	15
Wm. H. Baird & Co.	11	15
Tracy & Moore	11	15
George G. Flynn & Co.	11	15
E. H. Kinsey & Huston	11	15
C. S. Bailey	11	15
Charles Peck	11	15
D. C. Wall	11	15
A. S. Chamberlin	11	15
Wm. C. Satterlee	11	15
John W. Dinsler	11	15
Joseph Cooper	11	15
TOWANDA.		
G. F. Satterlee	11	15
Lynna Homan	11	15
Edw. & Stephens	11	15
E. H. & S. W. Kinney & Co.	11	15
O. P. Ballard	11	15
STAND.		
Gay Tracy	12	10
Truman & Co.	12	10
William Gibson	12	10
WYOX.		
Charles Spalding	12	10
Isaac Haddock	12	10
WYVALENTINE.		
Eliza Lewis	11	7
M. H. & G. E. Welles	11	7
McKinney & son	11	7
WYOX.		
Robert Strasser	11	7
WARRICK.		
Robert Cooper	11	7
Marion Tracy	11	7
Benjamin Duffington	11	7
By the north section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 1st day of May, A. D. 1841, it is provided "that every owner of goods, wares, merchandise, commodities or articles as aforesaid, shall pay for his inventory (except in addition to the rates above specified)." <p>And by the act of Assembly passed the third day of March, 1845, it is made the duty of the constable of each township, borough or ward in the several wards of the commonwealth, to give written or printed notice at least five days before the day of appraisal, to the Judges of the court of common pleas, and the commissioners of said county to every wholesale dealer and retailer of merchandise within their respective townships, boroughs or ward, of the amount or sum with which he stands rated, and of the time and place of such appraisal, of which the constable in the several townships and boroughs in Bradford county will please to take notice.</p> <p>H. MOSES AS, Assessor-Bradley. J. TOWNNER, L. PUTNAM, A. C. CRANMER, Commissioner's Office, Towanda, Feb. 11, 1846.</p> <p>CAUTION. MRS. WIFE MARE, having left my wife and infant children, without any power or protection, I therefore forbid all persons from trusting her on any account, as it will pay no debt of her contracting.</p> <p>BLASPHEMY OFFER. Sawell & Co., February 4, 1845.</p> <p>DR. J. A. SUMNER, DENTIST, RESIDING IN TUOWANDA, informs the public that he may be found at Mr. H. Satterlee's, where he will be pleased to see those desiring his professional services. Towanda, Feb. 8. (Sign Copy.)</p> <p>Pratt's Grocers and Baking House, Is in Betts & Montague's Corner Block, fronting the Public Square, WHERE everything may be found in his line of FRESH AMBOY OYSTERS, Regularly received here.</p> <p>AN APPEARANCE WANTED. THE subscriber wants an apprentice to the Blacksmithing Business. A lad, eighteen or twenty years of age, who is desir</p>		