

Agricultural.

The Planting and Preparation of Seed Corn.

SEED ENOUGH.—Many farmers plant only three or four kernels of corn to the hill—others are more generous, and bestow their seed with a liberal hand. A corn is liable to many accidents during its infancy, it is always an excellent plan to plant "seed enough," so that if a portion of the blades should be destroyed, the remainder would be worth the trouble of cultivation, and ensure the realization of a remunerating crop. It sometimes happens that a portion of the seed corn is imperfect, owing to certain causes operating either on the crop in autumn, or from careless and improper management after its removal to the bin. Sometimes a portion of the grain on the cob fails to vegetate, while the remainder proves sound and good. And it is often the case that worms and other enemies enter the field—all of which causes should be taken into consideration, and their effects obviated, as far as practicable, by planting seed "enough."

If a liberal bestowment of seed be accorded, and no unlucky contingencies occur to lessen the produce, during the infantile stages of vegetation, the superfluities may be easily removed, and the excess limited at the first hoeing; or it may be deferred until such time as all danger of loss from such causes shall have been removed. An old farmer informs us that for the last twenty years he has made it an invariable rule to plant ten kernels to the hill, which is just twice the number he permits to grow, and that he rarely, if ever, has to take out more than three or four blades at hoeing time—the rest being generally imperfect seed, or destroyed by worms, crows, or other enemies that infest his fields. "The cost of a few extra seeds per acre, is of very little consequence to the farmer, and the labor of thinning, even where all the corn germinates, is still less."

ANOTHER SNAK FOR CORN.—Dr. Samuel Webster, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, has published in the New England Farmer, a communication detailing the result of certain experiments which he made last year, in soaking corn—the substance of which we will condense for the benefit of our readers, deeming his experiment worthy of note at this particular time.

Some time last May, the doctor accidentally saw a notice of some mode of preparing seed for planting in Germany, which was to ensure good crops, even upon poor and barren land, at a trifling cost. What the preparation was, the discoverer refused to make known. While thinking over the various substances that had been or might be used with advantage, it occurred to him that muriate of ammonia, the common salt ammonia of the druggist—harshness—might answer well for the purpose required, both from the nature of its base and its acid, and he determined to try the experiment of using it.

He accordingly dissolved a small piece, weighing by estimate four or five grains, in about half a coffee cup of water. Into that he put a small handful of seed corn, and suffered it to remain four or five hours, and then planted it. By the side of each hill, at a proper distance, he planted another hill with corn from the same ear, but unsoaked. Generally at each spot but one hill was planted; but in one place a hill of the soaked corn was planted on each side of the unsoaked.

No. 1, was planted in good, light soil, into which a fair dressing of manure had been ploughed—five kernels planted to each hill. Result—the soaked corn produced eight ears, six good and two small; the unsoaked, four ears.

No. 2, hills—two of soaked and between them one of unsoaked corn. Soil dry, sandy, and close to the edge of a path where little or no manure fell in the spreading of it. Result the soaked hills gave five ears, three of them good; the unsoaked, three good ears.

The doctor tried six experiments in all, and each of the other four with corresponding results with the above, which show a very large increased product in favor of the soaked corn, which, as the treatment of the soil and culture of all were alike, must be ascribed to the virtue of the ammonia.

As the experiments tried by Dr. Webster with only five grains of ammonia, and a small handful of corn, to save our readers the trouble of a calculation as to quantities, we will make one to try to their hands. Presuming that the doctor's "small handful" may have contained a gill of corn, as five grains served that quantity of seed, and there are 5,760 grains in a pound of ammonia, that quantity would answer, when dissolved, as a soak for 4½ bushels of corn.

Now then, as ammonia is a very cheap drug, and the mode of using it very simple, may we not ask some of our enterprising farmer readers to make an experiment of two acres of corn—one acre of seed soaked in a solution of ammonia, and the other with unsoaked seed? The experiment would not cost them 50 cents, and if by so cheap a process, they can add from 50 to 75 per cent, to the products of their corn crop, surely it is worthy of a trial. We would, were we about to test the efficacy of the doctor's soak, roll the seed just before planting in plaster, so as to impart fixidity to the ammonia, and thus longer continue its nutrient properties to the corn plant, during the period of its growth; and, in order to fully test the experiment, we would plant one acre with seed soaked in a solution of ammonia, unplastered—another acre of seed soaked and plastered—and one acre with seed unsoaked; and we would mark out the three acres in the same field, manure and cultivate each alike, and measure the produce of each acre separately. By pursuing this course, the result would not only prove the value of the ammonia soak, but that of plaster as an absorbent.—American Farmer.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.—The following is the mode practiced by the late Mr. Herberman, of the South Carolina. "Take away the earth around the vine to the depth of four or five inches—saw it off about two or three inches below the surface of the ground. Split it with a knife or chisel and having tapered the lower end of the scion in the shape of a wedge, insert it in the cleft stock, so as to make the bark of both coincide, (which perhaps is not necessary with the vine;) tie it with any kind of a string merely to keep the scion in its place, so as to leave only one bud of the graft above the ground, and the other just below the surface, and it is done."

CURIOUS FACT.—A farmer in Vermont, last season was behind all his neighbors in cutting the grass in his meadows. At night, some waggy boys went into one of his meadows and cut down all the grass in it. They also went into his potato patch and cut a few swathes through it. At the time of digging the potatoes they were found rotting, except where the boys had cut off the tops; and there they were all found good and sound. This would seem to show that the disease begins in the tops, and it suggests as a means of saving a crop the cutting off the tops so soon as the tops begin to die.

Management of Pasture Lands.

Every good farmer wishes for a liberal supply of summer food for his live stock of all kinds. The most fertile are, however, very unskillful in the management of pasture lands. Suppose a farmer has a large pasture of 70 or 80 acres, in which are kept the oxen, sheep, horses and cows. The question might be asked such a farmer, whether he has a profitable dairy? We will suppose he keeps eight cows, and makes butter and cheese enough to supply his family, in favorable seasons.

Now, Farmer Thrifty will put this man upon a tract that will annually put one hundred dollars into his pocket, with a fair prospect to increase the sum to one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars. Let him sell, say two of his best cows, and the price of these will well purchase the materials for an excellent fence, which will give the remaining six cows the exclusive right to fifteen or twenty acres. We must have one lot that can be shut up to grow while the cows are feeding in the other. The cows will fill themselves upon grass two or three inches in height, in a short space of time, without ranging over a large extent of ground and thus injuring the grass by treading. A good cow, having a full supply of the rich food, will constantly yield a rich profit. But, indeed, it has been said that lands kept constantly in pasture will become improved in fertility. Grass lands will, however, bind out if not occasionally plowed.

A farmer cannot invest money more profitably than in the improvement of his own cow pasture. A farmer of small capital may turn over an acre or two every year, and sow grass seed, without any additional expense in fencing, and thus increase the fertility of his cow pasture. Or he may fence off a portion each year and convert the same to tillage, always applying a proper quantity of manure, so that the soil may become improved and not exhausted. The farmer who manages his cow pasture in the best possible manner, may, in due time increase the number of his cows; but there cannot be a greater folly than to overstock the pasture.

SPRING MARK FRUIT TREES THRIFTY.—In the spring make trees as high as a man can reach with one quart whale oil soap, diluted in fifteen gallons of water; and if in April there are caterpillars, give them another dose; then put round the roots of the apple and pear trees two or three shovels of charcoal or anthracite ashes; to the peach, plum and nectarine trees I have tried various experiments, yet have hitherto been most pleased with tobacco stems, which are purchased at two cents per bushel. Half a peck of stems around each tree is sufficient. The roots are first laid bare; the tobacco is then placed over them and covered with soil. To this three or four shovels full of anthracite ashes may be added with advantage. The past spring I have tried on all, save peach and nectarine trees, which were so diseased with worms that I ordered them cut up—an application of warm (not hot) coal tar from the gas house. We first removed the earth from the roots, picked out the worms, and then, with a painter's brush, covered the trunk of the tree eight inches up from the roots. After this soil was immediately replaced around the tree. The effect was astonishing. In May we applied half a pint of guano to a young dressing to each tree, and trifler trees, fuller of fruit, and with a deeper, richer green foliage, cannot be seen. I mean to treat all my peaches this way, as the cheapest and best manner of protecting them. Two peach trees I gave up last fall as past hope of saving. On these I tried an experiment of putting to each fifteen gallons of urine neutralized with peck of Plaster of Paris. The trees are now living, and the leaves are green; but whether they will thrive well remains to be seen. I think, however, the dose will effect a cure; and if so, it worth knowing. You shall have the result hereafter.

R. I. COLT, Patterson, N. J., June 5, 1845.

APPLE TREES.—All hardy fruit trees, more especially apples, will bear a considerable portion of manure in the soil, provided it has been previously intermixed with the soil, and thoroughly rotted.

A very successful experiment was made two years ago, by the writer, the results of which are now very striking, by digging very large holes for apple trees, and filling them with a mixture of soil and rotted manure. A thorough intermixture of the soil and manure was effected as they were gradually filled in, by means of a large trowel iron rake. The holes were about seven feet in diameter, and a foot deep. In setting out the trees, common garden earth only was placed in contact with the roots, consequently the effect of the mixed rotted manure was not visible the first year. The present year, however, its influence has been most obvious in the rapid growth of the shoots, and in the uncommonly dark and rich hue of the large and luxuriant foliage.

It is hardly necessary to add that the soil, as a matter of course, was kept clean and in a mellow state, and that the trees were tied to an upright stake, driven into the hole before filling, to prevent shaking and loosening by the wind.

ALTERNATE CROPS.—The greatest quantity of grain produced in a rotation, is not alone a proof of its being the best system; a large quantity of meadow would yield much hay.—It is a sign against good husbandry to sell off the hay from a farm, unless it be with great caution, where the farm is near a large town, from whence, or otherwise, it can be plentifully supplied with manure. Numbers of cattle well-fed and well-littered, give the manure, in addition to other manures, requisite for invigorating the soil; but numbers of cattle cannot be kept in good condition throughout the year, unless clover and grass, as well as hay and straw, abound. The summer and winter foods must have a due proportion to each other, and the fields of grain are not to exceed the fields of meliorating crops.—these preserve the soil, as well as produce crops. Aim at income from live stock, which improves, rather than from grain which impoverishes your land.—Bordley.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.—Have you a fine acre lot near the house that you intend for corn this season? Yes. Then I am glad to hear it.—Why so? Because I wish to give subsoil ploughing a fair trial. Subsoil the one half of it, and plough the other half in the ordinary way; manure each part alike, plant the whole in corn, and cultivate each part alike, and we will bet you a mow rose that the part subsoiled will yield one third more corn than the other. We feel particularly anxious that several gentlemen in each neighborhood should try the experiment, in order that the virtues of subsoil ploughing should be put to the severest test, and its utility or injurious be placed beyond all cavil and all doubt.

The Sugar-Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills.

REFERENCE TO THE VERY numerous testimonials of well-known and in some instances distinguished individuals, need not be again repeated to induce the public to place great confidence in this new and justly celebrated medicine, the peculiar operation of which, together with the mildness and unparalleled efficacy in removing all obstructions, and restoring all functional derangements of the Stomach, Liver and other digestive organs; purifying the blood, strengthening the whole system, uprooting the most insidious local and chronic diseases, healing and restoring the lungs and organs, with their convenience, certainty and cheapness render them the most useful, general and family medicine to be found.

The great variety of cures which have been made, have opened a field for war, and every means have been boldly resorted to by the old pill vendors to crush these "go-ahead" pills. The first slanderer thus: "Mr. Smith, July, 1844. We, Physicians of this city, feel it our duty to state, that we believe the pills known as Dr. Smith's 'Sugar-Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills,' are mainly composed of mercury."

J. M. MOTT, M.D., Physician, N. Y. L. S. HART, M.D., do do W. H. HAYES, M.D., do do W. H. HAYES, M.D., do do W. H. HAYES, M.D., do do M. BOON, M.D., Prof. Materia Medica, do B. M. HULL, M.D., Surgeon, N. Y.

This fraud was extensively circulated in the country before it came to the knowledge of Dr. Smith; but an investigation it was found that several large concerns had contributed hundred of dollars to pay these Pills down, by the most foul means, and Dr. Smith immediately applied to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. Chilton, and the following is the result: "New York, July 29, 1845. I have analyzed a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar-Coated Indian Vegetable Pills, and find they do not contain mercury in any form. LEXA R. CARROLL, M. D., Chemist, 263 Broadway, State of New York.

City and County of New York, ss. Personally appeared before me, Dr. G. Benjamin Smith, and made oath that the statement of Dr. Chilton above is true, and that these Pills do not contain any injurious substance; and further that he is the inventor of 'Sugar-Coated Pills.' G. BENJAMIN SMITH, Sworn before me, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1845. W. F. HAYES, Mayor.

This infamous slander being nullified, these agents, with a view to introduce and palm off some imitation circulated reports that Dr. Smith did not invent these Pills. As to this falsehood, we only refer to the following: Oath before the Mayor in 1844. City and County of New York, ss. G. Benjamin Smith, within named, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a citizen of the United States and resides in the city of New York; and that he is the inventor of 'Sugar-Coated Pills,' and that to his knowledge or belief, the said Pills have never been manufactured or sold by any person except by himself or his authority; and that the statements contained in the within paper are true. G. BENJAMIN SMITH, Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1844. JAMES HARRIS, Mayor of the city of New York.

The above was sent to Washington, with our specification and application for a Patent. The following is the reply: PATENT OFFICE. Received this 17th day of June, 1844, from Dr. G. Benjamin Smith, the fee of \$30, paid on his application for a patent for a 'pilled coated Sugar.' H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents.

Dr. SMITH takes pleasure in publishing the following card from the Wholesale dealers of both sides of him in the same block. New York, November 5, 1845. We are well acquainted with Dr. G. Benjamin Smith and believe him every way entitled to public confidence. N. Mitchell, Israel Mourouss, John Johnson, D. McDevitt, Dr. S. also refers to the President of the North River Bank.

We here append the certificates of the first chemists and one of the greatest surgeons in New York, given to Dr. S. one year after he invented his Pills, which shows him to be the originator of 'Sugar-coated Pills.' New York, Nov. 10, 1844. We, the undersigned, never saw or heard of 'Sugar-Coated Pills,' until G. Benjamin Smith, manufactured, and exhibited them to us about a year since. RICHARD CO. & CO. 110 Broadway & 10 Astor. ISRAEL RALPHSON, M. D. 86 Liberty-st. HORACE EVERETT, 95 Hudson-st. JOHN CAYLOR, 97 Hudson-st. Also, refer to Dr. G. Benjamin Smith, and to Dr. S. D. YOUNG & SONS, of Philadelphia. Also hundreds of agents. G. BENJ. SMITH is written on the bottom of every box of genuine Sugar-coated Pills.

All Sugar-coated Pills except Dr. Smith's Indian Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, are base imitations, made merely to palm off on the unsuspecting. Therefore, always refer to Dr. G. Benjamin Smith, and to the above address. Office 179 Greenwich-st. (large brick block) near Fulton. These Pills always cure coughs and colds immediately. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. H. Mason, A. S. Chamberlin, Townsend; Robert Spalding, J. Holcomb, Wysox; Henry Gibbs, Orwell; C. H. Herick, Athens; G. F. Redington. They are authorized agents of Bradford, Conn., and of Dr. S. D. YOUNG & SONS, of Philadelphia. Also hundreds of agents. G. BENJ. SMITH is written on the bottom of every box of genuine Sugar-coated Pills.

CANCER, SCROFULA AND GOITRE. Ample experience has proved that no combination of medical agents is so efficacious in removing the above diseases, as Dr. JAYNES' ALTERNATIVE, Life Preservative. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of CANCER, and other diseases of this class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia, &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood, and other fluids of the body, removes obstructions in the pores of the skin, and enlargements of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nauseous accompanying the idea of swallowing mercury.

Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third Street, near Market, Philadelphia, and by A. D. MONTAGNE, Townsend, Penna. WILLIAMS' All Healing Ointment. A new supply of this popular medicine, also a quantity of the SOLAR TINCTURE, just received by H. S. & M. MERCUR, Oct. 1. William Scott, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL promptly and punctually render his professional services in Agencies, Collections, and other matters in his profession, entrusted to his care. Office in the New Brick Block—west room over the Post Office, entrance on the north side. Nov. 5. CHAMBERLINS NEW stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs and Groceries have just been received from live stock, which improves, rather than from grain which impoverishes your land.—Bordley. A FEW BARRELS TANNERS OIL, for sale at MERCUR'S, Oct. 8.

TO THE LADIES. HEADACHE AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS are a source of much suffering; and the nerves are singularly prone to have their functions disordered by an oppressed condition of the stomach. To relieve a state of so much distress, (in which mind and body participate) Dr. Smith's Sugar-Coated Indian Vegetable Pills are highly recommended, as, by combining aromatic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, strengthen the stomach, induce a healthy appetite, and impart tranquility to the nervous system. They also cure dyspepsia, coughs and colds, and bilious complaints. Office 179 Greenwich, and Guion 127 Bowery; see list of agents for Bradford county, in another column.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 19th day of March, 1816, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act, passed the 15th day of March, 1817, and of an act passed the 13th day of March, 1817," a further supplement to the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes," the following tracts of UNSEATED LAND will be sold at public vendue on the 8th day of June next, (being the second Monday) at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda, in the county of Bradford, for the arrears of taxes due, and the cost accrued on each lot respectively.

No. of Warrant.	No. of Acres.	Warrantee's Name.	Co. State, Road, & School Taxes.
400	John Hartman	\$15 30	
400	Federick Gastator	13 30	
100	Per Benson	4 40	
100	L. Coffin	3 25	
418	Andrew Buckhart	20 68	
268	Thomas Bradley	11 18	
194	Abel Pierce	12 23	
260	Daniel Shepard	4 20	
309	Abraham Bradley	14 03	
181	Sally Fish	3 44	
180	Avery Christopher	6 51	
380	Nathan Cary	8 63	
1498	817 Charles Carroll	14 34	
1511	482 do do	10 05	
1510	950 do do	19 93	

No. of Warrant.	No. of Acres.	Warrantee's Name.	Co. State, Road, & School Taxes.
400	Henry Cameron	5 35	
109	Solomon Lyon	15 16	
423	John Pritch	21 57	
407	Jacob Crook	20 64	
100	Mathias Slough	8 65	
407	Abraham Singer	24 74	
487	Robert Shaw	24 39	
833	John Grierson	21 57	
311	John Yaugn	19 74	
407	Stadler Casper	19 81	

No. of Warrant.	No. of Acres.	Warrantee's Name.	Co. State, Road, & School Taxes.
407	Frank Morgan	19 91	
343	James Betts	20 98	
343	Joseph Betts	20 96	
343	John Betts	20 96	
400	Henry Bryson	22 40	
375	Samuel Cooley	21 67	
343	Peter Edge	20 96	
343	Samuel Fritz	20 96	
400	Simon Hardy	22 67	
400	Joseph Seely	22 67	
400	Henry Seely	22 67	
400	Peter Temple	22 67	
400	George Temple	22 67	
400	Jonathan Hamont	22 67	
400	Naith Hardy	22 67	
400	Peter Haga	22 67	
400	Paul Moore	22 67	
400	Andrew Siddons	22 67	
400	George Siddons	22 67	
343	George Edge	20 96	
400	Paul Hardy	22 67	
400	George Castator	22 67	
400	Joshua Cooley	22 67	
400	George Haga	22 67	
400	Nathan Haga	22 67	
400	Henry Hardy	22 67	
400	Peter Seely	22 67	
400	James Siddons	22 67	
400	Stephen Hollingsworth	22 67	

No. of Warrant.	No. of Acres.	Warrantee's Name.	Co. State, Road, & School Taxes.
400	Samuel Anderson	16 50	
400	Haman Castator	16 50	
400	Nathan North	16 50	
400	Peter North	16 50	
400	Federick Shotts	16 50	
400	George Shotts	16 50	
400	Mercy Ellis	16 50	
448	Ann Harris	18 48	
330	Mary Wallace	9 39	
400	Joseph Castator	16 50	
400	John Hampton	16 50	
400	John Moore	16 50	
400	James North	16 50	
400	Hannah Woodruff	16 50	
327	John Stevens	9 00	
4374	Ephraim McAdams	17 98	
4363	Thomas Hamilton	17 91	

No. of Warrant.	No. of Acres.	Warrantee's Name.	Co. State, Road, & School Taxes.
1507	661 Charles Carroll	26 37	
1506	642 do do	26 36	
1509	777 do do	31 84	

No. of Warrant.	No. of Acres.	Warrantee's Name.	Co. State, Road, & School Taxes.
2624	pt Peter Guinness	12 40	
2254	pt do do	11 11	

JACOB REED, Treasurer. Treasury Office, Towanda, March 12, 1846.

SOMETHING NEW! JUST RECEIVING, at the old store, on the corner of Main and Pine streets, a few doors below Montany's & Co.'s, and nearly opposite No. 1, Brick Row, an entirely new stock of GOODS, which consists in a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, &c. Together with a general assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all of which have been selected with great care by myself in the New York market, and will be sold as cheap as can be sold by any living man in this market. Ladies and Gentlemen can be satisfied on this fact by calling on the subscriber, at his store, where he will be in readiness at all times to wait upon all who favor him with a call. A. D. MONTAGNE. (Wanted, in exchange for Goods, either cash, grain, lumber, or shipping Furs, in almost any quantity. Towanda, November 19, 1845. A. D. M.)

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1845. BATCHELOR & COREL beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity, that they have just commenced the Tailoring Business, up stairs, No. 4, Brick Row, where they are prepared to execute all the work that is entrusted to them with care and despatch, and in the most fashionable manner. Having just received the New York and Philadelphia fashions, and with their long experience in the business, they determine that their work will be made in a manner and style equal to any other establishment in the place. Terms made to correspond with the times. CUTTING done on the shortest notice. (All kinds of country produce needed in payment for work at market prices. October 1, 1845.)

POWELL & PENNAPACKER, FASHIONABLE TAILORS, Over Montany's store, next door to Mercur's law office, at the old stand of Powell & Seaman. (oc)

MEDICINE AND SURGERY. DR. JAMES M. GOODRICH has located himself at MONROE, for the practice of his profession, and will be pleased to wait on those requiring his services. He may be found at J. E. Johnson's tavern. Reference may be made to Dr. HAYES & MARSH of Towanda, April 23, 1845.

Fashionable Tailoring! GEORGE H. BUNTING would respectfully inform the public that he still continues at his old stand, on the west side of Main street, between Kingsberry's and Bartlett's stores, up stairs, where he may be found in readiness to do all work in his line in a style not to be surpassed in Bradford county. Prices not to be mentioned. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance and hopes by strict attention to business and accommodating terms to merit patronage. The Spring and Summer FASHIONS have just been received, and he is prepared to make garments in the most fashionable manner. Particular attention paid to CUTTING, and warranted to fit if properly made up. He has the latest Spring and Summer Fashions for sale. Towanda, May 14, 1845.

BONNET VELVETS, Satins and Silks, with Ribbons to match, the latest and cheapest assortment in town, at MERCUR'S, Oct. 8.

"HONORABLE EXERTION SECURES REASONABLE SUCCESS."

H. S. & M. C. MERCUR, HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that their unprecedented brave sales this fall, have rendered it necessary to procure another large stock of WINTER GOODS, which they are now receiving and offering for cash at wholesale or retail, at much lower prices than they can be found at any other store in Towanda. Cash purchasers of goods can secure the following advantages by calling at our store: 1. Able to select from the manufacturer's and importer's prices, as our goods are purchased from first hands, at net cash prices. 2. Relief from the extra prices, which merchants who give credit must charge to cover losses by bad debts, collecting fees, &c. 3. Our stock is very heavy, embracing almost everything in the line of Dry Goods, Groceries, (Liquors excepted), Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dr. stuffs, Boots and shoes, Saddlery Hardware, Carriage Trimmings, &c. And altho' our stock of goods is much the heaviest in town, they were purchased so very low that they did not cost \$25,000, or even \$15,000, and our customers can have the benefit of our advantageous purchases, as our motto is, "Small profits and quick sales." Nov. 26, 1845.

LARGE NEW STORE AT MONROE CORNER, with full Winter's Supplies, AT LOWEST PRICES. ROGERS FLOWER has just filled, by the last trip of the boats for the season, his large and commodious country-house with a complete and well-assorted lot of Winter Goods, selected carefully by himself in the New York and Philadelphia markets to suit the season, with special view to the tastes and wants of his neighborhood. He respectfully invites an examination of his extensive stock—which he offers at an invariable cash price—comprising, generally, Cloths, Caps, Hats, Hosiery, Hardware, Nails and Cutlery, Crockery, Stoneware, Tinware, Philadelphia Books, Stationery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, De Laines, Alpaccas, Prints, Shawls, Sheetings, Flannels, &c., &c. In short, every variety of goods required in this market, of the latest styles and of the best qualities according to prices, which shall be sold as low as can be afforded at any other establishment intended for permanent business. Full as his store is, he has room enough to trade in, and abundance of light to test the quality of his goods. LUMBERMEN, in exchange for Boards or Shingles, shall have all articles at cash prices, for he has no other means of getting rid of them, and he is anxious to get his general assortment of a constant supply of GRAIN, FLOUR, FISH, PORK, SALT, and all the necessaries as well as the conveniences of life. FARMERS' produce bought at all times, at good prices, and as fair an exchange made for goods as by any dealer in the county. Persons going to the mine for COAL, can save labor by leaving their leading here, (several miles this side,) at the coal-bed prices, and taking an order on the mine, which, under his arrangement, will be otherwise to their mutual advantage, by securing to purchasers coal at the most favorable rates of barter there, and saving to the miners the cost of bringing surplus produce back to market. R. F. has heard of pigmy souls, near Franklinville corners, the old "yellow corner," who, like the snake, and in some other dark corners, which could find no good answer to the question—"who is my neighbor?" but he has passed their reach, not cornered yet, and he assures the community which has imposed so many obligations in him by past confidence that he cannot risk its continuance, by stopping to kick off whiffles, or making announcements which he is unprepared to fulfill. Monroe, Dec. 3, 1845.

NO. 3 CAN'T BE OUTDONE! THE undersigned are under many and deep obligations to their numerous friends for the very liberal patronage they have received, for which we tender you many thanks; and we have no doubt of a continuance of your smiles and favors, so long as we continue to sell goods cheaper than any store within 100 miles of us. We now have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers and the public generally that we are receiving direct from N. York, a larger and better assortment of Goods, than we, or any other merchants ever brought to this market, consisting of Dry Goods & Groceries, Glass & Nails, Crockery & Hardware, Iron & Salt, Drugs & Medicines, Leather & Fish, Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs, Boots & Shoes &c. We give notice in our last advertisement that we had Henry Sheldon & Co. stored—"since which time some of our neighbors have been giving their little piggy banks at us, but it is of no use—men who have stood at the cannon's mouth as long as we have, cannot be frightened by such small trash. We can assure our worthy neighbors who have bluffed so deeply in love with the terms "bluff" and "bluffing," that it is our intention so long as we remain in business to always have a rival of Goods, and after the great statement made in 1842 to prevent our buying, we are not so green as to go to the city without FILL HAND, which in addition to the experience of one of our firm in the city trade (having been for some time a clerk in N. York city,) enables us to buy goods cheaper than merchants generally from the country can. So just come on, all ye who want to buy cheap for CASH, call at No. 3, above "the yellow corner," as you are "are caught," or you have a load of produce "give us the wink," and we are wiser you. For more particulars look along through the paper. W. H. BAIRD & CO., No. 3 B. Row.

I. O. O. F. IT becomes our duty again to announce the receipt of more rich and valuable goods, which we are offering still cheaper (if possible) than heretofore. We have for cash buyers, the following goods: 100 ps. Nk and blue silk Alpaccas; 150 styles and changeable goods, for dresses; 150 yds. Calicoes—in addition to our former large stock—the contents of one box, just received. 30 ps. Cloths, all shades and colors; 15 " Bk and Fancy Cassimeres; 20 " ditto, all prices. Iron, Nails, Steel, any quantity, and Shelf Hardware in abundance. The "people" of Bradford county, have looked long and anxiously for the time to come when goods could be purchased at their real value. For the last six months we have satisfied the most skeptical, and wish to inform our friends that we are not to close business in the spring, as reported, but still continue to do battle for the friends of Cheap Goods, as long as it will benefit the county of Bradford. It is told in this way:—We have, we can, and we will. December 17. GEO. E. FLYNT & CO.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING. WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the borough of Towanda, and may be found at the old stand of S. Hathaway, lately occupied by Elkannah Smith, near H. Stephens' Exchange Hotel, where they solicit a share of public patronage. They intend, by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of their customers, to make neat and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country. They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, morocco, calf and cowhide boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, coats and slippers; children's do.; gen's gaiters and pumps, &c., &c. JOHN W. WILCOX, PH