

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A Democratic editor in Nevada territory says of the defeat in his city: "We met the enemy yesterday and are out on parole this morning."

JUDG WOODWARD has resigned—not his Judgeship, but the post of vestryman of Epiphany church. He couldn't stand praying for the President of the United States.

JUDG DEAN was hissed at a "Democratic" meeting in New York Tuesday evening for saying that he was for the prosecution of the war until the Union was restored.

"God has said, 'when the wicked rule the people mourn.'"—Register.

And when the people rule, the wicked mourn, as we can see all about here since election.—Scranton Republican.

THE muskrats in Minnesota have double-lined their nests, and the trout have already left the small creeks for deep holes—sure indications, says the St. Paul Press, of a severe winter as that of 1857, when the same occurred.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says that the venerable Catholic Archbishop Purcell, accompanied by Bishop Rosecrans, appeared at the polls in that city at the late election, for the first time for twenty-five years, and voted the Union ticket.

THE veteran Democrat, Daniel S. Dickinson, in a recent speech, said that in the war of 1812 Mr. Madison made a mistake where Abraham Lincoln has made none, yet the Democratic party sustained the Executive then and made their fortunes as a party by their patriotic course.

ALTERED GREENBACKS.—There are in circulation greenbacks of the one dollar denomination altered to ten's. The work is not badly done, but as the pleasant countenance of Mr. Chase is not changed for that of President Lincoln, persons accustomed to handle are not likely to be deceived by it.

THE difference between an Abolitionist and a rebel ran is, that one goes for the Union with an if and the other goes against the Union with a but.—Register.

And the only difference between those two and a regular Copperhead is, that he goes against the Union without an if or a but.—Scranton Republican.

FOUR or five Irishmen lately opened a pork store at Fordingbridge, Hampshire, England, and selling their meat at 2 1/2 (5c.) a pound, almost destroyed the trade of the beef butchers, whose beef cost 7d. a pound. The latter got over the difficulty gravely telling an old woman the pork was American and had been fattened upon dead soldiers, who were always picked up after battles and given to the pigs.

THE enlistment of colored troops in Maryland causes a great amount of discontent among the slaveholders in that State, so much, indeed, that a deputation was sent to the President to request a withdrawal of the recruiting officers. The President replied that the country needed soldiers, and if the recruiting officers did anything contrary to the law they would be superceded, but the recruiting must go on.

A COAL OIL QUARRY.—At Santa Cruz, in California, there are over a thousand acres covered with a substance resembling asphaltum, from one to ten feet thick, & in reality a species of petroleum, easily melted, and susceptible of being purified and refined into excellent burning fluid. A company has been formed, and a return secured sufficient to refine fourteen hundred gallons per week.

SOLDIERS' SENTIMENTS.—Extract of a letter to the editor from a friend in the Army in Virginia. "I never could have believed until I saw the returns from the election, that there were so many rebels, alias Copperheads, alias democrats, in the old Keystone; but thank heaven there are still enough loyal men there to defeat them at the polls, and they are too cowardly to fight for disunion, they can never do us any serious harm."

THE MOON.—Professor Phillips, of England, has succeeded in obtaining drawings of the moon seen through a new telescope with a six-inch object glass. They exhibit many new and striking features, showing a volcanic action of which we have no conception. What would we think if our whole continent was a collection of craters, with hills rising out of their midst and divided by radiating ravines of awful depth? The only approach to any such scenery in our world is to be found in the Cordilleras of our gold regions.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ONE IDEA MAN.—The London Times in commenting upon President Lincoln's Springfield letter remarks, that the President is "a man of but one idea. He has but one cry—the maintenance of the Union. He seems able to see no other object, and he measures every measure solely by its relation to this purpose."

This is the language of a fool? No friend could say more in his favor. The loyal people of the United States are proud of their one idea President. Let him adhere to it, and they will adhere to him.

WE LEARN from a friend, says the Harburg Telegraph, that when ex-Governor Packer visited the polls at Williamsport to vote, he thoughtfully held up his ticket, exclaiming "Here is a ticket which is copied all over!" Immediately behind Packer came a jolly Hibernian, also in the act of voting, who cried out, in a lusty voice, "Be jabbers, here is a ballot to kill your mate!" We do not deny William F. Packer the feeling, while we despise the motive, which prompted him to his vote and his exclamation. The honest Irishman is the better man and the purer patriot of the two citizens.—McKean Miner.

READ THIS.—"The real civilization of a country is in its aristocracy. The masses are moulded into soldiers and artisans by intellect just as matter and the elements of nature are made into telegraphs and steam engines. The poor, who work all day, are too tired at night to study. If you make them learned, they soon forget all that is necessary in the common transactions of life." To make an aristocracy in the future, we must sacrifice a thousand paupers. Yet we would by all means make them permanent, too by the laws of entail and primogeniture. The right to govern resides in a very small minority; the duty to obey is inherent in the great masses of mankind. All government begins with usurpation and is continued by force. There is nothing to which the South entertains so great a dislike as universal suffrage. Whenever foreigners settle together in large numbers, there universal suffrage will exist.—De Dore's Southern Review.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

Gov. CURTIN has appointed Thursday, 26th of the present month, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer.

HAVING been unavoidably absent from home during the ten days ending Monday, we have not been able to bestow usual attention upon this department this week. Our correspondence is also behindhand. Friends and patrons will please bear with us until past and unavoidable neglects can be repaired.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

SAUL fell upon his own sword; Judas banged himself upon a tree; Socrates drank hemlock; Curtius rode full-armed into the gulf that cleft the Forum; Cleopatra submitted to the venomed tooth of an asp. Other worthies of ancient time sought refuge in voluntary death from the sting of disappointment or remorse, or from the infamy of selfishness, or from the persecutions of the wicked, in more or less noble ways.

The suicides of modern times fairly take precedence of their predecessors. Bonaparte fell paralyzed by the rage of an ignoble ambition; the First Charles, earlier, rushed against "the bossy shield" of popular Right, and was dashed in pieces; and James Buchanan, in our own times, died from a thrust of the bare bodkin of cowardly indecision. This should have finished the catalogue of suicide; but it did not.

It was reserved for Geo. B. McClellan to stand last and least in suicidal annals. On the 12th of October, 1863, if we mistake not, this unfortunate gentleman—who had accepted the championship of such scoundrels as Fernando Wood and James Brooks, yet feebly survived—rushed into print, and out of political existence, at one and the same moment.

To be more explicit, Gen. McClellan, having constantly in view his candidacy for the Presidency in 1864, and believing Mr. Woodward's political calling and election sure, abandoned the solid land upon which he stood, and took to the single, rotten plank occupied by Mr. Woodward, Mr. Vallandigham, and Jefferson Davis.

This was on the eve of the election. After drifting at the mercy of the waves of popular indignation all through the memorable 13th day of October, the rotten plank and its freight went down at precisely 7 P. M., to be no more seen among aspirants for public favor.

Had this constituted the first and only exhibition of boyish folly on the part of the illustrious departed, his fate might well excite emotions of pity and compassion. But alas! from the hour that his indiscreet friends put him forward as a Presidential candidate, his course became a series of stupendous blunders. In fact, he was slaughtered in the house of his friends. Had he been possessed of all the excellences and abilities claimed for him by his indiscreet friends, still he must have failed to escape the doom he lately sought and received. By nature cautious and hesitating when he should be daring and decided, and only daring and decided when it is wisdom to be reticent and discreet, this man needed the often nursing and constant admonitions parents bestow upon their wayward children.

But all experiments are valuable, without reference to their individual results. The letter written by Gen. McClellan endorsing Geo. W. Woodward and urging his election, had a two-fold object. He, the writer, was reputed the idol of the army of the Potomac, whose invalid soldiers were about returning home to vote. It was natural enough, then, assuming his popularity with the Potomac army to be a fact, to suppose that this last and urgent appeal for Woodward by the "idol of the army" would operate favorably for Woodward on the presumed idolaters. Thus, it will at once be seen, Gen. McClellan's letter was intended to test his power over the Potomac army, and so measure his strength for the campaign of 1864, not less than to benefit Woodward.

What was the effect of that appeal? Probably no man will claim that it influenced one hundred votes, either way. The effect, then, was, to explode the notion that Gen. McClellan is now, in any extended sense, a special favorite with the soldiers of the Potomac army, and through this, to ruin him with the scoundrelly politicians who had hoped to work out the salvation of reason through his instrumentality.

We rejoice, that all issues are in the hands of a just and beneficent Deity, to whom the machinations of bad men are an abomination. As for Man the Individual, whether he succeed or fail, whether he survive or perish, it matters little, save to himself. All our labors and sacrifices should be with reference to the Race; and the labor and sacrifices addressed to any other end, must ever turn to ashes.

The statement that the Woodward soldiers were not permitted to come home to vote, is a sheer fabrication. All soldiers in hospital were furloughed without questions as to their political leanings. The fact is that Woodward and his faction are as utterly obnoxious to a good soldier as Jeff. Davis and his faction. We think that very few Woodward men were furloughed, but the reason was that there were very few to furlough. It must be known that no Pennsylvania soldiers were furloughed from the front. None but those in hospitals or on detached service were permitted to go home.

Gentlemen Copperheads—you cannot cram your lies down the throats of soldiers. They understand you, and hate you with a healthy hatred.

Thanksgiving Day occurs on the 26th throughout the free States.

The Governor has issued his Proclamation calling for Pennsylvania's quota of the 300,000 volunteers asked for by the President. The quota of this State is a little rising of 38,000. The several States have until Jan. 5 to furnish these troops by voluntary enlistment. What-ever deficiency may then exist will be made up by draft.

The Woodwardites, who do not believe in drafting, and do believe in volunteering, have now an opportunity to testify of their belief before an expectant country. About 200 are looked for to step forward and don the blue uniform in old Tioga. Fall in, gentlemen.

We shall publish the official returns of the State election next week. Meantime, we give the aggregate vote and majorities, as follows: Aggregate vote..... 523,667 Of these Curtin had..... 569,496 Woodward had..... 254,171

Curtin's majority..... 15,325 Agnew's majority..... 12,808 The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate, Union..... 17 Copperhead..... 16 Union majority..... 1

The House stands 52 Union to 48 Copperheads, a Union majority of 4. This is glory enough for one year.

The President has decided that the payment of \$300 in lieu of military service exempts the payor for three years, the same as the furnishing of a substitute. The computers can now fold their arms and take a nap undisturbed by visions of the next draft. The matter was decided before the bill became a law, however.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Major-Gen. Thomas telegraphed to the War Department as follows: "Gen. Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock midnight, and a severe fight ensued which continued for two hours with lighter work until 4 a. m."

Gen. Hooker reports at 7 1/2 a. m. the conduct of our troops to be splendid. He repulsed every attack made on them and drove the enemy from every position they assailed. "The fight took place at Brown's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, and the result is considered of the highest importance, as it removes the Rebel obstructions to steamboat navigation to that point, and secures other advantages in opening up the way for army supplies.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—Lookout Mountain was taken on the 25th by our troops, under Gen. Hooker, with the Eleventh Corps and a portion of the Twelfth, and Palmer's division of the Fourth Corps. There was no serious opposition.

The river is now open to Chattanooga and the Army of the Cumberland is relieved from any danger threatened by interrupted communications.

Gen. Palmer has been promoted to the command of the Fourteenth Corps over Roseau, Reynolds and Sheridan.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—The following letter was received this morning by the American from a responsible correspondent: "ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 29.—The flag of truce boat New York arrived at the Naval School wharf this morning, from City Point, with 181 paroled men. Eight of that number died on the boat, on its way hither. They actually starved to death."

"Never in the whole course of my life have I seen such a scene as these men presented. They were living skeletons. Every man of them had to be sent to the hospital, and the surgeon's opinion is that more than one third of them must die, being beyond the reach of nourishment or medicine." I questioned several of them, and all state that their condition has been brought on by the treatment they have received at the hands of the Rebels.

"They have been kept without food, and exposed a large portion of the time without shelter of any kind. To look at these poor men and hear their tales of woe, as to how they have been treated, one would not suppose they had fallen into the hands of the Southern chivalry, but rather into the hands of savage barbarians, destitute of all humanity or feeling."

From the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.

CAMP NEAR AUBURN, VA., Oct. 29th, 1863.

DEAR AGITATOR: Here we are, after a series of flank movements, and counter-marching, retreats, and advances, the design of which is better understood by our worthy commander, than by his veteran followers. It became a by-word among the boys, that our numerous evolutions were only feints to cover the real design, which was supposed to be a general advance, or a general retreat. After maneuvering, and retreating, until we had reached the fortifications of Centerville, it was conjectured that Meade had fallen back for the purpose of sending more troops to Tennessee, but before one week had elapsed the order was given "forward!" judge of our surprise at this seeing the unanimous opinion of all scattered to the winds, and the army of the Potomac advancing in battle array, on toward the memorable field of Bull Run. A superstitious horror was prevalent among the troops as we approached the theater of former disasters and we were certain, from our cautious advance, that we were to have another round with the Rebels on the old ground. Night came, and the 5th Corps rested on the old battle ground, the Reserves bivouacked on the same ground that they fought on during the retreat of McClellan and Pope. Graves, and fragments of Shell scattered here and there gave evidence of an earnest and fearful contest, while the uncovered bones of fallen comrades brought sorrowful recollections to mind. A private of a 1st Regt. pitched his tent near a grave; the next morning he found that it was the resting place of an old comrade and messmate, who had been reported as missing, but whose actual fate was unknown, until his grave was discovered. We were ordered forward in the morning, and were halted and moved around until we reached our present place of encampment, which is about eight miles from Warrenton, and near Cedar Run.

The Rebels are on this side of the River in considerable force, and have thrown up earthworks. There has been some Cavalry fighting caused by an attempt of the Rebels to reconnoitre our position, they were driven back with

considerable loss. We will probably move forward as soon as the Rail Road is repaired. The army is in fine condition, and the recent elections have filled the hearts of our boys with encouragement and hope. You may expect stirring news from this quarter soon. C. E. FAULKNER, Co. K, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Richmond Enquirer on Peace.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th inst. has a long leader on "Peace," the perusal of which we heartily commend to those who put faith in the efficacy of amnesties and negotiations. It commences with a succinct statement of the only conditions to be entertained by the South under any circumstances. Let the Enquirer speak for itself:

"Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight until doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are: Recognition by the enemy of the Confederate States. Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri. Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy. Consent on the part of the federal government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy, as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same. Yielding up all pretension on the part of the federal government to that portion of the old Territories which lie west of the Confederate States. An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

"These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, the North must yield all—we nothing. The whole pretension of that country to prevent by force the separation of the States, must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were 'wrong from the first, and of course, as they waged a causeless and wicked war upon us, they ought in strict justice to be required, according to usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of that war.'"

These high-fown extracts have the characteristic flavor of the speeches delivered in Congress a few years ago, when the bellicose fire-eaters were proclaiming the terrible things they were going to do. All remember the programme. Confederate armies, composed of the irresistible chivalry, and led by Southern Napoleons, who sprouted their thickly as cotton stalks, were to promenade through the rich fields of Pennsylvania, fatten awhile on the luxuries of Philadelphia, replenish their wardrobes from the New York tailoring shops, and finally announce the terms of "Yankee" servitude from the steps of Faneuil Hall, Boston. Those the halcyon days of the rebellion. Southern visionaries amused themselves and the public with wild fancies, that recalled the tales of the Arabian Nights, and the exploits of giants and giant killers. The poor "Yankees," for whom such a dreadful cauldron of woes was brewing, looked upon the seething broth with an unconcern that filled the concoctors of the horrible mess with ludicrous amazement.

It was not till Northern troops had broken down the outer gates of the Confederacy, and proved their capacity to fight by winning substantial victories, that the bubbles of Southern invincibility collapsed. Davis, with his associate conspirators, then left off swearing and flensing, to try the virtues of fasting and praying. About the same time we ceased to hear of the sack of New York or the investment of Boston. The air of the Confederacy was pitched on a different key. In the place of "cravens," "hirelings," "mudsills," &c., we begin to hear of "invaders," and "sacred homes," and to be treated with other pet phrases, indicative that overweening confidence had given way to fear.

The Enquirer condenses the philosophy of its position in the following words: "Once more we say it is all or nothing. This Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or the other, goes down—down to perdition. That is to say, one or the other must forfeit its national existence and lie at the feet of its mortal enemy."

Further castigation will benefit the optics, and improve the temper of the grandiloquent fire eaters. Nothing except the lash will cure their folly.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Vallandigham in Canada.

The fate of Vallandigham is that of all his class—up to the time of the election in Ohio, the rooms of the traitor at Windsor, Canada, were crowded with sympathizers, who were bolstering him up with their flatteries—it is said that this lasted up to a late hour of the night of election, but the next day not a single individual ventured to cross the river to call on the "martyr." To prove that the wretch was deserving not only of banishment, but of a higher punishment, it is only necessary to give the following intercepted letter from him to Col. C. D. Inshall, of the 8th Alabama regiment, captured in Tennessee, and found among his baggage. It was written whilst Vallandigham was in the South, after his banishment, and before leaving for Canada:

DEAR COLONEL:—Your kind note and invitation of yesterday was this morning handed me by your brother-in-law, who will hand you this in return. It would give me much pleasure to visit you and your command before leaving the confederacy, but it is now impossible to do so, as I have made arrangements to start this morning, with the earliest train for Wilmington.

You surmise correctly when you say that you believe me to be the friend of the South in her struggle for freedom. My feelings have been publicly expressed in my own country, in that quotation from Lord Chatham: "My lords, you cannot conquer America." There is not a drop of Puritan blood in my veins. I hate, despise and defy the tyrannical Government which has sent me among you, for my opinion's sake, and shall never give it my support in its crusade upon your institutions. But you are mistaken when you say there are but few such in the United States, North. Thousands are there who would speak out but for the military despotism that strangles them.

Although the contest has been, and will continue to be, a bloody one, you have but to persevere, and the victory will surely be yours. You must strike home! The defensive policy lengthens the contest. The shortest road to peace is the boldest one. You can have your terms by gaining the battle on the enemy's soil. Accept my kind regards for your personal

welfare, and sincere thanks for your kind wishes in my behalf, and hoping and praying for the ultimate success of the cause in which you are fighting, believe me, as ever, your friend, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Col. D. D. INSHALL, 8th Alabama Vols.

This infamous traitor, not only glories in his shame, as a foul calumniator of the people of his own State, and the rulers of the land, but is strenuous in his advice to their enemies to enter and carry the war into the very heart of the territory of the people whose suffrages he was asking as their Governor.

POOR, of Ohio, fellow traitor of Vallandigham, and like him a great humbug stood at the polls on election day, and challenged the soldiers' votes. There is nothing a Copperhead hates, so intensely as a soldier. Wait till the Volunteers get home!

D. HART'S HOTEL.

WELLSBORO, TIoga CO. PENNA. THIS subscriber takes this method to inform his old friends and customers that he has resumed the conduct of the old Crystal Fountain Hotel, and will hereafter give it his personal attention. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a renewal of the same. DAVID HART, Wellsboro, Nov. 4, 1863.—1y.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 1st of June last a ONE YEAR OLD BULL, deep red, with short horns. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. Delmar, Nov. 4, 1863. ROBERT ROLAND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Morris Benner, late of Westfield township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to AMBROSE CLOSE, LUCY A. BERNAUER, } Admrs. Westfield, Nov. 4, 1863.—8t.\*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Amos Bixby, deceased, will expose to public sale on Wednesday, Nov. 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, on the premises, to-wit: A certain piece of parcel of land in Richmond township, Tioga county, Penna., bounded on the west by the Williamson road, on the north by lands of Loren Butts and Voorbes, on the east by Loren Butts and Dyer Butts, on the south by lands of Lloyd Gillette—containing about six acres or less, about 105 rods in improved, with two barns, plaster walls, and saw mill thereon, and water privilege belonging thereto, and reserving therefrom the horse barn and lot adjoining. WM. C. RIPLEY, } Admrs. LYDIA G. BIXBY, } Mansfield, Nov. 4, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, Nov. 3, 1863:

Allen, Elicon; Rorick, Jacob H. Blue, Cyrus; Willson, Hannah Clark, Agnes 2; Wilcox, Benajah Dobbin, Daniel; Willard, Jos. Herrot, Juliette; Warriner, Lucretia 2 Mitchell, Maria C.; Warriner, Hiram Potter, Chas.; Wheeler, Eliza Phillips, E. H. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. HUGH YOUNG, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, Nov. 2, 1863:

Arley, George; McCollough, Wm. Blanchard, J. S.; Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth Berkley, P. B.; Macomber, David Clark, Baben; Mancel, Mrs. T. P. Cross, Fanny; Norton, Edward Cullum, John 2; Platt, Chas. Dalton, F. S.; Saffell, John Geunsey, Hon. H. A. Strigetmar, Jacob Fred Gerger, Emille; Shaw, Thomas Hill, Miss Mamonda; Sheehan, John Haunser, D. H.; Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Miss E. M.; Williams, Eliza Keller, Mrs. Catheren; Woodfield, Daniel Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

Eye and Ear Institute. DR. UP DE GRAFF, OCULIST, AURIST & GEN'L SURGEON; ELMIRA, N. Y.

TREATS ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

THE EYE.—He will operate upon Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, Lachrymal Fistula, Pterygium, Entropion, (inversion of the eye lid), and treats all forms of Sore Eyes, such as Granulated Lid, Purulent Ophthalmia, Opacities of the Cornea, Serofulous Diseases of the Eye, and all diseases to which the Eye is subject. THE EAR.—Treats successfully Discharges from the Ear, Noise in the Ear, Difficulty of Hearing, Deafness, (even when the organ is entirely destroyed), will insert an artificial one, answering nearly all the purposes of the natural.

THE THROAT.—Ulcerated Throat, Enlarged Tonsils, together with

CATARH.

In all its forms, permanently cured. GENERAL SURGERY.—He will operate upon Club Feet, Harp Lip, Cleft Palate, Tumors, Cancer, Morbid Growths, Deformities from Burns,

HERNIA.

Operated upon by a new mode with entire success; and performs PLASTIC OPERATIONS; where the Nose, Lip, or any portion of the face is destroyed through disease or otherwise, by healing them on anew. Will attend to the Amputation of Limbs, and General Surgery in all its branches. INSERTS ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Giving them all the motion and expression of the natural, defying detection. They are inserted without removing the old one, or producing pain.

The Doctor's collection of Instruments comprises all the latest improvements, and is the largest in the State. The superior advantages he has had in perfecting himself in all that is new and valuable in Surgery, warrants him in saying that every thing within the bounds of the profession may be expected of him. The Institute has been greatly increased, so that we can now accommodate an enlarged number of patients from a distance. Comfortable Boarding Houses attached to the establishment. No curable Cases received for treatment or operation. If a case is incurable, he will be so informed. Institute upon Water-street, opposite the Bralnard House, Elmira, N. Y. Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1863.—1y.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife CORNELIA, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her or her child, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JAMES E. PLUMLEY, Delmar, Oct. 26, 1863.—3t\*

NOTICE.

TO the Stockholders of the Tioga County Bank. There will be an Election held at the Bank on MONDAY, Nov. 16th, for the purpose of electing Directors for said Bank the ensuing year. All are invited to attend. B. C. WICKHAM, President. Oct. 14, 1863.

CIDBER VINEGAR at

ROY'S DRUG STORE.

EROSINE LAMPS at

ROY'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING SODA & SALERATUS at

ROY'S DRUG STORE.

NOT A RUM DRINK! A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT, A PURE TONIC.

THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFLICTED, AND NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILL EFFECTUALLY AND MOST CERTAINLY CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER, STOMACH, OR KIDNEYS.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Singing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Head-aches, and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Shocking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness, Vision, Dots or Webs before the Eyes, Fever and Chill Pain in the Head, Tenderness of the Neck, Tenderness of the Shoulder, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU A GOOD APPETITE, WILL GIVE YOU Strong Healthy Nerves, BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS, WILL ENABLE YOU TO SLEEP WELL, AND WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

Those Suffering from Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions, From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE, will find in HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, A REMEDY

That will restore them to their usual health. Such has been the case in thousands of instances, and a fair trial is but required to prove the assertion.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Eclectic Medical Journal of Religious Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, yet knowing of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hooplанд's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of Philadelphia, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Sheenmaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which had not been felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

PHILADELPHIA, 7th Mo, 1861. J. NEWTON BROWN.

DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER In Young or Aged, Male or Female Are speedily removed, and the patient restored to health.

DELICATE CHILDREN, Those suffering from MARASMS, wasting away, with scarcely any food on their bones, are cured in a very short time; one bottle in such cases, will have a most surprising effect.

PARENTS Having suffering children as above, and wishing to raise them, will never regret the day they commenced with these Bitters.

LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, And those working hard with their brains, should always keep a bottle of HOOPLAND'S BITTERS near them, as they will find much benefit from its use, to both mind and body, invigorating and not depressing.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR STIMULANT, And leaves no prostration.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOPLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the list, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the soldiers, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hooplанд's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in saying, that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from soldiers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them