

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Beautiful Testimonial. [From the Atlantic Monthly.] "If pure benevolence was ever organized and utilized into benevolence, the name of the institution is the Sanitary Commission. It is a standing answer to Samson's riddle: "Out of the strong came forth sweetness." Out of the very depths of the agony of this cruel and bloody war springs this beautiful system, built of the noblest and divinest attributes of the human soul. Amidst all the heroism of daring and enduring which this war has developed, amidst all the magnanimity of which it has shown the race capable, the daring, the endurance, the greatness of soul which has been discovered among the men and women who have given their lives to this work, shine as brightly as any on the battle-field—in some respects even more brightly. They have not the bray of trumpets nor the clash of swords to rouse enthusiasm, nor will the land ever resound with their victories. There is the dark and painful side, the mental and hidden side, but made light and lovely by the spirit that shines through it all. Glimpses of this agency are familiar to our people; but not till the history of its inception, progress and results is calmly and adequately written out and spread before the public, will any idea be formed of the magnitude and importance of the work which it has done. Nor even then. Never, till every soldier whose last moments it has saved, till every woman whose flickering life it has gently stilled into quietude, whose waning reason it has softly lulled into quiet, whose chilled blood it has warmed into healthful play, whose failing frame it has nourished into strength, whose fainting heart it has comforted with sympathy—never, until every full soul has poured out its story of gratitude and thanksgiving, will the record be complete; but long before that time, ever since the moment that its helping hand was first held forth, comes the Blessed Voice, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863. NAMES AND THINGS. SENSITIVENESS in regard to party names has never been one of our weaknesses. "You're an Abolitionist!" never had any terrors, or disagreeableness to us. Personally, we never considered it worth while to disclaim it. True or false, the charge carried no opprobrium with it. To the coming generations such men as Wendell Phillips will appear in the light of heroic apostles of Universal Freedom. That which to the mere worldling and demagogue of this day seems ultra and impracticable in the utterances of such men, will not be so accounted in the time to come. No more reproach is heaped upon Phillips and his co-workers in their day and generation. An Abolitionist is one who preaches the gospel of Freedom to every man, woman and child on the round globe. In that sense, we do not see how it is possible to be a Christian unless an Abolitionist. If Christ and his immediate apostles taught anything plainly, they proclaimed deliverance to the captive, and enjoined remembrance of those in bonds as though bound with them. Bound with bondmen, who that has the nobler impulses of manhood would not aspire to freedom? To remember those in bonds as bound with them, involves the asking for them what we should desire for ourselves in like circumstances. To demand freedom for the entire race, then, is to be an Abolitionist in the general sense of the term. This preliminarily. The doctrine of Universal Freedom is a cardinal Democratic doctrine. Slavery, in any form, is a remainder of the feudal system which ruled in the earlier centuries of the world's time. Wherever it exists it reiterates the lie that one man, by nature, owes labor, service, and allegiance to some other man. Genuine Democracy repudiates this assumption of natural special kingship and corresponding serf-ship. We have but to turn to the Declaration of Independence to find that notion utterly repudiated. It is there declared that all men are created equal, endowed by the Almighty with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That is Democratic doctrine; and to that doctrine we personally subscribe; and by it our future labors in the political field will be shaped, directed and governed. We now desire to call attention to the fact that the party that put Geo. W. Woodward in nomination repudiated, officially, through its State Central Committee, the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. This was accomplished through the formal and official adoption of the Bishop Hopkins pamphlet, as a Woodward campaign document. That pamphlet is no longer the repository of the utterances of an individual, but has become the utterance of a party. It declares that the truths assumed to be self-evident in the Declaration, are not only not self-evident, but not truths at all. This Woodward party, then, officially proclaims that all men are not created equal, and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Our proposition, then, is this: What is now known as the Union Party, must soon reassume its ancient name—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—and under that glorious name carry forward the Union flag to the restoration of the supremacy of law and order. The Union party contains within its organization the bulk of the loyal men of all former parties. It numbers among its leaders the chief leading men of the old parties. Against it are arrayed the noisy demagogues whose villainies have involved the country in a stupendous war, and who are exercising all their cunning to prolong the contest by giving encouragement to the armed foe. Names are not things. It matters little by what name a party is known, or in what name the victory for Truth and Right is won. But the name, Democracy, has been long enough outraged by the villain leaders who have misappropriated it. The question is now, shall not the champions of Democratic principles now step forward and rescue the name from the infamy with which the Woods and Woodward, the Seymours and Vallandighams, the Jeff. Davises and the Lees, threaten to overwhelm it? Ought the name to perish because the pot-house politicians of the old organization have plotted treason under its cover? Time was when the name symbolized principle. It has come to signify treason against the most beneficent of Governments. Most remarkable are the illustrations of the doctrine of free speech, as pertaining to the practices of its self-styled advocates. We were present at a meeting of Union men in the State of New York, ten days ago, at which the interruptions by the agents of Sir Kopperyennek were constant, and as aimless and wanton as constant. And it occurred to us that the original Kopperyennek was, doubtless, at that very time, preferring charges against Abraham Lincoln for his alleged interference with, and suppression of freedom of speech and of the press. And we concluded that Sir Kopperyennek, and all the little Kopperyenneks, were about as unmitigated a set of hypocrites as the sun ever shone upon. We bethought us of their bogus code of laws in Kansas, under which it was death to speak or write upon certain subjects in that Territory; and of the mobbing of anti-slavery men in Pennsylvania, and other free States—all aimed at the life of those twin privileges, freedom of speech and of the press. And these things we put in contrast with their impudent championing of freedom of speech and of the press. What a contrast!

VICTORY!

All Hail New York! All Hail Maryland! All Hail Iowa! All Hail Minnesota! And Hurrah for Illinois and Wisconsin! The past week has been fraught with glory for the Union. Six great States have spoken in thunder-tones for a vigorous prosecution of the war against the slaveholders Rebellion, and have emphatically endorsed the policy of the Administration for its suppression. These are victories not over the rebels in arms alone, but over the skulking Copperhead rebels in the North. Maryland has fully endorsed the policy of emancipation, and will soon wheel into the free State ranks. New York spews out her traitor Seymour and Woods, and puts herself right on the record once more, by an old-fashioned majority. The account for 1863 foots up thus, for the Union: OHIO..... 85,000. IOWA..... 25,000. MAINE..... 18,000. KENTUCKY..... 50,000. MASSACHUSETTS..... 50,000. CALIFORNIA..... 20,000. RHODE ISLAND..... 20,000. NEW YORK..... 33,000. WISCONSIN..... 20,000. VERMONT..... 17,000. PENNSYLVANIA..... 16,000. MINNESOTA..... 10,000. INDIANA..... 10,000. MICHIGAN..... 8,000. CONNECTICUT..... 6,000. NEVADA..... 5,000. NEBRASKA..... 2,000. In all the foregoing States Copperheadism has died the death since last April. The chances for the election of a Copperhead President do not improve. Our opponents have expended their large stock of lies, and barped on the taxation string until it is badly abraded. Now what will they bring forward? That bloody revolution of which they have made often mention? But Copperheadism has carried one State—The State of CAMDEN & AMBOXY!!! A Copperhead conspiracy, having for its objects the liberation of the rebel prisoners of war in Camp Chase, and the subsequent overthrow of law and order, was recently discovered in Ohio. The ringleader was one Cathcart, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The plan was to murder the guards and take possession of the arsenal with its arms and stores, and then organize for a grand marauding expedition. The conspirators were all Vallandighammers as might have been expected. Is it not a significant fact that while the rebellion itself was inaugurated by men calling themselves Democrats, and is carried on by the Southern wing of the Democratic party, every plot against the Government in the loyal States originates with, and is carried on by men who claim to be Democrats? O Democracy! What stupendous crimes are perpetrated in thy name! We congratulate our Steuben county neighbors on their splendid majority for the Union. Tioga extends her cordials and offers a cordial, old-fashioned greeting. The companionship is pleasant. Steuben on the north, Bradford on the east, and Potter on the west—Tioga will never try to remove such noble landmarks of Freedom. So enswailed, she has but one outlet—southward, into Lycoming; and she will endeavor to "slop over" into Lycoming until that somewhat blighted county shall declare irrevocably for Freedom. We want the southwind to bear the odor of loyalty on its wings. Doctor, here's to your further success in old Steuben. You till the land well, and the harvest is noble. Mr. Lincoln has called for 300,000 volunteers. Tioga county will probably be required to furnish not less than 500 of the whole number called for. Will she furnish her quota by volunteering, or will she wait for the draft to be resorted to? If by volunteering, the preliminary steps should be taken without delay. The bounty offered to veterans by the Government is \$402. That to raw recruits \$302. Were the citizens of this county to subscribe to a volunteers' Fund, so that the bounty should be increased \$50 to each volunteer, it is not improbable that Tioga's quota might be raised without resort to draft. Shall it be done? It seems to us that we can find one hundred men who will subscribe \$100 each to such a fund, if the volunteer plan be thought advisable. What shall be done? A VICTORY IN THE FIELD! FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY. New York papers of Monday bring to us stirring news from the Potomac army. An advance was ordered on Saturday, in two columns led respectively by Gens. French and Sedgwick. The former met the enemy at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, drove him across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners. Gen. Sedgwick advanced to Rappahannock Station, where he found the rebels in force, in entrenchments. A charge was ordered, and gallantly made by our troops, who carried the redoubt and bayoneted the rebels at their guns. Here we took 1,200 prisoners, 4 batteries of artillery, and seven stands of colors. Gen. Sedgwick, following up his victory, drove the rebels from their position across the river, and captured their pontoon train. The rebel army is said to be falling back along its whole line. Our loss is reported at 700 or 800. We do not find the names of any Tioga soldiers in the list of killed and wounded. Both wings of the army are now across the Rappahannock. News from Gen. Grant's department has come to hand through Southern sources. An Atlanta, Ga. dispatch, dated last Wednesday,

says that during the preceding 48 hours the Yankees gained important advantages, which, unless at once counteracted, would put beyond question Gen. Grant's ability to subvert his entire army at Chattanooga. A dispatch from Chattanooga of the 7th states that all is quiet along the lines. The Rebels tossed a few shells to our boys on that day, but "nobody" was the only person hurt. Boats are bringing supplies freely, and are unobstructed. A Memphis despatch of the 7th states that Gen. Hatch has driven the Rebel Gen. Chalmers across the Tallahatchie, whipping him severely. [For the Agitator.] COMMON SCHOOLS. During the series of examinations just closed 291 teachers have been examined, of whom probably about 275 will receive certificates. While I have attempted to raise the standard of scholarship in some degree that educational progress might not be brought to a stand-still, I have been obliged to grant some not very flattering certificates in order that all the schools in the county might be supplied with teachers. I am satisfied that a majority of our teachers will sustain me in this important step even though they may receive a temporary check in their progress toward professional certificates, for rigid examinations are the only barrier against the intrusion of poor teachers, who, so long as they can get certificates though never so poor, have no hesitation in assuming the responsible position of teacher, and they will teach for wages absolutely ruinous to those who spend time and money to qualify themselves. To continue to license such would-be teachers is to drive good teachers from our midst, and to degrade the profession. I will endeavor to advance in this direction as fast as practicable; but teachers must aid me by qualifying themselves, and by upholding rigid examinations. In my last article advertising the time and place of holding public examinations, I had occasion to remark that "no private examinations would be granted." I see no reason for changing this rule; I only regret that I had not also said, no certificates will be renewed; for I find there is a disposition among many to make the practice of renewing certificates altogether too common. But as these are exceptions to all general rules, so in a large district like Tioga county, circumstances may occur requiring some modification of the foregoing rules. Some very good teachers may be unavoidably detained from examination on the day appointed, or they may not be able to attend any examinations in the county, and I do not desire, any more than others, that their services should be lost to our schools. Still if I were to renew all certificates on application of teachers alone, and I must renew for all if I renew for one, examinations would soon be abandoned, and all the good they accomplish would be lost. To prevent the exclusion from our schools of some very desirable teachers when sickness or other proper excuse might prevent them from being examined, and also to protect the system against the abuse of renewing certificates without proper cause, I have decided on the following rules by which I shall be guided in all cases. No certificate will be renewed nor will any special examination be granted to any teacher except upon application of a majority of the board of Directors desiring to employ said teacher. All applications should be made in writing unless it is convenient for the board to apply personally. All special examinations to be as public to directors and others as regular examinations. These rules are fully sustained by decisions of the School Department, and I trust I shall receive the willing co-operation of directors and teachers in carrying them out. Nearly one half of all the teachers are examined in the three districts, Mansfield, Wellsboro, and Otselic. In such large classes good teachers suffer in comparison with the poorer; for no inspector can examine a class of fifty teachers orally in a single day, and arrive at any definite conclusion as to their scholarship; and unless teachers are scrupulously honest there will be communication during the written examination in too crowded houses. To obviate these difficulties, and to lengthen as well as increase the efficiency of the superintendent's labors, directors should require all applicants for schools to be examined in the presence of the board at the regular examination for the district in which they intend to teach. This will also give directors an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the qualification of the several candidates. Though this series of examinations has been a laborious one, yet it has not been without its pleasures. In accomplishing it I have travelled over 350 miles, and have had an appointment for every week day in October save one; I have met and formed the acquaintance of many new teachers, directors, and earnest friends of education whom I shall always kindly remember. I have spent from ten to fourteen hours each day in my official duties, and my faith in teachers, examinations has been very much increased. I think as a general rule, that a fair examination is a much fairer test of scholarship than is generally supposed. V. A. ELLIOTT, Co. Supt. CHERY FLATS, Nov. 8, 1863. SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, *Levy Facias*, and *Return Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the Court House, in Wellsboro, on MONDAY, the 30th day of Nov'r, 1863, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, to-wit: A lot of land in the borough of Wellsboro, bounded north west by Calvin Kelly, north east by L. P. Wiljston, south east by Main street, and south west by Israel Richards—containing one third of an acre, with one frame house and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Althra Stevens. Also—a lot of land in Otselic, bounded on the north by highway, east by tannery lot, south by Cowanesque river, and west by highway—containing about one fourth acre, with one frame house thereon. To be sold as the property of Abel Hoyt and L. P. Hoyt. Also—a lot of land in Rutland township, bounded north by Daniel Brown, east by Gibbins Baker, south by Michael Wolf, and west by Stephen H. Wood—containing about 59 acres, about 12 acres improved. Also—a lot in the township of Richmond, bounded north by Job and Constant Bailey, east by G. Bailey, and Lucy Ellsworth, south by Elsworth, Erb White and H. Wood—containing about 90 acres, about five acres improved, a frame house and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Harrison Robbins and John Betts. Also—the building and grounds known as the Mansfield Classical Seminary, at Mansfield, Penna., being the lot originally deeded for the use of the Seminary, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post the north west corner hereof and the south east corner of lands of Joseph P. Morris; thence along the east side of Academy street, south 12 degrees east 250 feet to a post; thence along lands late of Joseph Hoard and others, north 78 degrees east 710 feet to a post; thence along lands of Joseph P. Morris,

north 21 1/2 degrees west 364 feet; thence along lands of said Joseph P. Morris, south 78 degrees west 650 feet to the place of beginning—containing five and 72-100 acres, be the same more or less. To be sold as the property of the Mansfield Classical Seminary. Also—a lot of land in Westfield township, bounded north by Bingham lands, east by R. Krusen, south by Mary Tubbs and Augustus Streeter, and west by Jno. Gardner—containing about 40 acres, about 30 acres improved. To be sold as the property of Zachariah Maltroy and John E. Jones. Also—a lot of land in Tioga township, bounded north by Dr. George Hathaway, east by Oak street and lot owned by A. J. McCullough, south by Church street, and west by lot in possession of C. O. Eitz—containing about half an acre of improved land, a frame house, frame barn, out buildings and some fruit trees thereon. Also—a lot of land in Tioga township, bounded north by Thomas Berry and E. C. Wickham, east by B. C. Wickham, south by lands in possession of Vine De Pui, and west by Tioga township, containing about one hundred and ten acres and no allowance, forty acres improved, an apple orchard and about 1000 grape vines. To be sold as the property of Silas B. Hathaway. Also—a lot of land in Charleston township, bounded north and east by Oliver Ellison, north State road, and west by meeting house lot—containing about three fourths of an acre of improved land, with a good frame store house, and dwelling house combined thereon, and some fruit trees. To be sold as the property of Abram Johnson. Also—a lot of land in Delmar township, to-wit: beginning at a beech the north west corner of the warrant survey; thence east by lands of H. Stowell 168 perches to a beech; thence by said Stowell south 104 perches to a post; thence by Benjamin Stanley north 104 perches to a beech; thence south eight perches to a post; thence west 158 perches to a post in the warrant line north 112 perches to the place of beginning—containing 117 acres, be the same more or less, with about 50 acres improved; 1 frame house, one frame barn, and some fruit trees. To be sold as the property of S. H. Landis. Also—a lot of land in Jackson township, bounded as follows: north by N. Y. State line, east by William Miller, south by David Moore, and west by Stephen Grumb—containing about 50 acres, about 20 acres improved, a frame house and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Elias Dailey. Also—a lot of land in Jackson township, bounded north by lands of Bennett & Randall (formerly Daggett & Sixty) east and south by Joseph Sellinger, and west by William Smith—containing about fifty acres, about 35 acres improved, a frame house, frame barn and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Rufus Daggett and Cornelius Daggett. Also—a lot of land in Delmar and Chatham townships, bounded north by Lovel Short, east by land of Bennett & Co., south by lands of Forster, and west by Joseph Knapp—containing 106 acres more or less about twenty acres improved, one log house and log stable thereon. To be sold as the property of Isaiah I. Cole. Also—a lot of land in Jackson township, bounded north and east by Lucinda Lofter, east by John V. Hubbell's estate, and west by highway—containing about 1/2 acre improved, two frame houses, one frame barn and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Hannah Daggett. Also—a lot of land in Westfield township, bounded north, east and west by Silas B. Hathaway, and Paige Sprague—containing about two acres, all improved, frame house and store house combined, frame barn, out buildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of S. S. Vanzile. Also—a lot of land in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post the south west corner of Joseph Putnam, Jr.; thence east 103 perches to a beech in the warrant line; thence by said line south one and a half degrees, west 235 perches to a post the south east corner of No. 1543; thence west 168 perches to a post in the line of the John Burden, Jr.; thence north 74 perches to a post; thence east 64 perches to a post; thence north 84 perches to a Linn tree; thence by L. Palmer east 8 perches to a beech; thence by Palmer and Dan Osborn north 97 perches to a place of beginning—containing 194 acres, part of warrant No. 1543, with about 10 acres improved. To be sold as the property of Martin C. Spicer. Also—a lot of land in Morris township, Tioga Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: beginning at a yellow birch corner 90 perches east of a stone heap in the eastern boundary of Wm. Blackwell land on Big Pine corner; thence east 112 perches to a white pine corner; thence south by land formerly of N. C. Doughton 195.8 perches to a post; thence west along the warrant line No. 4381, 182 perches to a yellow birch corner the place beginning—containing 210 1/2 acres with the usual allowance &c., being part of warrant No. 4381, with about 30 acres improved, one frame and log house, one frame barn, two log barns, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. Also—another lot in Morris township, described as follows: beginning at a post the north west corner of survey No. 4369; thence east 513 perches to a beech, north 218 perches to a beech, north 30 degrees east 120 perches to a beech; thence west 220 perches to a white pine; thence north 134 perches to a chestnut tree; thence north-south 61 1/2 perches to a chestnut tree; thence north 45 perches to a chestnut oak, west 69 perches to the warrant line; thence north 117 perches to the place of beginning—containing 500 acres, being part of warrant No. 4366. To be sold as the property of James Duffy, Charles Duffy, Jr. & S. L. Duffy. Also—the undivided one half of certain tracts and parcels of land owned by Farrington Barclay of Summerville, New Jersey, and Ann H. Foster of Corning, State of New York, situated in the townships of Chatham and Middlebury, in the county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: One tract of land containing 440 acres and seventy rods, Jonas Watrons, warrantee. Also—one parcel containing 419 acres and 120 rods, Isaac A. Crandall, warrantee. Also—one parcel containing 288 acres and 104 rods, being the west part of a warrant issued to John Loring. Also—one parcel containing 435 acres and 114 rods, George Wood, warrantee. Also—one parcel containing 420 acres and 30 rods, Abram C. Crandall, and Josiah Emery, warrantees. Also—one parcel containing 60 acres, Baldwin and Hoffenstein, warrantees. Also—one parcel containing 449 acres and 71 rods, Joseph E. Lyon, warrantee, on which is erected a saw mill, dwelling house, barn, &c. All the above described lands and tenements were purchased and conveyed by warrantee deed from William Hutson and John L. Wiener to Ann H. Foster and Farrington Barclay, on the 25th day of June, 1855, and contain all together 2550 acres be the same more or less. To be sold as the property of Farrington Barclay and Amanda Barclay. Also—a lot of land in Rutland township, bounded north by H. Outroy, east by John Benson, south by John Wilson, and west by Jacobus Smith and William Smith—containing about 40 acres improved, one frame house, one log house, one frame barn and sheds, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Edward D. Ross and Giles Ross. Also—a lot of land in Charleston, bounded on the north by lot No. 154 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pa., conveyed to Wm. Dyer, and lot No. 50 conveyed to N. A. Elliott, on the east by the east line of warrant numbers 154 and 50, and south by lot No. 218, conveyed to David Morgan, and on the west by unimproved land of the Bingham lands, and lot No. 154, conveyed to John Evans—containing about 100 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c. It being lot No. 217 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pa., and part of warrant number 1782, with about twenty acres improved, a frame house, log barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Edward D. Ross and Giles Ross. Also—a lot of land in Farmington township, bounded on the north by lot No. 85 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pa., conveyed to Charles Lugg, on the east by lot No. 86, in possession of Joseph M. White, on the south by lot No. 92, contracted to John A. Kemp, and lot No. 91, contracted to Joseph McCollin, and on the west by lot No. 89, contracted to Charles Bottom—containing 60 acres and five-tenths of an acre, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c. It being lot No. 88 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Farmington township, and part of warrant number 1871, with about 10 acres improved, a log house, log barn, and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Charles Loyt. Also—a lot of land in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot No. 199 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Farmington township, contracted to David Outtes, No. 22, contracted to John Bora and No. 23, contracted to James H. Carl, on the east by lot No. 211, contracted to Wm. S. Soule, and lot No. 55, conveyed to Daniel Howrey, on the south by said lot No. 55, and lot No. 156, contracted to Washington Wright, and on the west by lot No. 35, contracted to Richard M. Phenix, and lot No. 101, owned by David Coates—containing 200 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c. be the same more or less, it being lot No. 212 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Farmington township, and part of warrant number 1862, with about 10 acres improved, a frame and log house, frame and log barn, an apple orchard, and some other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William Carl. B. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Nov. 11, '63. HEAR YE! HEAR YE! HEAR YE! All persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a favor, and save themselves cost, by calling at his Office, and settling the same immediately. Knoxville, Nov. 5th, 1863, 81 J. P. ELLES.

YOUR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE LARGE & ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF— NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS Now on hand and being received daily at the subscriber's (NO. 3, CONCERT BLOCK, CORNER, N. Y.), in which great inducements are offered as regards QUALITIES, STYLES & PRICES. Goods of all kinds are being sold at as low rates as can reasonably be expected. The Stock is in much better shape than ever before to fill all calls or orders. WE SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL ALL DOMESTICS, SUCH AS BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, DENIMS, TICKINGS, STRIPES, CHECKS, COTTON FLANNELS, HEAVY COTTON-ADES, YARNS, WHITE, RED, BLUE AND GREY, MIXED WOOL FLANNELS, SHAKERS FLANNELS, WRAP PERS, DRAWERS, &c., &c., &c., &c. At about the same low rates we have been selling the past three months. WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD! PRINTS. COMMON, MEDIUM & EXTRA GOODS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. A very large stock to retail from. DRESS GOODS. This stock is full of choice Goods, such as DELAINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, WOOL PLAIDS, WOOL DELAINES, PLAIN & FANCY REPS, &c. No one should buy a dress before examining this stock. IN SHAWLS We can do well with all; the stock is large; plenty of BROCHE & WOOL SHAWLS, DOUBLE & SINGLE. From low prices to extra qualities, Small Shawls, &c. CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS. We are doing a LARGE CLOAK TRADE, keeping all the LEADING STYLES, and selling them at such CLOSE RATES that no one can get them up cheaper, without they can not make the garment themselves, and then they can not get a small portion of the costs of making. If parties prefer to make up for themselves we have the CLOTHS & TRIMMINGS of all kinds at the LOWEST CASH RATES. BALMORALS. We can suit any one as to price or quality, keeping them from the LOWEST IN MARKET. EXTRA GOODS, which we sell as low as last season. BOOTS & SHOES. This Department does its own advertising. I would simply remark that customers CAN DEPEND on having a full supply of the SAME STANDARD GOODS, and that we warrant all articles sold to be as represented. ALL CUSTOMERS from the best styles of Ladies wear to the heavy DOUBLE SOLE BOOT, and fit any one, from the smallest child to the extra sizes. Richardson's best make Boots. In Men's D. S. & J. D. S. Boys' and youths' always on hand in full supply CHEAP. GROCERIES. As usual we will keep our Grocery Stock in good order, and sell everything at the lowest market rates. WHOLESALE TRADE. All goods sold at Wholesale at lower rates than NEW YORK TIME PRICES. We can do better by all buyers of Small Wholesale Bills than by dealers, as we add but a small commission to New York Cash Prices. PRODUCE Of all kinds taken on as favorable terms as any buyer. CASH PAID for all marketable articles. J. A. PARSONS, CORNER, N. Y. November 11, 1863.