

MORE OF THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864. The trial of Colonel Samuel North, the New York State Agent, and Levi Cohen and M. M. Jones, was commenced to-day before the United States Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President, and Col. J. A. Foster Judge Advocate.

CONFESION OF MARVIN JONES. Marvin Jones, being duly sworn by Col. John A. Foster, deposes as follows: I have been in the employ of Col. North in this city since last spring; I came here on a dispatch from Mr. Seymour, brother of the Governor and General Military Agent of the State; I am a lawyer by profession, but for the last seven years I have been a criminal and civil magistrate of the city of Albany, where I have not been able to do anything, with the exception of the time that I have been in the army.

I at first assisted in getting up certain companies for the 26th New York Regiment, and after that regiment left for the field, opened a recruiting office, and for about three months recruited for them at my own expense. I finally came on with a body of recruits to Virginia. I stopped in Washington a week or two, and then returned and raised, or attempted to raise a battery. Some difficulty being in the way, I went in as First Lieutenant. The company was Battery M. 2d N. Y. Artillery. I served, I think, about fifteen or eighteen months in that position. We were stationed near Alexandria. At the last Battle of Bull Run I was taken prisoner. My health being very much injured by imprisonment, I resigned, after being exchanged, and took an honorable discharge.

After being sent for by Mr. Seymour, the first thing my wife and myself did on arriving here was to visit the different hospitals about the city. This we have continued to do. Mr. Seymour left shortly after I got here, and I was instructed to always report to Colonel North. He (Col. North) never gave me any special directions, but I told me to do what I could find to do, that I knew better what to do than he did. I used to visit the various paymasters, hospitals, prisons, city jails, courthouses, and everywhere else, wherever a soldier needed any of my assistance. This was my business and about two weeks ago when an agent came on from New York to get the votes of the New York soldiers. Col. North was absent at the North at that time, and he wrote me to assist this gentleman in taking the votes, and I did so. I visited but two hospitals for this purpose, as I soon became discouraged, from impediments which were thrown in my way, the soldiers refusing to vote, owing to an impression which they had got that they were going to be furloughed for the purpose of going home to vote. I had no objection other than a mere passport showing, what my business was. This I obtained after Mr. Mott's death, who died very suddenly of apoplexy. This commission afforded me to aid in getting passes to the fortifications and elsewhere, for I had often obtained passes for a month permitting me to go everywhere within the Union lines. The two hospitals I visited were Harwood and Judiciary Square. Several soldiers came to the office and requested us to go to Fort Reno and take the votes of the soldiers there, but when we reached the Fort the soldiers refused to vote because they expected furloughs; I went there three times. I afterward went to Fort Strong where I took some twenty or thirty votes; there were no Regular Batteries there, but there were not full. I think I went to several other places, but we experienced considerable difficulty and delay, owing to, in many instances, having no person at the office to go with us to wear the men. I took only Democratic votes.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1864.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The American people may derive two substantial teachings from the incidents of the campaign just closed, by the triumphant reelection of Abraham Lincoln, as we believe.

First—That the enemies of religious and civil liberty, all over the world, have put forth their united strength to overthrow this republic, calling to their aid every species of fraud and imposture hitherto known to the vicious, and concocting new kinds, for the special occasion, with an ingenuity pertaining to devils.

Second—That until the American people mete out to political crime the outlawry they rigidly measure out to social and civil crime, the government will be in constant danger of overthrow.

For, mark it: This is a government by the people; if the people are virtuous, the government will be beneficent; but if the people are vicious, the government will prove unstable and malevolent.

The people make the laws; if the masses are corrupted by bad teaching or practices, or by ignorance, the laws will bear the marks of the debasement of the makers, and will put a trifling valuation upon public virtue and order.

And the meshes of the law will be enlarged from time to time, until the perpetrators of crime will easily escape through them.

In a government like ours there can be no stability without a rigid system of public morality. This proposition will not be denied.

What folly, then, to look for a return of peace and wanted prosperity, while political villainy commands the applause of men who maintain themselves out of the patronage of the loyal and upright?

The frauds attempted to be practiced upon the New York soldiers, by the managers of Gen. McClellan, were stupendous; the most villainous on record. But mark—you will find an apologist for those outrageous frauds in every copperhead leader in your neighborhood.

Until the virtue of the people rebels against such high crimes against society, there cannot be any permanent peace for this republic.

I have no means of knowing the amount of ballots that passed through our office within the last two weeks; they were generally put up in bundles, or paste board boxes and sent by messenger; the agents had couriers on the road between here and New York, who went over every week day; the boxes were generally three inches thick; I do not know as I ever saw one a foot and a half.

I do not know a Captain or an Assistant Q. M. J. E. Jones; I do not think either, I know Captain Henderson, 45th New York; I do not think I ever knew or heard of a man named J. M. Murphy; I do not think there was any man in our office by the name of Murphy; I think I would recollect it if there was, owing to a peculiar circumstance; a young friend of mine bearing that name was killed shortly after he enlisted, while on his way to New York, and I have thought of him often since; he lived in Syracuse, and his Christian name was George; I have no recollection of any such person as Edward Donohue; I never saw Mr. Ferry; in fact I had forgotten that there was any agent of that name in Baltimore until a letter from him was turned over to me; the letter was on an important subject; I remember of seeing a man at the office answering the description of Newcomb somewhat.

In regard to these blanks, Col. North said as there was so much difficulty in getting officers to sign, there would be something to fall back on in case we could not get an officer the next day; I do not know how Mr. Cohen was present at that time; I do not know as that is the precise language of Col. North, but it is substantially true. The soldiers would sometimes come into the office in squads, and sometimes one at a time. They would seldom be in full dress, but in different rigs, just as they appeared at the hospitals.

There can be no public reformation, and no peace, therefore, while the apologists for treason, fraud, forgery, and perjury, receive the recognition of honest men. Larceny is a light crime compared with treason. Who would patronize, or consort with thieves? Larceny is a less crime than forgery, or perjury; and the apologists for either are no better than the principals. Who, we repeat, would consort with, apologize for, or patronize, thieves?

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subjugated, was required to concentrate for the South the Catholic vote. It succeeded; and to-day that party stands made up of Catholics, the substratum of Protestantism, officered by political outlaws.

We submit, that there could be no truce between parties so radically different, not liable to instant breach. As between Democracy and Aristocracy there can never be concord. One must prevail, the other acquiesce.

Such is the nature of this war. It will be so recognized in history. Democracy never resorts to fraud; for Democracy means virtue.

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Freemen: The truth may as well be recognized and obeyed; and the truth is, that if you do not outlaw the perpetrators of, and apologists for these high crimes against society, they will outlaw you.

OLEAGINOUS PINGUID, ESQ.

It is no pleasure to be the biographer of any man. Here too little, there too much—is the usual verdict of the reading-public. Yet, the character of O. Pinguid, Esq., deserves notice from the indulgent public. It is a thankless task that we are about to undertake. No matter; we shall present no claim for his gratitude.

The subject of this notice was the descendant of Petroleum Adipose, Esq., of the town of Marrowfat. The early youth of Pinguid was uneventful. He was remarkable only for the production of Blubber. It is related of him that he was noted for his consumption of lard scraps and candle-ends; in fact, that his raids upon the candle-box of the Adipose family were fearfully destructive.

Now the consumption of candle-ends by the infant Pinguid did not, as might be supposed, result in physical obesity. Its manifestation was chiefly observable in the speech and manners of Pinguid, the man. So great was its manifestation in this wise that the unbumbugable never shook his hand without finding their fingers left in an oily condition, and never listened to his speech that they did not experience a taste of candle-ends.

Pinguid stepped upon the stage of active life with the following list of accomplishments: Natural ability, 5; Oil, 45; Pretension, 50.

Grand total of Pinguid, 100. With a slight smattering of many things and a rational knowledge of nothing, save hypocrisy and double-dealing, Pinguid got along famously with the ignorant and unsophisticated. He turned his attention to law, and was soon known as the father of Blunders.

When this rebellion broke out Pinguid was in a quandary. It was popular to favor the crushing out of the rebels by force of arms. Pinguid wanted to be popular; but Pinguid, being a natural toady, sympathized with the slave-drivers, to whose menial service he had been proud to belong for so many years.

True, he had once or twice besought them to fling him a bone from the beggar's kitchen, and received a kick. But then, he carried the bag for his neighborhood; and managed to acquire some credit for prodigal liberality during political campaigns. The open-mouthed, credulous people, who never mistrusted the deception, praised his liberality.

Such outrageous lying was never before practiced as was practiced by the McClellan leaders during the late campaign. They improved on their mendacity of 1856-60-63. Such lying cannot be practiced without injury to society. Those who have practiced it during the campaign are the enemies of society. Unless they are treated as such, society must suffer.

Will the people ever recognize and act upon the great truth, that this fierce war is a part of the great process of national purification as provided for in the Divine Plan? That it became inevitable, through the prevalence of public crime? That, though it was precipitated by the leading publicists of the party that rallied around James Buchanan, it must have come, by the sheer force of cause, deep-seated, lying at the very base of our institutions, soon or late? The war was inevitable. The philosophers of the future will so declare.

The war was inevitable. Our institutions were established upon democratic principles. A great aristocracy, however, had grown up in our midst. It took root and grew up in the darkness of ignorance. It was a fungus growth. Its existence was a source of constant irritation to the healthy body politic. This fungus, this aristocracy, was Slavery.

This aristocracy had subjugated the old Democratic party and chained it to its triumphal car. For ten years the northern wing of that party had subsisted on the offal of public patronage, dung to it by its aristocratic southern masters. It was so impoverished in spirit that it was content to fetch and carry for its conquerors like a dog.

This wretched remnant of the once powerful and truly democratic party, once thoroughly

put their heads together, and after a full and free comparison of notes, decided that Pinguid was a slippery fellow, and unworthy of either the confidence or patronage of honest men.

If any of our readers chance to see a man whose walk seems to say: "Behold me! I am 'Oleaginous Pinguid, Esq., for whom, in my 'humble opinion, the round globe was especially 'fashioned!'" When I ope my lips let no dog 'bark!"—they have seen Pinguid. P. S. He will not exhibit after Nov. 8.

We see by the Bulletin, that the Copperhead Prothonotary of Lycoming County, refused to render to the Return Judges the army vote, as the law requires. He held back some sixty votes, or enough to defeat the Union Assemblers for that district. Although he is said to have acted under the advice of Gov. Facker, nothing is more certain than that the seats will finally be given to the Union candidates.

We read the law, the Prothonotary has no authority to decide what is, or is not formal in the returns. That is for the board of Return Judges to determine. But the action of this Copperhead Prothonotary will serve to illustrate the fact, that fraud, forgery, and perjury are the Copperhead weapons of warfare.

But you will fail, reckless fellows!

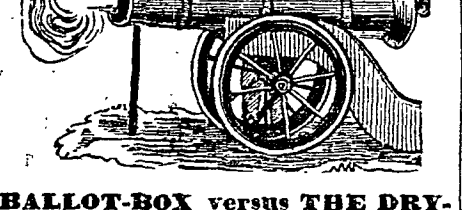
WAR NEWS.

Sherman is again victorious. A brief dispatch from Nashville announces that Hood was defeated on the 3d inst., in attempting to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of the Blue Water. So the last effort, the grand invasion, which Jeff. Davis threatened and Hood undertook, has come to nothing. Hood undoubtedly chose the most favorable point for his attempt, and has failed at the very start.

From North Carolina we have important news through Rebel sources. Plymouth has again been captured by our troops. The destruction of the Rebel ram Albemarle having opened the river to admit Porter's fleet, the forts were passed by his gunboats and the Rebels forced to evacuate. The possession of Plymouth completes and insures the naval and military possession of Albemarle Sound and its adjacent country, and its apparently easy conquest is conclusive as to the weakness of the Rebel forces. All their troops are wanted in Virginia, and this fortified town, which they captured by a desperate effort and at great loss, is surrendered as soon as the ram which defended it is sunk. It is evident we are to have the seaboard of North Carolina without a struggle.

The State of Nevada.—The people of Nevada having adopted the Constitution lately framed under the enabling act of Congress, the President has issued his proclamation declaring that the new State is admitted to the Union. The State will have three votes in the Electoral College, sending to Congress two Senators and one Representative—all Republicans.

POISONED BY EATING CHEESE.—A case of poisoning occurred on Saturday afternoon in the vicinity of Girard avenue and Otis street, Philadelphia. A fine looking cheese had been opened by a store keeper and quantities of it disposed of to the neighbors. All who partook of the cheese were taken ill. The dropper of the store was among the number, and was obliged, in consequence, to close his store. As many as forty cases are under the care of one physician. In one family it is reported that eight of its members are sick. Although it is thought the case will not prove fatal still it may be some time before they will recover from the effects thus produced.



BALLOT-BOX versus THE DRY-GOODS BOX.

TIOGA STRIKES DOWN THE ALLIES!

WE'RE HAND, FATHER ABRAHAM, WITH TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MORE!

True men of Tioga: Again we congratulate you upon gaining a glorious victory! Tioga honors the draft upon her 2,500 majority for the Union and peace through war.

We have neither time nor space to enter into details. By reference to the returns below it will be seen that nearly every district makes handsome gains on its majority in October. Charleston, ever glorious, gains 53. Delmar, arousing and shaking herself, gains 34. Clymer may be proud of her gain of 47. Westfield's immense gain of 61 entitles her to the name "Star of the West." Middlebury, ever gallant, scores up a gain of 25. Osceola takes the banner on percentage with her 70 to 41. All have done nobly for Civil Liberty. In the name of the American people, thanks. Next week we will say more.

Table with columns: Name, Linco'n, McClellan, Wilson, Wright. Lists names of various districts and their corresponding vote counts for Lincoln, McClellan, Wilson, and Wright.

Telegraphic despatches to Tioga give Lincoln 12,000 majority in Philadelphia, 7,000 in Allegheny county, and 3,500 in Bradford county. Other returns indicate that the State has gone for Abraham by an increased majority.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE N. Y. AND E. R. R.

Fifty persons killed and wounded. The Saturday night's express from Dunkirk ran off the track at Calicoon, and precipitated engine, baggage car and two passenger cars down a fifty foot embankment. The killed and wounded number about fifty persons.

THANKSGIVING.—The President of the United States has set apart the last Thursday in November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the prolongation of our national life through another year, for the unusual health which our citizens and soldiers and sailors have been favored with, and for a return of the inestimable blessing of peace and Union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday the 24th day of November, as a day of general thanksgiving for the many blessings bestowed upon us. This is the same day as the National thanksgiving recommended by the President. We have no doubt it will be generally observed throughout the Northern States.

Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY, almost in the hour of his death, presented an example of patriotism which should be a reproach to all the lukewarm and a spur to all the careless nominally in the Union ranks. He was brought to Philadelphia on election day, with the impression of death upon his features. Before allowing himself to be taken to his home, he insisted upon being carried to the polls, to vote, as a citizen, for the cause for which he had fought as a soldier.

When some of the "unterrified" were passing through Rush township, on their return from the late copperhead mass meeting in Montrose, an Irishman just drunk enough to make him indiscreet, shouted, Hurrah for Jeff! "No, no," said another who was sober enough to be more secretive, "Hurrah for little Mac," "Well, well," replied Pat, "it's all the same, sure: they are both good min."—Montrose Republican.

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CIRCULAR.

I HAVE now in Stock a good assortment of Kerens Lamps which I am selling from 10 to 20 per cent. less than New York prices. A large portion of my stock was purchased last year, and I am giving my customers the benefit of the difference in prices.

Register's Notice. Notaries and Administrators have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Tioga county, and that the same will be presented to the County Court of said county on the 30th day of November, 1864, for confirmation and allowance:

- Final account of Daniel Doan, Adm'r of the estate of Jacob Babb, dec'd.
Account of John C. Robb, Ex'r of the estate of John McCollum, dec'd.
Final account of Isaac Squires, Ex'r of the estate of Isaac Hager, dec'd.
Account of Mary Bryden, Adm'r of the estate of James S. Bryden, dec'd.
Account of Benjamin Wilcox, Adm'r of the estate of John H. Wilcox, dec'd.
Account of Robert Cassbeer, Adm'r of the estate of John Vandusen, dec'd.
Account of Joanna B. Metcalf, Executrix of the estate of Marvin B. Metcalf, dec'd.
Account of Clark Stilwell, Adm'r of the estate of H. C. Stilwell, dec'd.
Account of Isaac Plank, Ex'r of the estate of Michael Plank, dec'd.
Final account of Hiram Merritt, Adm'r of the estate of George McCollum, dec'd. H. S. ARCHER, Nov. 9, 1864. Register.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, November 3, 1864:

- Baily, Nancy A 2
Barton, Fannie Miss
Bacon, Lyman
Cornidge, Kathie Miss
Colgrove, Susan Miss
Conklin, I Elysa Mrs
Calkes, M Susan Mrs
Cross, Ira Mr
Cross, Janney Mrs
Dancourt, Mrs Annie
Dunham, A Rachel Mrs
Edrads, Delia
Ely, Melinda Mrs
Gillest, Helen Miss
Hylton, Olive Miss
Goodwin, Albert Mr
Hughes, Harriet Mrs
Hulsander, Ania A Mrs
Jones, Abner Mr
Leongard, Ebenezer Mr
Larabee, M Thos Esq
Mather, C S & Co Messrs
Neash, M William Mr
Lowell, Marshall Mr
Page, An May Miss
Raynolds,
Reamer, J
Sayers, W Geo Esq
Smith, R S Wm Esq
Taylor, S J Mr

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

CHICKERING PIANOS AND MASON & HAMILTON CABINET ORGANS.

To the People of Tioga County: The above Instruments are considered by Musicians the best of their class. Other Pianos sound well for a while, but the remains good and keeps in tune an incredible length of time. I positively state that I have more good quality than any other made in our country and refer to the following gentlemen in Troy, New York, who have purchased of me, as proof of their excellence, and also of my standing as a dealer: Horace and Samuel Pomeroy, Thomas Maxwell, H. Davison, S. W. Payne, J. B. Adams, Hiram Cass.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., Court House, in Wellsboro, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of Nov., 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, to wit:

A lot of land in Lawrence Boro, bounded on the north by Joel Parkhurst, east by Joel Parkhurst, south by State Street and west by R. Brown—containing about two acres all improved.

Also—another lot in the Boro of Lawrence, bounded north by State Street, east by Green Street, south by Center Street and west by Academy lot—containing one acre, all improved. To be sold as the property of J. C. Besman, Adm'r of Benj. Harrower.

Also—a lot of land beginning at a post the south west corner of warrant No. 3282; thence along the southern line of said warrant east 151.3 rods to a birch; thence north 64 rods to a post; thence west 151.3 rods to a post; thence south 64 rods to the place of beginning—containing 62 1/2 acres more or less, with about ten acres improved and a log house thereon. To be sold as the property of Homer Rygle.

Also—a lot of land in Corning township, bounded north by State road, east by Joel Parkhurst, south by V. M. Gray, and Mrs. McGrath, south by land of A. L. Bodine and Robert Stabring, and west by land of Josiah Graves—containing about 90 acres, a frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Thos. Graves.

Also—a lot of land in Charleston township, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post the north-west corner of the Cooley Mill tract; thence south 88 degrees east along the warrant line 186.2 rods to a post; thence south 1 degree west 53.6 perches to a birch; thence south 82 degrees west 186.2 perches to a birch; thence north 14 degrees east 151.3 perches to the place of beginning—containing 62 1/2 acres, with about 40 acres improved, two frame houses, one frame barn and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Zebulon McCConnell and Geo. McCConnell.

Also—a lot of land in Farmington twp., bounded and described as follows: north by Isaac Owen and Peter Mowery, east by Wm. Henry McCollum and Joseph McCollum, south by Peter Close and Alanson Hoy—containing 160 acres, about 50 acres improved, a frame house, frame barn and two small apple orchards thereon. To be sold as the property of Thos. McCollum and Josiah McCollum.

Also—a lot of land in Union township, Tioga county, Pa., being part of warrant No. 4008, adjoining lands of J. Miller and Murray and warrant No. 4812—containing three hundred and ninety-three acres and one hundred and forty-eight perches and allowance (excepting out of the same 44 acres and 145 perches conveyed by John Green to Merrick Crandle and about ten acres sold by said Green to A. N. Derby) being the same land mentioned and described in a certain deed from John Harcourt Powell & Co. to John Green, dated the 24th day of Sept. 1832 and recorded in Tioga county same day in deed book No. 10, page 233.

Also—all the right title and interest of the said John Green in a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Union township, Tioga county, containing three hundred acres, being part of an original survey made by virtue of a warrant No. 4612 granted by John Vaughner, Esq., and being the same land mentioned and described in a certain article of agreement dated the 17th day of November, 1841, between John Harcourt Powell by his attorney in fact John Norris and the said John Green. To be sold as the property of John Green.

Also—a lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded north-west by road leading from Wellsboro to Mechanic Hollow, north-east by A. Peak, now Mrs. G. W. Meek, south by A. L. Thompson, now Jerome Smith and others—containing one-fourth of an acre more or less, with two story frame house, wood house attached, well and other improvements thereon. To be sold as the property of Julius Sherwood.

H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Nov. 8, 1864.

GREAT FALLING OFF IN THE PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

J. A. ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS,

DENIMS, CHECKS, STRIPES,

PRINTS, DELAINES, AND

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS and CLOTHING

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

AT 20 PER CENT. LOWER Than any other Store in Tioga County!

Our Stock was bought during the late panic in the Dry Goods market, at prices

50 PER CENT. LOWER THAN

Any of our neighbors, who have large stocks bought at the very highest of the market.

We invite the attention of all those who want to buy Goods cheap, to our stock. We CANNOT and WILL NOT be undersold. Remember the place, J. A. ROSE & CO., MANSFIELD, Pa., First door below Mansfield Hotel.

ESTRAY. LEFT the premises of the subscriber at Farmington, on the 1st of Oct. a pair of black and white; the other three red and white. Any one giving information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. ELISIA SOULE, Farmington Hill, Oct. 19, 1864-3*

FLINT CHIMNEYS, extra quality for Kerosene Lamps, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE.