In time of Peace, prepare for War.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

Attention is called to the following sections of the Act of 4th May, 1864; and the several assessors of Tioga County are hereby required to comply fully therewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every able bodied white male citizen, resident within this State, of the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, exceping persons enlisted into volunteer companies, persons exempted by the following sections, idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers, and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be enrolled in the militia; persons so convicted, after enrolment, shall forthwith be dis-enrolled; and in all cases of doubt, respecting the age of person enrolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him.

Section 2. FIRST. Assessors shall annually, and at the same time they are engaged in taking the assessment, or valuation of real and personal property, in their respective cities, wards, boroughs, or townships, make a list of persons living within their respective limits, liable to enrolment, and place a certified copy, in the office of the county commissioners, of each county, in the state, whose duty it shall be to record said roll, or list of names, in a book, to be provided for that purpose, in the same manner as other books of record are provided; and such record shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all persons whose names are thus recorded, that they have been enrolled in the militia.

Second. As soon as the roll is completed, the assessors shall, forthwith, cause notices thereof to be put up, in three of the most public places in the city, ward, borough, or township, which notices shall set forth, that the assessors have made their roll of all persons liable to enrolment, according to law, and that a copy thereof has been left, for record, in the office of the county commissioners, where the same may be seen, or examined, by any person interested therein, until some day and place, to be specified in such notice, when, and where, the said assessors, and commissioners, of the county will meet to review such enrolment; such review shall be made at the same time, and place, the said assessors and commissioners meet to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for appeals.

Third. Any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty, on account of some physical defect, or bodily infirmity, or that he is exempt from the performances of military duty, by any law of this state, or of the United States, may, on or before the day specified in such notice, and not after, deliver to said assessors, an affidavit, stating such facts, on which he claims to be exempt, or not liable to do military duty; such affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths; and the assessors, shall cause all such affidavits to be filed in the office of the county commissioners: and if any person shall swear falsely, in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of perjury.

Fourth. On the day the county, or city, commissioners meet, to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty; and in a column prepared for that purpose, in such roll, opposite the names of each person not liable to do duty, shall insert "exempt," or "not liable," as the case may be; and opposite the names of all members of uniformed companies on such roll shall insert "U. C.," and against the name of any military officer in commission, and liable to do duty, the title of his office; and shall, also, insert against the names of persons, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, "minor?" but, if such person will have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, on, or before, the fifteenth day of October following such enrolment, then the designation, last above provided, need not be made.

Fifth. The said commissioners shall, at the time they shall meet to review their enrolment, and for appeals, make a certified list of the names of all persons whom they shall determine to be exempt, or not liable to do military duty, and shall file the same in their office, for the future examination of the assessors and commissioners.

Eighth. The assessors, commissioners, or clerks, who shall refuse or neglect, to perform any of the duties required of him, or them, by this act, shall forfeit, and pay, the sum of not more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the commonwealth; and if any assessor, commissioner, or clerk, shall neglect, or refuse, to perform such duties, as are hereby required, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and such penalty, when paid, or collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the county, and belong to the military fund of the brigade; and it shall be the duty of the district attorneys, of the several counties, on complaint made, to prosecute any assessor, clerk, or commissioner, who shall neglect, or refuse, to perform any of the duties required of him by this act; the costs of any prosecution, if not collected from the delinquent, shall be charged upon the military fund of the brigade.

Ninth. The compensation of assessors, for their services in making the enrolment required, et cetera, shall be at the rate of three cents for each and every person so enrolled, and liable to do military duty, to be paid out of the brigade fund of the county.

Section 3. Keepers of taverns, or boarding houses, and masters and mistresses of dwelling houses, shall, upon application of the assessors, within whose bounds their houses are situated, or of persons acting under them, give information of the names of persons residing in their houses, liable to enrolment, or to do military duty, and every such person shall, upon like application, give his name and age; and if such keeper, master, mistress, or person, refuses to give such information, or gives false information, such keeper, master, or mistress, shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars, and such person shall forfeit and pay twelve dollars, to be recovered on complaint of either of the assessors.

Every person between the ages of *twenty-one* and *forty five* should be enrolled, and all persons now minors, who will become of age on or before the 15th of October 1865, are to be included in the enrolment.

Let every assessor cut this out of the paper, and preserve it for his guidance.

JOB REXFORD,
C. F. MILLER, } Com'rs.
M. ROCKWELL,

Four rebel Generals are at present confined in Fort Warren.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, ... NOV. 16, 1864.

CANIS MINOR, P. B.

THIS celestial constellation cut quite a conspicuous figure in the crude astronomy of ancient times. Up to a recent period it remained a sort of landmark in the heavens; but the observing may have noted its gradual decline, and final disappearance, within the last six months. Its heavenly vanishing was the occasion of its earthly appearing; for, strange as it may seem, Canis Minor, whilom of the celestial, is now a terrestrial visitant and sojourner.

(We use the term, "Canis Minor," in accordance with the system which requires that Latin should be used where English would be more universally intelligible.)

The history of the lost Pleiad has never been written. Its fate is wrapt in awful mystery. Said to have been one of seven Immortals, sisters, she condescended to bestow her love upon a mortal, and was no more seen to join in the starry dance.

But the history of the translation of Canis Minor may be written. There is a tradition to the effect that the gods were wont to descend from the celestial spheres, and mingle in the affairs of mortals, on great occasions. The descent of Canis Minor may be taken as confirmatory of that old tradition.

When Canis Minor forsook the skies for the round earth, he became incarnate, walked upright, took on the habits of humanity in some respects, yet retained the chief characteristics which his name indicates. He soon wrote himself down—"Canis Minor, P. B." It is sufficient to say that the P. B. does not stand for Perfect Brick.

Now, soon after he became a resident of this planet, he fell into bad company; rather let us say that he obeyed the laws of gravitation and went after his kind. He barked, for a season, on his own account, in his little way. That did not pay; on the contrary, it brought him only a kick, or a whipstroke, from everybody. And at last he found himself without a friend among reputable folk.

One day, being on a stroll, he passed the kennel of Canis Major, a relative only in species, and not individually. So overjoyed was he at meeting with one of his kind, that he could not repress a yelp of joy. Hearing this, Canis Major aroused himself, and after surveying his customer, said:

"Friend, I seem to have seen you before; possibly a recollection of callow youth. What can you do?"

"Bow-wow!—I can bark like any Canis Minor. I can annoy decent people and make everybody hate the sight of me. I can get at the first principles of things. I can do anything for my employer, and for small pay."

"Very good;" *said Canis Major, still looking* at his interlocutor sidewise; "how is it about choring—ahem!—neighborhood and political—ahem!—dirty work?"

"Just my forte," said Canis Minor. "I can nip the heels of the big dogs that trouble you, and reduce story-telling to a fine art."

"Come in," said Canis Major, with a good-humored yawn. "You're the man I've been *looking for. You shall have the bones of my* dinner, and feast your fill on notoriety."

And Canis Minor, P. B., went in.

And he served Canis Major faithfully. If there was a sticky job to be done, Major punched Minor, and the job was done, and Minor got the kicks, curses, and dirty hands; but Major lay back in his cosy chair in his pleasant home, and chuckled over the power behind the throne; and rejoiced that it was no longer necessary to soil his hands with dirty work. So he patted Canis Minor on the back, and when he discovered any one inclined to rebuke him, unwittingly, by the doing of a generous deed, Canis Major pointed him out to Canis Minor, and said, "S'boy!"

And Canis Minor, P. B., S'boyed.

Now Canis Major aspired to wag his tail among dogs of large size. Really, he was Major only among the class Minor. With the class Major he was known as a toady and reckoned a snob. Sometimes Sirius came within his scope of vision, and he made Sirius his grandest bow—wow. But the Dog-star passed on serene, regardless of the greeting. Then Canis Major swallowed the bitter cud of contempt, and punched Canis Minor. Then Procyon yelped along the brilliant track of Sirius, but it was known that Major barked by proxy.

The alliance was capital. It was capital for Major, but not comfortable for Minor; for, in times of public excitement the latter stood to receive the scorn and contempt intended for Major. The latter sat in his cosy chair and dispensed the butter-and-honey of political warfare, while his proxy, Canis Minor, ran about the streets as a walking poster, venting horrible threats of violence and blood. But the people made no mistakes; they understood that the butter-and-honey and the rampant treason came from the same pot.

Dear reader, Canis Minor is the type of a class. If you have not seen him you have heard his bark. Before the election his bark was like that of the little dog that rushes out at a passing wagon; but since the 8th of November his bark is—"ti-i,-ti-i,-ti-i-i-i-i-i!"

Sic transit gloria Canicule et canicula!

WE never derived any pleasure from witnessing the writhings of a snake in the agony of death. On the contrary, it was our habit to avoid such scenes. But the painful spectacle is served up to us in every Copperhead paper that we open. All sing the same tune. The same Plutonic chorister pitched the tune for all. They bray horrible discord. Defeated as no faction was never before defeated, they put on the ultra-sensational, and mutter threats of some vague last resort. Well, look at it:

Abraham Lincoln's majorities of the popular vote is 420,000. George B. McClellan's majorities of the popular vote foot up 30,500. Mr. Lincoln has 213 electors; Mr. McClellan has 23. We respectfully submit that the people have spoken. Their will must be obeyed. It will be obeyed.

Gentlemen, you are exhibiting yourselves as fools. Why not preserve a show of decency? It may come awkward to you at first, but you can get accustomed to it.

GRAND VICTORY

FOR CIVIL LIBERTY!

MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, WEST VIRGINIA, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, & NEVADA,

GO FOR LINCOLN & JOHNSON!

NEW YORK FLINGS JONAH SEYMOUR OVERBOARD.

TIOGA GIVES 2,611 MAJORITY!

This age has witnessed no grander victory for civil liberty than we chronicle this week. Out of 234 electors Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson have 213, and George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton 21. The latter have carried but three States—New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky. Their majority in those States foots up about 30,000. Mr. Lincoln's majority is about 420,000, over them. The army vote averages about three Lincoln to one McClellan, in the Potomac army. The vote of the army under Sherman will probably give a larger proportionate majority for Lincoln. This is glory enough for one campaign.

We give below the official canvass of Tioga county, omitting the poll of Fall Brook, which was not received by the Return Judges. The poll is alleged to have been illegal, the election officers not being elected according to law. We gain 564 votes on the October election, the Mackites 218. This about 1-7th per cent. for each party. Our gain on majority is 346. The army vote will, we think, carry our majority up to 3,100. Here are the official figures:

	Linc'n.	McCl'n.	Wilson.	Wright.
Bloss,	174	78	138	61
Brookfield,	105	24	88	11
Clymer,	138	19	110	19
Chatham,	166	94	148	72
Charleston,	350	41	305	49
Covington,	113	48	108	40
" Boro,	36	26	30	22
Deerfield,	88	46	77	43
Delmar,	322	113	274	99
Elk,	19	12	12	7
Elkland,	47	12	42	10
Farmington,	125	49	108	42
Gaines,	49	19	48	13
Jackson,	162	112	132	88
Knoxville,	61	9	57	8
Liberty,	109	177	82	149
Lawrence,	84	63	69	59
" Boro,	72	25	52	27
Mansfield,	71	14	63	15
Morris,	60	20	58	15
Mainsburg,	21	10	17	9
Middlebury,	217	64	180	58
Nelson,	51	22	47	19
Osceola,	70	4	67	7
Rutland,	156	83	144	75
Richmond,	228	71	213	60
Shippen,	36	8	28	5
Sullivan,	252	70	225	57
Tioga,	149	27	138	21
Tioga Boro,	82	6	78	8
Union,	162	39	132	29
Wellsboro,	132	33	119	34
Ward,	25	24	13	13
Westfield,	173	32	137	25
Totals.....	4105	1493	3541	1275

Here is a gem from the Copperhead paper in Bedford county. It appeared on the eve of the late election:

"The democrats elect their candidates and the abolition ballot-box stuffers and army agents "count them out." We will settle this matter after the Presidential election. Let them count us out if they dare. As sure as heaven bends above, if Lincoln is re-elected by fraud, there will be a day of reckoning. Never mind! the Democratic National Convention has not adjourned *sine die.*"

As Mr. Lincoln is overwhelmingly elected without the army vote; and as there was a fair and undisturbed election, in which both parties voted freely—we presume our Copperhead fellow-citizens will not allege that Mr. Lincoln's election was fraudulently brought to pass. However, as vile men perpetrate villainy on the merest pretexts, they may be mad enough to hurry up that "day of reckoning." In such case, these threateners will do wisely to put their houses in order. The people will not wait orders from Washington. They will cut red tape and proceed promptly. And if the Copperhead National Convention assembles for any other than a legitimate purpose, we trust that it may be adjourned in the manner in which its late candidate, Gen. McClellan, adjourned the traitor legislature of Maryland in 1861.

THERE is one thing that we have intended to say after the smoke of the battle should have cleared away. It is, that in the Congressional contest before the people, in this District, Mr. Wilson was, practically, the only candidate in the field. True, a man named Wright was ostensibly put forward by the Copperheads, as Wilson's competitor; but it was Wright's dollars, not Wright, for which the Copperhead vote was cast. Mr. Wright has as few qualifications for the position as almost any man who could be named in the District. A quiet, mediocre gentleman of moderate business capacity, he figures among moneyed men upon a fortune acquired by the sagacity of his partner in speculations. Some $20,000 was wanted to make the campaign in the District. Few of the aspiring Copperheads had it to spare. Mr. Wright had it. Hence, his cash-box was put in nomination, and the hard-handed working men of that party voted for it. The fact may be humiliating, but is no less a fact.

WAR NEWS.

We have little news of active operations, yet a rumor that Sherman has burned Atlanta, severed his communications with Chattanooga, and is moving directly on Charleston, looks toward sharp work. Sherman is said to be doing well, whatever he is about.

The rout of Price, in Missouri, seems to have been complete. Grant is quietly perfecting his arrangements for destroying Lee. An assault by the rebels upon our lines, recently, resulted in the repulse of the rebels with great loss.

The pirate Florida, which has inflicted so much damage upon our commerce, is captured at last by one of our war vessels. The rebel ram, Albemarle, which guarded Plymouth, N. C., was destroyed by Lieut. Cushing, of our navy, a few days ago.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is the honored custom of Pennsylvania to set apart, on the recommendation of the President, a day for returning thanks to the Giver of all Good, the Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls: Now therefore,

I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor as aforesaid, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth observe THURSDAY, the twenty fourth day of November; instant, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God,

For the gathered fruits of the earth;
For the continuance of health;
For the prosperity of industry;
For the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders;
For the victories which He has vouchsafed to us over armed traitors,
And for the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us, unworthy;

And that they do moreover, humbly beseech Him to renew and increase his merciful favor toward us during the year to come, so that rebellion being overthrown, peace may be restored to our distracted country, and, in every State, with grateful and loving accord the incense of praise and Thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His Holy Name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

BY THE GOVERNOR. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

Confession of the Deputy Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4, 1864.

Horace Heffron, Deputy Grand Commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who, for some weeks has been on trial here for participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned State evidence, and made a startling revelation of the schemes of the Order. He said nobody but democrats had been admitted into the Order, or would be, if they applied, confirmed the previous evidence of the military organization in the Order, of the appointment of a Major General to command it. Dr. Bowles, one of the accused, was commander-in-chief, with a staff, of which Dr. James P. Wilson, recently arrested, was Adjutant General. He said that a committee of thirteen was appointed to prepare an insurrection, and that the insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from the government arsenals, overturn the State government, kill Governor Morton, or hold him as a hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the Northwest into a separate confederacy. He said he was told by Adjutant-General Wilson, of General Bowles staff that five hundred thousand dollars had been sent by rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest to purchase arms for the Order, and that two hundred thousand dollars had been left in Indiana in the hands of Dodd and John C. Walker, State agent. Wilson showed Heffron one thousand dollars he received from Bowles to buy arms in Washington county.—Heffron further swore that the committee of thirteen had appointed ten men to kill Governor Morton, and a few days since the Governor received a letter signed by one of the men, declaring that the writer and his associates were sworn to kill him and would do it.

Heffron's evidence astounded the court, though prepared by the previous evidence for part of it. If Governor Morton was killed, Dr. Athen, Secretary of State, and a member of the Order, was to take his place, as provided by law in case of the death or disability of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

NATURALIZING DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—It does not seem to be generally known that in the year 1862 an important amendment was made to the naturalization laws of the United States, by which an alien of the age of twentyone years and upwards, who had enlisted, or might thereafter enlist in the armies of the United States, either in the regular or volunteer forces, may become a citizen by virtue of his services. The act was passed July 17, 1862. It secures to any alien who has been a soldier and has been *honorably discharged*, the right of citizenship upon his own petition, without a previous declaration of intentions. He must prove that he has resided in the United States one year before his application, and also prove his good moral character in the ordinary manner, and must also produce proof that he has been honorably discharged. There are many aliens who have been in the service and whose time has expired, to whom this privilege will apply, and it is as well that the terms of the laws should be generally understood.

THE twenty-inch Rodman gun recently sent from Fort Pitt Works to Fort Hamilton New York, was tried on Wednesday last. The first shot was a blank one, with one hundred pounds of powder. The recoil was two feet, and the sound not greater than a ten-pound Parrott. The second shot was fifty pounds of powder and a solid shot weighing half a ton, or 1080 pounds. The shot was driven six or eight hundred yards, when it dropped in the bay, ricochetted two or three times knocking up flashes of spray as large as a ship in full sail, and twice as high. The third shot was with one hundred pounds of powder and a half ton ball. It was fired at an angle of 26 degrees, and dropped into the water four miles off. The range is yet to be tested. It is expected to be between five and six miles. One shot from such a gun at the short distance between the fort and the channel, would come near finishing any vessel of war, wooden or iron clad.

WANTED—As an Assistant Teacher in the Academy, a Lady qualified to instruct classes well advanced in the common branches of English study. Address J. B. GRIER, Principal.
Wellsboro, Nov. 16, 1864.

ESTRAY.—Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Middlebury, on the 5th inst., A RED COW, four or five years old, and dry. The owner is requested to pay charges and reclaim her.
ORLANDO BROWN.
Middlebury, Nov. 16, '64-3t*

MILLINERY GOODS.—Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD has just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Millinery Goods, which she will take pleasure in showing her customers and will sell at a small profit. She is prepared to repair Felt and Beaver hats in the latest styles, also, Bonnets and Straw Goods, and will promptly attend to all work entrusted to her care.
Ladies will find a choice lot of caps, nets, scarfs, ribbons, and flowers, and everything in her line of goods. Rooms opposite Roy's Drug Store, Main St.
Wellsboro, Nov. 16, 1864.

I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH, the following Farm products, delivered at my Store in Wellsboro:
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, BEANS AND PEAS.
I want 10,000 bushels of Oats; 5,000 bushels of Corn; 5,000 bushels of Rye; and all the Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in the country.
I will also pay Cash for POULTRY.
Wellsboro, Nov. 16, '64. WM. T. MATHERS.

CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife SANORA, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation: I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. his
MARTIN X STEVENS.
Witness present, D. G. Stevens. mark.
Middlebury, Nov. 9, 1864.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—Collectors of the several townships and boroughs of Tioga Co., are particularly requested to settle up their Duplicates on or before the first week of November Court and thereby save much embarrassment to the Treasurer; also all persons indebted to the county by Note, Judgment, or otherwise will please call and settle the same without delay. A. M. SPENCER, Treas'r.
Commis'rs' Office, Wellsboro, Nov. 16, 1864-3t.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—*In the Borough of Mansfield, from ¼ of an acre* to 40 acres, as may suit the purchaser; some Interval Land, also, Up Land, well watered, in plain view of the State Normal School, meetings and other good privileges. Will be sold on reasonable terms, according to location, quality and quantity of land. For a payment on ¼ to ½ the purchase money down, and time on balance to suit the purchaser. Title indisputable.
Also, Stock of various kinds, seven Young Bucks of South Down blood. Mower and Reaper and other farming utensils, too numerous to mention. Address
Rev. D. P. MARYOTT.
Mansfield, Nov. 16, 1864-4t*

STATE MEDICAL BOARD.—Headquarters Pa. Militia, Hospital Department, Harrisburg, Nov. 10, 1864.—The State Medical Board of Pennsylvania is now in session in this city, and will continue until further notice to examine candidates for the post of Medical Officers in Pennsylvania Regiments.
The appointment of a number of Assistant Surgeons will be required immediately to fill vacancies now existing, as well as for others constantly occurring.
Physicians of Pennsylvania in good health, furnishing proper testimonials as to moral character, &c., will be admitted to the examination.
By order of the Governor,
JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS, Sur. Gen. Penn'a.
Nov. 16, 1864-3t.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY—Superintendents' Office, 82 Broadway, N. Y., Eastern Division, N. Y., Nov. 7, '64.—Circular No. 69.
To Agents—A Committee of citizens of New York City has been appointed for the purpose of providing a Good Dinner for the Soldiers and Sailors on next Thanksgiving Day, which will occur on the last Thursday in this month. This company being desirous to contribute toward so worthy an object have agreed to transport free of charge articles which the citizens on line of the Erie Railway and connecting branches may contribute for the above purpose.
Agents of this company are hereby requested to bill free of charge until further notice all articles consigned to GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., Chairman, &c., New York City. CHAS. A. DeWITT,
Nov. 16, 1864. General Sup't.

BARGAINS FOR CASH!—Examine and price the Stock of Goods now offered for sale by
AMBROSE CLOSE,
before making your purchases. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS!
Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels and
DRY GOODS,
generally. Also, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes.
I am also prepared to cut and make all kinds of men and boys'
CLOTHING TO ORDER.
Westfield, Nov. 16, '64-3t* AMBROSE CLOSE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to distribute the funds in hands of Administrator of Jacob Babb, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment on FRIDAY, the 9th day of December, 1864, at the Commissioners' Office, in Wellsboro, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Nov. 16, 1864. THOS. ALLEN, Auditor.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.
In addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:
Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views,
Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on *receipt of price.*
☞ Fine Albums made to order. ☜
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals,	130 Divines,
275 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut.-Colonels,	40 Artists,
250 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prominent Women,

150 Prominent Foreign Portraits.
3,000 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,
including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.
Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.
☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. [Nov. 16, 1864-1y.]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—No. 2, Union Block.
JEROME SMITH
Has lately returned from New York with a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GLASSWARE, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, WOODENWARE, ENGLISH CLOTHS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SATINS, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, FRENCH CASSIMERES, FULL CLOTHS.
Attention is called to his stock of
Black and Figured Dress Silks,
Worsted Goods,
Merinoes,
Black and Figured DeLaines,
Long and Square Shawls,
Ladies' Cloth,
Opera Flannels, &c.
Purchasers will find that
No. 2, Union Block, Main Street,
is the place to buy the best quality of Goods at the lowest prices. JEROME SMITH.
Wellsboro, Nov. 16, 1864-tf.

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.
"*The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union.*"
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
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