back the insurgent lines.
So much is shown affirmitive y and negative ly by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably trac. The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began, that we are not el hausted, nor in the process of exhaustion, that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. This, as to men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever.

The national resources then are upexhausted, and, as we believe inexhaustible. The publie purpose to establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. 'On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at megatiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of a severance of the Union, precisely what we will not and ore explicit and oft repeated. He does not attemps to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily re-accept the Union. We cannot voluntarily vield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue, which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him be is beaten. Either way, it would be the victor wand defeat following war. What is true, he sfever, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Since of them. we know, already desire peace and re-union .-The number of such way increase. They can at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution .-After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the means of peaceful legislation, conferences, other possible questions are and would be berond the Executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever night acquire the appropriation of money. The Executive power itselfwould be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, bowever would be within the Exutive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged

A year ago a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed temselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such procautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or. But the time may come when public duty shall demand that it be close, and that in lieu more vigorous measures the i heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing, heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor chall, I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I must be their instrument to perform it. In stating of single condition of neace. I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenev-ABREHAM LINCOLN.
December 6, 1864. er it shall have crased on the part of those who began it.

New countries have wants and habits peculing to themselves: In our widely extended and sparsely settled Territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a. greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians in stead of discarding them, yerly favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes or disease, when they can be depended on. And we wish our renders to know that in publishing J. C. Aver &Co.'s advertisement, or any, others of like reliable character, we think we are fushishing them on useful information as any with which we can fill our columns. - [Foursville Journal.

Miss Dix, the philanthropist, has just visited Elmira, N. Y., on a tout of inspection to the rebel prison. She was highly gratified at the manner in which the Government provides for the prisoners of war-there. Miss Dix visited the several hospitals, including the rebel hospital, in company with Col. Tracy, commandunt of the post. She was invited by him to examine the beef, pork, and vehetables furnished to the prisoners, and expressed herself satisfied with them all, as well as the general care bestowed upon them. Her only wish seemed to be that our prisoners in the South should be as well provided for as those at Elmira now are.

Geo. D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal than whom no man was more bitterly personal in attacking President Lincoln during the late election canvass, has received from the man he grossly abused the great favor of a pass-for Richmond to interpede with Jeff. Davis for the life of his con, who is in Hood's army, and under sentence of death for murder

A Democratic editor in Iown says, his per y in that State has taken the degree of L.L.D. -"Licked Like the Devil." 

#### THE AGITATOR:

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : DEC. 14, 1864.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Editorial Correspondence of The Agitator.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1864. One does not observe much change in such city as Washington after six months' absence. In fact, it is as if one had slept overnight and awoke to find the same dull routine of business around him. Apart from the public buildings there is not a great deal of substantial improvement going on. The natives still build shammy houses for rent-houses that would not do credit to a backwoods village, much less to a Capital city. To show how landlords are getting rich I may cite the fact, that a Philadelphia Building Association last spring purchassed several building lots about one mile east of the Capitol, and proceeded to lay the foundations of a block of sixteen three story brick tenements. They had scarcely broken ground ere they were literally overrun with cannot give. His declarations to this effect applicants for the houses; and I believe they rented or sold most of the block before the first

> stones were up. That our quiet people may form some idea of the cost of keeping up an establishment in Washington, I will give some of the prices paid for ordinary tenements. A quite common twostory house-the street door opening directly into the parlor-with barely two rooms and a kitchen on the ground floor, and two sleeping rooms above, rents for \$40 per month; that is \$480 per year. Such houses as those built by Mr. Cope on the State Road would rent for \$600 per year at the very least. There is a scarcity bf houses suitable to the needs and means of small families. Consequently "rotten rows" are being erected all over the city. They pay about 150 per cent, on the actual cost when rented.

However, the laws of the district discriminate in favor of the tenant rather than of the courts, and votes operating only in constitu- landlord. It is no enviable thing to be a land-tional and lawful channels. Some certain and lord in Washington. The law is full of catholes through which a slippery tenant may creep and so escape both landlord and constable. Plenty of lawyers can be found who, for a tolcrable sum, will put the landlord at the mercy of the tenant.

The city is getting filled up rapidly as the day for the assembling of Congress approaches. A large majority of both Houses are on the ground, and by 112 A. M. to day, there will not be a respectable minority absent. Everything indicates important work to be done during the last session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress .-Everybody seems to be on the alert. It now looks like business. The very prevalent belief that the last days of the great rebellion are not far distant, lends anxious interest to the coming session. I do not know that any one fixes the doom day of the "Confederacy"; but the belief is almost universal that it is not far off. As good an indication of the abandonment of Virginia by the rebels as any, lies in the conduct of the resident rebels. They talk about going to Richmond to set up business within under constraint. It is still so open to all .- three months. This may be nonsense. But the public indebtedness during the autumn and the enemy. times," think it proceeds from a secret knowledge of, the plans of the rebel chiefs. It is quite certain that Sherman has done the Confederacy some fearful damage; for the faces of the sympathizers here are taking on several extra degrees of latitude nowadays.

The first reunion of the season was given by Col. J. W. Forney, at his rooms on New Jersey Avenue on Saturday evening. It was altogether the grandest affair that has been witnessed in this city for the year. The assemblage of noted persons, both civil and military, was large, while the presence of individuals of lesser note gave the whole a decidedly democratic aspect. Of military men, Gen. Hancock was the mark of especial regard. He is the most magnificent man one will see in a lifetime .-Some inches above the average stature of men he has the muscle of the wrestler in as perfect harmony of development as ever sculptor wrought in marble. A head as grand as the head of Agassiz, and a face as firm as the idealized portraits of Washington, give him a mien and a carriage at once benign and imposing. He possesses the rare faculty of receiving the admiration of people without any show of self-consciousness.

Of the civil notables, perhaps Mr. Secretary Seward was the most noted, though there was no lack of Cabinet officers, Senators, Judges, and chiefs of bureaus. Among the representative men of the day was Capt. Erricson, the inventor of the Monitor war vessels. He has none of the appearance of a Norseman, although a Norseman by birth. The Phrenologist would make a great point on the development of his forehead in the region of constructiveness and cansality:

Of literary men there were Dr. Mackenzie. Dr. Elder, Daniel R. Goodloe, L. Clephane and Hon. E. McPherson-all in the best of humors, and furnishing the condimental attic salt of conversation. There was wit, and wine, but no ladies. Col. Forney himself never looked bet-

There is considerable talk relative to Cabinet changes, but most of it is speculation. J. Speed, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., is appointed Attorney General vice Bates, resigned. "Patting this and that together," I am inclined to think that Pennsylvania will have the Navy Department, and perhaps it will not give great offence to the Union men of the Keystone if is no "shrrender" to be expected from Mr. Mr. Lincoln should tender that portfolio to Col. | Lincoln, none from the American people.-Forney. This is simply conjecture on the part | Whenever Jefferson Davis, at the South, and of your humble servant, of course. But I am Vallandigham and his followers at the North not elected Vice President), voted for Lincoln

most able Cabinet minister, and that he deserves all, and more, than his most earnest greater executive abilities. M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1864. Congress assembled at noon yesterday. The ttendance was more general than is usual, both of members and spectators. The galleries were well filled, possibly in expectation of hearing the Message. If so, a crowd was forced to decamp in disappointment. That document, long looked-for but yet invisible, will be read at noon to-day. Rumor says that it is not long, that it is pointed, vigorous and decidedly Lincolnish. I hope it is. The Messages of Abraham Lincoln are like refreshing fruits and grateful waters amid the desert of like papers by his more immediate predecessors. Not polished, but terse, unmistakeable, and straightforward, Lincoln's communications to Congress will one day be quoted as models of excellence, in the direction of Savannah. considered as the utterances of the Executive to the people. Abraham is no diplomatist. He drives directly forward upon the path he intends to pursue. Such a man may not be appreciated by the self-styled ton, but he finds an appreciative audience with the people.

It is rumored that the Message whispers of peace. A few hours will decide that. Meantime let us remember that there can be no permanent peace in this country until unmitigated scoundrelism is driven into positive the exchange at the former city.

When the Victor sailed (on Wednesday last) outlawry. The unkempt spirit of Satan which actuated the advocates of Gen. McClellan must be permanently laid. The incitement to the perpetration of fraud and violence to thwart the | nah. will of the people was born of the meanest grade of covetousness and unbridled lust for plunder. This covetous and reckless spirit 8, stating that the Second and Fifth Corps must be exorcised. It cannot be done while its subjects are recognized among men of honor and decency. The proscriptions commanded by the ritual, and rules of the Order of American Knights must be retaliated without favor to any of the motley crew. Such men are entitled to the crust and cup of cold water commanded to be given to all, the just and the unjust, alike, and to nothing more. We must "fight and two brigades of Gregg's Cavalry, started the devil with fire." M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1864. The Message, like victory in the field, has two perceptible effects—the elation of loyal

men and the discomfiture of traitors. The calm and confident tone of the document is equivalent to a victory in the field. There is no shuffling; no attempt to gloss over a single event or act of the past year; no elaborate argument to conceal the bearing of facts; no claxation of the grip upon the throat of treason. He tells a plain, unvarnished story which will rank among the best of American State papers, and furnish the groundwork of the history of the republic of 1864.

As the readers of the ACITATOR will peruse the Message in full, I need not enter into details. It may be well enough to say, however, that the condition of the finances, as officially stated, may cram the lie down the throats of blatant traitors in the north, who have frightened the some people, well posted in "signs of the just past. The debt is still less than two thousand millions, notwithstanding the assertions of these unmitigated rebels that it was three thousand millions. The bulk of these falsifiers are men who owe every cent of their property to the beneficence of the Government, over ten dellars per annum. Thave noticed that these men, who do not bear the burden of upon the public the notion that they are men which savor of swindling, to keep body and soul together.

> The appointment of Hon. S. P. Chase as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States gives great satisfaction to radical and moderate men. When it is known that Mr. Chase's departure from the Cabinet was owing to the alienation existing between the lions. President and himself, which grew out of differing views of financial policy, the prompt appointment of Mr. Chase shows that Mr. Lincoln is above the littlenesses which disfigure the lives of public men, not seldom, and capable of forgetting personal matters in remembering | ble crop, shows a large increase. In the prothe country.

Unquestionably Mr. Chase is the foremost juriet in the country. His position upon the great questions of the time is well known; and the people may rest assured that we shall have no more Dred Scott case decisions, and no more iesuitical construing of the organic law. The bighest court in the republic is now regenerated and disenthralled. Its decisions will no more take on the hue of narrow prejudice, or touch the border-land of barbarism. Thank God for

One sentence of the Message will not fail to win the applause of every true patriot. It is cently explains itself: the closing sentence, and ought to stand at the head of every loyal paper in the nation. As if the people were themselves competent to judge of the facts of history (as all honest men admit), he sums up the peace question and argument in this laconic style: "In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war on the part of the government will cease whenever it shall cease on

"the part of those who began it." There it is, in a nutshell. The men who began the war can close it at their will. There

Constitution and obey the laws, the war will end. It will end for the plain reason that the friends design for him. In my limited acquaint- cause of war will have been removed. It is ance with public men I know of none more in | not in the power of the Government to make earnest for the good of the republic, none of peace except by the sword. It is in the power It must come in one of these two modes. The government does not hesitate to take the responsibility of maintaining its integrity by the extreme of force, if necessary. The apostles of peace can now give evidence of their sincerity. They can have peace through obedience to the м. н. с. Constitution and the laws.

#### WAR NEWS.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1864. A dispatch from Gen. Butler this evening announces the arrival to-day at Fortress Monroe of a transport from Charleston, with Charleston papers of the 6th announcing that Sherman was at station No. 6 on the 5th, sixty miles from Savannah.. He was marching on

It is ciphered up near the Executive Chamber that he is in Savannah to-day.

Вацтимоке, Dec. 10, 1864-р. т. The following special dispatch has been reeived at the American office:

Annapolis, Dec. 10-P. M. The steamer Victor has just arrived from Charleston, where all of Col. Mulford's fleet is now lying, the exchange of prisoners being changed from Savannah to Charleston, Generals Sherman and Foster having interrupted

heavy firing was heard in the direction of Savannah, being either an attack on that city or on the railroad between Charleston and Savan-

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864. The Press has a special from City Point, Dec. massed on Tuesday afternoon and night near Jerusalem Plank Road, and on Wednesday morning marched toward Stony Creek Station. Our troops are very enthusiastic. Our main army having been fully re-enforced recently, the advance of the Corps does not weaken it. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864. Yesterday morning, at daylight, the Fifth Corps, with thr Third Division of the Second South.

They were heard from yesterday afternoon, and had crossed the Nottoway River, on the Jerusalem road, without meeting opposition of any consequence.

They crossed on pontoons, which they took p after doing so.

Deserters who came into our lines this morning, state that Mahon's Rebel division was sent off yesterday to meet our advancing force, but as no firing has been heard in that direciion to-day, it is not believed that any engagement has taken place.

Friday, Dec. 9-Morning. A reconncitering force of cavalry went out on the left yesterday afternoon, striking the Rebel pickets on the Vaghe road, driving them to Hatche's Run, a distance of over two miles. where they had breastworks erected, and where they made a stand.

Skirmishing continued for some time, when the object of the movement having been fully accomplished, the expedition returned.

Some of those who accompanied this party report that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek, which indicates that penurious and timid with reckless estimates of fighting was going on between Gen. Warren

## The Crops for the Year.

According to the report of the Agricultural Briggs, Lida A Miss Bilting, Caroline Mrs Bureau, the wheat crop for the year 1864 Cogwell, Annie Miss amonuts 160, 685, 823 bushels. It takes about Chaplin, Adlia Miss 2 five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, which would make the production equal to and who do not pay into the common treasury | thirty-three and a half millions of barrels, or Conklin, C C more than one and a half barrels to every one Clark, Laurina Miss of the population of twenty millions whose industry produced it. The production of wheat Gallaway, Ella Miss 3 taxation, are the loudest in their denunciation is only about nine millions barrels less than in Gaige, Jacob of taxation. Probably they hope to impress 1863, which was considered an excellent crop. The rye production was 18,872,957 bushels. of means who are not forced to resort to acts or less than one million short of the production of the previous year. Barley 10, 872, 328 about the same decrease as rye in the year's production. Oats 166,690,064 bushels, an increase of six millions over the previous year. Hay 18, 116, 751 tons, or about a million and half tons less than in 1863. Corn 530,582. 403 bushels, or about seventy-eight millions increase over the previous year. Buckwheat 18,600,540, bushels an increase of four mil-

> Taking the yearly production, therefore, the balance is in favor of 1864, and the quality is much better. If the currency and taxes did not affect prices, all the leading articles of provisions which form the support of life would be less in price. The sorghum, another valuduction of animal food there is, however, a material falling off in nearly all of the States. The production of flaxseed shows verylarge increase -New Jersey and Pennsylvania taking the lead in the increase, in the first amounting to over fourteen per cent. Ten of the loyal States produce cotton. The falling off in tobadcco is set down at sixty seven millions of pounds.

> Balancing all the increase and decrease of vegetable and animal productions, and there is shown to be an abundance of food for the popplation.

A SHARP ORDER-Major General Butler has issued the following spicy order, which suffi-

Special orders, No. 172-III. David B. White. late Major of the 81st New York volunters. who has left the service, cannot be elected as sutler in this Department. Field officers leaving the service, cannot take the place of boot blacks here. If they have no more respect for of protracted sickness. services they have left, they will find that officers here have. David B. White will at once leave the Department.

THE Bank of England, on the 10th inst., reduced the rate of interest from nine to eight per cent. The demand for discounts had fall n off, owing to the sweeping out of a large class of borrowers by the late revulsion.

George H. Pendleton, of Waterbury, Con- manner. necticut (a second cousin of the man who was quite certain that Col. Forney would make a elect to acknowledge the supremacy of the and Johnson at the late election,

THE FORCES IN THE FIELD .- The Army and Nava Journal, which is very high authority on all military matters, computes the forces which the rebels now have in the field at a very moderate figure. ' Hood's army, now in Tennessee, is estimated at 35,000. Early's force in the of the rebels, north and south, to make peace | Shenandoah Valley is set down at less than by a return to obedience. Now, which will 15,000, and Lee's as less than 50,000. These they elect? Peace is to come, sooner or later. figures amount in the total to 100,000. The forces with which Price recently invaded Missouri, and the garrisons of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and a few other points, may swell the aggregate to 175,000.

> The full official vote of Pennsylvania for Presidential electors, taking the first name on each ticket, is as follows:-Lincoln (Morton McMichael), 296,389 276,308 McClellan (Rob't. L. Johnston),

20,081 Lincoln's majority, Total vote 1864, 572,667 Total vote 1860, 476,442

Increase in four years,

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The First National Property of the Stockholders of the S ers of The First National Bank of Wellsboro,
Pa., for the election of Directors will be held at its
Banking House on the second Tuesday of January
next.
J. L. ROBINSON, Cash'r.
Wellsboro, December 10, 1864.

ESTRAY.—Came into the premises of the sub-scriber in Delmar, on or about the 20th of Nov. Three Head of Yearling Cattle, viz: One Red Steer, with a little white in forchead, one Red Heifer, and one Black Bull; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

Delmar, Dec. 14, '64. SAML. DICKINSON.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having A been appointed an Auditor to settle the account of Daniel Doan, Administrator of Jacob Babb, dec'd, and distribute moneys in his hands will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 10th day of January, 1865, at the Commissioners' Office, in Wellsboro, at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. ALLEN, Auditor. Wellsboro, December 14, '64.

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

(One door below Harden's Store)

WE have just arrived in Wellsbero with a large Stock of CLOTHING and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Also, HATS & CAPS, and a great assertment of

LADIES' CLOAKS.

Which we offer to the citizens of Wellsboro and sur-

#### 50 PER CENT, CHEAPER,

than any other establishment in this part of the country. Our object is to reduce our

WINTER & FALL STOCK OF GOODS.

PRICES: OVER COATS from \$4 to \$40. BUSINESS COATS from \$3 to \$25. PANTS from \$2 to \$10. VESTS from \$2½ to \$8.

We bought our goods when Gold was only 1.50 and we can afford to sell our goods cheap.

All our Goods are manufactured under our own supervision and can not be surpassed in quality and lurability.

We respectfully invite every one whose interest is

STOCK AND PRICES

before purchasing elsewhere. NAST & AUERBACH,

of Syracuse, N. Y., and Blossburg, Pa.

Wellsboro, Dec. 14, I864-tf. IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post

District Learning of the Land Ames, Susan Miss Jones, J D Mann, Permila Miss Palmer, Mrs Susan Reamer, J obinson, Mary Miss Seelye, Mary Miss Sherman, Geo Mrs Taylor, G W Tabor, Masia Harris, A Mrs Hart, Charles Fish, J H
Freeland, Ophelia Mrs
Wells, W F Mrs Elliott. P Miss

Gaige, Mrs J H McFall, Mary To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised 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.

TARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishes to dispose of his Farm in Covington township, lying on Elk Run, about three miles from Covington Boro, and generally known as the "Wetherbee Farm." It contains about 93 acres, with about 60 acres improved.

The soil is of the very best quality of upland and the cleared portion is entirely free from stumps. It is well wetered and has good buildings. Those who want to buy a good Farm may find it to their advantage to pay this one a visit before they "settle down." Good warrantee deed given. For terms apply to H. H. Potter, Middlebury Center, Pa, or to Levi Rock-well, Cherry Flatts, Pa. J. B. POTTER. Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

## MILLINERY.

BRAIDING & EMBROIDERY, MACHINE SEWING,

DRESS & CLOAK-MAKING. I would inform my friends in and around Tioga borough, that I have opened a shop in the dwelling formerly occupied by Miss Rachel Prutsman. I will have new FALL & WINTER STYLES of Millinery Goods constantly on hand.

Tioga, Nov. 23, '64-3t\* MRS. J. P. URELL. WELLSBORO ACADEMY.-The second Term

of the present school year will b Monday, Dec. 12, 1864. Pupils are prepared for College, or for business TUITION (for a term of 12 weeks).

Primary Course \$3 00.
Common English Branches 4 00. Higher English Branches...... 5 00. Languages..... 6 00. Pupils designing to attend but half the term, will be charged accordingly.

No deduction is made for absences, unless in cases

Wellsboro, Dec. 7, 1864-3t.

J. B. GRIER,
Princip MILLINERY.-I would inform my friends in and around Tioga boro' that I have opened a shop in the dwelling formerly occupied by Miss Rachel Prutsman. I will have new FALL STYLES of millinery goods constantly on hand.

BRAIDING & EMBROIDERY, MACHINE SEWING

of all descriptions, done on a first-class Grover & Baker machine. Materials made up in the neatest manner.

MRS. J. P. URELL.
Tioga, Oct. 26, 1361-3t\*

RAMILY DYE COLCRS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

### "TO BOWEN'S!"

SEEING a big crowd on Main Street, herry. ing toward a common center, somebody asked Where Are You Going ?

To Bowen's, No. 1, Union Block !!

#### To look at that splendid stock of NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS! ust arriving from New York.

"VERY SENSIBLE PEOPLE," thought I to myself: you know who buys at a bargain, and sells so as to give the purchaser a bargain

too.
Therefore, if you want anything in the line of DRY GOODS, LADIES' GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING. BOOTS, SHOES, &c. GO TO BOWEN'S,

and if you want HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

WOODEN-WARE, and

at prices you can afford to pay GO TO BOWENS.

If you have Cash, or Butter, or Cheese, or Grain SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS bring them along, and you will get

Satisfactory Bargains: and if you come once, you will be sure to come twice

—yea, thrice, or half-a-dozen times.

Don't forget the place: NO. 1, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, Nov. 1, 1864. JOHN R. BOWEN

# $S_{ARSAPARILLA}$

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Dispass.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford,
Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaplement but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As first as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like a before in our community."

Exceptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcors,

Sores, and all Dispasses of the Skin.

Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

Estuptions, Pimples, Blotches, Puntules, Ilors,

| Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.
| From Rev. Rold. Stratton. Bristol. Englant
| "I only do my duty to you and the public when I and
my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal wither,
of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, agel ten had a
afflicting lumor in her ears, eyes, and hair for your
which we were unable to cure until we then your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months."
| From Mrs. Jane F. Rice. aveil known and much street
| lady of Dennisvilla. Cere May Co., N.J.
| "My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scroft
ulous cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing
afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."
| From Charles P. Gaye, Lag., of the widely Lewin Gaze,
| Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelied paper, in
| Nashna, N. H.
| "I had for several years a very troublesome lumor in
my face, which grew constantly worse until it dasgared
my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried
almost every thing a man could of both active and methcine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your
| Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my face worse as
you told me it might for a tine, but in a few weeks the
new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued; until my face is as smooth as any body, and I
| am without any symptoms of the discress that I know of
| enloy perfect health, and without a doult over it to your
| Sarsaparilla."
| Erysipelas — General Debility — Purify the Blocd.
| Erem Dr. Rolt. Sarein Health, and weeks the content of the strong of the discress that I know of
| Erem Dr. Rolt. Sarein Health of the strong of the discress that I know of
| Erem Dr. Rolt. Sarein Health and word of the discress that I know of I enloy perfect health, and without a doult over it to your

SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas — General Debility — Purify the Block.

From Dr. Robt Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"Dr. Ayer. I seldom fail to remove Exuption; and Scrofulous Serves by the persevering use of your Sarsay RILLA, and I have just now circul an attack of Halipman, Erysipelas with it. No alternative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

well as to the poople."

From J. E. Johnston, E.g., Wilkeman, Olio.

"For twelve years, I had the yeilow Eryslpelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the elebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of delicity worth of medicines. The cheers were so bud that the cords became visible, and the cheers were so bed that my arm must be amputated. I begin taking your Sarsaparallilly. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have caved me. I am now as well and sound as my body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the worder of all."

From Hon, Henry Monro, M. P. P. of Worderstof. W

From Hon. Henry Monro. M. P. P., of Nexcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Perliament.

"I have used your SABSAMELLA in my family for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the affiliated."

St. Anthony's Fire, Ross, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes. Head, Sore Erges.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the alle diler of the Two-hannock Democrat, Pennsyl, ania

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spreduntil they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which acted by pumples on its forchead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virial its sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied intrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and cerrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sarstraches, and epplying the folded of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to head the we had he second. The charles eyellshes, which had come out, grow again, and he is row as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Symphilis and Mercurial Disease.

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease. From Dr Hram Sleet, of St Louis Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of Syphilis and for syphilidisense than any other we possess." The profession are in debted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

disease than any other we possess. The profession are in debted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass. tcho is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"Dr. Ayen. My dear Sr. I have found your Sarsy Parilla an excellent remedy for Syphilis, both of the primary and secondary type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Vim Lices, of New Brimenick. N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercur or mercurial disease, which grew more and more agravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of Ayel. 3 SARSAPARILIA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it tok several dozen bottles to cure him

Leucorrhœs, Whites, Female Weskness,

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal Screpulous Plecration and are very often cured by the alterative effect of the SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies. From the well-known and widely collaborated Dr. Jacob

"I have found your Sansan and exidence for factor Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your Sansan and local excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of fremalarity. Leucorrheas, Internal Ulceration and local debility, arising from the scrolulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly added by local treatment." A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name.

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a verification glucorring of long standing, by two bottles of your Saksararilla."

Rhomatical

of your Sarsaparilla.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Compleint, Dyspepais,
Heart Disease, Neuralgia,
when caused by Screeding in the system, and rapidly sured
by this Ext. Sarsaparilla.

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