TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR. THE

Some of the results of the late election. would go far to confirm the truth of Mr. Madison's observation to Harriet Marineau that the United States was destined to prove many things before thought impossible? It would seem to be impossible that a 'nation should grow in number during the deep ations and ravages of a fierce civil war, and yet if we take the total popular vote of 1864, in such states as we have heard from officially, and the total popular vote in the same states in 1860, we shall find reason to believe that in spite of the calamities of three years of mortal strife, they have actually grown in population. Here is a short table of the comparative votes of 1860 and 1864 that we have had prepared from the official source;

programmed and the second second		
	1864. 💭 🏲	× 1860.
Maine	106,014	98,919
New Hampshire		65,943
Vermont		41,644
Massachusetts	175,487 👻	169,175
Rhode Island		· 20,141
Connecticut		,76,000
New York		675,156
New Jersey	128,630	121,125
Pennsylvania	498,103	476,448,
Delaware		16 239 1
Marvland		92,502
Illinois		330,693
Minnesota		34,737
Ohio	460,532	442 447
Indiana		276, 143

We have heard so much of t. e handreds of thousands of lives that have been sacrificed in the present war, so much of the new distribus tions of people cansed by its troubles, that it must strike us as strange, at least, that in erery State thus far reported with the single exception of Maryland, there have been a very considerable increase in the surfrage. A part of this increase is undoubtedly owing to the greater excitement of the later, political canvass, which drew out many voters who did not before attend the polls. It is estimated by statisticans, that in ordinary times about twenty-five per cent of those entitled to vote in any community, refuse to use the parelege,

This percentage would suffice to account for the increase to which we refer, it we had reason to suppose that it lead all been called out. but such was not the case ; a large number of votors have refrained from voting this year, as in times past; a large number being engaged at remote points in the army; have been unable to vote; in some states soldiers in the field are not permitted to vote; and there has been more than the usual properties of sailors and marines in our ficets whe have had no opertunity of giving in their ballots. Considering all these circumstances, then, we think we have a right to infer that the incrimage noted in 'the popular vote is a proof of the growth of our population in the face of the fin inution caused by the terrible hostilities in which we are engaged. • ----. . •

Petroleum,

Seven years ago, Venange county, Pennsyl vania, was regarded as one of the poorest, as it is one of the smallest counties in the State of Pennsylvania. More then one third of its entire surface could have been purchased for three dollars per acre. Its best improved farms would bring little if anything over thirty dollars per acre, and its entire industrial products did not exceed three hundred thoucand dollars. Choice oil lands cell now readily at from three to five thousand dollars per acre, and they have been sold as high as forty-five, thousand dollars per a ge. The yield of cil from the county during the last year was

chanan proved false to the Nation; he kept and the Union. That didn't work. They now straight shead, an able and consistent advocate of the principles of freedom and progress. He has laborad long and faithfully, and his servifriends. ces have contributed not a little to the civil triumph over treason, soon to be followed by the overthrow of the military power of the rebellion.

THE AGITATOR M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETCR.

WELLSBOROUGH, FENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : : : : DEC. 21, 1864

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Editorial Correspondence of The Agitator.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1864.

When politicians take to romancing, it is pretty good evidence that the old tricks and dodges no longer serve to deceive the people. If I am not greatly mistaken, the country is about to be invited to witness a great spectacular drama, which, for convenience sake, may be named "The Magnanimous Assassin." The stories of Paul Clifford, by Bulwer, and of Robin Hood, by Scott, are to receive their induction into the realm of Fact through the new policy to be pursued by the Copperhead leaders in Congress.

There was a time when the Democratic party was, emphatically the champion of labor .--There was a time when that party was the Poor man's party in something higher and better than a Pickwickian sense. But that time is in the distant past. The faction which struts about in the cast-off clothes of the Demcratic party, is neither the champion of labor, nor the advocate of equal rights. It sports borrowed plumes, or, better, perhaps, it is the ass in the lion's skin. It enters into political campaigns under the lead of men who, all their lives, have been pitting Capital against Labor in the most offensive sense; men who are, and have been for years, the agents of aristocratic Europe for the destruction of civil/liberty in America. In old times, the Democratic, party had no affiliation with aristocratic Europe. Its priests and prominent laymen dreaded nothing so much as the corrupting influence of British gold. But the men who now swagger about in the cast-off clothes of those sturdy democrats, so far from dreading foreign influence, are ambitious of distinction purchased through alliances with the aristocrats of the old world .--They do not disdain to accept the money furnished by the mortal enemies of this nation, to further political purposes which involve the overthrow of its cherished institutions.

The people kicked these fellows out of doors in October. They returned and asked for an explanation. The reciple kicked them into the gutter in reply, in November. Two hints of that kind might be deemed unmistakable by the not particularly obtuee. But these leaders, not seeing themselves as others see them, and the absolute right of the writ of habens corpus having long since parted with the finer censi- under all circumstances; that no negro shall bilities, still fawn upon their executioners. - | become a citizen of the United States. This is They are never weary of playing the sycophant the gist of his grand, plea for pacificating the to power. This explains itself. The people | country. have exhibited power to crush them, like vigers, and they, the demagogues, from long habits of prostration at the feet of power, now prostrate themselves at the feet of the people. The first indication of the new policy of these defeated leaders appears in the bill introduced by Sanset Cox & Co., in the House on thrusts it forward in the United States Senate, the second day of the session. It proposes to reduce the duty on tea, coffee, &c., so as to put those luxuries within the reach of the poor .-They have a very lively affection for the poorthese apologists for treason. But we submit, that their effort to put tea and coffee within the reach of the poor would have come with a better grace, and not so liable to misconstruction, from men who had not, for three years past, exerted every nerve and muscle, and exhausted every resource of their fertile brains, to compass the total ruin of poor and rich alike. And further, it ought not to have been the proposition of men who made themselves conspicuous last session in their endeavor to keep the tax on whiskey, beer, and tobacco, down to the lowest notch in the scale. No set of men ever fought a fiercer fight than they fought for distillers and brewers.

"go back on themselves," and present themselves before the people as their dear, devoted

We chall see how that will work. M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1864. ' Happening into the House the other day, I noticed four individuals who are somewhat notorious in current politics. Pendleton was conferring with Long, and evidently in earnest,-Fernando Wood was writing at his desk, spectacles on nose, coat buttoned to the chin. and face as solemn as the phiz of a discomfited owl. Sunset Cox was in sprightly conversation with some one not notorious, and James Brooks was writing like Fernando, at his seat.

Of all the defunct Copper leaders, Cox is most of a philosopher. He takes his defeat as a joke of the first water and contemplates retiring from public life with apparent good humor. Not so with Pendleton. He looks somewhat crest-fallen, though not positively sullen. He is a man of polish and good manners, and his sympathy with treason is not the offspring of deep convictions. In fact, Mr. Pendleton has no profound convictions. He is an aristocrat who knows that some are born with saddles on, and some are born to ride .-He gravitates toward Jeff. Davis and Slavery simply because he is aristocratic.

But Fernando Wood being a gentleman by neither birth nor culture, takes his dismissal from service most sullenly. He looks like a man who hated most intensely. I should pick him out for a conspirator among a thousand .-He looks-most implacable. The old-time Oily Gammon-ish smile has disappeared from his chalky face. He is a brooding member now. Last session he was a smiling member. But his teeth are drawn, his claws blunted, his wings clipped. He is no longer dangerous to the government, unless it be in secret. He has in communication with the Yankee fleet, and neither the confident daring of Vallandigham nor the finer culture of Pendleton. Cunning, crafty, subtle in his way, and holding considerable sway over the riff-raff of New York, he may make us some trouble in the future. His sympathy with Jeff. Davis and treason arises from the operation of the laws of moral gravitation.

In the Senate we are to have a lesson of patience and forbearance in enduring the infliction of Senator Davis. He is again on his feet and suffering fearfully from negro on the brain. His series of resolutions, presented on the 12th inst., stamp him as a man utterly beside himself, and therefore to be pitied. They ask for a Convention of the States; the wiping out of New England, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, by merging the former in each other, and the latter in one; the recognition of Slavery now and forever ; the election of President and Vice President, one from the Slave and the other from the free States, alternately ; Senator Davis is troubled with a short memory. He forgets that the people of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, on the Sth day of last November, decided the points raised by his resolutione, seriatim, and finally. | knife and pistol, but with the book case, news-He only elaborates the Chicago Platform and after the people have rejected it in toto. Does he understand that this is a government of majorities? that the will of the people is the supreme law? I fear not. He is groping in the murk and gloom created by Slavery. He has not yet been born into the great and marvelous light of true freedom. It is to be hoped that the Senate will suffer him and his vagaries to drop out of mind. He' displays the painful signs of dotage, and should be tolerated rather than recognized. The House on the 12th inst., passed the National Bankrupt Law, which failed last session. How it will fare in the Senate it is not now possible to say. Its features I have not yet been able to discover, although they were quite familiar last session while the bill was pending. As soon as it is printed I will make a digest of its essential provisions and publish. Doubtless such a measure is required by every consideration of justice and humanity. Whether this one is just what the the case requires is more than I can promise. It will scarcely get through the Judiciary Committee of the Senate without

WAR NEWS. EROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The correspondent of the American at Annapolis telegrophs as follows: " The steamship Varuna left Charleston Bar

on the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock in the morning. The report had reached there by the Rebel flag of truce boat that Sherman was in possession of Savannah after an eight hours' fight, captaring eleven thousand prisoners."

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 8. 15 p. m. To Maj. Gen. Dix, NEW YORK : Official dispatches from Gen. Canby have

been received to day, showing the complete success of an expedition sent out by him from. Vicksburg to co-operate with Gen. Sherman's operations, and cut Hood's communications with Mobile.

Gen. Canby also reports the probable success of another expedition from Baton Rouge, under command of Gen. Davidson, the details and object of which it is not proper now to disclose. When last heard from Davidson was reported as having caused quite a panic in Mobile, and to be devastating the country generally. Lieut. Col. Earl, commanding a special party, was screrely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy at Fayette, Miss.

The Richmond papers of to day confirm the reported capture of Bristol by an expedition supposed to be under the command of Stoneman and Burbridge.

Also the surprise and capture of Glade Springs depot, on the railroad thirteen miles

south of Abington, Va. They also contain Gen- Hood's official report of the battle of Franklin, in which he acknowledges the loss of many gallant officers and brave men, among whom he enumérates Maj. Gen. Cleburne, Brig. Gens. John Williams, Adams, Geist, Strohl and Granberry, killed ; Maj. Gen. John Brown. and Brig. Gens. S. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockcrill and Scott, wounded, and Brig. Gens. Gordon taken prisoner.

They also state that on Wednesday Gen. Sherman carried Fort McAllister commanding the entrance to the Ogcechee River, by storm, and the capture of this position puts Sherman necessitates the re-enforcement of Sayannah.

FROM THOMAS' ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864. Maj. Gen. Dix : The Western telegraph lines are working very badly, on account of the snow storms prevailing. The following unofficial dispatches have been received :

" Nashville Dec. 16, 1864. "Just returned from the battle-field. Battle severe and terriffic. Our forces victorious." A second dispatch of the same date save ; "Hood has fallen back, and is apparently doing his best to get away, while Thomas is pressing him with great vigor, frequently capperfectly successful, and the prospect is fair to jority.

crush Hood's army." There is nothing since my last dispatch from any other quarter. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y. of War.

What Emancipation Will do for the South.

The downfall of slavery will open the road to property for the poor laboring men. Slavery once abolished, the great landed estates. based upon and supported by slave labor will go to pieces, and the pieces will fall into the hauds of the poor labo ing man. Instead of the grand palatial mansion surrounded by miserable negro'-cabins, and instead of the in the building formerly known as "Osgood's Store," small, but flourishing fields, and the interior of them the choicest kinds of the cottage will be adorned, not with the bowie FLOUR, MEAL, BUCK WHEAT, PORK. paper, and every evidence of progressive civil-ization. This will go quickly as thought, for and FURS. CHAS. VAN VALKENBURG. paper, and every evidence of progressive civilthe Southern people will not be left to work out that development alone. Thousands of Northen men, who but recently had been roaming over the country with sword and bayonet, and on that occasion had made the discovery of the truth, will invade it again with sword and plough, and machinery and capital, and knowledge, and a spirit of progressive improvement. These invaders will be peaceable neighbors of the invaded, and each one will work for the other in working for himself, and all will be one people. Thus the southern people will be reorganized and regenerated by the emancipation of a large majority also from the rule of a powerful few. Then the acrimony of the rebellion will be blofted out and they will no longer have time to think of the differences of the unfortunate past, for they will have to think of the problems of a busy present and a hopeful future.

warded for his crimes. The musters he serves have raised him to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Armies. In doing this they have brought additional infamy on themselves without succeeding in whitewashing him. Starting in life as a slave trader, Forrest has passed logically through all those varieties of iniquity which prove him a true friend to the South, and has ended in reaching high rebel military command. His elevation is an attempt to exalt murder and confer dignity upon rapine, and we accordingly have the spectacle of a Lieutenant-General who has placed himself, by his own acts, beyond the pale of civilized war, and who would be shot like a wild beast, should he fall into Federal hands .- Boston Transcipt.

THE REARL BUTCHER FORREST has been re-

ARMY Losses .- Mr. E. B. Ellivit, of Washington, has prepared an account of the proportion of deaths in the Union armies, covering the first fifteen months of the war. It seems that five have died from accident and disease, where two have died from the arms of the enemy. The mortality from all causes fas been about seven per cent. per year. This is less than our losses in the Mexican war-one half less than that of the British in Spain-and one third less than their loss in the Crimes. Yet our battles have been among the most frequent and sanguinary of any recorded in history. One great cause of this favorable state of

affairs, is the aid of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions and kindred efforts to prevent and to cure disease. Timely precautions, and timely preparations have saved many thousands of lives.

Just before the gresidential election, the democrate of this country so far outraged public decency as to parade a coffin in their procession, and afterwards to bury it with an effi gy of Mr. Lincoln in it. During the parade the stone-boat containing the coffin broke down, as a sort of intimation to the degraded ragamufins surrounding it, that they were misbehaving themselves, and that their expectation would not be realized. They did not take the hint. Such fellows are always slow at taking hints, unless given at the togof a brogan. Do they see now that Lincoln is not the dead man. and does not stand in need of burnal-and that somebody else does ?-Honesdale Republic.

In Cambris, Somerset, and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, a good quality of tar is manufactured from the knots of the pitch pine. The manufacture of this substitute for North Carolina tar. It is caried on extensively and has already, it is stated, considerably depreciated the price of the latter article. The tar thus produced, answers nearly all the requisites as a substitute for the original article.

The Union men of Calais, Me., being prevented from getting their Presidential tickets by the Postmaster, went to work on election day after 3 o'clock and wrote the ballots complete, turing guns and men. Everything thus far is and carried the town for Lincoln by forty ma-

> It will be rememberd that Mrs. Rose Greenhow, the female rebel, who has attracted so much attention during the war, was lately drowned. A Richmond paper says that her rowning was caused by her having six hundred pounds sterling, in gold, tied to her person.

New Flour and Provision Store. CHARLES VANVALKENBURG wishes to in-form the citizens of Wellsboro and the surround-

ing country that he has recently started a new

FLOUR AND PROVISION STORE,

"TO BOWEN'S!"

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

The answer was "To Bowen's, No. 1, Union Block !"

To loob at that splendid stock of

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODSI ust arriving from New York. "VERY SENSIBLE PEOPLE

thought I to myself; you know who buys at a bar. gain, and sells so as to give the purchaser a bargain

oo. 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

GROCERIES. at prices you can afford to pay

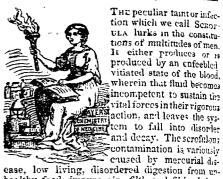
GO TO BOWENS, If you have Cash, or Butter, or Chesse, or Grain to exchange for this

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, 1964. JOHN R. BOWEN.



healthy food, impure air. filth and filthy habits. the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venreal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is here-itary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation: " indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, 'I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce infigestion, dyspepsia. and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "lite of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cares it has made of the following diseases 'King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eriptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald lead. Coughs from the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series f complaints that arise from impurity of the blood Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AVER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have ac-cess to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofilla depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victime tar more subject to disease and its tatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shortcn, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of Aven's SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Saratparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it. We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will nother in deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available ?? them.

over fifty millions of dolla's or greater than' the entire coal and iron to de of the entire State of Pennsylvania, and should the present price of oil he sustained, he produce will be nearly eight millions of collars the coming теат.-

That oil, as an article of commerce and exportation, is to become of the first importance is very certain. Its uses everywhere are daily multiplying, and the demand for it augmenting in the same proportion. It is rapidly displacing other substances as a lubricator. As an illuminator outside of the cities and towns, where there is no gas, it has taken the place of everything else heretofor? employed for that purpose. In time the same will be true of Europe. Predictions are nade that it will be extensively consumed in the production of gas, especially in towns remotes from cosl mines, as there will be a great saving in the difference of the cost of transportation." Nor is it at all unlikely that it will be appied to generating steam in ocean navigation

There need be no fear of the failure of the sup-ply. The extent of the of bearing territory and the richness of the depisits, is such that it may be considered inexhaustible. Since the original discovery in Petinsylvania, oil has . been found in Western New York, Virginia and Ohio. Fine surface indications are also sail to have been discoverd on the Pacific coast. -Journal of Commerce. *. *

What an Army Corps Requires.

In the Army of the Potemac an army corps of 30,000 infantry has about 700 wagons, drawn by 4.200 males. Including the horses of officere and of artillery, about 7,000 animals have to • be provided for. On the furch, it is calculated that each wagon will occu y eighty feet ; in bad roads much more : so that i train of 700 wagons will cover 56,000 feet, or gver ten miles; the ambulances will pecupy a mut a mile, and batteries three miles; 20,000 froops need six miles to march in if they form dire column; the total length of the marching column of a corps is, therefore, twenty miles, without including the cattle herds and trains of bridge materials. Impatient critics of army movements would often be more lenient were they, to familiarize themselves with the details of the immense difficulty of organizing and moving large trains and artillery.

JOHN W. FORNEY FOR THE CAEINET .- At a late meeting of Philadelphia, merchants action was taken in favor of Jon W. Forner for the Cabinet, and it is reported from Washington that this movement is 'strongly supported, not only by Pennsylvania influence, but by prominent gentlemen from other States. The Department of the Interior is mentioned as the position for which he is specially urged. Judge Usher, the present head of that Department, + will, it is said, he translated to the vacancy of Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana. Mr. Forney's great familiarity with public affairs, his executive abilities and habits of industry constitute high qualifications for a seat in the President's Cabinet. His acquain tance with the polities of the country is inti-· · · · · ·

Yet they know, if they know enough to occupy sents in the Congress of the United States, that both poverty and crime root in grog shops and beer saloons; the latter induct boys into teastly habits of intoxication, and the former finish them off.

The conduct of these coffee and tea philanthropists remind us of the old couplet-"When the devil got sick, the devil a monk would be; But when the devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

The philanthropy of these leaders is born of wholesome castigation, perbaps. But we incline to the notion that it is only another of the almost inexhaustible arts of as radical a set of hypocrites as ever cursed Jerusalem with their long prayers. "They are now about to attempt the role of the Magnanimous Assassin and the converted Highwayman. They will devote their attention to the interests of the "dear, deluded people," for the session. Perhaps we shall have a short homily on the sinfulness of swindling, by the Rev. Fernando Wood ; or a sermon on the wickedness of lottery-gambling by the Rev. Ben. Wood; or an exhortation to vigilance against the encroachments of Popery, by the Rev. James Brooks; or an essay on public and private morality hy the Hon. S. S. Cox; or an ovation on the virtues of Patriotism, by the celebrated Dan. Voorhees. No doubt we shall all be much edified by the conduct and utterances of these new converts to decency this winter. They have tried villainy, and villainy does not go down with the people. They have tried wholesale lying. That failed. They have put on ces, is not the sort of religion upon which peo-and with but one suspender to keep his cour-nished to one address for Five Dollars per year. mate and of long standing. When Mr. Bu- airs, and set up for lovers of the Constitution ple can get to heaven."

some modifications.

Both Houses are now fairly at work. Legislation for the relief of individuals will not, it is to be hoped, be indulged in to any considerable extent. In fact, but little general legislation is required; and that required relates mostly to the finances. М. Н. С.

P, S .- I forgot to say that I saw James Wilkinson, of Middlebury, in Judiciary Square is doing well, and will soon get his discharge. M. II. C.

THE PRESIDENT ON RELIGION .- The Washington Chronicle says that on Thursday of last week two ladies from Tennessee came before the President, asking the release of their husbands, held as prisoners of war on Juhnson's Island. They were put off until Friday, when they came again, and were again put off until Saturday. At each of the interviews one of the ladies urged that her husband was a religious man, and on Saturday, when the President ordered the release of the prisoners, he said to this lady : . " You say your husband is a religious man ; tell him when you meet him that I say I am not much of a judge of religion, but that, in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their government, because, as they think, that government does not sufficiently help some men to eat their bread in the sweat of other men's fa-

THE FIRST, VETERAN ARMY CORPS .-- By the beginning of January Gen. HANCOCK is likely to have an army corps unsurpassed in strength | has in preparation another series of interesting and and value. The War Department ordered that the 1st Veteran Army Corps should consist of bly not less than two years ; limited enlistments from December 1 to January 1, the term of service to one year, and offered a bounty of when he is mustered in. The popularity of such a corps will be immense; veterans who would be reluctant to enlist in new regiments

and proudly serve under the gallant and dis- George Cruisbank. tinguished HANCOCK. It will be the Old Guard

Among the ingenious contributions to the Sailors' Fair in Boston, by the State Prison. convicts, is a small house, so contrived that upon opening the door a figure of Jeff. Davis suspended to a gibbet comes up through a chimney, and from the other chimney a black

man comes up to look at him. A letter from a traveler in the new oil regions of Pennevlvania says-"We were paddled across the creek by an oil prince, aged fifteen, heir to a million, coatless and hatless.

age and his trousers up."

wretched hovel inhabited by the poor white, we where he may be found at all times ready to wait on shall see neat, white cuttages in the midst of all customers who may favor him withe call, and sell

&c , at as reasonable rates as any firm in this place. Wellsboro, Dec. 21, 1864.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1865.

The Number for January, 1865, begins the Fifteenth Volume of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The Pub-lishers state that they have made such arrangements for the coming year as will convince their readers that they intend to maintain the present position and pop-ularity of their magazine. They can announce definitely the following features of the New Volume :---

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE will contribute a new series of Domestic Papers, with

the title of " The Chimney-Corner." DONALD G. MITCHELL.

author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," will begin in an chrly number a story with the title of "Dr. Johns."

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

or the University of Oxford, has engaged to write regularly during the year, on topics of interest to American readers.

PROF. AGASSIZ

valuable Scientific Papers,

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S PAPERS twenty thousand men, and that none.should be furnish some scenes from his unfinished work, "The accepted except those who had served honora. Dolliver Romance," which will appear in the coming Volume.

FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW will continue his admirable sketches of travel and

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

the well-known novelist and magazinist, will contri-bute a series of papers similar to those written by him in Dinkens' "Household Words," and "All the will eagerly join the rally of their old comrades Year Round." The first paper will be a sketch of

MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL

soldier, baptleed in battle, knowing his duty thors they have known, including many interesting reminiscencies of Moore and other literary celebritie THE AUTHOR OF "TEN ACRES. ENOUGH"

will furnish the ATLANTIC with regular articles of strikingly original character.

In addition to the features above enumerated, other interesting ones are in preparation. The magazine will still be favored with constant contributions from its regular staff of writers, whose names are familiar to the reading public as those of the

FIRST AMERICAN AUTHORS.

The Atlantic will continue to furnish to its readers the best Essays, Sketches, Poems, Stories, Political and Historical Papers, and Miscellany of all kinds which American talents can supply.

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