

CORRECT THE ENROLMENT.

We hope the following circular of the Provost Marshal of this district will receive prompt attention. Let means be taken to facilitate the work when the board meets. This excellent arrangement takes away from the querulous the right to growl or charge unfairness. As the time for action is limited, whatever is done should be done at once.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, 18TH DIST. OF PENN'A. Williamsport, Dec. 20, 1864. By direction of the A. A. Provost Marshal-General of Penn'a. the Commissioner and Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment of the 15th District, Pa., will, on the days hereinafter announced, at this office hold examinations for the purpose of correcting Enrolment Lists.

To affect the object desired, it is recommended to the citizens to appoint competent committees in the several sub-districts, to examine into all cases requiring action, and to bring the parties concerned or the requisite evidence before the Board.

The only surety of a fair proportion of the burdens of the draft, lies in the proper correction of these lists. Every name improperly left upon the list—swells disproportionately, the quota. The greater number of competent men upon the lists, the less likelihood there is of any particular one of them being drawn from the wheel.

It is the duty, therefore, of all good citizens to bring before the Board every man, who, by reason of alienage, over age, two years military or naval service, or permanent physical disability, shall be entitled to have his name stricken from the Enrolment and to produce the required evidence in cases of death, permanent bona fide removal from the District, as well as to furnish the names of all persons in the several townships, properly liable to draft, by attaining the legal age, removal into the District or otherwise, in order that such names may be added to the lists.

An opportunity will be offered to all sub-districts to correct completely, their Enrolment Lists.

It must be distinctly understood, that should another draft be made, subsequent to the time of such examinations, no notice whatever will be taken of complaints of Committees that their Enrolment lists are erroneous, nor will any suspension of draft, or alterations of quotas be made on that plea.

The Board of Enrolment if authorized to add to the lists the names of all men who have arrived at the legal age, or who may have been omitted heretofore, or who may have moved into the District, and to strike therefrom the names of all men improperly enrolled on account of 1st, Alienage; 2d, Non-residence; 3d, over age; 4th, Permanent physical disability, of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for Enrolment, under the laws and regulations; 5th, Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and having been honorably discharged.

The person claiming to have his name stricken from any of the last named grounds must present himself in person or furnish such legal evidence of his qualification and inability to attend as shall satisfy the Board.

The evidence of death, of being now in the military or naval service of the United States, or of removal from the District, can be furnished by third parties. This affidavit of two or more respectable citizens will be required in the last named cases.

Copies of the Enrolment, by Boroughs and Townships, will be placed in the hands of the Enrolling officers of the District, in order that citizens may have access to them prior to the Examinations contemplated.

Examinations for Tioga County will be held at Wellsboro on Thursday, 19th, and Friday 20th, of January, 1865.

WM. H. BLAIR, Provost Marshal. R. HAWLEY, Commissioner. T. F. DUNCAN, Surgeon.

CALL FOR 300,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case the quota, or any part thereof, or any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled.

And whereas, By the credits allowed, in accordance with the act of Congress, on the call for five hundred thousand men made July 18, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand.

And whereas, The operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under the said call.

And whereas, From the foregoing causes, but two hundred and fifty thousand men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency of that call of two hundred and sixty thousand.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for necessities in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for 300,000 men for one, two or three years.

The quota of the states, districts and sub-districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department, through the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States; and in case the quota, or any part thereof, of town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4 1865.

THE CALL FOR 300,000 MEN.

We regard the President's call for 300,000 volunteers, to be furnished by the 15th of February next, as an earnest of the intention of the "powers that be" to extinguish the rebellion without unnecessary delay. We rejoice that the call is made, and the response to it by the people cannot be doubtful or uncertain.

We but reflect popular feeling when we say that this call ought to be filled by volunteers. The moral effect of the call itself will be to dishearten the rebel chiefs; but let the men come forward and volunteer, and the moral effect will be overwhelming. The filling of this call without resort to draft will be a very great victory—a victory that will be counted among the brightest and most signal of all the victories of this war, in a not distant day. It is for the people to say whether, and how this desirable thing shall be accomplished.

First—It ought to be done. Second—It ought to be done. Third—If the people are wise and economically they will do it; it is economy to employ willing men rather than unwilling or indifferent.

How shall the men be induced to come forward? By bounties, of course. How shall the bounties be raised? We know that property holders, not personally liable to draft, sometimes object to bounties. They object to any measures tending to increase taxation. We confess that this objection has some apparent foundation in reason.

But men whose age, or infirmity exempts them from military service, and who, under protection of the government have amassed property, owe something to the government. If not service, then its equivalent. If a man is poor, taxation cannot affect him directly.

It will be found, when this war is ended, that the burden must be shared equally. No man can shirk his share. No loyal man will try to shirk his share. Some may make false returns to the tax officers; they are perjurers, and will bear the load of a guilty conscience. Some will be detected and disgraced. None can by any possibility escape.

This in a general sense. However, we conceive that the men can be raised, and the quota of the county filled, without very considerably increasing the public indebtedness.

The several boroughs and townships may offer a bounty of, say, \$100; and let this be uniform. Then let those liable to draft raise the bounty to the amount necessary to get the men.

There should be no competition among the townships and boroughs. Let the competition be strictly confined to the amount to be contributed by individuals. Competition between townships results in a reckless increase of the public indebtedness. During the excitement of the bidding no thought is taken for the time to come. After the work is done comes the sober second thought. The burden of debt then seems very great. So we counsel against competition between townships.

Of course those who move promptly will be wise. Some townships have already made arrangements to raise their quotas by volunteering. There ought to be no necessity for drafting in nine-tenths of the districts in this county. There will be no draft if the people are true to themselves. But it requires prompt and energetic action.

Now the precise quotas of the districts cannot be known until the lists shall have been corrected; and the lists will not be corrected until the 20th inst. But it will be folly to delay action until that time. Let some plan of action be adopted immediately, and the work of raising the quota be commenced and vigorously carried on. As the call is to make up the deficiency under the call for 500,000 men, we must not expect any extension of the time for volunteering beyond the middle of February. The army must be kept up; and the people must keep it up if it is to be kept up.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS. THE officers and soldiers now returning from long confinement in rebel prisons at Columbia and Andersonville, bring with them evidence of such inhumanity as eclipses that perpetrated, or indulged, by the British in their treatment of the captured patriots of the Revolution.

The combined experience of these martyrs would horrify the civilized world. It eclipses the records of the savage court of the King of Dahomey. It is a record of premeditated wholesale murder by starvation and wanton exposure.

We publish elsewhere a brief account of the sufferings of Sergt. Frank Bailey, well known in Wellsboro. Within the last three weeks, it has been our painful privilege to listen to the harrowing details of captivity from the lips of several officers just returned from the Columbia prisoners' camp. All testify to the same facts. We have the testimony of Lieutenants Barclay, of the 149th, and of H. S. Horton, of the 101st P. V., in detail. The former is from Potter county, the latter from Rutland, Tioga county. Their stories are as one, and corroborate the relations of half a dozen others from other States whom we have met.

The returned officers do not show the effects of ill-treatment as do the rank and file. The rations are the same in both cases—half a pint of corn-and-lob meal, half a pint of sour solum molasses, and a few grains of salt per day, and about a pint of rice a week. No rations of meat have been issued since September. The officers are enabled to raise a little

money on bills of exchange, and so eke out existence. They pay \$1 for a moderate turnip, \$20 a bushel for potatoes, \$7 a pound for pork, \$10 for beef, and so on. If one is so lucky as to get greenbacks he can exchange for Confederate rags at the rate of \$1 in greenbacks for \$10 in Confederate paper.

When they were removed from Georgia to Columbia, they were turned into a five acre field, without tents, or any sort of shelter; and they have remained shelterless ever since. They all bear testimony to the singular fact that there is a Union League in every rebel State, and that hundreds of our officers have been aided to escape by its members. Some 300 escaped in one night. They often go off in squads of ten and twenty. Some are recaptured, but many reach our lines after severe experiences. They find faithful friends wherever they find the negro. The slaves fully understand that this war must free them. They know everything that happens. They brought daily news of Sherman's march through Georgia. Their system of telegraphing is perfect. They are aware of the discussion of the project to arm them by the rebel leaders, and are rejoicing in secret.

So much for the officers. The story of the enlisted men cannot be written. If angels ever weep they must have dissolved in tears in view of the unparalleled atrocity practiced upon those heroic men by the rebels. A sergeant told Lieut. Horton that he had seen as many as twenty-five of the poor fellows, maddened by their sufferings, deliberately pull their caps down over their eyes and walk over the "dead line," to be shot down like dogs—and this during a single day, at Andersonville! What an epic of untellable agony is wrapt up in this single fact! And what will the Day of Reckoning be to the men who perpetrate these barbarities, and to those who sympathize with a cause which calls in such devilishness to sustain itself!

The civilized world shuddered at the tales of Algerine barbarity forty years ago. The cruelties practiced upon our captive soldiery by the rebels make Algiers humane by contrast.

FROM WASHINGTON. [Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1864.

Any man who reads the debates in Congress, will most likely arrive at the conclusion that some members of Congress either lack common sense, or lack power or inclination to use it, if they do not lack the article itself. When men of brains harangue Congress by the hour, pursuing a line of argument which insults average common sense, and arriving at conclusions through the boldest fallacies, it is time for the people to think of substituting common honesty for brilliant parts, as the test of fitness for office.

I had the misfortune to stand behind James Brooks during ten minutes of the delivery of his speech on the 14th inst. It was bad enough to read it next morning—so replete with false reasoning and evil winking of the facts of history. The reporter was only too faithful. Not a sentence was toned down or in any wise modified. Mr. Brooks has more than average abilities, a great fund of information drawn from history, and from extensive travel in foreign lands; but if he has average sensibilities he will one day tear the leaf on which his speech appears printed in the Globe, from the record. If he does not do it, his descendants will.

The speech was directed toward the President's Message. Its points may be stated as follows: 1. Slavery is an anomaly in a republican form of government.

2. We tolerate Mormonism, which is more sinful than slavery.

3. Homogeneity of institutions never existed, does not now exist, among the great nations of the earth. Therefore homogeneity of institutions is not necessary; and—

4. Autonomy, not homogeneity, was the general law of Rome; therefore autonomy should be the law of this republic.

5. That the South cannot be subjugated. The remainder of his speech was devoted to drawing a parallel between the revolt of the South and the revolt of the colonies in 1775.—To begin with his first point: An anomaly is a deviation from the established rule. In our form of government freedom is the rule, slavery the exception; therefore slavery is an anomalous condition in a republic.

His second point is, that slavery is less a sin than Mormonism. Mormonism is obnoxious chiefly for its practice of polygamy. Polygamy is a species of licensed immorality. Slavery, while it permits of the prostitution of an entire race cannot be better than polygamy. In our view, Mormonism is the less evil; inasmuch as every man chooses whom he will husband and every woman chooses whom she will wife. Slavery flings the reins upon the neck of lust, and gives baseness the spur.

His third point is, that homogeneity of institutions has never existed, and does not now exist among the great nations of the earth. Mr. Brooks needs not to be told that in so far as monarchical governments are included in the statement there is no parallel; and as for republics, there never existed, and does not exist, a republic like this. So, really, there is no parallel case upon which to build an argument.

But Mr. Brooks knows, as every student of the world's history knows, that Rome was hurled from the throne of the world because of the lack of homogeneity in her institutions. He knows that Rome's sudden decline and fall is distinctly traceable to the corruption of her citizens by the enslavement of conquered nations; by the engraving of absolutism upon the republican stock. He knows that Rome's last days were signalized by a return to the barbarism of her past. He knows that every historian of unquestioned repute, dates the fall of Rome back to the substitution of compulsory for willing labor. Through this her artisans were reduced to beggary, and finally to servitude or brigandage.

So, if Mr. Brooks's argument is worth anything, it proves that the republics of the past failed because of a lack of homogeneity of institutions; because of the toleration of a multitude of anomalies. Autonomy, being the general law of Rome, Rome fell. So, the American people will do well to see that Homogeneity, and not Autonomy, is made the general law of this republic.

And here let me speak more at length upon the insincere laudation of tolerance by Mr. Brooks. He knows that civilization cannot tolerate barbarism: one must recede before the advance of the other. He knows that a pure Christianity does not tolerate polygamy, or man-stealing, or legal prostitution, or the abolition of the marriage covenant at will; all of which outrages inhere in the system of Slavery. We must choose between the spread and domination of these evils and the domination of Christianity. One or the other must give way. There is no help for it. All the casuistry of Rome and James Brooks united cannot reconcile virtue and vice, light and darkness, slavery and freedom. You cannot yoke Heaven and Hell.

Mr. Brooks argues that in Rome all religions were tolerated. Does he read history? At what period of her history were all religions tolerated? I can answer that for Mr. Brooks. It was during the period when Christianity worshipped in the catacombs of the city; during a period when all religions were forced to sanction the awful crimes of her rulers, and thus abandon their principles, or depart.

His fifth point is that the South cannot be brought back to her allegiance by the strong arm. To prove this he cites the Peloponnesian war of the war of the Roses, and the war of our own independence. Mr. Brooks is unfortunate in his selection of precedents. Not one of the wars named here the slightest resemblance to, this in which we are engaged, either in cause or object. In every one of those wars the parent government was solely at fault, oppressive, and aggressive. No such charge is made against the government of the United States, either by the South, or by the historians of the times. For the first time in the history of the world we have, in this war, the spectacle of a dominating party, wielding the immense patronage of the government, rebelling against the government, which had never wronged it, individually or collectively. Neither James Brooks, nor any of the men who participate in his reckless assertions, will attempt to put the government in the wrong at the breaking out of the war. So the witnesses summoned by Mr. Brooks destroy his case. And I might go on, taking up his sentences one by one, exposing their baldness; arraigning his logic at the bar of common sense in the light of the common intelligence of the people, and exposing its monstrous fallacies; arraying his historical precedents, and exposing his insincerity his superficiality, and his lack of judgment. But what good? Thomas, Richard and Harry, supported by John Doe and Richard Roe, will vent these lies and refuges of lies on every day of the session. One exposure, one refutation, answers for all.—These men repeat each other. Borne by their vicious associations continually downward, they cannot argue in good faith. If not insincere, illogical, incorrect and inhuman, they are nothing. They but select between villainy and nothingness. M. H. C.

CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH. 150 Guns, 13 Locomotives, 190 Cars, & \$3,000 Bales of Cotton.

Amid the splendid successes which marked the close of the year 1864, we have to record the failure of the great expedition against Wilmington. From Admiral Porter's report the failure seems to have resulted from a want of prompt co-operation by the land force under Gen. Butler; while from a letter from the latter, it would seem that the assault from the front was deemed impracticable after a careful reconnoissance. At all events, the main expedition has been abandoned, our side sustaining but slight loss.

But there is glorious news from Sherman. He has taken Savannah, with its stores and munitions, without bloodshed. This is a great victory, worthy to crown his Georgia campaign. We give the official announcement herewith: SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22, 1864.

"His Excellency, President Lincoln: I beg to present to you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen."

"Gen. Foster reports to Lieut. Gen. Grant and Maj. Gen. Halleck, on board steamer Golden Gate, in Savannah harbor, same date, as follows: "I have the honor to report that I have just returned from Gen. Sherman's headquarters in Savannah.

"The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. Gen. Hardee, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped, with the main body of his infantry and artillery on the morning of the 20th, by crossing the river to Union Causeway, opposite the city. The rebel iron-clads were blown up, and the navy yard burned. The rest of the city is intact, and contains 20,000 citizens, quiet and well disposed.

"The captives include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton safely stored in warehouses. All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory, have been, like Atlanta, fairly won.

"I opened communication with the city to-day with my steamers, taking up what torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over others. J. G. FOSTER, Major-General."

Gen. Sherman has sent out two columns, one in pursuit of Hardee and one toward Augusta. Gen. Burbridge has defeated Breckinridge in southwestern Virginia, taking 21 guns, and destroying the rebel salt works and lead mines at Saltville.

Thomas is pursuing the remnant of Hood's army, which has not been able to cross the Tennessee.

We find in Ayer's American Almanac, (now ready for delivery gratis, by the agents, the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1.306th part of one degree Fahrenheit for 2000 years. To our enquiry how he could make such an assertion, Dr. Ayer writes us the following answer. Hipparchus gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with exactness the earth's diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration, shorten its axis and consequently its time of revolution on its axis. The data show that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true."—New York Journal.

DIED. In Philadelphia, on the 29th day of Nov 1864 of small pox, EDWARD O. LAWTON, of Co. A, 12th Regt. Pa. Vols., aged 18 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Of Edward's qualities as a soldier I cannot say too much in his history; he was as usual he was carried from our midst amidst with that fatal disease, and in every battle that his regiment was engaged in, not one of us could help admiring his qualities as a soldier and patriot; and while in front of the enemy, when the most of his company were either sick or wounded, and the duty fell hard on those who remained, he was ever ready to perform his share, and more if required, no matter how dangerous or fatiguing it might be. In him we feel that we have lost a brother and a friend, and our country a firm supporter of our glorious cause.

With his parents and friends at home, we can only sympathize in the deep grief and sorrow which fills their hearts; we can but regret that he so young, after passing through the dangers of the summer campaign, and full of the hope of soon seeing friends and home again, should be laid low in death by this fearful disease. W. A. BROWN.

Camp Cadwallader, Nov. 30, 1864. In Saltville, on the 24th ult., EMILY, daughter of Dexter and Mary Robbins, aged 20 years, 2 months and 5 days.

She was a successful school teacher, and for the last five years led a consistent christian life. Her death is a heavy blow on her kind parents, who with many other relatives are left to mourn her loss, but what is lost to them, we trust is gain to her.

Dearest father I am going. To a brighter, better clime; So my grief will close forever, Shutting out the things of care. Raise my head upon my pillow, Let me feel that you are nigh; Press me to your aching bosom. Kiss me, father, ere I die. Good.

CAUTION.—Beware from the subscriber, Dec. 29th ult., JOHN REYNOLDS, a bound boy. This is to forbid any person harboring or trusting him on my account. ISAAC FIELD, Delmar, Jan. 4, 1865-31.

J. EMBRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND MILITARY CLAIM AGENT. Has removed to the office on Avenue Street, next door to Bigony's. Jan. 4, 1865-4*

H. W. WILLIAMS, Wm. H. SYRIS. WILLIAMS & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa. January 4, 1865-ly.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to distribute assets in the hands of the late J. M. ELLIOTT, of the estate of Joseph Palmer, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Wellsboro, on Friday, the 27th day of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M. M. E. ELLIOTT, Auditor. Wellsboro, Jan. 4, 1865.

LATEST NEWS FROM SHERMAN: VIA NEW YORK!! \$10,000 Worth of READY MADE CLOTHING, AT COST FOR CASH!

I have now on hand at my Store in Wellsboro, the largest and choicest stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c., ever brought into this town. All which I bought to sell again, and intend to sell again, at such prices as to make the buyer and seller rest well of nights and enjoy pleasant dreams. M. BULLARD, Wellsboro, Jan. 4, 1865-1f.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Court, an Auditor to settle the accounts of William Harrison, Administrator of Wm. Meek, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Wellsboro, on the 4th day of February, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M. A. P. CONE, Auditor. Wellsboro, Jan. 4, 65.

Auditor's Notice. Henry Seely vs. Nelson Johnson and Pleas of Tioga County, Dec. L. E. Johnson his wife Term, 1864, No. 143.

The undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Court to distribute the fund raised in the Sheriff's sale of real estate in the above entitled case, has office at the office of M. F. Elliott, Esq., in Wellsboro, on Saturday, the 28th day of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all persons are required to produce and substantiate their claims or be barred from coming in for any portion of said fund. STEPHEN PIERCE, Auditor. Wellsboro, Jan. 4, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, January 2, 1865. Blackwell, Mrs. Sallie; Brockway, Mrs. Deborah; Benedict, Marcus; Beer, Angelina H.; Benzar, J. B.; Buel, Daniel G.; Burt, Esther; Black, Miss Sarah A.; Cross, R. E.; Coats, T. Crane, Madame Prudent; Foreign, Campbell, Emeline; Culp, Kate; Crosby, Ira; Croswan, Faisa B.; Colegrove, Susan; Dutton, Samuel; Dougherty, John; Gerrard, Alice C.; Gross, William; Goodall, John; Foreign, Gels, Miss Lotie; Herton, Hezlett, Harriet, Mrs. C. E.; Harrigan, Cornelius; Hoeggar, Harvey, Jas. D.; Hitchcock, J.; Johnson, Luke; Kelley, Geo.; Kennedy, S. J.; Longfield, Jonas; Langbe, Miss M. J.; Marble, Richard; Moyer, Margaret; Moore, Royette; Miller, W. D.; Mudge, Franklin; Murphy, Charles; Martin, Theodosia; Myers, Jacob; Newcomb, W. A.; Pitts, W. 2; Pomeroy, F. B.; Palmatier, Danl.; Palling, H. T.; Rose, A.; Reese, Alice; Robinson, Miss Mary; Sears, Wm. B.; Shalman, John; Smallkin, J.; Simpson, John; Sharwood, H. King; Williams, E. W.; Wardner, N. A.; Wilson, N. E.; Wilson, Polly 2; Winn, Mary; Wilson, Rhoda; Wheeler, N. J.

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. HUGH YOUNG, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, January 2, 1865: Aitch, Miss Merck; Baldwin, Miss G.; Brook, Dundell Peter; Clark, Mrs. H. B.; Crown, Simon; Cram, A. G.; Delamater, Alice; Ellice, Elroy, Daly, Edminister, Geo. W.; Glasgow, Miss Mary; Hero, John; Henry, H. King; Hildman, E. W.; Harrier, H. A.; Hollands, H.; King, Geo. W.; Kittle, Mrs. Mary; Krusen, Richard; Lennis, Willard; Lloyd, G. W.; McAvoy, Miss John 2; Mann, Dennis; McKean, John; McClure, Miss Alice 2; Mac, John; Potter, Mariett; Palmer, Miss Eliza; Smith, W. B. 2; Stunt, Mrs. Wilson; Smith, Harry; Soungant, Sarah; Geo. W.; Sampson, Ralph; Taylor, Sarah; Taylor, J. W.

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.

BE WISE BY TIMES. Do not trifle with your health, constitution and character. If you are suffering with any disease for which HELMOLD'S EXTRACT-BUCHU is recommended.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! It will cure you, Save Long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to HEALTH AND PURITY. at little expense, and no exposure. Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it. Beware of Counterfeits! Ask for Helmold's. Take no other. Cures guaranteed. Jan. 4, 1865-1m.

"TO BOWEN'S?" SEEING a big crowd on Main Street, hurrying toward a common center, somebody asked "Where Are You Going?"

The answer was "To Bowen's, No. 1, Union Block!" To look at that splendid stock of NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!

as arriving from New York. "VERY SENSIBLE PEOPLE," thought I to myself, you know who buys at a bargain, and tells us to give the purchaser a bargain.

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 BOWEN'S.

If you have Cash, or Butter, or Cheese, 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—Vegetables, or half a dozen times. Don't forget the place!

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, Wellsboro, Nov. 1, 1864. JOHN R. BOWEN.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. THE WORLD'S GREATEST REMEDY FOR Scrofula and Skin Diseases. From Every State a testimonial is received.

"I have sold several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and never got one back with a complaint. I have sold it to a great many people, and they all agree that it is the best medicine for Scrofula, Pimples, Eruptions, Humors, Itch, Ringworm, Bores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

"I only of late have seen a person who has been cured of his Scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He has been cured of his Scrofula, and is now well and happy. He writes me that he has been cured of his Scrofula, and is now well and happy. He writes me that he has been cured of his Scrofula, and is now well and happy.

"My daughter, who has been cured of her Scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, writes me that she has been cured of her Scrofula, and is now well and happy. She writes me that she has been cured of her Scrofula, and is now well and happy.

"I had for several years a very bad case of Scrofula, and it was almost every thing I could do to get it cured. I tried many different remedies, but they all failed. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. I am now well and happy, and I can testify to the power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Erysipelas—General Debility—Painful Swelling of the Feet—Headache—Sore Eyes—St. Anthony's Fire, Boils, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Throat, Ringworm, Itch, Ringworm, Bores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

"Our only child, eight months old, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They were so bad that he could not see. I tried many different remedies, but they all failed. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it cured him. He is now well and happy, and I can testify to the power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I have had a very bad case of Scrofula, and it was almost every thing I could do to get it cured. I tried many different remedies, but they all failed. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. I am now well and happy, and I can testify to the power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy in all cases of Scrofula, and in all cases of skin diseases. I have used it many times, and it has cured me. I am now well and happy, and I can testify to the power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy in all cases of Scrofula, and in all cases of skin diseases. I have used it many times, and it has cured me. I am now well and happy, and I can testify to the power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy in all cases of Scrofula, and in all cases of skin diseases. I have used it many times, and it has cured me. I am now well and happy, and I can testify to the power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy in all cases of Scrofula, and in all cases of skin diseases. I have used it many times, and it has cured me. I am now well and happy, and I can testify to the power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy in all cases of Scrofula, and in all cases of skin diseases. I have used it many times, and it has cured me. I am now well and happy, and I can testify to the power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy in all cases of Scrofula, and in all cases of skin diseases. I have used it many times, and it has cured