The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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Re-Nomination of Governor Curtin.

[From the Phila North American.]

The Union State Convention, which met at Pittsburgh last Wednesday, renominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, our present worthy, able and popular chief magistrate. If ever a re-nomination was well deserved, we are sure that this one was, and we feel proud of the manly courage of the Convention in disregarding the opposition raised to his candidacy, and determining that the choice of the majority should rule. We are glad that the Convention paid no heed to the counsels of the timid, who, affrighted at the manufactured clamor against Governor Curtin, thought, perhaps, it might be better to take some negative person, with no other recommendation than the fact of having no enemies.—Of all the things which have disgraced our party conventions, nominations of mere negative men, to get rid of the positive, and decided public men, well known for their ability, have been most disgraceful.

Had there ever existed any necessity for throwing aside the veteran chief under whose lead the Union party of Penna. had marched triumphantly to battle and to victory, we should have regretted in the extreme that it sho' be bowed to, at a time when we need our best men in the places of highest trust. But there never did exist any such necessity, and those who attempted to insinuate such a thing should learn a lesson from this nomination.—Andrew G. Curtin, so far from being unpopular or objectionable, is the most reliable and available man who could have been chosen as our candidate.—Without being so, he never could have obtained such a vote as he did on the first ballot in that Convention, in the face of a clamor in party newspapers of high standing and influence, and in the Convention itself by well-known politicians. That he did, then, receive on the first ballot so large a vote as 95, shows the enthusiasm of his friends, their overwhelming numbers, and their determination not to be ruled out of their choice by a minority.

It is proper the people should know that very much of the hostility to Governor Curtin from Allegheny county, has its origin in the fact of his being friendly to the Pennsylvania Railroad. To permit him to be sacrificed for such a cause would have been an insult to Philadelphia, as well as to the commonwealth, whose interest that great corporation has so well served. Governor Curtin has done no more for the Pennsylvania Railroad than for any other corporation organized for the improvement of the State, and the misguided men at Pittsburgh who seek to domineer on all occasions, and to force their views upon the State by means of a sort of terrorism, have been properly met and voted down.

Governor Curtin is a tried man, and the people know him to be a true one. During a period of most unexampled peril he has administered the affairs of the State Government with a degree of care and prudence rarely equalled. He has looked faithfully after the interests of the commonwealth under all circumstances, adhered rightly to the strict letter of the law, and performed his duties conscientiously. Most especially has he looked after the soldiers of Pennsylvania, everywhere, in field or hospital. They could not possibly have had a better advocate than he has been everywhere and on all occasions. Their claims and those of their State have been urgently pressed upon the National Government, in season and out of season, and all that a man in his position could do he has done for them. In this particular his course has been a subject of universal praise, and if the sentiment of Philadelphia be any criterion, he will be re-elected by an immense majority.

There need be no fear on this question. No new man who could have been nominated in his stead would have obtained here, and in other Union strongholds, such a firm place in the popular esteem as Governor Curtin has done. He is eminently the choice of the masses of the people, who look up to him as their own chosen leader and friend. He is no demagogue. Had he been, the people would have esteemed him less. But he is a statesman of cultivated mind, acute intellect, and skilled in the science of government. As a public speaker he has very few equals in Pennsylvania, and the prominent merit of his addresses is their elevation of thought.

It ought to be a rule with the American people to retain a faithful public servant in whatever position he has proved himself useful in, especially at such times as the present, when reliable administrative officers are of the greatest possible value, and should not be lightly parted with. Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of Governor Curtin. His administration has been guided by prudence, patriotism and good sense. He has been the conservator of our best interests; the friend of the poor soldier; the advocate of the State claims, and in a period of great peril the success of all his measures has been truly remarkable.

SUBSTITUTES IN RICHMOND.—A Richmond paper of the 7th says:

"Substitutes begin to command a large price. This morning a man in Richmond offered $5,000, and another offers $4,500 for a man to take his place in an artillery company.

"This substitute system ought to be done away with, as it has already done much mischief in our army. At the Adjutant General's office have been received 60,000 substitutes in place of an equal number of able bodied men capable of bearing arms.

A Catholic Journal on the Riots.

The *Catholic Tablet*, published in N. York, in its last issue, severely condemns the late riots in that city. We quote the following:

"Neither the life nor the property of any loyal citizen was safe, and it required only some ruffian in the crowd to raise the cry of "Black Republican" (meaning loyal to the country and its lawful authorities) against any well dressed individual to have himself beaten to death with the most revolting cruelty, and his dwelling, if known, sacked and burned to the ground. The ostensible cause of all this was "the draft," which commenced the Saturday previous, (14th inst.,) but what had the drafting to do with the universal crusade against the unfortunate children of Ham everywhere throughout the city—even in the wards comparatively quiet—hunted like wild beasts, and not merely put to death, but in some instances hung and burned!

"It was truly a pitiable sight in a city calling itself free, to see these unhappy fugitives—men, women and children—hunted down all over the city, and that—there is no denying it, by Irishmen, to some extent. The people who, perhaps, of all others in Europe, have suffered most from persecution and oppression, figured here on a free soil, where all men are supposed to have equal rights, as the foremost persecutors, the murderers, the tormentors, of a poor helpless, despised race! shame! shame upon such Irishmen—they are a disgrace to the country from which they came, in an evil hour assuredly, for had they remained at home they would in all probability, have been different men, living in a different atmosphere. We know, of course, that the Irish did but a part of the rioting, but they will find that the chief odium will be thrown on them, as it always is, when any possibility exists of doing so.

"In what position do the working men of New York stand to-day before the whole civilized world? On a par precisely with the *sans culottes* of the French revolution. There is no use trying to soften it down, such is the dreary aspect of the case and although we know that thousands of our workingmen did not join the rioters, or the robbers who followed in their wake, still the stern record of history will make no distinctions, and the great riots of July, 1863, will form a bloody page in the history of New York, till the end of time evermore.—Yes, our children and their children will shudder as they read that dismal tale, and their cheeks will burn with honest shame for the brand of disgrace then stamped on the brow of our noble Island City. Oh, shame! shame! for New York, shame for the misguided men, whether Irish, Germans or Americans, who lent themselves and incited others to the commission of such atrocious outrages! and woe! unutterable woe for the blood that has been shed among the rioters themselves and among our heroic police and gallant soldiers, who fell in the discharge of their duty to the citizens of New York.

Outrages on Southern "Quakers."

The leading particulars of one of the most remarkable events in this war have just been communicated to me. You know that many of the Society of Friends have long resided in North Carolina, and that a fundamental article of their faith is a refusal to take up arms under any circumstances whatever. In the early stages of the rebellion the rebel powers of North Carolina, well knowing their peaceful principles, permitted them to pass unmolested, though known to be unconditional Union men. But as time went on disastor to the rebellion succeeded to disaster, men were captured, killed or disabled to so fearful an extent that every one out of the army must be brought into it.

Early this year the conscription fell upon the Friends. In one neighborhood some twelve of them were drafted. In accordance with their well known principles they refused to join the army. But everywhere the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into the ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to touch the weapons. Every conceivable insult and outrage was heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved, and whipped. Still they remained firm to their conscientious convictions, and refused to fight. Finally the muskets were strapped to their bodies.

One of these Friends was singled out as especially obnoxious, and was whipped unmercifully. The officer in charge was lawless and brutal, and on one occasion ordered him to be shot, as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of their victim, the latter raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hands cried out in a loud voice: "Father forgive them, they know not what they do." Instantly came the order to fire. But instead of obeying it, the men dropped their muskets and refused, declaring that they could not kill such a man.

This refusal so enraged the officer that he knocked his victim down in the road, and then strove repeatedly to trample him to death under his horse's feet. But the animal persistently refused even to step over his prostrate body. In the end, they were marched with the rebel army to Gettysburg. In that battle, they remained entirely passive, fired no shot, and in God alone trusted for preservation. Very early in the action, the officer referred to was killed. The Friends, all unhurt, were taken prisoners and sent to Fort Delaware. Here by accident, it became known, in this city that several Friends were among the captured, and two members of the society went down to inquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They went immediately to Washington, and there obtained an order for their discharge, conditioned on their taking an affirmation of their allegiance. This opened the prison door. The affirmation made, these martyrs for conscience sake were released, and are now here. It is probable that a more minute and accurate narrative of this case will be prepared by some of the Society.—[Philad. cor. N. Y. Tribune.

The Draft of New York.

President Lincoln's Reply to Governor Seymour.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1863.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, *Governor of New York:*

Your communication of the 3d instant has been received, and attentively considered.

I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because, among other things, *time* is too important.

By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall into two classes, of eight and four respectively. The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2200 in one class, and 1864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal one to another in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention.

Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have two recently arrived from other parts of the United States, and from Europe, to be included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity.

I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first, from each of the four districts, to wit: the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth, only 2200, being the average quota of the other class.

After this drawing, these four districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled, and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency that may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these districts, respectively, during the interval. And at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credit will be given for volunteers, and your excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing the draft in each district.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I shall be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it; but I cannot consent to loose the *time* while it is being obtained.—We are contending with an enemy, who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into the ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen. No time is wasted, no argument used.

This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers, already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go.

My purpose, is to be, in action, just and Constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the Unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

Keep it Before the People.

That George W. Woodward, the bogus Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, conceived and advocated a measure for the entire and unconditional disfranchisement of the adopted citizens of Pennsylvania.

That the aforesaid George W. Woodward, also sustained the decision of the Democratic majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, (of whom he is one) to the effect, that the soldiers of the State who are absent fighting the battles of the National Government, forfeit their right to all participation in the government of Pennsylvania.

These are historical facts, and place George W. Woodward in the position of antagonism to the free exercise of the franchise by freemen,

What New York Thinks.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania, after some days of discussion, has nominated Andrew G. Curtin, the present Governor, for re-election.—Governor Curtin deserves this compliment. He has shown himself on several occasions, and under novel and difficult circumstances, a man of capacity and talent, a faithful and patriotic guardian of the State, and a zealous lover of the Union. His administration has been, so far as we know, careful and honest; we have heard no charges against him, or against the agents responsible to him, of waste or corruption; and during the recent invasion of the State by Lee's army he was both active and capable. His character and principles are well known to the people of the State; and for this reason his nomination is perhaps better than if a new man had been put forward. Moreover, he is already familiar with the affairs of the State, and in any emergency will be able to act more promptly than a newly-inducted officer could.

Judge Woodward, the opponent of Governor Curtin, and the nominee of the copperhead faction, is an old politician of the school of the notorious Hughes, who last year endeavored to plunge the State into revolution.—Judge Woodward last year decided the Soldiers' Voting Bill passed by the Legislature to be unconstitutional.—This decision was accounted at the time a victory for the copperheads.—[N. Y. Post.

A QUESTION

For those who Vote for the Amendment of the Constitution, giving the Soldier the right of Suffrage.

At the coming election, the question to amend the Constitution, so as to give all who may be absent from the State, engaged as soldiers in the armies of the National Government, the right to vote, will be submitted to the people. It is conceded in all circles, that the proposed amendment extending the right of franchise to such persons, will be carried by an almost unanimous vote. The question arises, then, as to whether any man who votes for that amendment can also vote for George W. Woodward, who is opposed to the right of suffrage being extended to the soldier. Surely no freeman can become guilty of such self-abnegation as first to vote the right of the franchise to the soldier, and then vote for a man who denies that soldier the exercise of such a right.—Every man who votes for the Amendment of the Constitution, extending the franchise to the soldier, to be conscientious and sincere in his patriotism, must also vote for Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, who is emphatically the soldier's guardian and defender.

The Nominations.

Whatever the objections of the politicians may have been, and whatever the disappointments of individual aspirants may still be, we have every reason and the best of evidence to induce the belief, that the nominations of Curtin and Agnew, respectively for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, are eminently satisfactory to the people. Andrew G. Curtin is peculiarly a people's man. His association, his interests, his tastes, all lie in the channel occupied by the same elements belonging to the people. No Executive has ever came so closely in contact with the masses, and no officer has been so successful in caring for the wants and serving the welfare of the masses as our candidate for Governor. When the rebellion was precipitated by the slave holders, in conjunction with the disappointed leaders of the Democratic party, a paralysis for a while seemed to seize every loyal man in the land. We had been taught to believe that slavery was invincible. We were threatened with the assertion that the superior valor and hot haste of the cut throats of the South, would soon overwhelm and forever crush any attempt which might be made by the Government to arrest the organization of a slaveholders confederacy. In that hour the sagacity and the skill of the Governor of Pennsylvania exhibited themselves with wonderful effect and influence. Appealing to the people which Gov. Curtin knows so well how to employ, he met with resources of the most gratifying character, so that Pennsylvania was the first State to organize and place at the disposal of the National Government, a force for the protection of the city of Washington. Since that hour it has been the constant care of Gov. Curtin to promote the efficiency and secure the glory of the soldiers of the Keystone State. He it was who organized the first reserve corps of the war, an organization that inspired the hopes and animated the energy of the nation at an hour when defeat hung with heavy gloom over the entire country. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was the nucleus around which the magnificent Army of the Potomac was organized after it had been hurled on Manasses, and there made to suffer the horrors of a disaster such as never before overtook the American army. That was the blow which the rebels imagined would establish their confederacy and their superiority, and that was the blow which would have accomplished all this, had it not been for the timely reinforcement which the army received in the addition of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps.

Thus identified with the war for the Union, the success of that war also becomes the success of Andrew G. Curtin. He has risked his health and his life in the furtherance of that cause. He has risked his reputation, and in many instances has been accused of transcending his power to promote the comfort and secure the contentment of the soldier. Anxious and indefatigable first for the success of our arms on the field, the rear of battle has scarcely been permitted to pass, until the policy of the State Government has shown in humane solicitude for the wounded and in generous preparation for their ease and comfort. Pennsylvania by the unmeasured toil of her Executive, has been enabled to take better care of her wounded and sick soldiers than any other State in the Union. The example in this respect, has called forth the generous emulation of the authorities of other Commonwealths, until the hospitals which have been made the retreat of the soldiers of the Union have become the admiration of the civilized world.

The man under whose guidance such results have been achieved, has been named by the people for re-election as Governor. Trampling down all opposition and sternly rebuking all attempts to overthrow him, the people have pronounced in his favor with a unanimity that puzzles party leaders, and forces acquiescense in his nomination from all who have a regard for themselves as well as the country. That Andrew G. Curtin will be re-elected, there is not the shadow of a doubt resting any where. Pennsylvania owes it to the glory she has already achieved, and the progress she must make to perpetuate that glory, to re-elect Andrew G. Curtin Governor of the State by an increased and overwhelming majority.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.

VALLANDIGHAM GOES INTO RETIREMENT.—Vallandigham has left the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and retired to a less expensive retreat a few miles distant from the Falls. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"As I have before stated, the exhibition of the Great Banished at this point has not begun to pay expenses. The sympathising auditors have been few in number, poor in political and personal antecedents, and not at all strong or cordial in their condolence. Most of them came to take a look at him as a curiosity rather than to mingle their tears with his. His address to the people of Ohio, issued from this point, so utterly malevolent and disloyal in its tone and utterance, was a very wet blanket to a large number of people and politicians who, at the outset of his misfortune, were disposed to regard him as a martyr, and felt desirous of extending him a sympathising hand. They have not been near him, nor will they come, and now he goes into retirement.

UNION STATE CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partizanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents:

First, Their inflexible purpose to maintain, by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second, That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, is stained with every crime, and detestable in object, and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of those free institutions it is injuriously aimed. That in this momentous contest there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws thereof, and in protecting the principle upon which the Government rests, and is therefore at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, the enemy of order, and a participant in treason—the class whose detestable practices give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom in part is this day justly chargeable whatever of vitality the rebellion preserves, and whatever calamity and affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathisers with Southern treason and the hopes which their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

Resolved, That wholly without sympathy for the men who made this war against a free Republican Government, or for a system of human bondage, in whose interest it was instigated, or cause of despotic principles to which it is devoted, this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and, in like spirit, we denounce as doubly recreant and base those residents of loyal States who tolerate this treason, and would affiliate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, [applause] by the discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world, [applause] and to him, this Administration, its principles, and its policy we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution in giving our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, merit our hearty approval, and will receive our united support; and that we recommend conventions of loyal men thoughout the State to pledge all candidates for the Legislature to vote for it.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons of Pennsylvania now in the armies and navies of the Republic the thanks of a grateful people, for their unselfish and heroic valor; that we mourn for those who have sealed with their blood their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memories tenderly and fondly; while to the glorious survivors we give assurance that the last dollar and the last life shall be given to reinforce them, until the old flag floats in final victory. [Applause.]

Resolved, That Governor Curtin, by the effective support he has given the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, and his vigilant care for our soldiers, alike in the field, in camp and in hospital, has gained for Pennsylvania proud and foremost preeminence among the loyal States, and entitled himself to the thanks of all her loyal citizens, and in placing him again in nomination the Convention but gave expression to the spontaneous wishes of the people of the Commonwealth he has served so well. We present for their suffrages the patriot statesman, who is alike the friend of the soldier and the favorite of the people. [Applause.]

Resolved, That in the nomination of Judge Agnew, we present an accomplished jurist, a pure patriot and a loyal citizen, who will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and give additional security to the right of persons and property.

Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson county, offered as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in summarily arresting traitors and thieves, wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloyal person, we pledge him our hearty co-operation in the task which he has before him.

Mr. M'Veigh moved to insert "the Administration" for "Secretary Stanton."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighland, and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES.

The following are the forms of certificates and affidavits for exemption under the several clauses of the Enrollment Act, which must be strictly adhered to:—

FORM 25.

Certificates for Exemption of the only Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parents.

I, the subscriber, ——, resident of —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ——, who is ——, and dependent on my labor for support.

—— ——.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named —— is the only son of ——, who is ——, and dependent on his labor for support.

—— ——.
—— ——.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——, ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this —— day —— 186–.

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district, in which the person resides, and be sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the "labor" of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of Parents that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ——, and ——, residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my —— son ——, shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

——.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify, that the above named —— is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of —— sons for support.

—— ——.
—— ——.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——, ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at——, this— day of —186–.

NOTE 1. The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2. This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent upon him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber,——, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We the subscribers, —— and—— residents of ——, ——county, State of——, hereby certify that——who is liable to draft is the only brother of——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at —— day of — 186–.

NOTE 1. This certificate it to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2. The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, —— and ——, residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ——, county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. ——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day of — 186–.

NOTE. 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the family reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United, States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on him for support.

I,——, the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of — motherless child—, under twelve years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We, the subscribers, —— and —— residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that —— is father of —— motherless children of twelve years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named——and——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated this — day of —, 186–.

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ——, of —, — county, State of ——, having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am —— years of age.

——.

We the subscribers, —— and ——, of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ——'s is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

——.
——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ——, ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day of — 185–.

NOTE 1. The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations and to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age, and married."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age according to the facts in the case.

Note 2. In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61 Regulations, &c., must be complied with,

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