Clearfield Republican.

D. W. MOORE.
G. B. GOODLANDER. } Editors

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS—$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance.

VOL. XXXIII.—WHOLE NO. 1724

CLEARFIELD, PA WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1862.

NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 10

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONSTER MASS MEETING.

In pursuance of the call previously given, one of the largest meetings ever held in this county convened in the court house on the 17th inst., for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

On motion, JOHN GILLILAND, Esq., of Karthaus township was called to the chair; JAMES THOMPSON, Curwensville; CONRAD BAKER, Knox; JAMES CLEARY, Penn; WM. MCCRACKEN, Ferguson; JOHN IRWIN, Covington; JOHN J. READ and WM. WALLACE, sen., Lawrence; A. K. WRIGHT, Clearfield; JOSEPH H. JONES, Morris; J. C. CUMMINGS, New Washington; JACOB M. CUMMINS; W. T. MCCORKLE, Girard; GEORGE ...; DANIEL STEWART, Bradford; JOHN BLOOM, sen., and WM. A. BLOOM, Pike; and THOMAS CAMPBELL, Bell, Vice Presidents; and *Jacob A. Faust, John G. Hall,* and *David Eckardt,* Secretaries.

On motion, Dr. R. V. Wilson, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, was requested to state the object of the meeting, which he did in the following brief and eloquent address:

Fellow-citizens:—As chairman of the Standing Committee I shall offer no apology for the remarks I shall make introductory to the proceedings of this meeting.

On the 17th of September, 1787, was adopted, in Convention in the city of Philadelphia, the Constitution of the United States. To that instrument was affixed the signatures of sages and statesmen now immortal. The Father of his country was President of the Convention, and Delegate from the State of Virginia. It bears the great names of Sherman, and King, of Alexandria Hamilton, of Ingersoll and Madison, as well as the other great patriots and statesmen whose splendid intellects gave it birth. Then and there was made the great declaration that "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Then follows the Articles of the Great Covenant. Under the benign influence of the institutions therein embodied, and of the Union of States thereby secured, we grew from a few feeble States, and three millions of people, to a mighty empire of over thirty States, and over thirty millions of inhabitants, enjoying a degree of prosperity, public and private, unknown in any other land beneath the sun. The husbandman cultivated his fields in peace; the mechanic, laborer and professional man pursued their various avocations undisturbed by wars alarms; our cities and villages resounded with the hum of a busy and well rewarded industry; the sails of our commerce whitened every sea, protected by a flag known, honored and respected over all the earth; freedom of Speech and freedom of the Press—those bulwarks of the liberties of the citizen—were secured inviolate under the protection of this mighty charter of the Rights of man.

How is it to-day? These peaceful pursuits are in a great measure abandoned for the duties of the camp and the field. In all our cities and villages, over all the land, can be heard, above all other sounds, the strains of martial music, and the stolid tread of armed men; many a smiling valley now lies desolated by the ravages of war; "the warrior rides red-hoofed over the mournful field of conquest;" contending armies meet in the shock of battle; the green earth drinks up the blood of the sons of the republic;—we hear the wail of the widow, and the orphan's cry. All this you hear, see and feel, and you anxiously and earnestly inquire, —What caused these dire calamities? and the answer comes to you as it may be dictated by reason or by folly—by passion or by fanaticism. Some point to the dissensions of the ambitious leaders of this party —others assign, as an all-sufficient cause, the sectionalism and folly of that one.— Passion, by its violence declares it to be found in mutual hatred—while fanaticism points its bloody finger to a domestic institution tolerated in peace and harmony for more than eighty years. Though there may be something in any one, or possibly in all of these combined, in none, nor in all, do we find the real cause of our National distress: The real cause can be summed up in a few words—*disregard of Constitutional obligations.*

Fellow Citizens, while we are here to-night as a party organisation, we are also here for a purpose far higher than the ordinary aims of party. We are here to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution, and cordially invite all loyal men to unite with us in this patriotic purpose. Let us bring here something of the firmness which actuated the breasts of its illustrious framers. Let us resolve that the national unity created by it shall be forever preserved and perpetuated. Let us avow our unalterable determination to preserve, maintain and defend the priceless treasure of Constitutional Liberty against all its enemies, armed or unarmed, at all times, in all places, and at every peril.

On motion, Hon. A. K. Wright, Sheriff Perks and J. M. Cummings, Esq., were appointed a committee to wait upon Hon. G. R. Barrett, and invite him to address the meeting.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committe on resolutions, D. W. Moore, Dr. J. W. Potter, B. D. Hall, Hon. J. D. Thompson, Wm. T. Gilbert, Ephraim Shirey, Josiah R. Reed.

The committee appointed to wait upon Judge Barrett having returned, accompanied by that gentleman, he was greeted with rounds of applause. The Judge has been laboring under severe indisposition for several days; but, thanking his fellow citizens for the honor conferred upon him, he proceeded to deliver one of the most pointed, feeling and eloquent addresses ever heard in this place. There was no politics in it. But as an exhortation to obey the laws, and uphold and preserve the Constitution, it was unsurpassed. No public address ever gave better satisfaction to those who heard it. Its brevity was its only fault.

When the Judge retired, Dr. Boyer, our candidate for the Legislature, was loudly called for, and, taking the stand, delivered an address replete with sound doctrine, calling forth rounds of applause.

The committee, through the chairman, then reported the following preamble and resolutions, the reading of which were frequently applauded, and they were unanimously adopted.

Among the distinguishing feautures of American character is the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and freely express their opinions on all questions touching the public welfare. If we commence away back at the first settlement of the "Wilds of the Western World," we will find that this *feature* was confined to no particular locality, or class of people, but was exhibited wherever the Anglo Saxon had a foothold, and gradually grew until it became to all intents and purposes an INSTITUTION of the land, second only to those kindred privileges of freemen, the "Right of Petition," "Freedom of Speech and of the Press," and eventually culminated in the calling of a Continental Congress, the Declaration of Independence, and finally—as the crowning act of these regenerators of a down-trodden World—in the formation of the Constitution of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That we view the Constitution of the United States—whose adoption we this day commemorate—as the sheet anchor of our political safety, as the written charter of our liberties, as the bond of union between these equal and co-ordinate States; and that the infraction of its sacred guarantees, either as regards the reserved rights of the States or of the people thereof, whether by the Executive, Legislative or Judicial Departments of the Government, as most dangerous to our well-being as a nation.

Resolved, That the Constitution aforesaid recognizes no right of Secession; that, therefore, Secession is rebellion, to suppress which all the legitimate authority, civil and military, of the Government ought to be used, and properly exercised, would always be sufficient; that in the prosecution of the present war, the loyal Democracy of the loyal States, have ever yielded a cordial and efficient support to every Constitutional measure adopted for its prosecution to a successful end, and that we can only account for the failure to accomplish this high purpose by the frequent resort to measures calculated, if not deliberately designed, to pervert the objects of the war from a restoration of the Union as it was and the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That the practice of the present Administration in arresting and imprisoning citizens for alleged violations of law in the loyal States—without legal process—and confining them for weeks and months, without a hearing, and then setting them at liberty without a trial, were plain infractions of the Constitution, a violation of its guarantees, and such acts as clearly define the tyrant—and for which the recent order of the War Department forbidding such arrests in future, will not be held as a sufficient paliative by the American people.

Resolved, That in Gen. McClellan is combined the proper elements of the soldier and statesman, whose prosecution of the war is to "preserve the Union," and not to destroy it; and to whose unyielding firmness in resisting the revolutionary schemes of the Abolitionists—though they have twice succeeded in defeating his wise plans for the suppression of the rebellion—are we indebted for whatever advantages we have yet gained over the enemy.

Resolved, That we honor the brave volunteers who have rushed to the call of their country—sympathize with them in their toils, their sacrifices and their dangers—and deeply commiserate the fate of those who have fallen in defence of the Union.

Resolved, That while we characterize Secession as rebellion against the best Government (rightly administered) on the face of the earth, truth and cardor compels us to denounce Northern Abolitionism as no less guilty; that they are as much the cause of the War as is the torch in the hand of the incendiary the cause of the burning of a city; that if there were no Abolitionists there would be no secession; and that in order to suppress the latter it is at the same time necessary to put down the former.

Resolved, That in order that this great good may be speedily accomplished, we invite ALL LOYAL MEN—without regard to their former political predilections—to cordially unite with us in the support of the Democratic nominees, whose patriotism and whose devotion to the Union and Constitution are above suspicion, as the best, the surest, and the only means through which a return to peace, prosperity and Union can be attained.

Israel Test, Esq., was then called to the stand, and entertained the crowded audience with one of his very best efforts.— His description of the formation and adoption of the Constitution, was complete in every respect; showing that it was the work of "compromise;" that the *Union* was the result of "compromise;" that this Union has been rescued from every danger by "compromise," and that it might have been preserved from present danger, if those whose duty it was had "compromised." He was greeted with rounds of applause almost every sentence. Though impossible to gather all, or even a considerable part of this splendid speech, we yet make room for the following extracts, from which freemen every where may judge of its character. Referring to the Constitution, he said:—

"It is peculiarly fitting the American citizen that he should frequently turn to the Constitution of his country; that he should not allow either prejudice, party or passion, to drive him from those unalterable truths, that his own heart tells him must be right, of which his own country is the grandest illustration.

"My fellow citizens, if this is a duty at any time, how imperative becomes this duty when discord and strife cover our beloved land; when every thing, once fair, bears the marks of violence; when our dear Union, the pride of our life, the anchor of our expectations, is threatened with dismemberment. To be indifferent now to the scenes surrounding us, would indeed be suicidal. To close our eyes to the desolation, and stop our ears to the piercing shrieks of anguish coming up from ten thousand desolated homes, might become the cannibal, but can have no lodgement in the breasts of him who boasts of Celt or Saxon lineage.

Come then, my fellow-citizens, and in a spirit of loyalty never before witnessed, let us gather around our abused and distracted country; let us counsel together, and endeavor to take our reconing that we bring our country into the way of prosperity and peace, from which she seems now hopelessly drifting. However men may talk; however men may act; however dark may be the cloud lowering around our liberties, *we still have hope*—we still have a Constitution, outraged and trampled upon though it may be by those who have forgotten its sacred requirements; still on this desecrated and defaced instrument— still through the blood of treason and dust of encroachment may be traced "in letters of living light," the remedy for our National calamities. There, too, may we find why we are so alarmingly threatened with National ruin.

The requirements of the Constitution have been ignored, and made to succomb to personal ambition. Foul fanaticism, with its crimsoned hands, has invaded its sacred guaranties, and tore away many ligaments of Union. The great doctrine of the equality of the States; of the right of petition; of the purity of the Judiciary; of exemption from unreasonable search and seizure; of the trial by Jury; of the power and privileges inviolable of the *Habeas Corpus.* These, and all these, have not been kept in good part, or we would not now be drinking the bitter and bloody dregs of disobedience and fanaticism.— Bold bad men, for motives as selfish as they are treasonable, have perverted the Constitution, and so successfully abused the public mind, that once loyal men, have come to consider this great chart of our liberties, *an instrument* of oppression. Poison has been poured into the minds of thousands of our citizens until, instead of turning to the Constitution of their country, as a child would turn to its mother for nourishment and support, they, in their madness and folly, thrust it away— they despise—they loathe—they curse— *that* to which Washington, after forty years of toil, gave his signature, and to which every patriot in our history devoted the best energies of his life. Without a Constitution, we can have no country; and without a strict adherence to its very letter, and a broad infusion of its spirit, we can have no government. As we leave it, we approach anarchy; as we contract it, we merge into despotism. In the Constitution is embraced our liberties; out side of it, the patriot can have no hope. The men who made it felt this, and it was therefore they labored to make it, not for themselves, but for posterity. Oh, patriotism! I blush for thee, when in my bleeding country thy standard is measured by mens' fidelity to a doctrine based on an unqualified denial of the strongest guarantee in the constitution! I pity thee, when, to adhere to the whole constitution—every line—every word—and every letter—subjects a man to the charge of *Traitor!*

"He who thinks the framing of the charter of our liberties was the work of a day, has never read the history of his country. A meagre claim, indeed, has he to intelligence, who, in reading this instrument, does not discover in almost every line the traces of concession, of reconciliation, of *compromise.* Stormy was the Convention that framed this great charter; grand was the patriotism that brought one delegate after another to lay his offering on the altar of a common country, and there, for a nation's good, sacrifice his long cherished theories. *Tell me that compromise has nothing to do in the preservation of our liberties, and I will tell you that ... compromise we would have no liberties to preserve!* I envy not the man whose soul is callous to compromise. To him I would say in all kindness, 'repent and be saved' —by spending your days and your nights on the debates of the Convention that formed that Constitution.

"There, in that Convention, seventy-five years ago, met such men as had never before came together, to form such a government as had never before been formed, and to do so only by burying— *eternally burying*—as strong, and as conflicting interests as ever were laid in a common grave. Standing there, face to face, were such intellectual champions as had never before met in public discussion. Every eye bright with intelligence—every pulse quickened by loyalty—every heart filled with patriotism—every soul yearning to promote the welfare of posterity; yet while each eye was fixed upon a common goal—while they were held together by common privations—by common wants—and by common interests, they were yet distracted on the best means of securing a remedy for these wants, privations and interests. Like spectators viewing a distant object, each saw it from a distant angle, and each had his own opinion of its length—its breadth —its depth—its grants, and its restrictions."

At a late hour, the spacious hall was still crowded with the patient and sturdy yeomanry of our country. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published, and the speakers requested to furnish copies of their remarks for publication.

After which, on motion, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

SKETCH OF GEN. JESSE L. RENO

The intelligence of the Union victory at Hagerstown, Maryland which reached this city yesterday, was received with mingled feelings of joy and sorow, joy to learn that our gallant troops had frustrated the designs of the rebels in invading our loyal States, and sorrow to think the victory cost us the life of a zealous, talented and brave officer— Major General Jesse L. Reno. General Reno was born in Virginia, in 1825. He subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point in 1842. He graduated in that institute in 1846, ranking seventh in class with Stonewal Jackson, of the rebel army, and Generals Foster, Wilcox, Palmer, Couch, Sturgis and others of the Union army, in July, 1846, he was appointed brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. During the war with Mexico, 1846-7, commanded a howitzer battery, and for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo" was brevetted first lieutenant, April 18, 1847. For bravery on the battle field of Chapultapec, where he was wounded, he was brevetted captain, September 18, 1847.— When hostilities ceased he was appointed assistant professer of mathematics at West Point for some six months, and was then appointed secretary of the Board of Artillery—a position he held about eighteen months, during which he was engaged in testing the relative merits of heavy ordnance and compiling a work of heavy artillery tactics. He was subsequently connected with the Coast Survey service, and upon withdrawing went out West with a corps of Topographical Engineers and assisted in the construction of a military road from Big Sioux to St. Paul. He was engaged in this work some twelve months, and on the 3d of March, 1853, was promoted to a full first lieutenancy of ordnance. He was next (in 1854) stationed at the Frankford Arsenal, where he remained about three years, and then accompanied Gen. Johnston in the expedition to Utah as ordinance officer. Returning in 1859, he was ordered to the Mount Vernon Arsenal in Alabama, and recently was Stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On the 1st of July 1860, he was promoted to a captaincy of ordnance, having been senior first lieutenant of that department for some time. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers Nov. 12, 1861, and was subsequently ordered to report to Gen. Burnside at Anapolis, Md., preparatory to taking a command in the expedition to North Carolina. He was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, and at the battle of Roanoke Island Feb. 8, 1862 he distinguished himself for gallantry in leading an attack against the rebel Fort Barto. He subsequently participated in the capture of Newbern and several other important military duties, in all of which he gave the most abundant proof of uncommon soldierly qualities. In July last he, with his brigade, was ordered to reinforce Gen. McClellan's army on the peninsula. He repaired to Newport's News, James river, and subsequently with his command—part of Gen. Burnside's corps—to Fredericksburg, and remained at the place until the position of our army on the Potomac rendered that place untenable, and then proceeded to reinforce Gen Pope's army. He took part in the action near Manasses, which terminated August 31, and was, on the retirement of Gen. McDowell, ordered to assume the command of that officer's corps, with the rank of major General. Subsequently, on the invasion of Maryland by the rebels, the troops under his command were placed in the advance to confront the enemy, and in the discharge of his duty he offered his life as a sacrifice to his country.

McCLELLAN'S NEW TACTICS.—The Abolitionist have made plenty of capital out of McClellan's use of the spade, though the spade, in the end, will have saved some of them from a short measure of rope at the hands of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Have they nothing to say of the Union General's recent dispatch of the knapsacks of the men back to Washington.— That is a theme that ought to stir up their enthusiasm: They will no doubt discover and by that when anything is to be gained by fighting, McClellan has as eager an appetite for it as their pet Generals. The great difference between him and them is that he knows when to fight, and they only guess at it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SKETCH OF GENERAL FRANKLIN.

Maj. General William Benjamin Franklin is a native of Pennsylvania and was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point from the State in 1839. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1843, standing at the head of his class, consisting of thirty-nine members, among whom we find the names of Generals Grant, of Illinois; Reynolds, of Ohio; Quinby and French, of New Jersey; Judah, Steel and Peck, of New York; Reynolds, of Indiana; Augur, of Michigan, and many others in the Union army, besides a few who have entered the rebel service. On the 1st of July, 1843, he was appointed a brevet second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and on the 21st of September, 1846, received his full commission. He served in Mexico, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Buena Vista, dating from February 23, 1847. This brevet was awarded in May, 1848 to 1850 he was Acting Assistant Professor of Natural and experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy at West Point. He was next placed on lighthouse duty, to which he was appointed in January, 1852. He received his full commission as first lieutenant in March 1853, and captain on the first of July 1857. In the Army Register in 1859 he was the junior captain but one in the corps, and in that of 1860 last but two In the register for 1861 his name stands two degrees higher on the roll, there being four captains his junior. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 12th United States infantry, one of the new regular regiments organized at the commencement of the rebellion. With his rank he had charge of the First Brigade of the 3d division of Gen. McDowell's army at Bull run. At the extra session of Congress he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, with rank dating from May 17, 1861 When the army was reorganized under General McClellan, General Franklin was appointed to the command of a division, consisting of the brigades of Generals Kearny, Newton and Slocum, and when the army was divided into *corps d'armee* his command formed the First division of the First corps under Gen. McDowell. His division was subsequently detached from this corps and sent to operate on the peninsula under General McClellan. He commanded the expedition to West Point, and was afterwards promoted to the command of a corps operating to the northeast of Richmond.— He was engaged in several of the contests on the peninsula, including those of the noted seven days. For his bravery on several occasions he was nominated a brevet brigadier general of the regular army, and major General of volunteers, the latter rank being announced in general order published June 24, 1862.

The President and the War.

A new Major Jack Dowing, who looks pretty well in regimentals, and seems to be on quite familiar terms with the President, whom he styles "Kernel," gives a conversation on the war that occured at the last interview:

"Wal," sez I, "Kernel can you tell me how you think this war is going to end?"

"Wal, Major, I can't exactly see through the hull subject yet, but I'll tell you a story that about expresses my present ideas of the subject. One night at a tavern out in Ilinoy, two drunken men were sent to sleep in the same room.— Now, there was two beds in the room, but they were so drunk that they both got in one bed, but did not know it. No sooner in than one sung out to the other, 'I sey, Bill, some feller is in my bed.' The other one sung out in reply, 'I say, Jim, some fellow is in my bed too.' After swearing at the landlord for a while for not given 'em single beds, Bill sung out, 'I say, I'm goin to kick my fellow out of bed.'—'Wal,' ses Bill, 'so am I.' So at it they went, kickin like all possessed, until both of 'em lay sprawling out on the floor. They had kicked themselves out of bed! Now, Major, I guess that will be jest how this war will end. The way we're goin on, both the North and the South will kick one another out of the bed before they stop, and out of house and home too."

'Wal,' ses I, 'Kernel, thats about my idee, too. I don't believe by the time they get through, either side will have a bed-blanket or even a hull shirt left. They'll be wus off than Bill Bradly when he lit with the catamount, who didn't have a rag left on him except the stock around his neck."

This view of the President is in accordance with a sentiment expressed in his message, in which he said:

'You cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.'

The President is a much wiser man than many of his would be advisers.

PILLAGING SOLDIERS.—We are pained to learn from our correspondents with the army in Maryland that the forces lately commanded by Gen. Pope are committing atrocities upon the unfortunate inhabitants of that now bloody ground. Unionists as well as rebels are compelled to submit to this general pillage and outrage. These are some of the fruits of Pope's savage orders in Central Virginia. Of course, as in all armies, the troops that pillage will not fight. They lose their courage with their sense of honor. The course of our military authorities is clear. Every soldier found pillaging should be arrested and punished instantly. Until the sternest discipline is enforced in our armies we cannot expect them to win battles.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ Franklin very truly observes, "The eyes of others are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind I should neither want fine horses nor fine furniture."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO A DRAFT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Sept. 6, 1861.

To ———— Commissioner, ———— County.

SIR:—You will herewith receive a copy of General Orders No. 121, issued by the War Department, giving particular instructions as to the care and organization of drafted men, or of volunteers received in lieu of drafted men. You will examine the orders carefully and carry out their directions faithfully.

The quota for your county to fill the several requisitions made upon this State by the War Department, is
men.

You will apportion this quota to the different townships, boroughs and wards in your county, in accordance with the enrolment made by the Marshals, of men subject to military duty. It will not be made however, until the appeals are held, and the claims to exemption are decided, as it cannot be justly apportioned until the exact number of men actually subject to military duty in each district is ascertained.

When the proper proportion of each sub division of the county is determined, in accordance with the men actually subject to military duty, you will ascertain from the enrollment, the number of men each district has now in the service, and credit it therewith on its quota. In this credit, men enlisted in the regular army, in the marine service, blacksmiths, bridge builders, carpenters, teamsters, clerks, &c., and men enlisted in regiments or companies organized under the laws of other States, are not to be embraced. You will credit only for men enlisted in the volunteer regiments and companies recognized and commissioned by the Governor of this State.

You will also observe carefully, to guard against the same men being credited in two districts. In some instances, young men whose parents reside in one district have been laboring or temporarily residing in another, and there enlisted; and they may be credited on the enrolment in both. When you detect any such case, give the credit to the district where the person enlisted was pursuing his lawful calling or residing at the time he enlisted, without regard to the residence of his parents.

If any districts in your county have furnished more than their quota, you will ascertain the excess ... [illegible] districts of the county, in accordance with the enrolment.

If any companies or squads of men in your county have been mustered into the service of the United States since the enrollment was made, you will, if possible, procure copies of the rolls of such companies or squads, and credit them to the proper districts in which the men resided.

Although the orders of the War Department required the enrollment of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, the militia laws of this State *exempt from military duty all persons under twenty one years.* You will therefore, when holding appeals, erase from the list all persons who establish the fact to your satisfaction, that they are under twenty one years. You can examine such persons under oath, when you are not otherwise satisfied.

You will at once give notice by hand bills, that on the 15th day of September you will proceed to draft for each district the number of men necessary to fill its quota, unless the district furnishes the men as volunteers on or before that day. State in your hand bills distinctly, that each district can offer volunteers to fill its quota on the day the draft is to be made and thus obviate the draft entirely. Such volunteers may be offered you at any time, but you are not authorized to subsist them until the day fixed for the draft.

Should you find it impossible to make the draft on the 15th of September, you will notify the Governor by mail or telegraph, as may be necessary, and name the earliest day on which it can be made.— Upon satisfactory assurance that due diligence will not enable you to make the draft on that day, the time will be extended, but the extension will not exceed five days.

For special instructions as to how you will proceed to make the draft, you are referred to General Order No. 99, of the War Department already furnished you.

All necessary expenses to complete or facilitate the draft, including printing, clerk hire, &c., will be paid by the United States government. Such expenses will be distinctly stated in your bill, to be made out in duplicate against the United States, verified by affidavit, and returned to this office for approval.

You will have printed as many copies of the following notice as you believe may be needed in your county, and deliver one, with his name written therein, to each man exempted on the grounds of conscientious scruples.

To ———— —You are hereby notified, that having been exempted from military duty because of conscientious scruples against bearing arms, in accordance with section 2, article VI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, you will be held liable to pay to the Commonwealth such sum as "an equivalent for personal service" as the Legislature may direct by a law enacted for the purpose.

———— *Commissioner.*

Sept. 6, 1862.

Respectfully,
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ I have known a good old man says Bernard—who, when he heard of anon that had committed some notorious offence, was wont to say within himself "He fell to-day so I may to-morrow."