

THE AGITATOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed...

I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the force hereby called forth, will probably be to garrison the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union...

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next...

We devote all of our available space to the war news. Fort Sumter was surrendered to the rebels at one o'clock on Saturday after a gallant defence of thirty-three hours.

We call attention to the message of Gov. Curtin, and the action upon it by the Legislature of this State. It will be seen that every Democrat but one voted against the bill for arming the State, thus showing the sympathy of the pro-slavery Democracy with the rebels.

From Washington we learn that Senator Douglas called upon the President on Sunday evening, and assured him that he was prepared to sustain the Administration in the exercise of all its constitutional functions to preserve the Union...

It is reported from Pensacola that Fort Pickens has been re-inforced, and another report says that 400 men have been introduced. This news comes through Secession sources, and cannot be entirely relied on, but it is probable. Though this rumor will not make up a full war garrison for the fort, it will at least enable the defence to make a more formidable resistance than was made by the handful of men in Sumter.

FROM HARRISBURG.

War straws us in the face at last, not war which we ourselves have sought, but which has been forced upon us by the rebel South and North. It is imminent, may even be unavoidable.

The late movements of the rebels at Montgomery headed by Jeff. Davis, together with the threatening aspect of things at Charleston, show that civil war must come sooner or later.

In the way of miscellaneous items I am quite short this week. You have probably seen by the Telegraph, if you take it, that both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 18th inst., and if the resolution be not reconsidered there will be busy times here for the balance of the session.

A bill has been reported in the House appropriating half a million dollars for arming and equipping the militia of the State. It provides for the appointment of Adjutant, Commissary, and Quartermaster-Generals by the Governor.

The War bill passed both Houses to-night without amendment. Gov. Curtin waived at the Executive office to sign it. It is signed. The Charleston dispatches about hostilities were announced in both Houses, and produced a profound sensation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall, in addition to the commander-in-chief, who shall have one aid for each division, to be appointed and commissioned by him during his term of office, consist of one adjutant general, who, until otherwise ordered, shall act as paymaster general, inspector general and judge advocate; one commissary general and one quartermaster general, who shall each be of the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate...

Section 2. That the Adjutant General shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State; the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall each receive five dollars per day, when actually engaged in the service of the State; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the Canal Commissioners in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed by the Adjutant General.

The government of this great State was established by its illustrious founder "in deeds of peace." Our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which had to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest regard for the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the

and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the Government. Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is for peace, and her object the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

When this message was read in the House, Mr. Ball of Erie moved that it be referred to a select Committee of five to meet a similar Committee from the Senate, to prepare and report a bill, which was agreed to.

The Jeff. Davis rebellion, claiming to be the Confederate Government of the seven States which profess to have seceded from the Federal Union, commenced formal war upon the United States by opening fire on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Practically, this war was commenced months ago, when the handful of Federal troops holding the forts in Charleston harbor were beleaguered by armed thousands and compelled to evacuate all but the largest and least accessible of those forts to avoid capture or extermination.

Months before Mr. Buchanan's term expired, the unarmed steamship Star of the West, bearing provisions to Fort Sumter, was cannonaded out of Charleston harbor—a National disgrace unparalleled since the Bladenburg Races. The object was to starve the garrison into submission, and to produce a profound sensation.

Gideon J. Ball, from the Select Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature to which was referred the Special Message of the Governor, on the subject of arming our militia laws, and reorganizing the militia system of the State, reported the following bill to the House on the 13th.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall, in addition to the commander-in-chief, who shall have one aid for each division, to be appointed and commissioned by him during his term of office, consist of one adjutant general, who, until otherwise ordered, shall act as paymaster general, inspector general and judge advocate; one commissary general and one quartermaster general, who shall each be of the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of this act, and to hold their commissions during his pleasure.

Section 2. That the Adjutant General shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State; the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall each receive five dollars per day, when actually engaged in the service of the State; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the Canal Commissioners in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed by the Adjutant General.

Section 3. That for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia of this State, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, be and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid by the State Treasurer out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

provisions of this Act, the Governor, is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the excess receipts to the treasury above the ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, by temporary loans based on the faith of the Commonwealth at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum. Such loans shall be negotiated by the Governor, at such times and in such amounts (not to exceed the amount appropriated) as the objects and purposes hereinbefore stated shall require.

Section 6. That the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall expend such amounts of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. All such expenditures shall be made under the direction and by the advice and consent of the Governor, and no bill shall be paid without being endorsed by him, and afterwards settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, when the Auditor General shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

The following is a summary of the dispatches from Charleston last night. While there is no doubt that Fort Sumter was bombarded throughout the day, it should be borne in mind that no reliable can be placed on the details that they see fit to allow to the North. Fort Sumter is one of the best fortresses on our seaboard, and the slightest probability, that serious success could be done to it by one day's fire of so distant as those of the Rebels.

WAR BEGUN! The Jeff. Davis rebellion, claiming to be the Confederate Government of the seven States which profess to have seceded from the Federal Union, commenced formal war upon the United States by opening fire on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The design was, it is understood, to send in an unarmed merchant vessel, laden with supplies, and see whether the Rebels would fire on it; if they did, then a fleet of armed ships, lying off the bar, was to meet force by force, and attempt to relieve the Fort at all hazards.

DEATH OF JUDGE McLEAN.—Hon. John McLean, one of the most eminent of the United States Supreme Judges, died on Thursday morning April 4th, at his residence in Cincinnati. His age was seventy-six years, and for nearly thirty-one years he has occupied the high position of one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, he having been appointed by General Jackson in 1829, and having fulfilled the duties of the office since 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County by John W. Gurnsey, Lewis J. Bush, and others, to grant a charter of incorporation for religious services to the members and successors, under the name of the "The Reformer Church, Wardens and Vestrymen of the Reformer Church, Tioga, Pennsylvania." It is sufficient reasons be known to the contrary, the Court will decree that they become a body corporate.

New York, Saturday, April 14, 1861. The following is a summary of the dispatches from Charleston last night. While there is no doubt that Fort Sumter was bombarded throughout the day, it should be borne in mind that no reliable can be placed on the details that they see fit to allow to the North.

At 6 p. m. it was reported that only two men had been wounded in Fort Mifflin, though a number had been knocked down by spent pieces of shell. From the report of frequent firing of Fort Sumter, it was clear that its force was more numerous than that reported before.

We learn from Washington that the military and naval officers there who formerly opposed the opinion that a force of 10,000 troops would be required to relieve Fort Sumter, have since their views, and acquiesced in the policy of the Administration for reinforcing Fort Mifflin. They had not, it seems taken into consideration the possibility of a debarcation on Morris Island to attack the rebels in flank, drive them from their batteries.

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Tioga County, No. 252 of Sep. Term, 1861. Emma Harburt, by her next friend A. F. Marsh, vs. William Harburt, Julius Schaeffer and John E. J. and duo proof having been filed that William Harburt could not be found within the county of Tioga, upon notice the Sheriff filed to make the usual publication of the notice, by articles of agreement dated Jan. 11, 1861, William Harburt to appear on the 11th day of June next, it being the first day of next term, to answer the complaint of the said libellant Emma Harburt. To the respondent, William Harburt: You are required to appear as hereby directed by the order of Court. SIMON I. POWERS, Sheriff. April 11, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County by John W. Gurnsey, Lewis J. Bush, and others, to grant a charter of incorporation for religious services to the members and successors, under the name of the "The Reformer Church, Wardens and Vestrymen of the Reformer Church, Tioga, Pennsylvania." It is sufficient reasons be known to the contrary, the Court will decree that they become a body corporate.