He was shot dead early in the action. As to the conduct of my comand, both officers and men, I can only see that it more than realized my highest ideal the soldier's character. I cannot name ind situals where all are equally distinguished. In commissioned officer of my command is unequal to the command of a regiment, and no rerecommissioned officer remains who does not deserve a commis-

My Adjutant, Lieut. W. B. Istahorne, one of the best officers of the service was severely wounded in the head on the vening of the 26th, and was doubtless taken Frisoner in the

hospital at Savage's Station.

Quartermaster Lieut, H. D., Ston, an officer of great energy and activity, sof the highest service to me in the engage of the 28th. Sergeant Major Roger Sher ush who shared the greatest danger in every action with the most remarkable self posses was lost on last ovening and is probably rounded and a prisoner. I beg leave also to mergion the earnest and untiring labors of hagfain Rev. W. H. D. Hattan in caring for the wounded, encouraging the exhausted, box on the field and in the hospitals. Assistant Surgeon W. J. man Humphrey has been throughout these battles, son. always at his post and attending to his duty. Private John Doyle, a stall the giant of Easton's Battery, well known as the "Infant," after the loss of their guns caing as a volunteer to my command, where his lasting gallantry, ready wit and evident enjoyment of the occasion were a continued source of encouragement to all about him.

In conclusion, General, I be to express the hope that the conduct of my sen during some of the most trying scenes to these eventful days may have fallen under your own observation. I will forward a complete list of causualities at as early a period as possible.

Most respectivity, Your obedient servant. ROX STONE, Major 1st Rifle) commanding.

SCHOOL TAX "Considerable misunderstanding prevails among directors and tax-payers relative to the minimum occupation (or dollar) tax. To save the tax payers of the county further trouble and litigation, this statement, a made.

By the supplement to the school law passed the 11th of April 1862, it is anacted: "That upon every resident male tax ble of the age of twenty-one years, whose name is found entered upon the last adjusted valuation; furnished according to law to any bound of Directors bythe County Commissioners are, the proper board of directors shall assess the minimum occupation tax (which is one dollar) now allowed by law, to be collected with the other school tax of the district not payable by such person."

The State Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Barrowes decides that,

"There are five kinds of tax for school purposes, according to their subjects each separate and independent of the others and all to be shovels, hoes, or with carbines and bayonets, if paid when the subjects of them pertain or be- thought necessary. The minimum occupation tax of \$1.

The rate tax on such grades, occupations and professions as will yield over \$1. by the

rate on the valuation.
3. The rate tax on such salaries and emolnments of office as will yield forer \$1. by the rate on the valuation.

4. The rate tax on such personal property

as is by law liable to taxation.

5. The rate tax on real estate.

· 6. Single freemen are not now liable to tax for school purposes, as single freemen; but, in common with all other resident male taxables. they are to pay the minimum cocupation tax of one dollar; and this whethe they are returned in the list as having an oct sation or not, or as being single freemen or al.

7. Farmers, whether own he of land or only tenants, are now liable to lie minimum occupation-tax of one dollar. Bit if a farmer's occupation is valued in the 1 it int a sum that would yield more than one dollar, he is not to pay more than one dollar. In other words, he is liable to the "minimu a" but not to the "rate" occupation tax.

district.

Those persons who have mid any sum less than a dollar heretofore, are now liable to pay in addition thereto the one collar minimum tax. H. C. Murs, Co. Supt.

Upon the examination of the legal question involved in the above communication we hereby concur in the opinion expressed above, vis. that the \$1 occupation is in againion to the tax

on real or personal property.

H. W. Williams.

HENRY SHERWOOD.

JULIUS SHERWOOD.

Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the daily servant of millions of man. Newton unravelled the mezes of the stars and made their motions the marity's guide on the trackless ocean. What these sen have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer des in medicine. He turns the great discoveries in Science and Physics to use in the cure of disease, and makes on lutely in the army of the Potomac; and I marched, or rather staggered along for a coup one who fells' interested enough in the matter the occult discoveries of the great chemists can only tell of what has come under my im- le of miles, when we nignin halted, and re- to examine them. I have never you occupied available for the wants of every day life. His medicines for the low prices which they are whose word I can rely. gold, bring within the reach every man the best wisdom and the best skill of modern times, -Wilmington (Del.) Statesming.

Gen, Stoneman says that he asked a squad of prisoners who fell into his mands a fow days ale. About sundame, the cannocating excelled for depth and quality, of any in the world. since, what they were fighting for. They re- to one increase devicating rour, and about the plied: To support the get figure, who get us same time, our brigade (then successed orders to be ready to we were the night before, We staid all night absolute unminigated falsehold have explained the general nettine of the mass march at a moment's notice. At midnight, we in a large clover field. While there, two bits in July, 1861, Young Chmeron came to Harof the Southern army.

THE AGITATO HUGH YOUNG, EDWOR & PROPRIETOR WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

WEDNESDAT MORNING JULY 25, 1860

People's State Nominations. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, .

THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. ROSS. OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

We publish elsewhere the procedings of he People's State Convention, and we call special attention to the 4th of the simirable set of by the hundreds of condemed Government hor-Resolutions adopted by it. We trust that the ses that bad been collected at that place, but County Committee at its proposed meeting on as it had been evaduated, they were sent across Saturday next, will take such action in view of the Chickahominy for safety. They came on this Resolution, as will give the ticket which we this day place at our head, such a vote as will put to silence forever all attempts to create on the western prairies, a party in this County or this State who sympathise with redels. Let our County Committee be magnanimous and patriotic, and for the time ignore even party names; let the call for the County Convention be broad, wise and pat- and rider were torn in pieces. This was soon riotic as it was in the State, and the loyal democrats in the county who are in earnest for their country will be satisfied. In short let them issue such a call as will unite every loyal man in the county, against the party of trea-

Arming the Blacks.

We presume our readers did not fail to notice the article on this subject, printed in last week's Agrazon. The letter of Gen. Hunter to which we refer, was a complete extinguisher upon Mr. Wickliffe and all others who believe that we ought to kill the rebels; but not injure their property. Indeed, the idea that the war can be carried on with success without injuring the private property of the traitors. is so ridicwhose that it has been discarded by all loyal quake. It was caused by the magazines of ammen, and public opinion has at last forced the Government to foreshadow the policy of arming the slaves in defence of the country. In his speech before the People's State Convention in Harrisburg last Thursday, Col. Forney said with a vigor and earnestness which would satisfy the most loyal, and at the cost of the slaveholders themselves." The evident favor with would all have been taken prisoners, had: we Department, was of itself, to our mind, sufficient assurance of this policy. At any rate, the proslavery unionists, found out from its permeal that the Constitution and the Union, were not the remainder of the night, expecting to conhold their fellow men in bondage. Ever since the war commenced, we have held this doctrine: that a black Unionist, whether slave or free. is more entitled to the protection and sympathy of the Government, than a white traitor. Let these Unionists, then, be armed with spades,

be enrolled, and put in service for a period not and shricking around us in every direction. exceeding nine months at one time, all able- vanced within point blank range, and suppor- make part of my statement. bodied citizens between 18 and 45 years of age | ted by a large body of their infantry, when our -the number to be apportioned among the old war-dogs thundered back their answers States according to their respective population : with double doses of grape and canister. The that in addition to the men he is already au cannonading was the most terriffic I ever heard, and I have heard a good deal of it lately, but 100,000 rolunteers for nine months, and every Parrot gans, the thunder grew still leader and such volunteer shall have his first month's pay, deeper, and was, without doubt, the hardest arand a bounty of \$25 in advance; that to fill up tillery fight that has yet taken place since the the existing regiments, he may accept volun- commencement of the war; at least, this is the teers, for twelve months who shall have \$50 opinion of every officer that I heard speak about bounty, one half in advance, the other half when their time of service is up; that the could mostly be dodged by our men. Often a President may establish and organize army shot would strike only a few feet from us; but corps at his own discretion; that a permanent would then bound over our prostrate ranks, military tribunal shall be established, and no without doing any harm. Again they would sentence of death or penitentiary imprisonment. shall be executed until approved by the Presi-8. Widowers do not not pay the single dent. The organization of army corps and carfreemen tax; but they pay it some dollar minimum occupation tax of one dollar, whether they follow an occupation or set.

9. Non-residents are not fable to occupation tax; only to tax on the property in the district.

8. Widowers do not not pay the single dent. The organization of army corps and caralry regiments, so far as relates to number and by the supposition that they had used them mostly up before. The fight was kept up till suidown, when the rebells hitched up and travthe great feature of the law is the authority given to the President to employ slaves for constructing intrenchments, performing camp serand but few wounded; but the loss of the rebstructing intrenchments, performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or na- els was very great, for our men used grape shot Volunteer Corps, estables that the above regival service for which they may be competent; and canister, and these are the most destructive and that when any male slave, who owes service to a Rebel or to any one giving ald and comfort to the Reballion, shall have been employed or done service for the Union, his moth- we had been exposed to so much thanger, and er, wile, and children shall forever thereafter be free, in onse they owe service or labor to any person who has borne arms against the Union or adhered to aided the Rebels.

> From the 52d Pennsylvania Begiment. Extracta from a Private Letter.

NEAR CITY POINT. VA.,)

July 4, 1862. * * *- For the first time in the ten event ful days, I have a chance to write a hurried ments sweet repose, lying in the dusty road, letter home. You are doubtless informed for when men are as exhausted as we were, through the daily nowspapers of the important then they can rest in any place, or position.movements and doings, that have been going We were snon roused up from our sleep, and I shall take pleasure in exhibiting them to any mediate notice, or was told me by those on mained the rest of the day and till midnight, a position which would not bear a truthful and

commenced on the right wing of our army, and five miles from Fort Darling. About daylight honest dues. Hisherto I have declined to notice though we were too far away to hear the mus- it commenced raiting, and the spored soil' slandernite reports, perhaps to my detriment, ketry, yet we had no doubts but what that portion of our army was engaged in a heavy bat-

Chickshominy is naturally nothing but a marshy awamp; but hi extensive leves, al confined trains.

wins.
We worked nearly all, night on the breastand we at first supposed it to be the rebel cavalry approaching but soon found it to be caused in a wild, reckless gallop, and they reminded me of the stories I have read of the flight of wild mustangs, before the Indians and trappers

We were not molested till in the afternoon, when a shell came whizzing from the rebels, who had planted their guns on a hill about two miles from us; and which exploded directly under a cavalry man, and in an instant the horse followed by others, but our guns having got the required range, sent back their heavy shells in eply, and soon silenced their guns.

Meanwhile, a terriffic cannonading had been kept up on the right wing of our army; and by a straggling Bucktail, from Company E. I. found that our right wing had been defeated, or, at least, compelled to abandon their position. The next morning (Sunday) the rebel cavalry and infanty were in plain aight in line of battle, and we expected the attack to begin at once, but it did not come, and about sundown we commenced to leave the breastworks in squads, so as not to let the rebels know that we were leaving a position that they were evidently afraid to attack. About 2 o'clock, P. M., the afterwards an explosion took place that sounded like the discharge of a hundred cannon at once, and that shook the ground like an earthmunition that was on a train of cars, which was fired and then run off the bridge. The men could not go back to camp and get their tents, blankets, &c., but these were mostly brought were burned, for our troops are determined which we had burned before leaving, we marched five or six miles across the Chickshominy, at White Oak Swamp, and stopped for our rear.

naturally a strong position, and can be held by page, 95. a small force against superior numbers. The Our artillerist made no really until they had adwhen we were remforced by ten more rifled it. The rebels used a great deal of solid shot. and these would come bounding along and they roll directly through the ranks; but the men would spring to one side and give them a wide berth with pleasure. The rebels did not use sundown, when the rebels hitched up and tray- subjoined statement: and but few wounded; but the lose of the rebmisiles that can be hurled into the ranks of an

enemy. When it was fairly dark, we again started, and gladly turned our back on a place where where we had suffered so much from thirst and heat; for the duy was, intensely hot, and the clouds of sufficienting smoke that came from the thandering cannons, was almost insopportable. We dure not leave the ranks during the battle, ery man would be needed to repel the assault. We marched very fast all that night and in the morning halted, when we enablied a few nio and Virginia modificies will take the premium is not deniced.

The report which gives occasion to this ca

were ordered out and marched down to Bottom gades of fresh troops from the chenandoah risburg to pay off some of the three months by the iron will and unflinching courage of

Bridge, is about three-fourths of a mile in others, went out and captured the battery of longth, so you see the importance of our hold four guns, and with it, four hundred prisoners. ing the two bridges to prevent the enemy from Yesterday, we were in line of battle all day, gaining our rear, and cutting off our baggage but at night were marched about half a mile to this place, on the banks of the James River.

We are told that our brigade is to have some works, and the next morning, five brass 20 rest now, and I have such is the case, for the pounders, were planted behind them. Early the next morning, a great cloud of dust was seen to rise in the direction of the White House, markles from the Chichaldeniay, I have seen a number of the reserves, and they all say that

> the Actraron, of the 5th reserve, was shot mittee: through the head while bravely cheering on his On mo men. He was a brave and good man, and his Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny county was what was left of the Buck-tail regiment, in tion.
>
> What was left of the Buck-tail regiment, in Mr. Marshall, on taking the chair, addressed. all, about 130, passed us on Monday, last .-

safe, but had not then found their regiment. We were reviewed by Gen. McClellan and staff to-day. Not a man in that whole brigade gave him a cheer; they have not forgotten Fair their credentials. Oaks and his dispatch to the War Department.

ted with nomely, Jacob Cole, Henry Varner,

Cicie A. Drane.

Card from Major Byon. To the Editor of the Asitaton Sir :report somewhat detrimental to my integrity charging at with exchanging gold, and silver for currency, and retaining the discount and thereby making profit out of my position as Paymaster while in the army, has gained some circulation. I received my appointment under paying the Reserve Corps raised under the three million loan bill, while the troops remained in Rail Road bridge was blown up, and shortly the service of the State. The charge that I exchanged gold and silver, or either, for paper, is without any foundation in fact, and to those acquainted with our State finances as absurd as it is injurious to me. 🕆

The troops were paid out of the funds raised under the three million loan, not one dollar of which was paid by the subscribers to it in gold or silver. The loan was paid into the Treasudown to them, and what they could not take ry in the notes of the State Banks, and the funds thus provided, were disbursed to the State that he had it from the President's own lips, that nothing shall be left that will be of use to Puymasters, and by them paid to the truops.— "that hereafter the war would be conducted the rebels. We did not leave our breastworks The only gold and silver I had, I obtained districts of the States.] any too soon, for the rebels were advancing on through the Harrisburg Banks in small amounts us from two ways, and with them on three barely sufficient to make change in paying fracsides, and an impossible swamp on another, we tions of less than one dollar. As the State had cannot print in full. We can only give a few no funds but paper money to furnish the pay- paragraphs; which Hunter's latter was received by the War held our position much longer. After or regi-masters, and that at a discount of about one Department, was of itself, to our mind, sufficient ment was again formed, after we left the bridge per cent, I would ask candid men to tell me myself. I paid out in every instance the iden- concert with the true and loyal men of Pennsyltical money which was given me by the State, vania, regardless of former political associaholders, and to preserve the right of traitors to help support the artillery which was planted on Banks were kind enough to exchange with me, the only true tests of fellowship and commuthis side, to prevent the further sideance of and give me silver for. The charge, therefore, ninn, love of country, devotion to the American Jackson's forces, who were pressing hard on that I have made money by exchanging funds, Union, a fixed and unakerable determination At the crossing at White Oak Swamp, the from the State Treasury, and disbursed while United States, and to megist to the death the the only place where the stream can be crossed | dred and twenty dollars and sixty cents, as will | whorever found. [Applicase.] for many miles in either direction, and here is, be seen from the Auditor General's report,

while in the service, I wrote to Governor Curtin and received his reply, which I copy and

Harrisburg, July 9,:1861.

with the other paymasters, received from the std of his pountry, and any arrangement of the question is not now which political party Treasury the funds as paid in by the subscri-

If I have offered a sufficient apology for my rebels, their aiders and abettors, apparent neglect, this is a reply to your lecter Yours truly, A. G. Currin. Yours truly, Maj. J. W. Ryon

At the same time I called upon Licutenant Kinsey, who was spending a few days with his friends at lionie, and obtained from him the

"The undersigned, second Lieutenant in Company A, lat Rifle Regiment, known as the the government, the se Buck-tsil Regiment, and Pennsylvania Reserve the North, and said: ment was paid off by John W. Ryon, Paymaster in the Pennsylvania service, for the time said regiment was in the service of the State. that part of said payment was made while said regiment was at Comberland, Maryland, part part at Harrisburg and the residue while said regiment was at Darnstown, Md. That the paymonts were hinde its Bank Notes of Pennsylvania State; Banks, except; sum of less than to get water, for we did not know at what me- W. Ryon, paid the troops fairly, and faithfully abould remain a monument to their wisdom and ment the rebel infantry (would make a charge discharged his duty. He had no trouble or patriotism forever. Shall their sons permit on our batteries, and if they should do so, eve difficulty with any of the troops while acting the destruction of this fair temple, and pass to in the capacity of paymenter so far as Lknow

May 20, 18622 All the papers and documents referred to in this communication, are in my possession, and when we were ordered forward again. We had honest investigation, nor have I ever received On Thursday of last week, a cannonading now reached the James River, and were nbout from the soldiers or State, one dollar, not my

With halts and starts, we passed the day, and munication, as a unjust to me, that I am in-

solunteers, whose term of sprvice had expired. Andrew Jackson in its early age, and now solunteers, whose term of sprvice had expired. States served from the attacks of a traitoress band Bridge when we staid antil merning and then went to be staid and then went back of camp; but in a few hours here large as our whole brigade, and they grumbled marched back again. We was soon furnished a good deal because they had had to eat hard with shadle, and under the direction of bur Brigader General we went to diging rife its, but if they gowithour soft bread entirely and throwing up a breastwork to protect the for over three months, as we have, they will which had been provided by the Government and throwing up a breastwork to protect the for over three months, as we have, they will artitles as that the walks of the control of the United States served from the same in the employment of the United States served from by the structure with the state of the United States and the structure of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the structure of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States served from the employment of the United States served from the was in the employment of the United States and the was in the employment of the United States and the was in the Employment of the United States and the was in the United States and the wrilliery. I will here say that the valley of the doubtless appreciate the value of that luxury. At the time of his trouble, I was in Baltimore Yesterday morning, the rebels commenced to paying the 1st Reg't., P. R. C. V., I have no thi de shall In the direction of the landing dealt the report about me originated from Camto a narrow channel at Bottom Bridge. The where our troops were encamped; but the eron's difficulty. As I have no personal aceron's difficulty. As I have no personal acmet the gentleman in my life, I hope the publick will pardon me for declining to take the responsibility of his acts.

Respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN W. RYON.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

Agreeably to the published call of the State Central Committee, the delegates to the People's State Convention met in the Representative Chamber at the Capitol, at 11 o'clock 17th they are about all killed or taken prisoners .- of July, and were called to order by A. K. Capt. R. W. Sturrock, (formerly foreman of M'Clure, Chairman of the State Central Com-

On motion of Morton M'Michael, Esc., Hon. death will be mourned by all who knew him. chosen as temporary Chairman of the Conven-

There was but eleven of company E, that was the Convention in glowing and patriotic speech, known to have escaped being killed, wounded, after which Messers. E. Cowen, of Warren Chas. Colgan, of Lancaster, Linn Bartholor captured, three only of whom I am acquainomew, Schuylkill, and James M'Affee, of Westand E. B. Allen. More of them doubtless are moreland, were appointed temporary Secretaries of the Convention.

The list of counties was then read over by the Secretaries, and the delegates handed in

Mr. Lowrey moved that a committee consist ing of one delegate from each Senatorial District be appointed to report officers for the permanent organization.

Before the motion was put, Mr. McMichael moved that a similar committee of one from enth Senatorial District be appointed to report a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The President informed the different committees that rooms were ready for their reception, the State Government; and was employed in so that they could meet at once to discharge the duties assigned to them. On motion, the Convention adjourned until

half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION: The Convention reassembled at 24 o'clock

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. Mr. Lowry, from the committee to select offiers for the permanent organization of the convention, made the following report: President-Hon. John C. Knox.

[There were thirty-three Vice Presidents and nirteen secretaries appointed from the several

Mr. Knox on taking the Chair nade an earnest and elequent speech which we regret we

The gentlemen of the convention will please to accept my thanks for their kind partiality how I could exchange such currency for any- in melecting me to preside over their deliberathing to pay troops, and make anything for tions. I rejoice to be here to-day, acting in made for the special accommodation of slave- time in the morning; but were kept back to except a small amount which the Harrisburg tions, and recognizing at this eventful time as is as unjust as it is untrue and wicked. I drew to uphold and sustain the Government of the high land extends far into the swamp, and it is in the service, sixty-nine thousand three hun- enemies of that Government whenever and I rejoice especially to be here, because I can

in this way evince my desire to strengthen the On the 14th of November, 1861, my accounts | hands of that honest man and patriotic statesrebels were known to be approaching us, but were finally passed and settled in the Auditor man, the President of the United States, to we knew nothing of their arrival, until a little General's Office, and \$4.60 reported my due from cheer him on, and to bid him and his trustworafternoon, when we were apprised of their ap- the State, as will appear, from official papers thy councellors God speed in their noble labor The militia Law passed by Congress, pro- proach by the rapid discharge of a score of in my possession. Immediately after I received for the maintenance of our Government and vides that the President may, at need, cause to rebel cannons whose iron hail came whizzing the first intimation of reports derogatory to me the preservation of our country. (Applaase.)

Yes, gentlemen, it is to me a source of great pleasure to be able to declare that, in my judgment, the men at the head of our National and State administrations are, in this terrible crisis, Dear Sir :- I overlooked your letter of the doing their whole duty, and are consequently Tou administered the office of Paymaster

You administered the office of Paymaster

I enty not that man who cannot now look

I envy not that man who cannot now look

The loan was paid in carrency, and you, beyond the platform of his party, to the stand-

bers to it. I am gratified to be thus able to shall administer the government, or what men correct any impression that you received par shall fill its offices, but it is whather there shall funds and after purchasing ourrency, paid the be offices to fill or a government to administer, volunteers, retaining the discount. Your letter and until this momentous question is settled contains the first intimation I ever heard that, for one, I shall not with the men who are the you was the victim of a riot caused by such most in earnest to destroy this rebellion, and unjust practices. Nothing of the kind occurred, the most determined; signally to punish the

> I repeat, gentlemen, that I have great confidence in Abraham Lincoln, and his chosen counsellors, and I must be permitted to say, that especially do I could in the clear head sound mind and honest heart of the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, our own immedi ate representative in the Cabinet.

Judge Knox then spoke of the enemies of the government, the self styled Democrats of

Let us my friends beware of the devices of these hollow-hearted, pretended friends, and let the true men of the nation, whather in the tented field, or the council chamber, he unheld and sustained, and let our denunciations he reserved for those who are endeavoring to destroy the government and disunite the States. Our fathers constructed this government by dong suffering, and under great and terrible privations. They comented the Union of these one dollar, which were paid in specie. That States with their life's blood, and thus raised so far as I know, or have heard, the said John and reared the magnificient edifice, so that it States with their life's blood, and thus raised their children, not the glorious inheritance which they received from their fathers, but a divided, matilated and dissevered estate, without 'form or comlineas," to be regarded only by the nations of the earth, as a fit subject for scorn and reproach.

> Shall the language of England's great poet ever be applicable to this "America of ours?" "Land of unforgotten brave. -

Whose clime, from plainato mountain's cave, Was Freedom's home on glory's grave. Shrine of the flighty, can it be

No, no Heaven forbid rather let-us look forward to that day, when peace shall again be was roon converted into one endlers mudbule, for I find many people disposed to credit what restored to our common country; when no government, or pretended government, shall be recognized by any part of the American people, except that government which was presided over by Washington in its infancy, strengthened and perfected by Adams and Jefferson, Mudison and Monrue, in its youth, protected

by the strong arms and willing bears of mon then fire bundred thousand true American al តឹងជំនាន់សម្រាស់

To this end, lot us maintain our em cause, with our tressure, and if needs be, will our blood. Let us refuse all intercourse polcirculty and personally, with such as are now false to the old flag; and let us swear by do manhood, and our hopes of Heaven, never by wanhood, and william even though, in returns it, our hearthstones should become a desolation and our homes a dream. [Applause.] Mr. Mullichnel, of Philadelphia, from the

Committee on Resolutions offered the follow-

T. Resolved, That the convention we T. Resolved, That the convention representing as it does the loyal citizens of Pannsylvania without distinction of party, re-nihrms the sentiments emboded in the resolution adopted at a meeting of the layal members of Congress at the national capital July

memoers of the state of the duty of all loyal was the duty of all loyal was the state of the sta to stand by the Union in this hour of its trait is unite their hearts and hands in extrest, parties of unite their hearts and hands in earnest, pariotic a forts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined reads ition our patriotic President and his administrated in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the read and the preservation of the Union against ensuing home or abroad; to punish traitors and traces with the present wield and home or abroad; to punish the present wicked and fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of distance that causeless repetition, so that no mag or distinct that ever again be raised over any portion of the Repailic; that to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endervor tarking the throughout all the States such a patrictle fire shall utterly consume all who strike at the Vains of our fathers, and all who sympathies with their transon or pallists their guilt."

2. Resolved, That we have continued confidence in 2. Resolved, That we nave continued confidence in the honesty, capacity and patriotism of President Lincoln and his constitutional advicers; that we approve the principles on which his policy, both foreign and domestic, have been conducted; that we saleties and sustain all the measures: which he has found it and sustain all the measures which he has found it necessary to adopt to guard the government against the assaults of traitors, their sympathizers and abet-tors; and that we esteem it eminently fortunate that in this most trying crisis of our cherished Union, we have at the helm of public affairs one so upright, temperate, prudent and firm as he has proved himself to he.

3. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the et. ministration of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commouwealth, marked, as it has been, by extract dinary vigor in the discharge of all public dutie, by untiring zeal in the cause of the country, and encially in recruiting forces for the national army, by enlarged and liberal care for the sick and woulded soldiers of t'e State, by a wise and pruden consenses in the expenditures of the funds committed is his care, and by the unsparing devolveness of all in members, and in particular of the Governor himself to the constant, harrassing, complicated and soul labors which the exigencies of the great rebellia.

have imposed.

4. Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divinies: of the people of the United States in this crisis those who are loyal to its constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice to the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or care ertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we freeze

insolent demands of its dismiss; that we training with the former, and detect the latter; and that, for, getting all former party frames and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for ensundirfied country, one flag, one deatiny.

5. Resolved, That the government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where the rability was featured, have wisely and studiously, avoised in interference with the construct of other mations up. interference with the concerns of other nations ut-ing, and usually enjoying, slike, non interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to their own, and that such as the accordance of the fits policy; that the infimations of a contemplate departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an interesting in our present struck on its as unjust to them set would be to us and to the great principles for ablawe are contendinging; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrat or fear, and from a knowledge of and a firm relians upon the spirit and fortings of twenty millions of upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty ministry freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene will not a resist mee unparalleled in its force, unconquashly in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is in-tended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthe

and chrote the republic.

6. Resolved, That the chill, bravery and endurate exhibited by our army and navy have elicited ourse. siration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualitios the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discompture to the ratel that we urge the government to aid and strengthe them by all the means in its power, and carefully their families; to presente the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crabed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every tabel reduced to submission, or driven four the land, and that to accomplish these ends we hidly to our rulers our faith, our furtunes and our lives.

7. Resolved, That the course of the Hon Darie Wilmot, in the United States Senate, is manly, consistent and eminently particule, and we hereby exclude the state of the State Senate, is manly, consistent and eminently particule, and we hereby excluded the State Senate. their families; to presente the war with increase loyal people of this State.

The resolutions were read amidst great cheering, and being before the Convention for adoption, loud cries were made for Cul. John W. Forney, who in response to the call, rose and proceeded to address the Convention in aspect of thrilling eloquence, which will appear in the AGITATOR next week. When he had conclude the Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Convention then proceeded to nominal candidates, when the following gentlemen wen

upanimously chosen. For Auditor General, Thos. E. Cochran.

For Surveyor General, W. S. Ross. The Convention then proceeded to select State Committee, after which it adjourned at die, with three rousing cheers for the Union and the ticket.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court to audit and distribute the assets raised by the sale of the real and personal estate of Stephen sier, duc'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment. ment, where a hearing will be had in the prenier, a the office of A. P. Cone, Esq. in Wellsbord, on Thur day, August 21st, at I o'clock p. m. to distribute the said fund THOS. ALLEN, Auditor. said fund. THOS Wellsborg, July 2, 1862.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereb given that the undersigned has been re-appointed by the Court an Auditor to audit and distribute the noneys in the hands of the Administrator of the that of Juhn Evens, dee'd., will attend to the delike of his appointment, where a hearing, will be had in the premises, at the effice of A. P. Cons. Esq. i Wellsboro, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at 7 o'clock p. m., to distribute the said fant. next, at 7 o'clock p. m., to distribute the said fand.

THOS. ALLEN, Ardison.

Wellsberg, July 2, 1863. RPHAN'S COURT SALE—By virtue of an order of the Graham's Gourt to me directed, will still at public vendue on Saturday the 9th day. August 1862, on the premises in Jackson, at 2 desp. P. M.; the following described real estate, to with

P. M.; the following described real estate, to with A tract of land aitmate in the township of Jackson beginning at a post in line of James Roselle; then beginning at a post in line of James Roselle; then beginning at a post in line of James Roselle; then beginning to a post in south line of St. Daggett; thence south S92, east by Said Daggett Daggett; thence south 862, east by Daggett Journal of James Porches to a post; thence south 652 east 45.5 perch perches to a post; thence south 652 east 45.5 perch to a post; thence south 61, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 61, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 61, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 61, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 61, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 61, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 61, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 61, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 62, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 62, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 62, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 62, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 62, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 62, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 63, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 63, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 63, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 63, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 63, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a post; thence south 64, west by lands of James To a po

Applications for License. POTICE is hereby given that the following name persons have filed their petitions in the journed court to be held the 6th of August, 1885, license to keep cating houses, in Wellsburg and ties is hereby given that their, applications will heard on the above named day, at 2 colock P. M. C. Hullard. L. M. Ballard. O. Hullard, L. M. Ballard. July 16, 1863. J. F. DONALDSON, Profit

CONCENTRATED LYE for sale at HOY'S DRUS STORE