her go peaceably."

Here, then, we have the creed of the candidate of the Democratic party for the Gubernatorial chair. It would certainly be impossible for any public man to present a record more zer, we should take this of Mr. Justice Woon-WARD. It is complete. It not only urges the South to war, but the North to peace. No wonder Mr. Woodwand shrinks from a cauvass by remaining upon the bench, for, if there is a test that a man with girch opinions would dread, it is the sorutiny of a great, free, and loyal people.—Philadelphia Press.

Letters from the Army.

[The following letter from Col. G. T. Harrower, 161st N. Y. Regiment now at Port Hudson, will be read' with interest. Col. Harrower is well known to many of our citizens as. a former Sheriff of Steuben Co. N. Y. We are indebted to Mr. Tompkins, of Lawrenceville for the loan of the letter for publica- lies asking questions. tion : ED.]

HEADQUARTERS 161 Reg. N. Y. Vol. June 18, 1863.

T. B. TONPKINS, Esq. :- Your letter of April 28, came duly to hand for which I am under many obligations. I should have answered itbefore, but for the want of an opportunity. I will give you a part of history of affairs here as well as I can under the circumstances. On the 12th of May we left Baton Rouge to be gone as we supposed four days: taking nothing with us except arms and what clothes we had on. We marched about 12 miles and bivouncked about a week in one place. Our Brigade consisting of about 2500 men then moved on towards Port Hudson: on the morning of the 21st inst., when within 5 miles of that place when marching through a thick wood, suddenly we were opened upon by a battery of 6 pieces of artillery posted on an eminence, raking the road we were approaching most effectually. After two or three shots had been fired our artillery was ordered up on a run, and soon placed in position. I then witnessed an artillery duel, and was not only an anxious spectator but was soon chosen as one of the Seconds. marched up and deployed to the right, while the 174th N. Y. Col. Gott, deployed to the left of the road, we were ordered to remain with the battery and repel any assault that might be made with infantry or cavalry-we were the battery as the enemy was out of range of musketry. The firing was brisk on both sides for the space of two hours, when the Rebels gave way and we advanced and occupied their upon us, and with about the same result. We heat them in their own chosen position. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 150, and fight by another road and had a snug battle of infantry fighting, but the Rebels gave way in all directions and we were masters of the whole field, and slept where we had fought and won The next day we received a disputch from Gen. Banks that he had crossed the Mississippi above. and ordering us on to meet him before Port Hudson. We have been here ever since the 24th of May, continually skirmishing and have had two severe battles in which we have lost, I think, 2,000 men.

Port Hudson is situated on the East side of the river, in a bend, and on high bluffy land. with the heaviest timber I ever saw, and in terweyen with grape, and other vines which render it almost impossible for troops to penetrate. The place thus strong by nature, has been rendered much more so, by heavy embankments, and rifle pits which extend-from the River above to the River below the Town, a distance of some 7 miles. Then this heavy timber has been fallen along in front of their works, which renders it almost impresable. Twice we have attempted to carry the works by assault and have failed. Our lines are within 500 yards of the works, or good rille range and our artillery and muski try is not silent for an beer." We have not lost many in our regiment having only tour killed, and 12 wounded. We have their therein in officers, their sharp shooters being entirely projected, while our then savanced through the abattle; shet then beaten to death; unoffending negroes them down at a fearful rate. Some regulents were left almost without officers, but there was no flinching, they lought bravely. What the next move will be I do not know, but we an Orphan Asylum was attacked, its helpless shall keep trying till we succeed. "Gen. Banks inmates turned out of doors, and the building labors under one great disadventage; the Eastern troops are all 9 months men, and the term of enlistment is almost expired, and when they leave with shall be left in an enemy's country and greatly outnumbered by them. The Reb els have already begun to annoy us in the bered that, according to the report of a demo-rear, and but last night, we were ordered back cratic paper this mon of highway robbers of here to protect the wagon trains, and keep them from suddenly falling upon us from tha direction. I cannot tell how long it will take toreduce this place, but hope it will soon fall. The weather here is very warm and the water miserable. The country would be beautiful if it were occupied by a different sort of inhabitenta; it is one vast plain, covered with splendid timber, and all capable of being converted into Corn, Cotton and Sugar farms. I wish you could sent to Dak timber, plenty of trees here 4 feet in diameter and well proportioned, tough, sound and clear to the top. The will is universal | or Seymour went down from Albany and un-

The people at the North must wake up about diagrace to our age, and which Southern men the prosecution of the war. Agreat many troops themselves hesitate to defend: "And thus it I see are going home, and their places must be has ever happened," says Mr. Justice Wood filled, or our efforts will be vain. I want to see WARD, "that the providence of that good Being a sweeping conscription to fill up the regiments who has ever watched over us from the begin now in the field at once. The Rebels have done all in their line they can; their people are all in the army; you can searcely find an ableslavery an incalculable blessing to us, and to bodied man in this country; go into a house here and enquire for the man, the reply is invariably! I'am a widow-or, my husband is in the country. They are desperately in earnest I assure you. I see one bright spot in the distance, that is in arming the Negroes-they are good soldiers; they fought here as brave as the bravest, and to sonvince you I will state an instance: one regiment lost 300 in killed and wounded in the last assault. They can endure more fatigue in this climate than white men can : and I would just as soon see them killed, as to see my friends fall. Gen. Banks has got several regiments of Negroes here, and they do almost all the digging, and such work as white men had to do. I suppose some of our friends at home almost swoon over such e to the South. He is the pancgyrist an Abolition dectrine as that, and dall it Faof elavery; he calls upon the slaveholders to natical-Abolition-Radical-and think it an defend their system by the force of arms; he supportionable sin, but I can endure the whole commands the North to submit perceably to thing, and say, use any means under the sun to slaveholding violence. If we were requested put down these Southern Devils. I have no put down these Southern Devils. L. have no fof that riot reached the distant towns and vilto present the record of a Northern sympathi sympathy with our tender seed friends who cry out stop the war! don't free the negroes, it unconstitutional, it is not Democratic; it is an Abolition-war. I have left my home with thousands of others, left everything that makes life comfortable to help sustain and uphold our Government, and I do not believe it will be in vain; but it is discouraging to have friends at home stand back and dispute about the President and his advisers. If the President is weak, for Heaven's sake strengthen him, do not wait to make another, for then it will surely be too late. We are fighting not only the Rebellious states, but virtually England-almost every gun and bullet fired at us is of English manusacture: everything we capture is of that character. We will have a long account to settle with her one of these days.' I will have to close, I don't know as you can read this, I bave to write on my knees and a dozen order-Most truly yours,
G. T. HARROWER.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A: WEDNESDAY, : ; : ; : : : JULY 22, 1863.

POLTROONRY.

A non is always cowardly and cruel; always savage, sullen, and unreasoning. It is the unkempt devil in human nature let loose.

And the man who descends to entreaty and expostulation with a full-blown mob, is a poltroon of the lowest order and unfit for anything higher than the superintendency of the fiendish destruction of public charities, and the slaughter of innocent women and children.

When we went to press last week-the city of New York was in the hands of an infuriated mob. The pretext of the mob was the draft. | tral clime. The General ordered me up with my Regiment | But the real object of the outbreak, as appears at a double-quick to support the battery. I by the doings of the mob, was PLUNDER, first, and the overthrow of the authority of the Government as a final result.

The leaders in this raid upon law and order are Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, compelled to remain silent, anxious consorts to Fernando Wood, James Brooks, James Gordon Bennett, and the editors of those leading copperhead papers, the World and the News.

Here is the proof: On the 4th day of the position at once. The 161st was the first to present month, being the anniversary of the reach the position. We had scarcely recovered birth of the Republic, Horatio Seymour made ourselves when they opened a fresh battery a speech in New York City, in which he at tempted to rally the people against the Government by inflammatory appeals to their passtrange to say not a man in our regiment was | sions and partisan prejudices; denouncing the hurt. The 2d Brigade came up during the Government as despotic and tyrannical, but uttering not a word in denunciation or reproach of traitors in arms. So much for Horatio Seymour. At the great June . Peace Meeting' held in that city, Fernando Wood urged the people to resist the Government. So much for Wood. Brooks and Bennett have filled their columns with inflammatory appeals to popular passions and prejudices, for months past. The World and the News, on the morning of the outbreak, fairly blazed with appeals calculated to kindle frenzy in the minds of the ignorant The country behind it is broken and covered and vicious, and inviting resistance to the draft in terms not susceptible of two interpretations. We have the evidence before us from their own columns.

> Now witness what followed: The Irish gathered in the Ninth Congressional District and destroyed the drafting apparatus and the building in which it was being used. This is the only action with a defined public object of which that mob can be found guilty. From that moment the outbreak seemed devoted to robbery, murder, and arson, almost indiscriminately prosecuted. Stores were pillaged of their goods, dwellings were robbed, gutted and set on fire, men were stopped in the streets by armed ruffians, knocked down and robbed, and were taken from the cars, and from their houses, and beaten and hung to the lamp-posts; burned; and outrages which shall be nameless help to fix the character of that mob as the vilest, the most abandoned, the most hellish, that the sun ever-shone upon. And be it rememcratic paper, this mob of highway robbers, of murderers, burglars, sneak thieves, and cowards, proceeded in a body to the supposed headquarters of Gen. McClellan, where they gave cheer upon cheer for " Little Mac," and insisted upon giving him an oration. But "Little Mac" -the idel of the universal mob, the swell mob -was not in the city. We retain too high an opinion of him to doubt that he rejoices that he was not there. But the fact is significant. · And be it remembered further, that Govern-

the cheek of every man not lost to shame. "My friends," began the weak Horatio, "I naval forces, consisting of five iron-clads and the troops under Gen. Gillmore. They have been all the bestern all th culty. Let me assure you that I am your friend." ocratic pastime of murder and arson, responded: "Yes, we are, and will be again." That is one of the confessions that are good for the soul. It was a case of mutual friendship. In In consequence of the threat of Jeff. Davis that lawless, cowardly mob, Gov. Seymour rec- to execute Captain Sawyer and Flynn, in reof New York. That every voter in that crowd of murderers voted for Gov. Seymour, no man oan doubt. Such is the power that puts the Winder, (son of the notorious jailer of Libby Woods, the Seymours, and the Brookses in of Prison,) as hostages for our men. As Davis ficial position; and such is the power that is does by Sawyer and Flynn, so shall we do by depended on to put Judge Woodward and Val-

or if we shall control it ourselves. We said that mobs are cowardly and cruel. The instigators of mobs are poltroons of the with the purpose of that mob, and wished it success, are cowards of the vilest description. There is a day coming when public opinion from the accusing eyes of man. The instigators of, sympathizers with, and apologists for, mobs, are poltroons of equal grade. If you, friend, or you, or you, know of such a man in your respective communities, shun him as you would shun pestilence; and contribute nothing to swell his heards, or the daily droppings into his till; and as you practice so teach others to do; and so send them, like whipped curs, down the road to ruin. This is legitimate punishment. Let traitors sustain each other if they can, but God forbid that true men and women should contribute to swell their gains.

THE great uprising of the "Seymour democracy" in New York, was only a part of the programme of Jeff Davis for the overthrow of ualties of Gen. Lee's army at Gettysburg; the Government. The invasion of Pennsylvania and the copperhead riots were designed by the same master mind. The New York brutalities were feebly imitated in Hartford, Boston, Troy, and Buffalo. The Troy democracy proclaimed their sympathies by setting free all the jail-birds. The Boston people conciliated the mob with grape and canister. The process was simple and effective.

VALLANDIGHAM, after having consulted with his friend and fellow-traitor, Jeff Davis, was despatched by the latter to Canada, by the way of Nassau. The great martyr will co-operate with the Seymour Vallandigham-Woodward democracy from that cool and refreshing, neu-

WE print on the first page a keen commentary on the record of Judge Woodward, from the Philadelphia Press. We commend it to our readers as an admirable flaying of "the man without a record."

THE leader of the great Copperhead uprising in New York, Andrews, has been arrested and lodged in Fort Lafavette. He was found with his mistress, a colored woman. "Do we hear enough" about Amalgamation? Won't some copperhead paper howl a little about the negro-

New York has had a three days' reign of terror. Gov. Seymour tried compromise and my friends, please go home," on the sturdy and the cowards scattered like frightened sheep. Seymour was intent on securing votes for a all the marching we have been compelled to do. second term, and the military men were intent on securing the peace of the city. That's the

WAR NEWS.

feet, and that army is now on Virginia soil.

upon Lee at Hagerstown, where he was overtaken by our army. Gen. Meade, doubtless decided not to give battle with his corps commanders equally divided in opinion. We think the country will sustain Gen. Meade in fighting self a man-of genius, and the only general the Potomac army has ever had competent to handle a bundred thousand men in the field. His fame is too solid to take mortal hurt from one neglect to take the responsibility; but it will not do to McClellanize his future operations.

As it was, we succeeded in capturing the rebel rear guard, say 2,500 men, and their battery. This was at Falling Waters, where the main body crossed the Potomac.

The news from the Southwest is glorious. Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks on the 9th inst., with 7,000 men, sixty cannon, and 10,000 small arms. The spoils of victory at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, sum up thus:

Rifles and muskets, 60,000; field-pieces, 137; siege guns, 55; stands of colors, 57; prisoners prisoners, suffered by the robel armies since the first day of July, is ninety-five thousand. The United States steam-transport Fulton,

was made on the 10th inst., by the land and Fort Waggoner, at which place they were re-" You have been my friends," he continued, to pulsed. Gen. Gillmore had commenced mining which the mob, fresh from the eminently dem the fort, and it was expected that he would take it in a few days, as the siege was progressing favorably. Gen. Gillmore had taken all the fortifications on James Island as far as Seces sionville.

ognized the power which made him Governor venge for Gen. Burnside's execution of two Confederate officers who were recruiting within his lines, the United States Government has set apart the Rebel Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Capt.

We learn from Cincinnati that General Blunt landigham into pewer the coming fall. It re- has captured the Rebel stronghold at Little mains for the friends of law and order to say Rock, the capital of Arkansas, and taken a if the mob element shall control the ballot-box, large number of prisoners. The cannot now be any large rebel force in that State.

With Vicksburg Gen. Grant captured 31,000 prisoners, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50,-000. stand of arms, locomotives and cars, 57 lowest order; and the men who, when the news stand: of colors, I Lieut. General. 4. Major-Generals, 14 brigadiers and 130 colonels. The lages, either secretly or openly sympathised terms of capitulation allow the officers and men to be paroled, the former to retain their side arms, horses and personal property.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman moved in the direction of men. will scourge such men until they shall call on the Big Black River with a large army. On the rocks to fall upon them and hide them the following day he met Gen. Johnston drawn up in line of battle. A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Gen. Johnston's defeat, and the capture of 2,000 prisoners. Gen. Frank P. Blair is reported to be in pos-

> session of Jackson. CINCINNATI, July 14.-The main body of Gen. Bragg's army has retreated from Chat-tenooga to Atlanta. The presumption is, that the bulk of Bragg's forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison it.

> Rosecrans captured 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement. Our army are in high spirits and in splendid

Baltimore, July 16. - Surgeon General How ard, of the United States Army, arrived at Baltimore this morning, and had an interview with Major-General Schenck. Upon unquestionable authority he reports the following cas-

Left behind 11,000 wounded, 8,000 wounded taken away by him, 4,500 buried by the Federals, and 17,000 taken prisoners; captured at Falling Waters, of Gen. Pettigru's command, 1,000 prisoners and 4,000 killed and woundedmaking an aggregate of 42,500 of Lee's army. CAIRO, July 15 .- A bearer of despatches from Gen. Grant confirms the occupation of Port Hudson by General Banks. Our troops took possession on the 9th inst.

The entire garrison, consisting of 7,000 men. was cantured. Also 32 field pieces, 25 siege guns and 10,000 stand of small arms. We have Major-General Gardner, Brigadier

Beale, and Colonels Stedman, Mills, Smith, and two others, whose names are unknown. The following despatch relates to the riot in Boston:

Boston, July 15 .- All is quiet this morning. probably a dozen wounded; some seriously. The most daring act of the rioters was the

attacking of the armory, in Cooper street, where a force of military was stationed. When

From Captain Merrick's Company. - CAMP CURTIN, HARRISBURG, Pa. July 15, 1863.

Mr. Cobb: I do not know that I have any news to write you, and yet to drown monotony must do something, so I will write. We are copperheads who practice the fine arts of rob- still at Camp Curtin, with but little prospect of bery and assassination, and they returned to leaving it soon. For the first ten days after their pleasant pastime with recruited energy. our arrival here we arranged our quarters and A few brave commanders of detachments of drilled, since which time we have been doing troops tried the virtue of bullets and bayonets, across the river and back three times—say about four miles from camp-which is about

We are now organized into a battalion, composed of six companies, two from Philadelphia. one from Schuylkill, one from Lancaster, our own, and the birth place of the other I have not learned. We are known as the 1st Provost Battallion. Lieut. Col. J. F. Ramsey, of Dans-When we sent out our paper last week there ville is our commander. We are doing provost was good reason to believe that Gen. Lee's re- duty about camp and in the city. I fear we treat across the Potomac was cut off. We re- shall not be able to get a full regiment of sixgret to say that the measures taken to prevent months' men. Very few have come in since the escape of the rebel army, failed of their ef- We are quartered in the old barracks, which the Governor's call for three-months volunteers. afford good shelter from rain, of which, by the The blame of this matter is laid, not upon way, we have had a good deal for the past two Gen. Mende, but upon his corps commanders, weeks. We get plenty to eat, of good wholewho; in council, voted not to renew the attack some food. Of course we don't get butter, fruit, or even custard pie, from the Government, but the best that they can keep we get. Our Camp ground has been thoroughly cleansed warned by the fate of Burnside and Hooker, and sprinkled with lime, and is quite healthy. The U. S. Christian commission have creeted a large tent upon the camp ground, capable of holding over a thousand men, in which is held Divine service every afternoon and evening. his own army in future. He has shown him - Every soldier is supplied at this tent with a testament, together with what other religious matter he wishes, gratis. They have also erccted in one end of the tent, tables to accommodate fifty men at once, with seats, pens, ink. paper and envelopes, all free, so that none may have an excuse for not writing to their friends. They have a post office, and take to, and bring from the city office, all soldiers' letters who request it. Altogether the Commission is doing a good deal for the comfort and good of the soldiers.

The farmers about here have done but little as yet in their hay or grain fields. Whether they are yet frightened about the rebels, or whether from want of help I cannot say; but many splendid fields of wheat are going back into the ground very fast. All crops seem to be very thrifty in this section. Green peas and potatoes have been in market for ten days. 38,000. And the loss in killed, wounded, and the war. All seem new to be agreed upon one The old farmers about here feel very sore about point, and that is that a third invasion of this State by the rebels ought to be prevented; and for that purpose the militia from the southern Capt. Eldredge, from Port Royal, S. C., on the counties are coming in pretty brisk, and as fast ly sand with a mixture of clay in sections, and dertook to soothe those amiable brutes with a 15th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday as organized, are forwarded to Chambersburg,

speech which will bring the blush of shame to merning, and reports that a combined attack which place is now Gen. Couch's Head-quarters. Two bundles of Agitators have been received, for which product thanks of our company.

Very truly yours, ceived, for which please accept the united

FROM THE THREE MONTHS MEN

From Captain Cole's Company. IN CAMP ONE MILE NORTH OF GREEN-CASTLE, Pa. July 15th, 1863.

FRIEND COBB : I have nothing to write upon but the head of a drum, so you must excuse bad writing. We left Harrisburg on Sunday. July 13th, and rode to Shippensburg on the cars; here we were astonished to find that the Rebels had destroyed the railroad in order to make us poor devils chase after them on foot. We trudged along about three miles, when our Captain thought it was about time for us to halt for the night; so we pitched our tents in a a nice grove, and in a short time we were visited by one of those rich farmers that we all have heard so much about; he came to tell us to be as sparing of his rails as we could, and not use any more than we were obliged to.

In a short time I found myself on the road towards his house in search of some milk. I took along two canteens, one for "Old Sim," and the other for myself. I found him to be a very clever old chap, ready and willing to give us what we wanted. The Rebels in their visit paid him their respects in the shape of stealing five horses from him; he sent five to Harrisburg. He said the Rebels behaved like gentle-

I found him to be what some up north in Tioga County call themselves-Democrats I also should think from his conversation that he was tinctured with Copperheadism.

The next morning we were up early and on the march for Chambersburg. When we started we were told we had eleven miles to march that day. After we had marched about a couple of miles it began to rain (as the saying is) pitchforks. It seemed to us to be the longest eleven miles we ever traveled. I think the miles will average about twelve furlongs down here, while we are carrying our sixty pounds. One man would tell us it was six miles to Chambersburg; and after we had traveled two miles farther we came across another who informed us that it was seven miles. No two could agree on the distance. After traveling about two miles farther we were informed, by two men, that it was five miles farther; this seemed to give the boys courage. Soon we met a farmer's fair daughter and she informed us it was only five miles; we gave her a cheer, for we knew we could rely on her word, as girls are never known to tell lies. We arrived at camp about one p. m., and soon began to pitch our tents in the mud and rain. In the morning we were ordered to get ready to march. After marching nearly all the day before, this seemed hard for a great many of the boys, as well as myself; but we knew we had to obey orders, and were soon on the march for Greencastle, eleven miles distant from Chambersburg. We took a roundabout way, and arrived here after traveling about fifteen miles. We were ordered to pack up this morning and get ready to move. After we had got our things packed up the order was countermanded, and we were ordered to pitch our tents but leave everything else so we could be ready to march in a moment if necessary. In all probability we shall not Four or five persons were killed last night and stay in this camp a great while. I think we will move down toward the State line.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

where a force of military was stationed. When the mob had beaten down the doors, it was fired upon from a six pounder loaded with canister. This effectually scattered the mob at that point. One rioter was completely riddled and fell dead at the door of the armory.

The First dragoons appeared at nine o'clock patroling the streets, and together with an infantry force overawed all further outbreak.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation.

MILDREN OWE MUCH OF THEFR SICKNESS TO COLDS .- No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration, or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Cours are the harbingers of half the diseases In short Cours are the harbingers of nail the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that proportion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Bulsam. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle. March 11, 1863-ly.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND

Repaired at BULLARD'S & CO'S. STORE, by the subscriber, in the best manner, and at as low prices as the same work can be done for, by any first rate prac-Wellsboro, July 15, 1863. A. R. HASCY.

TO THE PUBLIC. AM now prepared to manufacture, at my establishment in Deerfield, PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.

Also, Ladies' BALMORAL SKIRTS to order, either by the piece or quantity, to suit customers.

JOSEPH INGHAM.

Knoxville, July 15, 1863.

WELLSBORO FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE SHOP.

The rented the FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, formerly carried on by Young and Williams, and is prepared to furnish MILL CASTINGS,

PLOWS, STOVES,

CALDRON KETTLES, and all kinds of

MACHINERY, &c., &c.,

at low prices for each.
His new PLANING MACHINE is in first rate order, and will enable him to dress to order, siding, flooring, and other building materials, as customers may desire.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Wellsboro, July 15, 1863.

Insurance Agency.

THE Insurance Company of North America have appointed the undersigned an agent for Tioga County and vicinity.

As the high character and standing of this Company give the assurance of full protection to owners of property against the hazard of fire, I solicit with con-fidence a liberal share of the business of the county. This company was incorporated in 1794. Its capital is \$500,000, and its assests in 1861 as per statement 1st Jan. of that year was \$1254,719 81.

CHARLES PLATT,....Secretary ARTHUR G. COFFIN,.....Prosident, Office of the Company 232 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

Wm.Buchler, Central Agent Harrisburg, Pa. JOHN W. GUERNSEY, Agent for Tioga County, Pa.

Soldlers' Pay Bounty and Pension

KNOXVILLE. TIOGA COUNTY PENNA.

The undersigned having been specially licensed by the United States Government to procure the BACK PAY, BOUNTY, AND PENSIONS, of deceased and disabled seldiers, gives notice to all

interested, that he has made arrangements with parties in Washington, by which he is able to precure Back pay, Bounty and Pensions, in a very short time, and that he will give particular attentions to all such claims that may be brought to him. Being provided with all the requisite Forms, Blanks, &c., &c., he has superior advantages in this branch of business. Soliars satisfied to parsions, will find it to their advantages. diers entitled to pensions, will find it to their advan-tage to apply to the undersigned at Knoxville, as the examining surgeon for Tiega County resides there. Also, Judge Case, before whom all applications for pensions may be made.

Soldiers enlisted since the 1st of March, 1861, in

any kind of service, Naval or Military, who are disabled by disease or wounds, are entitled to Pensions.
All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, should it scoper close, will be entitled to \$100 Bounty. Also soldiers who have been wounded in Bounty. Also soldiers who have been wounded in battle, whether having served two years or not, are entitled to \$100 Bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed are entitled to Pensions and the \$100 Bounty. If there be no widow, then the minor children; and if no minor children, then the father, mether, sisters, or brothers are entitled as above.— Terms, moderate.

Terms, moderate.

I will be at my office on Menday and Saturday of each week, to attend to this business.

July 15, 1863, ly.

WM. B. SMITH.

REFERENCES: Wellsboro, J. F. Donaldson, Sheriff Stowell. Addison, N. Y., W. K. Smith. Wash-

ington, D. C., Tucker and Lloyd.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are requested to announce SELDEN BUTLER of Chatham, as a candidate for the office of Ceunty Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention

We are requested to announce EPHRAIM HART, of Charleston, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county Convention. We are requested to announce the name of JOHN

J. HAMMOND, of Charleston, as a candidate for ommissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county Convention. FOR TREASURER.

We are requested to announce the name of L. D. SEELEY, of Brookfield, as a candidate for the effice of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republi-can County Convention.

We are requested to amounce the name of MOR-GAN SEELY, of Osceols, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republian County Convention.

We are requested to announce the name of A. M. SPENCER, of Richmond, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republic

Treasurer, subject to the decision of the republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce the name of AN-DREW CROWL, of Wellshore, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are requested to announce CHARLES SEARS, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to

the decision of the Republican county Convention. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER. We are requested to announce the name of H. 2 ARCHER, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for the office

of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are requested to announce J. N. BACHE, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

A JOINT RESOLUTION proposing certain Amendments to the Costitution. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the previous of the tenth orticle thereof. with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:
There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section

four, as follows:

Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any action mintary service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if

they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legisla-Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the largest ture granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Speaker of the Senate. Office of the Secretary of the Common-

WEALTH, Harrisburg, July 1, 1863. PENNSYLVANIA, 88:

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution poposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimory whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonstall.

Statement of Wellsboro School

District, No. 1.--June 1, 1862, to June 1, 1863. School Account. RECEIPTS.

Balance of School Funds on hand...... Received from Collectors:— State Appropriation,..... PAYMENTS. Salary of Teachers, male and female,..... \$610 00 Wood, and sawing,

Coal,

Advertising and printing,

Repairs and Locks,

Blank books, 38 04 14.62 4 50 4 68

Insurance, Robt. C. Simpson, Secly.

SCHOOL BUILDING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS. Loan, under Act of Assembly, March 22, 1862, PAYMENTS.