purpose of placing in nomination in electoral ticket, selecting delegates at large withe Baltimore National Convention, and to take such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential campaigh, was here to-day. There was a full attendance of delegates.

Mr. William V. Lawrence, of Eashington county, was chosen President, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Semetaries.

A resolution was offered by Mil. Berguer, that the electors at large be instructed to support Abraham Lincoln for Presic | t, and to appose all efforts to postpone the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Coryell offered an amendment, that one of the hardest blows that could be inflicted on the rebels, would be certainly the re election of Abraham Lincoln.

The resolution as amended was adopted. Messts, Simon Cameron, Alexander M'Clure, Morrow B. Lowry and W. W. Ket hum were chosen delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The Convention chose Thomas Comingham of Beaver, and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, Senatorial electors.

At the evening session the following district electors were announced:

1st district. Robert P. King. George M. Coares. do đo Henry Bumm. Wm. H. Kern. Barton Jenka, ďo Charles M. Rump. Robert Park. 7th dο 8th Aaron Mull. do John A. Hiestand; 9th do 10:h do R. H. Corrvell. 11th ďα Edward Holliday. 12th do Charles F. Reede Elias Hale. 13th ďο Charles Schroiner. 14th do John Wisler. 15th дo David M. Coneg (-16 h ·do D. W. Woods. 17th ďο 18:h Isaac Benson. do John Patton. 19th do 20th Samuel Dick. đo Everhard Bierer. 21st da 22d do John P. Penney. Ebenezer McJubkin. 234 24th do J. W. Blanchard

The Committee on Address brade a report The address sets forth that the ho for and glory of the people were sufficient reasons for urging the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, whose adminis tratica has presented all the powers and resourccs of the Government in their strongest light. It was necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, that there should be no change in the Administration at Washington; for any such change would involve a change of mea sures and of military and civil labors, which could only result in ruin to the national credit and national cause. If, on the contrary, President Lincoln is re elected, it wilf in effect reaffirm the principles which he has upheld, and the rebellion will be crushed.

The address pays a high tribu e to the influence of the personal virtues of the President, to his firmness and impartiality, and concludes with a statement that his success in the next campaign will not be a triumple of party mercly, but the triumph of a great principle. .

The resolutions are five in number. The first enderses the policy of the National Administration in the prosecution of the war and punishment of traitors—a policy, which, if carried out, will result in the triumph of the arms and power of the Government. The second resolution tenders thanks to Governor Curtin, who deserves the respect of all Joyal men, and who is entitled to credit as a, jist and tried officer who has sustained the honer of Pennsylvania and its dignity.

The third resolution eulogizes the alacrity of Governor Curtin in contributing to the national defences with all the resource of the Keystone State. The fourth resolution thanks loyal Senators and members at Harris jurg for a faithful performance of their trust, politically for giving the right of suffrage to e diers.

The fifth resolution retuent thanks to brave soldiers in the field, who have sacrificed the comforts of home for the mairtenance of the principles of our Government

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Several speeches were main. The speakers, without exception, eulogized President Lincoln. and were highly applauded. The Convention adjourned sine die.

I[F & the Agitator.]

COMMON SCH JOLS. More than a hundred tent Pers have been examined during the series of examinations just closed, and perhaps thie brarths of them will receive certificates of course tert. This number added to those examined last all, will considerably augment the teaching thee in the county. There will no longer exist any necessity for ongaging teachers who have to certificates, relying upon the Superintend but to legalize their old certificates, or to grant Jem private examinations when he comes around. Should a teacher be found in school with nt a certificate, or should satisfactory informations be received that such an one had been so employed, the case will be immediately reported to the School Department, as the law requires, and the approprintion will be stopped. Directors should newer close their contracts with teachers, till they see their certificates; for the President of the board is required to make with that every teacher employed has a certificate, before the State appropriation can be drawn. The best place for avoiding all difficulties and extra labor, adopted in quite a quite ber of towpships, is for the Directors to give giblic notice of the day when they will meet to contract with teachers. Then let the teachers come and present their certificates, and, orbigthings being equal, let them receive wages respectively according to the grading of their conficutes. Such a practice of hiring teacher would be manifestly for the interests of the 1 shools, and the public generally, while it would stimulate teachers to improve their qualificati and. The people naturally expect equal wages to secure equal teach? ing ability. It is no wonder they are so often disappointed, when a tercor marked "31" on an average receives the same compensation as one marked "2"; for while the latter is certified to be good, the formed is not even mid-

List fall I addressed a Coular letter to each of the school Secretaries, builling their attention to the fifty-fifth section of the school law. which requires them to read to the county Superintendent a complete dist of the teachers' names, the time when their respective schoo s summence, and the length of term for which they are employed. Bolic, as this information was received, it afforded in much assistance in would lead to further financial embarrassments, of the Commission, I can bring hundreds to New Orleans Era.

arranging my visits, so as to meet the greatest number of schools when I could work to the best advantage. This time, I hope to have an early report from every district. Let this become an established practice for both summer and winter terms.

Teachers are requested to inform me of the neetings of their district Institutes, or other educational meetings. V. A. ELLIOTT.

County Superintendent.

An ex-slave has just fallen heir to eight thousand dollars in Ohio. Two years ago the planter who "owned" him brought him to Greene county, in that state, and freed him, and at the same time deposited in bank eight thousand dollars, giving the negro the certificate of deposit for safe-keeping. The planter died, the elave lived, and the court ruled that the money belonged to Sambo, who enjoyed his good luck amazingly.

AGITATOR

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A: WEDNESDAY, ::::::: $MAY'^{\dagger}4$, 1864.

THE RULING PASSION.

las Wright, Jackson, Benton, and Marcus Morton, Democracy degenerated into demagogueism. The so-called Democratic party of to day. cannot point to a single leading man in its ranks, who has not; long since, read and written his title clear to the heritage of demagogueism. The old and soul-stirring war cry of the Democracy is never heard now. The old watchwords, which could create a soul under the ribs of political indifference, are now obsolete with that Evil. But especially will I be no party to a work for all these noble Commissions as they miserable faction, and are only heard from the quarrel between two great Charities-those never before bared their hands to do. Why lips of the new democracy which has arisen from the wreck and ruin of the old.

The shifts and subterfuges to which these factious leaders resort, in the midst of a stupeudous struggle for national existence, to perpetuate their name and recover the right to plunder the treasury, are born of a most lamentable state of mental and moral collapse. Once, the demagogues of the country entered into a contest with their opponents, with a show of magnanimity and breadth of view. In these times they do not even care to throw a disguise over their repulsive nakedness; but stand up in Congress, and walk in the broad day, revealed as heartless, shameless demagogues, of rumor, and the acidities of prejudice. I with no-impulses toward unselfish ends, and no ask, then, first,-is the field of human suffering with all speed. ambitions which on their face do not stamp so circumscribed that there is not room for both their slaves as the least patriotic and, noble of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions ?all the men who have helped to make the past Have woundings, and bruisings, and wrestlings history of the country.

The country knows pretty well in how much the soldier is indebted to these men for his privileges and his pay. It is pretty well known that these political trimmers have all along advocated, and in some cases accomplished the disfranchisement of the soldier. It is known, Hendricks, of the United States Senate, proposed to pay the soldiers fifty per cent. in addition to their present wages. On their face, these propositions seem fair to the soldier .-But when we look back to their record, and the record of the party with which they act, the fairness disappears, and the arts of the demagogue come out in brilliant relief. These men have all along been predicting

bankruptey and financial ruin, because of the immense expenditure of the Government. They are always prating about ruin, yet now propose to increase the necessary expenses of the army more than one hundred millions of dollars per annum. They overlook the fact that the soldier receives his food and clothes from the Government, and that his wages are clear profit-or ought to be clear profit very nearly. They forget, too, that to increase the expenses \$100 .-000,000 per annum, is to increase the inflation of the currency that much; and against this inflation they are always prating. We said-'they forget"; they do not forget; they only pretend to feel unusually sympathetic toward the men whom they have sought to disfranchise. just now, for the effect it may have upon the coming campaign. Now, the raising of the pay of the soldier from \$8 to \$13 per month, was sturdily opposed by these very demagogues. Why are they now so full of generosity toward the soldier? As we said, - because they are bidding for votes ;-nothing higher than that.

Now, the pay of the soldier will be increased, w thout Joubt, when the time comes for so increising our expenses. When the tax bill and the bank-bill both become laws, then will be the time to decide if the finances can endure an additional strain. First let us have the ways and means of getting funds perfected, then talk about expending an extra \$100,000,-

000 per annum. We apprehend that nobody values the services of the noble fellows in the field less than the Copperheads. But, as before remarked, the faction is casting about for votes, and perhaps -we think it quite probable-trying to increase the danger of bankruptcy, so that their predictions may be fulfilled.

As the men who are fighting our battles are men of sense and intelligence, they will not be likely to mistake the chiefs of Copperheadism for their friends. The past is too pregnant with | ded boys lay actually suffering for these deli- while, on the capture of New Orleans, the wounconcealed enmities toward the soldiers, on the part of these apostles of hard currency .---We go in for increasing the soldiers' pay when mission, I take the liberty of saying just as such increase will not endanger the finances; emphatically that he is certainly deceived. It lost husband in the street, and both manifested not till then. And we know of no soldier who he was told by one, or two, or a dozen wounded the most intense joy. Thus, after so long and

EDITORIAL CORRESPÔNDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1864. tator, of the 20th of April, a letter from C. L. Hoyt, reflecting severely upon the Sanitary Commission. I do not know who "Mrs. Dr. B." may be; but I do believe that she has done Mr Hoyt a great injury, by rushing his private correspondence into inexorable print. What a man may think, speak, or write, in private, cannot justly be deemed a subject of criticism. or animadversion while it remains private .-But when it is published, with a motive to inlonger can claim immunity from public critical surd in both cases. cism.

With the passing away of such chiefs as Si- of this as a fact, and not in complaint. How- when it has boats and other conveyances near worked reform.

But I will be a party to no such quarrel in any walk of life, save where, that Truth and Right may arise and assert themselves, error of bigotry or petty jealousy. I regret that Mr. under foot. I believe that Good can only enter For I say to him, and to you all, that ere a war." How much I regret the publication of the presages of new desolations! Mr. Hoyt's letter. I will not attempt to express. For if the Sanitary Commission had done no matter again. thing else, it has given Woman opportunity to pass the barriers of a selfish and false conventionalism, and assert herself as the most masterly offspring of Creative Love and Wisdom. This alone would entitle the Commission to the everlasting gratitude of the race.

And now I approach argument through calm appeal and direct reason, divested of the fables of war, become such little things, as that if one Commission lives and labors, the other must perish for lack of occupation?

· I say, "no." God forbid, that in this hour of danger and trial-in this hour, when the clouds of impending conflict are thicker, and too, that these local demagogues have sturdily darker, and wear more of the gloomy lineaopposed the giving of bounties to volunteers; ments of wrath than they have worn in any if not in one way, then in some other. If they hour since the first shot was fired in this strug did not protest in so many words, they refused gle-God forbid, that in such an hour, standing Gen. Steele pursued the Rebels toward Washto come forward and help to bear the burden face to face with a visible God-any patriot by opening their purses. But now all is changed should so far forget himself as to stir up strife started for Camden also. A race ensued, -and not at all changed. Not long ago, a Mr. between the grandest charities the world ever and although heavy skirmishing occurred all Dawson, of the House of Representatives, pro- saw! There is room for all. Then is the quar- the way, Steele came out victor, and entered posed to pay the soldiers and seamen in gold, rel about a name? Will Heaven's listening the enemy's fortifications unopposed. Camden or its equivalent. Only a few days ago, a Mr. hosts value less a good deed, because it pro- is strongly fortified. ceeds from Christian love, rather than from the Christian Commission"? Who will enquire the Red River. of the hearer of the cup of water to lips parched : The Rebels continue to a unoy vessels on the -then we have the Pharisee among us; the hypocrite, a pretender, a mocker of God, and dited. a contemner of man through devotion to naked . forms, and soulless ceremonies.

While I will not say one word in detraction of the noble Christian Commission-for it is a as elaborations, rather than as either things or ideas. If my neighbor write his name "John regard from me. On the contrary, if another were insufficient to extricate the sufferer. neighbor writes his life all over with Christian who is full of good works, and not "John Jones, Jr." So with all human organizations. notice only of what they do. " By their fruits shall ye know them."

What has the Sanitary Commission done? What is it doing? When I read Mr. Hoyt's letter, I concluded that he had fallen asleep fifteen months ago, and signalized his return to waking life by giving a rehash of all the stale rumors which gained some sort of currency to the discredit of the Sanitary Commission .-Certainly Mr. Hoyt did not speak of what he knew, but of what he had heard, rather. I may, say here, as well as anywhere, that the Sanitary Commission is not a society for the benefit of special cases of hardship. It is devoted to all sufferers, alike. If boxes of fruit cake and goodies are not delivered by its agents, it is because the said cake and goodies are not fit for sick soldiers, unless they desire to die. Such things are very good soldier-killers. The Commission proceeds upon the correct principlethat where the effort is to care for all, the indi-

vidual stands the best chance to be cared for. Now, when my old friend Mr. Hoyt says that he "knows that thousands of sick and wouncacies, because of the red tape used to get them | man's owner had fled, and she escaped to Philout" of the warehouses of the Sanitary Com-

dence, to the care and attention of the same I was somewhat surprised to see in the Agi- agents. It is not by exceptional, individual must be exceptional cases; there must be hard- | present day : ships, and suffering, and misery, growing out of the circumstances of war, which no man.

testify that they owe their lives, under Provi-

TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

and no company of men, can reach and alleviate. Is Christianity a failure, because now, almost twenty centuries after its birth, only about one-sixth of the race have embraced it-and probably less than one-tenth formally fluence men and women in public action, it no subscribe to its creed? The argument is ab-

If wounded men have been refused a passage From the beginning of mundane things of on the boats of the Commission, I presume it which we have record, man has been the victim was done under orders from headquarters .of a common infatuation; that is to say-he Most certainly no boat would be permitted to has somehow laid out the road to his individual take men on board without passes, no matter preferment and greatness through the wreck what their condition. Were it otherwise, every and ruin of the hopes and fortunes of his fel. boat would be a refuge for cowards and stragow man. Men, somehow, regard the work of glers. There must be stringent orders prohibself-uphuilding as beginning with the pulling iting the leave of men without permission .down of other men. They cannot rise unless. Does it need an argument to prove so plain a battles; I accuse him who announces with joy somebody shall fall. They love to step over proposition? The Sanitary Commission must the disasters of our arms, and sinks into melthe prostrate bodies of their fellows. I speak obey orders. And the Christian Commission. ever much we may all deprecate such conduct, battle fields, will find itself slightly curtailed in deprecation for thousands of years has not its liberties. It is necessary. From such necessities arise the very hardships alluded to by Mr. Hoyt.

. I repeat, therefore, this is no time for the rule and wrong must be cloven down and trodden Hoyt's letter was thrown out just at this time. the gates of victory over the prostrate form of month has passed away, there will be such forms of human love and greatness-which now must we act like pigmies, when the times call evershadow this troubled land, and almost cre- for giants! Why must we waste our energies ate a halo of glory about the "horrid front of in frivolous disputes, when the air is thick with

> I hope never to be forced to recur to this M. II. C.

WAR NEWS.

The latest news from the Potomac Army states that the Union troops who went the other day to Madison Court House, burned the place to ashes. Deserters say that Lee has 80,000 men, that the men have supplies for ten days distributed to them, and that the various railroads are bringing up troops day and night

A detachment of the 45th Kentucky, attacked the Rebels in Brent Hill county, Ky., killed 4 and captured 16 men and 24 horses .with disease, flowing directly from the nature They then pushed forward and defeated Everett's command, killing two of his officers and capturing 35 men.

> Advices from Camden, Ark., say that Gen. Steele's army is there. General Thaver joined Gen. Steele at Elkin's Ferry, on the Little Missouri river, where the Rebels were driven from a line of breastworks commanding the river bottom. The Rebels next stood at Prairie de Anna, which was fortified. Gen. Steele flanked their position, and Gen. Price skedaddled .ington, and then suddenly turned and pushed for Camden. Price discovered his mistake, and

> The Rebels exhibited a disposition to attack Gen. Banks in his strongly fortified position on

with fever pain,-" are you a Jew-or Gentile, Mississippi. A detachment of Col. Rogers reor "do you this by command of the 'Sani giment stationed in Missouri, had a fight with tary,' or 'Christian Commissions?'" If any guerrillas on the 19th instant, killing twelve. No prisoners were taken. Missouri's quota is Pharisee, now, as ever, a whited sepulcher, a number of colored volunteers are yet to be cresaid to be full, except 530, and more than that

A Horrible Incident.—The people of Parker's Gap (says the Chattanooga Gazette) were much alarmed on the 13th by a rumor that there was a human being in an old saltpetre noble enterprise-I will say that it is neither cave near the Gap, supposed to be the same better nor worse for the simple adjective- cave recently visited by Colonel Bingham, "Christian." I have learned to regard names while on picket. The Colonel failed to explore it on account of noxious vapors issuing from the opening. The ladies, God bless them ! ever ready to respond to the calls of humanity, Smith, Christian," he wins no extraordinary hurried to the rescue, but their united efforts

Surgeon Marks, Medical Director of the deeds, and then signs his name simply-"John Division, and Surgeon Powers, of the artil-Jones, Jr.," I know only my neighbor Jones, lery, were sent for, and after a great deal of labor the poor fellow was taken from his living tomb. He was immediately recognized as John Harrison, Jr. It is supposed that this Lee, it is equally true that Lee has never met However they may style themselves, I can take unfortunate man was deposited in the cave about the middle of last August, by his father, who is connected with the Mining and Nitre Bureau of the C. S. A, and that he had remained there ever since. When taken out he was entirely helpless and speechless, and although youthful was wholly destitute of hair and teeth. He will not be able to tell the tale of his horrible suffering for years. How he sus tained existence in that "dark, unfathomed cave" for three-quarters of a year, is a question for the student in physiology to answer.

"THE OCTORUON" IN REAL LIFE. A handsome Octoroon girl on a Mississippi plantation was married eight years ago to a mulatto on the same plantation, and was afterwards sold to another planter, owing to her master's pecuniary difficulties. The couple were plainly told that she was intended as the new owner's mistress. Entrenties only resulted in her husband being taken away. The wretched girl attempted suicide without success, and had no hance of escape, being ultimately forced to submit to her fate. She had one child by her brutal owner. George, the husband, afterward escaped, and succeeded in getting to Europe on board an English ship. He travelled much there as a servant to families, and, a short time since, returned to Cleveland. Meanadelphia, where she has since resided with family as servant. Having gone to Cleveland would accept higher pay, if such acceptance men, that they had been turned off by the agents oruel a separation, they are happily reunited. DUTTY & WINDOW GLASS at

Old Description of a Copperhead.

In one of the speeches made during the last war with Great Britain, by Felix Grundy, of cases of hardship, that men or organizations, Tennessee, occurs the following description of are condemned, or motives impeached. There a thorough-going Copperhead, as seen at the

"An individual goes over, joins the ranks of the enemy, and raises his arms against his country; he is clearly guilty of treason under the Constitution, the net being consummated. Suppose the same individual not to go over to the enemy, but to remain in his own neighbor-hood, and, by means of his influence, to dissuade ten men from enlisting; I ask in which case has he benefited the enemy and injured the country most !"

Again, he says, in answering the question,

whom, then, do I accuse? "I accuse him, sir, who professes to be the friend of his country, and enjoys its protection, yet proves himself by his actions to be the friend of its enemy. I accuse him who sets himself to work systematically to weaken the arm of the Government, by destroying its credit and dampening the ardor of its citizens; I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and prevent the young men of the country from going form to fight their country's ancholy when he hears of our success. Such

men I cannot consider friends to this nation. Mr. Grundy was a model Democrat, in his day, we believe. Copperheadism does not seem to have been "Democracy" then. But "the fathers" were in darkness. The gospel of the new church had not opened its light upon them. Oulds and Vallandigham were not.

How Col. BOWMAN ENLISTED SLAVES .- Col. S. M. Bowman came to-day, a shadow of his former self, worn nearly to death in the vast labor of enlisting every slave in Maryland of fighting age and qualifications. He has cleaned My Maryland" out, and knocked Bishop Hopkins' divine institution into limbo. He raised, in forty days, two full regiments of as fine black troops as can be found on the earth. He left no slaves fit for military duty in Maryland. He overran with his squads every county; they visited almost every farm. The boats ran up every stream until masters were obliged to hide their slaves in the woods, conceal them in boats, and confine them in jails and houses. He opened the jails even. He has not drawn one dollar from the treasury, and his 3,000 black troops have not cost the Government-live per cent, of what the same number of white troops cost. But in doing this work he laid aside all style, all form, and ceremony, went, into negro churches nights, Sundays, when ever he could get an audience, and always addressed them on this, the great day of their salvation.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE SOUTH .- The Richmond Examiner makes an effort to be lively over the news that Maximilian has snubbed Slidell, remarking:

"Who is this Maximilian, and what is his empire, that we should court his notice, and invite him to give us so cool a cut? Our Government has existed three years; his Empire is not yet quite born. Ours has stood aloneemphatically and gloriously alone; his cannot walk, and must be carried for many a day in the nurse's arms. We have sustained for three years the shock of a tempest of war so potent and terrible that one tenth part of it, directed against him, would sweep him, crown and all, back into the Atlantic ocean."

What follows is so coolly impudent that it provokes a smile : "Is is very much more important to the Empire

to be recognized by the Confederacy than to the Confederacy to be recognized by the Empire. But this is for the Emperor to find out, not for us to press upon his attention."

Burnside's Army passed through Washington on Monday, April 25, on its way from Annapolis. The veterans of so many hard fought battles were bailed all along their route with shouts of welcome. The Senate took a recess to enjoy the sight, and President Lincoln. General Burnside, Govenor Curtin and others. reviewed the column from the balcony of Willard's Hotel. Their regimental colors, riddled and forn by rebel bullets at Roanoke, Ce dar Mountain, Fredricksburg, South Mountain, Antietam, and other hard-fought battles, attest ed the fiery ordeal through which this corps had presed. Not the least interesting speciaele was that of a -negro brigade which accom panied the column-about five thousand strong -well drilled formidable soldiers, whose muskets will create havoc in the rebel ranks before long.

GRANT AND LEE -The Southern, as well as the Northern rebels, are fond of shaking their Austin D. Rice, your busband, has applied to the heads in view of Lieutenant General Grant's approaching campaign in Virginia, with the remark that though Grant has heretofore been) successful in beating the rebel Generals, he has never yet encountered General Lee. That is true enough. But do these people ever think that, if it be true that Grant has never fought Grant?

REMEMBER FORT PILLOW !- After the British had brutally massaced the little garrison at Fort Griswold (Conp.) during the revolutionary war, the American soldiers determined to avenge that outrage. When they stormed Strong point, the cry was: "Remember Fort Griswold!" and many a British soldier died that day a vicarious sacrifice for the murderous acts of their brethren .- In the Union Army the cry naw is: "REMEMBER FORT PIL-Low!" And dearly will the rebels pay for the dustardly acts of Forrest and his men.

Applications for License.

THE following named persons have filed petitions asking for licenses to keep public houses of entertainment and eating houses, in their respective town-thips and boroughs; and the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions for allowance, on Wednesday, the first day of June pext, at two o'clock P. M. J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk. May 4, 1864.

Public Houses. H. C. Vermilyes, Gaines.
Albinus Hunt, Mansfield.

Benjamin Barse, Elkland.* Royal Rose* and Elmer Backer,* Rutland. G. W. Mattison, Knoxville.* Joel H. Woodruff, Joseph Reed, and Samuel Carroll, Liberty. William C. Stevens, Mildlebury,

Joseph W. Bigony, Wellsboro, Eating House. Joseph P. Monell, Blossburg. FLAX SEED.

200 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED wanted, for which the Highest Market Price in CASH will be paid. D. P. ROBERTS.

will be paid.
Wellsburo, April 6, 1864.

ROY'S DRUG STORE.

A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Ba it resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-Bait resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amend, ments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance 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: four, as follows:

"Exertion 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this
Commonwealth shall be in any actual military 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 the usual place of ection."
Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the elevanth article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections elight, and une, 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 Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, on may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

Speaker of the House of Representatives. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JUHN P. PENNY,

Speaker of the Senate. Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, HARRISBURG, April 26, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS: I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true

and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution as the same remains on file at this office. L.S. Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and car above written.

L1 SLIFEI,

year above written. EL1 SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth. The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submit-ted to the people, for their adoption or rejection on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty. four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Consulta-

tion," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER. May 2, 1864-3m. Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

REVENUE STAMPS.

JOHN M. PHELPS, Deputy Collector of Mans-field, has just received a large lot of Revenue stams, of all denominations, from one cent up to \$5. Any person wishing Stanps can get them at my office in Man-field, or of M. BULLARD, Assistant Assessor, at Wellsboro, Pa. J. M. PHELPS. at Wellsboro, Pa. Mansfield, May 2, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, May 2, 1864: Fayles, Mrs. Margrett Garkel, Joseph.

Bomain, Mrs. Margrett Black, Edward Baines, Miss Jane 2 Griffith, Susin Miss 2 Brownell, Dr. Brownell, Dr. Hoyt, J. G. Cole, Messrs J S & Bros. Hall, J. Heder, Henry Carman, J. J. Carle, Samuel Campbell, Miss Ellen Compton, David 2 Cogswell, Miss Carpender, Charles Day, Nelson Dustin, Miss Elizabeth Dalytin, Miss Sarifh Dunham, Miss Mahala

Dodge, E. L. 2

Evens, Miss Albena

Hollands, H. Hill, Mrs. Almira Henoland, Miss Marian Laken, D. Lambertson, B. T. 3 Niles, Miss Lizzie Neal, Erastus Preston, Miss Sarah E. Riley, Miss Margrit Rand, Mrs Rachel R. Richards, Mrs. H. Randolph, Miss Susan Shaw, Russel &

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. . . LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, April 30, 1864: Moore, Amarintha Nyer, Mrs. Wm. Bardwell, Alfred G. Butler, John Beebe, Mrs. Sally Monroe, John McCreary, Lt. Col. D. B. Orr, Kate N. Reynolds, Wmb Beckwih, Isaac F. Chapin, Jane W. Reynolds, Gillert or Dida-

Curson, Sasannah Decl.er. Charlotte Denniston, Mrs. G. W. men Gates, Joseph Snyder, Sarah Hagar, James Stone, Lavi Sharp, Jas. H. 2 Hildreth, Luther Hildreth, Mrs. Electa Hayes, Elizabeth Johnson, Sarah A.

Thurston, Hon, A. S. Vaugha, Alice C. Wilson, Foltas Winter, Wm.

Knapp, Georga Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

HUGH YOUNG, P. M.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. THE under-igned having been appointed an Audi-

tor to audit and distribute the moneys arring up in Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Michael McMahon, Jr., in suit of Michael McMahon re-Mi hael McMahon, Jr., will attend to the dunes of said appointment at the Commissioners' office, in Wellsboro, on Monday the 20th day of May, A. D., 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS ALLEN, Auditor.

May 3, 1861-3t

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

Austin J. Rice, vs. In Tiega County Common Pleas, Nov. Term, 1863, No. 16, Petition and Libel in Divorce. To Phocha J. Rice,: You are hereby notified that

Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of May at the Court House, in Weltsboro, for hearing the sai Austin B. Rice, in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think prop r.
April 20, 1864. II STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff. April 20, 1864.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE. Lewis B. Hanmer,

Harriet C. Hanmer,

Nov. Term, 7883, No. 128.

To Harriet C. Hanner: You are hereby notified that Lowis B. Hanner, your husband, has applied to that Lowis D. Hanmer, your busband, has applied to
the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a
divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the
said Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of
May 1864, at the Court House, in Wellshero, for bearing the said Lewis B. Hanmer in the premises, at
which time and place.

which time and place you can attend if you think April 20, 1861. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sherid.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE. Lucy Copp, August Term, 1863, No. 149.

To William Copp: You are hereby notified that Lucy Copp. by her next triend. John Miller, William Copp. John Miller, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tiega County, for a devoice from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of May or the Court House, in Wellsbore, for hearing and which time and Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of 3day 1864, at the Court House, in Wellsbore, for hearing the said Lucy Copp in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. April 20, 1864. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Dr. Harrey Leuch, late of Chatham, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
Chatham, Apr. 13-6t ELIZA LEACH, Adm's.

Administrator's Notice.

Let TERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel Mack, late of Wellshore, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authoriticated for settlement to DANIEL MACK, Wellshore, April 13, 1864-88. Admir. ticated for settlement to DANIEL MACA,
Wellsboro, April 13, 1864-6t.

TEAS, COFFEE, and SPICES, best qualities wellsboro, April 23, 1863. MATHERS'.