the State debt and incorporate the Pennsylvania railroad company, approved the 29th day of April, 1844, and the several supplements thereto, requiring the appointment of revenue commissioners from the several judicial districts of the State, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that all the powers granted to the said board, and the duties imposed thereupon, shall hereafter be vested in a State board, to consist of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and that all acts of Assembly inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1864.
A. G. CURTIN.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

War Department Official Despatches.

WASHINGTON May 13—5:30 a. m.

Maj. General Dix: Official dispatches are just received by this Department, dated yesterday, 8 a.m., at the battle-field near Spottsylvania Court House.

They state that during the night Gen. Hancock marched from his previous position on our right, and occupied the ground between Gens. Wright and Burnside. At daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first, and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Edward Johnson's division and part of Early's, together with Maj. Gen. Johnson, Gen. Stewart, and from 30 to 40 cannon.

The number of prisoners is not given, but it is to be counted by thousands.

Gen. Burnside, on the extreme left, opened at the same time with Gen. Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a junction with Gen. Hancock, and his left is now actively engaged.

Gen. Wright's troops attacked at 7:15 o'clock, and are now at work.

Gen. Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The Rebel works at that point are exceedingly strong.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 13 2:30 p.m.,

To Maj.-Gen Dix: A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Grant has just been received, dated near Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 6:30 p.m. It is as follows:

The eighth day of battle closes, leaving between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day, including two general officers and over 30 pieces of artillery.

The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the "last ditch." We have lost no organization—not even a company—while we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's), one brigade (Jones's), and one regiment entire of the enemy's.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, 6:30 p. m., May 13, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Dix: The following dispatch from Mr. Dana has just received this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, Va., Friday, May 13, 8 a.m., 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new position in the vicinity, or to make a thorough retreat, is not determined.

One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at 7½ a.m. had come upon his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspired all men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rains of the last thirty-six hours render the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than on either of the previous day's fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13, 1864.

The following dispatch has just been received by Senator Nesmith from Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. It brings positive information from the front as late as noon yesterday. Gen. Ingalls says:

"We have made a tender take to-day.

"Hancock went in at 4 o'clock. He has taken over four-thousand prisoners and twenty-five guns, and is still fighting.

"Everybody is fighting and have been for eight days.

"We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more.

"They fight like devils.

"Our losses are heavy—can't say how many.

"If Augur's forces were here now we could finish them to-day.

"Hancock captured Gen. Ned Johnson and two other Generals, besides lots of lower grades.

"The old Republic is safe. Bet your pile on it.

"Grant is a giant and a hero in war. But all our generals are gallant; and as to our men the world never had better. Yours, in haste,

INGALLS.

"Spottsylvania Court-House, May, 12—12 o'clock noon."

WASHINGTON, Friday May 13—5½ a.m.

To Maj.-General DIX: A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler dated "In the Field, near Chester-Station, Va., May 12, 3:30 p.m.",

It states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and before him all the troops from North Carolina and South Carolina that have got up.

Beauregard's courier was captured this morning going to Gen. Hope, in command of Drury's Bluff; he had dispatch stating that Beauregard would join them as soon as the troops came up.

Gen. Gillmore holds the intrenchments, while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's lines.

Gen. Kautz with his cavalry, has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad near Appomattox Station, and can, perhaps, advance on James River.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1864—10½ p.m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: Dispatches from Gen. Grant have been received by this Department down to 7 o'clock this morning. There had been no engagement for the last two days.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, down to 8 o'clock last night, state that his forces had been actively engaged during the day, with advantage on our side, but no decided result.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Butler's operations since his telegram of last night, heretofore published.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : MAY 18, 1864.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

There seems to be a dangerous tendency to overlook means by which desired ends may be gained, as well now as when the machinery of our State governments was put in motion. The theory of universal suffrage is supposed to be a legitimate offspring of our system of government. And as the subject is now coming up in Congress in some of its phases, it may be well enough to examine the matter, and so arrive, each man for himself, at a rational conclusion.

The object of our system of government is, to so educate the masses of mankind that they shall be fitted for self-government. It is an error to presume that all men are at present advanced to that condition where self-government is possible. Who does not know that the declaration of the right and capability of man for self-government, implied in the term—"consent of the governed"—is limited in its application in the world as we find it? We know that the Fijians, the New Zealanders, and many other peoples, are not capable of self-government as we understand it. That they will, in the developement of the Universal Plan, some day reach that condition, no man who believes in Creative Wisdom can doubt; or, if he doubt, it comes from a very superficial comprehension of the scheme of creation and progress, and therefore is not a rational doubt.

It is understood, by common consent, that the integrity of our government depends upon the intelligence of the masses. Men, to govern wisely and well, must be possessed of the means of investigation into, and application of, the principles of government. It is not a pleasant duty for one man to set bounds to the privileges of any other man. But as all rights have their limitations, somebody must state the nature and degree of the limitation.

We have many times during our connection with this paper, and especially during the first years of its existence, urged the necessity for the fixing of some standard of qualification to govern in bestowing the right of suffrage.—Now, as then, we advocate one certain standard of qualification, which shall take precedence of those other and minor qualifications relating to residence and tax-paying. The old standard—the ownership of freehold estate—is abhorrent, because it makes a false and dangerous distinction between labor and capital. A man may be as wise as Solomon, yet as poor as Lazarus; or as rich as Dives, and as great an ass as ever wore boots. Plainly, the possession of property in lands, can no more qualify a man for self-government, than it can open the gates of Heaven to a groveling soul.

But if the integrity of our institutions depends upon the intelligence of the masses, then it is plain,—and so plain that no man's better judgment can avoid the conclusion—that the standard to be established must relate to the elevation of the people in the scale of intelligence. A man who is possessed of a fair common school education, can study the theory of government in constitutions and laws. He can also read the arguments of opposing minds relating to policy and principles. In a word, he is in possession of the means of that information which *alone* can fit him for the responsibility of a voter. The standard of qualification, then, seems to be, the possession of a fair common school education.

The effect of this standard would be twofold. It would, first—be an incentive to the obtaining of an education, which, in this land of school privileges, is within reach of the humblest.—And second—it would take the elections out of the hands of demagogues, who have nearly shipwrecked the State.

It would have a third, and likewise beneficial, effect. The question relative to admitting freedmen to the right of suffrage, would be summarily disposed of. Few, if any, of them, could vote for years, under such a standard of qualification. And free negroes, who can read and write, are much safer voters than white men who cannot.

This is, in brief, the view we take of the subject of suffrage. The standard may be so fixed as that no man past thirty-five shall be disfranchised.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

Mention was made in a former letter, or article, I forget which, of the formation of an association of the loyal women of Washington, having for its object the discouragement of the importation of foreign dress fabrics. The women of Washington met at Dr. Sunderland's church, on the afternoon of 2d May current, and essayed an organization.

I would not say one word to cast discredit or ridicule upon a gathering called for so good an object. But it is proper for the people to know that there is a great deal of nonsense in men's and women's heads, even in the midst of so stern and practical an age as this. Therefore I feel bound to tell the truth about the whole affair, which finally settled down into a grand democratic movement, and will surely be of vast help to the country.

It must be said, then, that a certain class of fashionable women, and women of standing because of the high position of their husbands, had proposed to monopolize all the glory of the movement. They went there headed by Mrs. Stephens, the novelist, (and whose novels are to classic fiction what shoddy is to good cloth,) with the entire matter cut and dried, and committed to paper. Rev. Dr. McMurdy was called to preside, it not being thought "delicate" for a woman to preside over a woman's meeting. The address, which is very good, was read.—The pledge was then presented, and such a pledge! What, think you, was the immense sacrifice these fashionables proposed to lay upon their country's altar? This—and no more:

"For three years, or during the war, from and after the 4th of July next, we pledge ourselves not to purchase any article of apparel made in foreign countries, *save where like articles cannot be procured of American manufacture.*"

This was hastily put to vote, and received, say three "ayes," and one forcible "no." The chairman said that the pledge was adopted by an unanimous vote, save one "no," which he presumed was given in mischief. Whereupon Mrs. Barker, of Massachusetts, arose and declared that she voted "no," in solemn earnest. That such a pledge was good for nothing, and left a loophole for every fashionable woman to creep out of. She moved to reconsider and open the pledge to amendment. By universal consent the vote was *rescinded*, and Mrs. Barker moved to amend by making the pledge absolutely prohibitory of the purchase of foreign goods, to take effect immediately. Then the battle begun. Mrs. Nichols, of Kansas—the same who spoke in Tioga in 1856—arose, and supported the amendment in a pointed and vigorous argument. The squirming of the reformers of the Mrs. Stephens' school, was positively alarming. They instructed Mr. McMurdy to say, for them, (it not being "delicate" for women to speak at a women's meeting,) that it was intended to bring in many fashionable women under the pledge as first adopted; that such women could not be brought in under the *amended pledge*. To this Mrs. Nichols replied, that if that was the case, the aristocracy must have one pledge and the honest yeomanry another. She would speak for the latter, as she had two sons in the army, and was very glad to belong to that class called "the people."—Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong, also of Kansas, followed Mrs. Nichols, and declared that having given all her sons to her country, she could appreciate the reticence which refused to sacrifice a few gewgaws that the Government might be aided to keep the currency more nearly at par. She was followed by Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, President of the Women's National Loyal League, who put the aristocracy and the timid counsels of fashion to utter rout. The question being submitted, the pledge as amended was adopted by a tremendous majority.

The wrath of the namby-pamby reformers was great. They stuck up their noses, and tossed their heads in disdain, and almost treated the women I have named with positive rudeness. But when the call was made for ladies to step forward and sign the pledge, they succumbed to the pressure and gave in.

Remember—the country will look at the officers of this national association as the pioneers in the work. I have written this account that the credit may be given where it is due—to Mrs. Barker, sister of Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, Mrs. Nichols, of Kansas, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, of New York, and Mrs. Armstrong, of Kansas. "Honor to whom honor."

M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1864.

It does not need the bulletins and the clamorous news-boys with their extra *Chronicles, Stars, and Republicans*, to admonish us of the heavy and bloody work going on in the front. Long ambulance trains, going at the snail's pace through the streets in the direction of the many hospitals, are more suggestive than aught else of the stern realities of war. In common with others I have watched the papers closely for the names of the wounded and killed, and up to this morning have been able to find but three familiar names in the long lists. Two Charleston boys, Vihemus Culver and Darius Hotchkiss, both of Co. G, 45th P. V., are wounded and at Harewood Hospital. Their names appear this morning for the first time. I shall go to see them to-night, after office hours.

Captain Mack, Co. E, Ist Rifles, is reported wounded, but he is not yet arrived, if it be true. None of the regiments in which our boys are serving have been very hotly engaged yet. The Pennsylvania troops seem to have had their full share of the honors of bullet and shell, but they are troops unknown to Northern Pennsylvania, for the most part. The 6th Reserves, Rifles, 45th and 149th regiments, have had their share of hard service, and I am heartily glad that they have been favored for six days last past, when the tides of battle raged with a fierceness never before witnessed since the world began.

The news from the front up to present writing is favorable. The city is full of rumors, as usual, but the old stagers take them with many grains of allowance. Some reports have been sent forward to New York which ought not to have been sent, and which were concocted by the gold speculators. The safe plan is not to put faith in anything not official. Dispatches from Gen. Grant are pretty reliable.—He does not deal much in speculation. Newspaper correspondents, however, are the most unreliable of all human beings. They see the result of a fight as respects a small portion of the line of battle, and straitway gallop off to Washington with a report based upon that. It must not be supposed that Gen. Grant acquaints newspaper men with his plans, or with the results of his plans. Nor does he, like McClellan and some other Generals, keep a subsidized clan of Bohemians about him to blazon his deeds abroad. He exhibits more of the practical talent of a chieftain, than any man yet promoted to the leadership of our armies, so far. He is reticent, self-poised, modest, brave, true, and patriotic. He oversees the plan of battle in person, and does not sit in state fifteen miles away and do his business through blunderheads. It is to be hoped, however, that he will not expose himself to the fate which befell Sedgwick, in future. We cannot afford to lose such a man.

Congress is now hard at work on the tax-bill—a bulky document of some hundreds of printed pages. The bank bill has gone through the Senate much amended, and will have to be brooded in a conference before it becomes a law. The tariff bill, I learn, is not yet out of the *committee* of Ways and Means. I hope it will render foreign luxuries so expensive, that people of moderate means will give them up. It is time that American men and women thought more of their country than of their backs and stomachs.

M. H. C.

ELMIRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Prof. A. J. Warner, lately of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College Albany, and Prof. F. W. Smith, teacher of Penmanship with the late Prof. Cauldwell in the Elmira College, have become proprietors of the Elmira Commercial College, and have refitted the rooms for the present summer use with appropriate and adequate furniture, intending to introduce a more extended and systematic course of instruction, embracing all the valuable features of the colleges of this class now so popular and useful in the larger cities. They have the experience and success in their profession which warrant them in leasing so fine a building as Holden Hall for a term of years, to which elegant and commodious place they will remove in the fall, with the design of establishing a permanent institution which shall be second to none in any of its appointments or advantages. Their system embraces practice as well as theory, in all the various branches of commercial knowledge, which is secured by fictitious mercantile houses, banks, offices, &c. with all of which actual business relations are established with the use of good money, checks, drafts, orders, &c. &c. Mr. Warner's successful experience as a teacher in this important department of practical knowledge is fully vouched for by testimonials from many of the leading citizens of Binghamton where he founded and conducted for four years a similar school, in co-partnership with Mr. Lowell. He has also flattering letters of recommendation and grateful appreciation from Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Co. of Albany, and from his own graduates now filling responsible positions by virtue of the practical commercial education received at his hand. The novelty of this system is in the fact that under it the learner is actually placed in buisness, and engaged with his fellow students in transactions bearing all the appearances of reality. There will be, in different parts of the hall, Broker's offices, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Retailers, Insurance Agents, Buyers of produce, and a first class Banking concern, all of which keep complete sets of books, and are so arranged as to perfectly prove, criticise, and ballance each other. Such a system, properly and skillfully carried out, cannot fail to be of great value, and we hope their patronage will be sufficiently large to enable them to profitably introduce every feature contemplated in their liberal enterprise.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

LIQUOR IN THE ARMY.—General Howard made the following sensible remarks as to liquors in the army, in a late speech:

I did not drink at college, I did not drink at West Point; but when I got into the army I found it was all the fashion. If you went into an officer's quarters the first thing was to offer you something to drink. It was thought you did not treat him with proper respect if you did not. I fell into the habit. I drank whiskey and offered it to others. When I was stationed at Florida, I once offered whiskey to an officer, and he declined. I urged him to drink, and he drank. A short time after I attended him in the horrors of delirium tremens, and I made up my mind that it was wicked, and that I would never do it again; and I have not. I dont keep it in my quarters or my tent. I do not offer it to any officer or to any man, and I will not. I know it is a hard stand to take, especially for a young officer; but I can say from my own experience that it will pay.

WHY HIS SOLDIERS LOVE HIM.—The New Haven *Journal* a few weeks since published the following:

General Burnside was a passenger from New York on the mail train last night *en route* for Providence. While enjoying his Havana in the baggage car, conductor Hoyt introduced the General to a breaksman named William Hickney, a former member of Company E, Twenty-seventh C. V. The two sat and smoked, fought over the battle of Fredricksburg again, and appeared to enjoy their mutual acquaintance "muchly."

Fishing Tackle.

THE undersigned is agent for the sale of the celebrated Rochester Trout Flies. Also has for sale Rochester Fly Rods, Kinsey Hooks, on Snells, Reels, Fly Books, N. York Trout Flies, braided silk lines, twine and sea grass do, trout baskets, leaders, &c.

Fishermen are requested to call and examine my stock of fishing tackle, at my shop, in the rear of Wm. Roberts' stove and tin store.

L. A. SEARS.

Wellsboro, May 18, 1864.—4t

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

United States Excise Tax.

Eighteenth Collection District, State of Pennsylvania, Comprising the Counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of section 15 of the act approved July 1, 1862, that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the internal revenue laws, taken by the several Assistant Assessors of this district, will remain open at their offices for the space of fifteen days prior to the date fixed to hear appeals, for the examination of all persons interested.

I will receive and determine appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations:

In Potter county, at Coudersport, on Tuesday, May 31, 1864.

In Tioga county, at Wellsboro, on Thursday, June 2.

In Lycoming county, at Williamsport, on Saturday, June 4.

In Clinton county, at Lock Haven, on Monday, June 6.

In Centre county, at Bellefonte, on Wednesday, June 8.

All appeals to the Assessor must be made in writing, specifying the matter respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground of inequality or error complained of.

GEORGE BOAL,
Assessor.

Boalsburg, Pa., May 13, 1864.—4t

Ball's Ohio Mower and Reaper.

FARMERS in this vicinity can procure this very valuable Machine by calling on

WRIGHT & BAILEY,

who have the agency for the sale of it. It is one of the best machines in use, everybody praises it that has used it, and it has taken the first premium at all State and County Agricultural Fairs in the Union, and is, by all considered the best in use. It is impossible to supply the demand for this celebrated Machine, and those that want a No. 1 Machine, best in the world, must call soon or they will all be sold.

It has no side draft; it does not weigh upon the horse's neck, and is a perfect, durable, and cheap machine. For sale by

T. L. BALDWIN, Tioga.
J. & T. BAILEY, Mansfield.
WRIGHT & BAILEY, Wellsboro, Pa.

Wellsboro, May 18, 1864—tf

United States 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS are issued under the act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all bonds issued under this act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer. Registered bonds are recorded on the books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order.—Coupon bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in U. States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay *OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST* in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. States bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45 937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by all

NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all *RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS* throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 18, 1864—3mos.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office of Tioga county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on Thursday, the 9th of June, 1864, for confirmation and allowance:

Lovina Taylor, Administratrix of the estate of Niram Haines, deceased.

Catharine Walker, Administratrix of the estate of Delinas Walker, deceased.

Ira Johnson, Administrator of the estate of John I. Johnson, deceased.

William Harrison, Administrator of the estate of William Meek, deceased.

Joseph Palmer, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Palmer, deceased.

George M. Hall and Noah Corwin, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Pierce, deceased.

H. S. ARCHER, Register.

Wellsboro, May 11, 1864.

A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

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 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 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 election."

SECTION 2. 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 Legislature 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."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN 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.} IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI 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 submitted 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 Constitution," 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.

HUGH YOUNG,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN

American Clocks, American, English, and Swiss Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Spectacles, Picture Frames, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes, Microscopes, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Fishing Tackle and Flies, and Fancy and Toilet Articles.

☞ SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind used in the County, constantly on hand and sent by mail or otherwise, to order.

NO. 5, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORO, PA.

AN Assortment of TABLE GLASSWARE will be found at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of Tioga County will receive sealed proposals until Thursday, the 9th day of June next, at the Commissioner's Office in Wellsboro, to let the job of building the new Bridge across the Tioga River, at the mouth of Elk Run, in Covington Township.

JOB REXFORD,
C. F. MILLER,
M. ROCKWELL, } Comr's.

Wellsboro, May 11.

NOTICE—Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, I will, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1864, at the Johnston House, in Tioga, Pennsylvania, at 11 o'clock, A. M., expose for sale, at public vendue or outcry, the undivided two-thirds parts of all the following described real estate, in the county of Tioga, Pennsylvania, belonging to the estate of Samuel B. Strang, late of Elmira, New York, deceased, and being his interest in the lands in said county, known as the Strang, Irvine and Bulmer lands, as follows, to wit:

One certain lot in Chatham township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut tree, the southwest corner thereof; thence north, 1½ degrees east, 124.8 perches to a post; thence south, 89 degrees east, 201.1 perches to a post; thence north, 1½ degrees east, 114.1 perches to a post; thence south, 89 degrees east, 394.8 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 17½ degrees east, 251.4 perches to a post; thence north, 88¾ degrees west, 526.6 perches to the place of beginning; containing 629 33-40 acres, and allowances; being a warrant or tract of land known as the Abram Crandall warrant.

Also, one other lot of land in Middlebury township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white pine, the northwest corner of lot No. 114 of Bingham lands in said township; thence west 53 perches to a post; thence north 20 perches to a post; thence west 264 perches to a white pine; thence south 105 perches to a post in the south line of Oliver Briggs' lot; thence south, 88¼ degrees east, 38.2 perches to a maple stump, the northeast corner of said lot; thence south, 89½ degrees east, 234.6 perches to a hemlock; thence north 25.3 perches to a post; thence north, ½ degree east, 63.3 perches to the place of beginning; containing 193.1 acres, and allowance, be the same more or less; being lots Nos. 116, 115 and 117 of Bingham lands in said township.

Also, one other lot in Middlebury aforesaid: Beginning at a small hickory, on the east line of lot No. 99 of Bingham lands; thence north, ¾ degree east, 128.5 perches to a post; thence north 26 3 perches to a hemlock; thence north 96 perches to a post; thence west 58 perches to a hemlock; thence north 237.7 perches to a sugar tree; thence west 74 perches to a post; thence south 68 perches to a post; thence west 82 perches to a post; thence south 41 perches to a post; thence west 161 perches to a post; thence south 80 perches to a post; thence east 38 perches to a white oak sapling; thence south 80 perches to a post; thence east 158 perches to a post; thence south 60 perches to a post; thence east 72 perches to a post; thence south 36 perches to a post; thence east 16 perches to a post; thence south 40 perches to a post; thence west 25 perches to a post; thence south 18 perches to a post; thence west 26 perches to a post; thence south 10 perches to a post; thence west 10 perches to a black oak; thence south 18 perches to a post; thence west 82 perches to a post; thence north 29 perches to a post; thence west 10 perches to a post; thence north 36 perches to an elk horn and stones; thence west 12 perches to a white pine; thence north 50 perches to a post; thence west 74 perches to a post; thence south 58 perches to a post; thence east 12 perches to a post; thence south 82.6 perches to a white pine; thence east 13.2 perches to a post; thence south 84 perches to a post; thence east 29 perches to a white oak; thence south 52 perches to a post; thence east 79 perches to a dead chestnut; thence north 73.1 perches to a post; thence north 7.3 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 89 degrees east, 169 8 perches to the place of beginning; containing 559.6 acres and allowance, more or less, and being a part of warrants Nos. 1039, 2043, 2044 and 2045. And also, as a part of said last described lot, and attached thereto, a small lot bounded as follows: Beginning at a post, being the first post mentioned in the last described lot, and the third corner from the hickory starting point therein mentioned; thence south 96 perches to a hemlock; thence east 58 perches to a post; thence south 26.3 perches to lands of C. C. Bailey; thence south, 89¾ degrees west, 35 perches to a post; thence 154 perches to the place of beginning; containing 25 9 acres, more or less, and with the lot last before described, containing 585.5 acres and allowance, and which is generally known as the "Tar Kiln" lot.

Also, one other lot, beginning at a hemlock tree in the line of warrant No. 4187, in Middlebury aforesaid; thence north, 30 degrees east, 44.4 perches to a pine tree; thence south, 85 degrees east, 123 4 perches to a post; thence north, 10 degrees east, 99.2 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 82 degrees east, 17 perches to a hemlock; thence north, 2 degrees west, 11.8 perches to a post; thence north, 85½ degrees east, 210 perches to a hemlock; thence north, 2½ degrees west, 141.5 perches to a post and stones; thence south, 35½ degrees east, 374.2 perches to a post in the line of land surveyed to James Wilson; thence north, 89 degrees west, 590.9 perches to the place of beginning; containing 438 21-40 acres and allowance, be the same more or less.

Also, one other tract or warrant in Middlebury aforesaid: beginning at the southeast corner, at a hemlock on the north line of warrant 4474, James Wilson warrantee; thence north, 88½ degrees west, 286.3 perches to a hickory; thence north, 1½ degree east, on the line of lands surveyed to Jacob Early, 300 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 88½ degrees east, 59.8 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 68 degrees east, 15 perches to a maple; thence south, 24 degrees east, 170 perches to a hemlock; thence north, 78 degrees east, 45.8 perches to a post; thence north 124 perches to a soft maple; thence south, 88½ degrees east, 124 perches to a black oak; thence south, 2½ degrees west, 321.1 perches to the place of beginning; containing 500½ acres and allowance, more or less.

The above lands being the same lands conveyed to the said Samuel B. Strang, deceased, by H. A. Guernsey, late High Sheriff of Tioga county aforesaid, by deed bearing date February 15, 1854, recorded in the Recorder's office of Tioga county, in record book 21, page 74, &c., except one lot of 40 acres, or thereabouts, not included therein, and the said lot of 25.3 acres, being land conveyed to said Samuel B. Strang, deceased, by Henry W. Sage and wife, by deed dated June 17, 1859, and duly recorded. The terms of said sale are as follows: One-third of the purchase money in hand, upon confirmation of the sale, and the residue in five equal annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent., to be paid annually from the day of sale, on all sums due and unpaid, to be secured by the purchaser's bond and a mortgage upon the premises, with proper restrictions as to cutting timber and thereby impairing the security.

TRACEY BEADLE,
Guardian in Pennsylvania of Henry W. Strang, Samuel B. Strang, Marianna Strang, Ada Strang and Eugene Strang, minor children and heirs at law of said Samuel B. Strang, deceased.

May 11, 1864.

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 townships and boroughs; and the same willl be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions for allowance, on Wednesday, the first day of June next, at two o'clock P. M.

J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

May 4, 1864.

Public Houses.

M. V. Purple,* Deerfield.
E. S. Farr, Tioga.
Joseph Yonkins, Blossburg.
John Wilson,* Jackson.
L. D. Taylor, John Fletcher, Blossburg.
Henry Peet, Ward.
W. Y. Campbell,* Morris.
William A. Whitley,* Nelson.
H. C. Vermilyea, 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, Middlebury.
Joseph W. Bigony, Rufus Farr, Wellsboro.

Eating House.

William L. Reese,* W. Ball, Wellsboro.
Joseph P. Monell, Blossburg.

Interesting to Farmers.

WALTER A WOOD has made D. P. Roberts, of Wellsboro, an agent for the counties of Tioga, Potter, Clinton and Lycoming, for the sale of his light two wheeled *MOWERS and REAPERS* and *SELF-RAKING REAPERS;* and all farmers wanting machines, will save from ten to twenty dollars by calling on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere. Sample machines to be seen at his store. Circulars and list of prices sent free by mail.

D. P. ROBERTS.

Wellsboro, May 11, 1864—3m

BILLIOUS ANTIDOTE.

A NEW ARTICLE for the cure of Billious Disorders, Jaundice, &c., for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.