

An Assault on Senator Chandler.

Dr. E. M. Clarke, one of the most distinguished physicians in Detroit, witnessed the assault on the evening of the 25th of May upon Senator Chandler, and describes the outrage in these words: Senator Chandler, a lady, and two children, were sitting at a table in the dining room of the National Hotel, being the table usually occupied by Senator Chandler and family. Dr. E. M. Clarke of Detroit occupied one of the seats at the table immediately opposite to Senator Chandler. Mr. Voorhees of Indiana Senator Hannagan, son of the former Indiana Senator Hannagan, were sitting at the next center-table near the door from the one occupied by Dr. Clarke, which gave them a position diagonally across the space between the two rows of tables, and to that extent in the rear of the table occupied by Senator C., who was speaking to his friend Dr. Clarke across the space between the two rows of tables. The subject of conversation was the removal from office of a Copperhead politician of Detroit, the name of the party being mentioned in the conversation which in its tone was denunciatory of Copperheads generally. In the middle of the conversation Mr. Voorhees arose from his seat, advanced to Senator Chandler's table, assumed a menacing attitude, and in an excited manner addressed the Senator, pointing his finger at the Senator: "This conversation, Sir, is evidently meant for me." Senator Chandler instantly arose and said, "Who are you? What is your name? I don't know you." In the midst of these ejaculations blows were mutually given and received, the first given by Mr. Voorhees, but instantly followed by blows from both parties, Voorhees stepping back slightly, when, as they approached the center of the space between the rows of tables, Dr. Clarke rushed as far as he could between them, and endeavored to separate them. At this stage of the proceedings Hannagan sprang from his seat seized a water pitcher, and struck Senator Chandler over the head, thus aiming to the aid of his Copperhead friend, Voorhees, with the best weapon he could at the moment command. The blow with the pitcher brought Senator Chandler partially down, when Hannagan seized a chair and struck Senator Chandler another blow, which brought the Senator to his hands and knees. By this time the contending parties had reached the hall and were immediately separated by the spectators. The assault was wholly unprovoked, as neither Senator Chandler nor Dr. Clarke had made any allusion to either Mr. Voorhees or the man Hannagan. Senator Chandler and Dr. Clarke were both slightly scratched by the broken crockery, but received no other injury.

The Apportionment Bill.

We give below a correct copy of the Pennsylvania Apportionment bill, as it passed both Houses of the Legislature at its last session:

HOUSE.

County.	No. of R.	County.	No. of R.
Philadelphia	18	Dauphin	2
Delaware	1	York	2
Chesapeake	1	Franklin	1
Montgomery	2	Perry and Franklin	1
Bucks	2	Adams	1
Lehigh	2	Somerset, Bedford, and Northampton	1
Carbon and Monroe	1	Bedford and Sullivan	2
Wayne and Pike	1	Blair	1
Luzerne	1	Cambria	1
Susquehanna and Wyoming	1	Clearkid, Elk, and Forestburg	1
Lycoming	1	Clearfield	1
Snyder	1	Clearfield and Luzerne	1
Columbia and Monroe	1	Clearfield and Luzerne	1
Northumberland	1	Clearfield and Luzerne	1
Tioga and Potter	1	Fayette	1
Clinton, Cameron, and Chemung	1	Greene	1
Centre	1	Washington	1
Huntingdon, Juniata, and Millersburg	1	Venango and Warren	2
Schuylkill	2	Lawrence	2
Berks	1	Butler	4
Lebanon	1		
Allegany	1		
		Total	100

SENATE.

County.	No. of Senators.
Philadelphia city	4
Chesapeake, Delaware and Montgomery	2
Bucks	2
Lehigh and Northampton	1
Berks	1
Schuylkill	1
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne	1
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming	1
Luzerne	1
Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton	1
Lycoming, Union and Snyder	1
Northumberland, Monroe, Columbia and Sullivan	1
Dauphin and Lebanon	1
Lancaster	1
York and Cumberland	1
Adams and Franklin	1
Somerset, Bedford and Northampton	1
Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Allegheny, Juniata and Perry	2
Cambria, Indian and Jefferson	2
Clearfield, Cameron, Clinton, Forestburg and Elk	1
Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene	1
Allegheny	2
Beaver and Washington	2
Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong	1
Mercer, Venango and Warren	1
Crawford and Erie	1
	33

Second time motion.—The Albany Argus, boiling over with indignation, a genuine or counterfeit, at the late arbitrary seizure and military occupation of the Western and Journal of Commerce newspaper establishments by the Government, proposes a novel mode of righting the wrong. It proposes that the Democratic members of Congress, and especially those from New York, "abandon their seats in Congress and return home to their constituents." Now as Honest Old Abe would say, this reminds us of a story. Once upon a time, at a country town in Illinois, a gang of half a dozen noisy young men, in attempting to get into a fancy dress ball without an invitation, were somewhat roughly ejected and sent about their business. A wag among the gang then led them over to a neighboring apothecary shop, to deliberate upon the subject, and then, by way of revenge for the insult they had received, he said: "Now boys just write these vulgar people, suppose we all take a dose of castor oil." But the boys could not see the matter in that light; and we give this proposition of resignation from the Albany Argus will be regarded by the Democratic members of Congress as absurd as the recommendation of a dose of castor oil. So far, however, as the New York city members of Congress are concerned, we second the motion that they return to their constituents; for then, in exchange for the Woods, the Brooks and the Herricks, we may hope to get something better. Let the experiment be tried.—N. Y. Herald.

RICHMOND NOT THE IRON CAPITAL.—The Washington Republican says of the following: "The rebel capital is in a carpet-bag, in Jeff Davis's hand, and Jeff Davis is usually, during active operations, in a special car on a railroad. Wherever Jeff and the carpet-bag are, there is the rebel capital."

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : JUNE 1, 1864.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The world seldom comprehends the breadth and range of meaning which attaches itself to phrases in common use. Least of all do parties comprehend their war-cries. We have heard a great deal and read more about "liberty of speech and freedom of the press" in the past. These liberties have been mouthed by every demagogue who ever betook himself to the forum.

Far be it from us to underrate the liberties alluded to. They are essential to the existence of our form of government. Freedom of discussion, both in deliberative assemblies and in the journals, must be preserved. And they have been preserved, with slight exceptions, in all these States, up to this time, from the beginning. But there is a distinction between liberty and license. The statutes limit the liberty of speech, by enactments against the slanderer; and freedom of the press is likewise restricted by enactments against libel. In the South there has never been any considerable liberty of speech or press, in certain directions. It had a wrong which would not bear the test of discussion. Right can endure any amount of investigation, it properly carried on.

The Administration is censured for its suppression of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*. Both these papers published a most damaging forgery, calculated to depress the spirits of the people at home and injure us abroad. As the course of both papers has been from the beginning adverse to the cause of freedom, it is but fair to infer that they published the forged proclamation with malignant intent. There are some who pretend to believe that neither paper was in the secret of the hoax. We happen to know some of the parties to the conduct of both papers full as well as they know themselves—better than the world knows them. And upon this knowledge we very sincerely believe that Manton Marble, of the *World*, was well aware of the publication beforehand, and was a party to it. His excuse that the matter was put in by the "night-clerk," without being read, will deceive no man acquainted with the night duties of an editor on a New York morning paper. There is no such person attached to the editorial department of those papers as a "night-clerk." The "night-clerk" is a man who simply puts dispatches in the box in the business office, and there his duty ends. But Mr. Marble knows that, when he was night, or managing editor of the paper, in its early days, nothing went into the paper without either his own or his associate's order. The present night editor is a Mr. Crowley, who, it is to be presumed, sees the forms closed before he leaves. Mr. Crowley has been a sympathizer with the rebellion since December, 1860. We know this, because we know, and then knew Mr. Crowley, well. He is too good a newspaper man to leave his work at the "pinch"—which comes after the "good night" of the Associated Press. Therefore, it is presumable that Mr. Crowley was present, and in command, when the forgery was received and put in type.

The Government suppressed the papers that published the proclamation. We submit that freedom of the press does not yet demand the right to publish forged State papers. There is no infringing of the right of discussion in the act of the Government. Then who has been wronged? Who can claim martyrdom? The only sufferer is the Government. Suppose, instead of suppressing the papers, the editors had been reprimanded: what then? Would they not have denied the right of the Government to interfere with them? Of course they would, in that case, have scolded about "the insolence of dictation." The truth is, these fellows are devils. They have neither common honesty nor common decency. They are traitors—have been traitors from the first. And one of them would sign his dearest friend's death warrant, were that the price of temporary success. The man who betrays his benefactor will betray his country.

We shall always, in our limited way, uphold the cause of liberty, both of speech and of the press. And we shall continue to denounce libelousness, both of act and word. No man has a right to say or do ought which can only bring disgrace upon society. We deny that any man is privileged to wallow in the filth of diurnal falsehood, as do the editors of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*. Their abuse of Mr. Lincoln, or any one else, is simply a matter of taste. It harms nobody save themselves. But forged State papers are not legitimate news, nor in any way related to the business of honest or honorable journalists.

HOW NATIONS GROW.

National growth is but the growth of a single man, when properly examined. The process by which a man becomes wise, and prosperous, and great, and good, is one with that which renders a nation feared and honored among nations. As he who has most difficulties to contend with, and overcomes them all, is greatest among men, so, nations, subjected to the test of adversity, and enduring the strain, become great among nations.

We have not been among those who have felt to indulge in reproaches toward any party of men, because of the calamities which have befallen us as a nation, except in self-defence. It matters little whether the degenerate party in power for fifty years prior to 1861, plunged the country into civil war, or whether it was a happening entirely beyond the province of any party. The fact that that party had held the reins and the patronage of the government for

about a half a century, and that for the last ten years of its rule there was an unintermitted tendency to civil violence everywhere, would seem to indicate that partisan policy had some influence in precipitating the conflict. But we have all along preferred, and still prefer to ignore blind instrumentalities, and recognize merely the inevitable outworking of divine purpose in all that pertains to this struggle.

Taking that broader view, there can hardly be room for two intelligent conflicting opinions as to the cause of the struggle. Theoretically, the Declaration of Independence and the preamble of the Constitution were consistent, and therefore our Government was theoretically consistent. But practically we fell short of the idea of the framers of our bill of rights. We set out with the dogmatic assertion of human equality as to civil privileges, and gave the lie to the profession in our enslavement of an entire race in our midst. This was the beginning of sorrow. Mockery never comes to aught save grief. We mocked at truth, when we recognized, and made provision to maintain slavery. We played the hypocrite. The entire energy of the old democratic party, for the last two or three administrations, was directed toward the maintenance of this attitude of hypocrisy. This venality and lack of manhood begot for the North the hearty and richly deserved contempt of the southern aristocracy. When a man comes to thoroughly despise his dog, he is liable to kick him at any moment. So with the South: the party in power, having used its power to show how perfectly submissive the North could become when the aristocrats demanded new outrages, these aristocrats tired of an alliance on terms of political equality, and so kicked their humble servants.

Now all this was in strict accord with natural law. No doubt exists of the humiliating fact, that such men as Franklin Pierce, Judge Woodward, Vallandigham, and F. Wood, assured their taskmasters that the masses of the democracy would not take up arms against the South. There is not the slightest doubt of that fact, unhappily. But even had they not, in so many words, given the South that cowardly assurance, the struggle must have come at one time. It is now almost universally admitted that the struggle was inevitable, either sooner or later. The government was an anomaly. Anomalies are in the nature of monstrous growths, and must either be brought to grief, or bring the body to grief upon which they are borne. The nation could not grow, with such a tumor sapping its life-forces. Slavery was the one great, chronic difficulty. It made us ridiculous; it made us a nation of liars. It seems that violent diseases demand violent remedies. Slavery, being the eldest born of fraud and violence, must die a violent death.

Such, in brief, seems to us to be the philosophy of the struggle. Recrimination is for boys and knaves. Honest men should rise above it, and face the issues as they rise, not with unavailing reproaches, but with hopeful endurance.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1864.

The Senate has taken up the tax bill and decreed night sessions until it reaches the final passage. The bill is the largest ever engrossed in this country, probably covering 250 folio pages of manuscript, and as many printed pages, quarto. The Senate has made about one thousand amendments to the original bill, many of them verbal or phraseological, but still quite as many affecting the substance and bearing.

The Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate on the 23d. It is voluminous, covering sixty printed pages. It makes a railroad connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific possible within ten years, extraordinary excepted. The Government donates some miles of land on either side of the road, in aid of the enterprise, but on condition that no patents shall issue for the lands until each section of twenty or forty miles of continuous road is built as a first class railroad. Government also authorizes the company to issue bonds for \$20,000, and upward, per mile, according to the cost of construction, upon which it guarantees the interest in gold for the first year—the company to repay the Government one-half the interest out of the first earnings of the road, and the remaining half to remain a lien, or first mortgage upon the road and its rolling stock, to the Government. United States troops, supplies, mails, &c., to be transported over the road as cheap as carriage for private parties, and to have the preference at all times. The authorized capital is \$100,000,000, shares to be of \$100 each. No one person can legally hold at any time more than 5000 shares.

I have to chronicle the death of two Tioga soldiers, at Harwood Hospital, since last writing—George Marvin and Caleb Fenton, both of Charleston, I think. It seems that Lieut. Rockwell and myself were in the ward where Mr. Fenton lay at the time, and did not know of his presence. The same is true of Mr. Marvin. Their names were not published in the lists; and even our own wounded Charleston boys in the same hospital, were not aware of their presence at the time. Mr. Fenton died from secondary hemorrhage—being wounded in the groin. The suppurating of the wound sloughed off the artery, and he died almost instantly. It is a subject of much regret to us all that we did not see them.

Among the wounded at Columbian Hospital, I found, by accident, Thomas Root, of Tioga, Co. A, 149th Pa. He is shot through the calf of the leg. Doing well. Josiah Coolidge, Co. H, 6th Reserve, is at Mount Pleasant Hospital, doing well. I spent half a day on Sunday trying to find him, but by some housekeeper's name could not be found in the register. Darius Hotchkiss, Co. G, 45th Pa., is in ward 3, Harwood Hospital. I saw him yesterday. He has had the elbow joint taken out, and this, the doctors say, will save his arm. The boys

are all in good spirits, and as patient as men know how to be. Vhemus Culver will probably be at home before this will be printed. He is doing well.

I should mention, also, that I saw William Kreiner, Co. H, 6th Reserve, at Harwood. He is shot through the fleshy part of the thigh. He is doing well.

I saw, also, a Mr. Newberry, Co. I, 45th Pa., at Harwood, wounded in the leg. He is from Shippen township. He is in good spirits and doing well.

The weather is very hot. M. H. C.

FROM THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 9:50 P. M.

Major Gen. Dix:—An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Mogobio Church, dated yesterday afternoon, has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on Thursday night, and moved toward Hanover town, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey. On Friday morning, Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanover town. The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 A. M., and now hold the place, with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity. Weather fine.

A later dispatch, dated at 7 o'clock this morning, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely; weather clear and cool; the troops came up rapidly, and in great spirits; and that the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckenridge is at Hanover Court House, with a force variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. The dispatch further states that, after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, Gen. Torbert captured 75 cavalry, including six officers; that the Rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, May 28, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altoona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pumpkinvine creek, and they pushed them back about three miles. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Major Gen. Dix:—No official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since my telegram of Saturday evening.

A telegram from Gen. Sherman, dated the 29th, near Dallas, reports that on Saturday an engagement took place between the enemy and McPherson's corps, in which the Rebels were driven back, with a loss to them of 2500 killed and wounded left in our hands, and about 300 prisoners. Gen. McPherson's loss not being over 300 in all.

From the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

DISMOUNTED CAMP, (Near Portersville, Pa.) May 20th, 1864.

Dear Agitator:—It is doubtless known, long ere this, that a great battle has been fought in this department, with varying success, turned, at last, by the obstinacy of our troops, into a victory. The long lists of killed and wounded show the desperate nature of the struggle; and, I may safely say, never have troops fought better. I shall merely give an outline sketch, for the information of our Tioga county friends.

On Saturday, Butler gained the outer works at Drury's Bluff, intercepting dispatches from Gen. Beauregard to the Colonel in command at Fort Darling, telling him to hold out to the last, as he (Beauregard) would reinforce him.

Sunday, the troops lay on their arms, after a week of hard marching and fighting. Night closed in, and the thick fog came up from the James and Appomattox rivers, enveloping our brave lads in its misty folds. The center was commanded by Gen. W. F. Smith, the right by Gen. C. A. Heckman, and the left by Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, of Charleston notoriety. Better or braver men never lay in line of battle;—veterans of a score of hard fought battles, and troops who had never known defeat. Wistar's brigade (mostly colored troops) held the extreme right, next to the James river. About 5 A. M., Monday morning, the attack commenced; the enemy massing troops against the right, under cover of the dense fog, and charging headlong upon the colored cavalry, (2d U. S.), cutting Wistar's brigade off from the main division, under Gen. Heckman, thus getting on the flank and rear of that General, crushing him between two strong columns; but a gallant fire of musketry met them at every point, and they broke, but returned again and again to the assault, until, broken and disheartened, they were forced to retire. Gen. Wistar held his position until ordered to retire, on account of the right of Gen. Brooks being forced back.—The left of Gen. Brooks' division was attacked simultaneously with Heckman's; but being apprized of the movement, met the enemy with such a withering fire of musketry, as to cause them to beat a hasty retreat. For some time a lull ensued; but at about 9 A. M., the battle raged with redoubled fury. A desperate charge was made upon Brooks' right, under cover of a galling fire of artillery from the rebel works; and after hard fighting, his (Brooks') right was compelled to fall back. At this moment, Gen. Smith ordered Wistar to fall back, and the entire line retired as far as the Halfway House. About 11 o'clock Smith received orders to take up his former position, which he did, driving the enemy back over the ground first occupied, and forcing them into their intrenchments. Gradually the firing ceased, and comparative quiet reigned for the first time. At the same time that Heckman was attacked, a force of about 5,000 men came up the Petersburg road, and attacked our rear, but were soon driven off by Dobbs' brigade, seconded by a small army gunboat, which had succeeded in getting up the Appomattox river.

We captured about 600 prisoners. At dark the order was given to retire, and our forces fell back to their intrenchments, north of the Appomattox. Our loss is estimated at 2500, killed, wounded and prisoners. The rebel loss must be much greater, as they were piled in heaps by Heckman and Wistar, and were exposed to a heavy fire of artillery. Thus ended a hard fought battle, within eight miles of the rebel capital.

Our cavalry, under Gen. Kautz, (the man who captured Gen. Morgan,) has returned from a raid on the Danville railroad. He succeeded

in cutting and destroying the road for several miles; blowing up the great iron bridge at Mattox Station, and destroying the locks, dams and embankments of the Lynchburg and Richmond canal; thus effectually destroying the only remaining line of communication between Richmond and the South.

All is now quiet, and we are looking for Grant to resume his forward movement, when no doubt we shall act in concert.

M. D. BAILEY.

From the 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry.

JAMES RIVER, (below Richmond,) May 15th, 1864.

THE RIDE TO RICHMOND.

Mr. Editor:—To give you any kind of an accurate description of the events of the last eight or ten days, under existing circumstances, would be utterly impossible. The following memoranda from my diary must suffice:

May 3d.—Broke camp and commenced the march at 11 o'clock P. M. Crossed the Rapidan, at Elly's Ford, at daylight of the 4th. Bivouacked two miles beyond Chancellorsville. Marched westward on the 5th; met the enemy at about 2 P. M.; was sent out to relieve the 3d division, formerly Kilpatrick's. Remained all night on the skirmish line, as pickets.

May 6th.—Skirmishing during the day, and an artillery duel. About 4 P. M. the regiment was relieved, and sent to the rear to rest.

May 7th.—Supported a battery during the day. At 3 P. M. was ordered to dismount, and proceed to the front. Fighting very severe; men ran out of ammunition; held their ground with their pistols. Reinforcements arrived; charged the Rebels and drove them from the ground. Remained on the line all night.

May 8th.—Retired to the horses, mounted, and proceeded to the front. Advanced two miles; met the enemy's infantry in a woods.—2d Pennsylvania and 1st Mine cavalry dismounted, and drove them out with their carbines. Marched to a point on the Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg plank road.

May 9th.—The cavalry corps marched in column; turned off to the southwest, when opposite Fredericksburg. The enemy's cavalry hovered on our flanks and rear. At one time they charged the column, and captured a piece of artillery; it was re-captured immediately.

Charged Beaver Dam Station, capturing three trains, two locomotives, two day's rations for Lee's army, and re-capturing 500 Union prisoners. Set fire to trains and station buildings; tore up railroad, and inflicted damage generally to the rebel cause. Bivouacked on a chain of hills. Immense fires (our handwork) blazed around the horizon during the night.

May 10th.—The enemy's shells sounded our Reveille, making the sloufth get out of their warm blankets at a double-quick. Sent out a small party, who captured the audacious offender, a 12 pounder parrot. Resumed our march—the advance, rear and flanks continually skirmishing. Bivouacked at Wynn Church, eighteen miles from Richmond.

May 11th.—The advance of Wickam's brigade charged our rear. We drove them off.—When near York River Railroad, was attacked vigorously. The 2d brigade, Gregg's division, was detailed to amuse them. The 2d Pennsylvania did the fighting, driving the enemy back two miles, and retiring during the night. Rejoined the column, and marched all night.—Thunder storm and rain during the afternoon and night.

May 12th.—Arrived within two miles of Richmond. At Brock Church, inside the defenses of Richmond, was attacked by a heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Our brigade was dismounted, and opposed to two brigades of infantry. A bloody fight ensued, lasting five hours, resulting in the complete defeat of the enemy. Resumed our march, crossed the Chickahominy, and bivouacked near Mechanicsville.

May 13th.—Was spent marching and counter-marching, to effect a junction with Butler. It could not be did.

May 14th.—After enduring a shelling from our own gunboats, we succeeded in opening communication with them.

To give you a list of the casualties of the expedition, would occupy more time and space than I have at my command. I therefore annex only a list of the unfortunates of Co. I.

Town's Tavern, May 7.—Privates Uriah Bremen and John Day, killed. Sergeant V. M. Clark, and privates James Baker and Miles Finch, wounded. Private David Buck, missing, supposed killed.

YORK RIVER RAILROAD, May 11.—Corporal Theodore Smith, and privates Omar Soules and Richard Marks, wounded. Charles Brigham missing.

BACK CHURCH, DEFENCES OF RICHMOND, May 12.—O. S. Geo. H. Benedict missing, supposed killed. Privates Wilmot Rathbun, Geo. Witman, Timothy Ives, Eli Teller and Alexander Finch, wounded, and John Hunter, Solo'n Vanzile and Philip Broughton, missing.

Respectfully, C. R. TAYLOR, Captain Co. I, 2d Pa. Cavalry.

FOR SALE.

ONE HORSE, TWO BUGGIES, ONE SINGLE SLEIGH. Enquire of Mrs. GIBSON. Wellsboro, June 1, 1864.

Robbed from the Safe of the Tioga Co. Bank.

On Wednesday night, May 25, 1864, the following described bonds and notes:

1 U. S. 5-20 coupon bond, 4th series, letter F, No. 14,719, for \$500.

3 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 4th series, letter C, Nos. 36,180, 81-82, each \$500.

17 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 4th series, letter F, Nos. 19,879 to 19,893, each \$100.

14 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 4th series, letter M, Nos. 19,824 to 19,837, each \$50.

3 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 3d series, letter A, Nos. 5,804-5, each \$1000.

4 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 8d series, letter A, Nos. 3,050-51-52-53, each \$500.

Tioga County Bank notes, old issue, 5's, 10's and 20's—\$5,000. Signed by former officers of the bank, all punched through centre of vignette, and had been retired for three years. No other notes of this bank had ever been punched. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking any of the said bonds and notes.

A. S. TURNER, Cashier. Tioga, May 28, 1864.

REVENUE STAMPS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Revenue Stamps of all denominations, just received at the First National Bank of Wellsboro, in the Store building of C. & J. L. Robinson. Persons wanting Stamps are requested to call and get a supply. Wellsboro, May 25, 1864-1.

HORSE SHOEING AND OFF HAND BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned being grateful to his former customers for the liberal patronage and prompt payments, wishes to inform them and the public in Sullivan and vicinity, that he has just purchased a good stock of Iron and Material, also that all kinds of common country Blacksmithing will be done at Ellis's Shop, in Mainburg, on short notice, and as cheap for cash as at any shop in the country. Those wishing to save time and money will find it profitable to call on Ellis. Also a good article of TAR sold in Mainburg at \$1.00 per gallon. JOHN A. ELLIS. Mainburg, April 13, 1864-2m.

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, by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the electors, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election."

"SECTION 5. 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 of 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. FLETCHER, 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.

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

THE WOOD MOWER.

THE following list of prizes awarded to the Wood Mower, is sufficient to show that it is justly entitled to be called the

BEST MOWER IN THE WORLD.

The Grand Gold Medal of Honor, as the best moving machine, either native or foreign; also the gold medal and one thousand francs, as the best foreign machine; and a special gold medal at the great French national trial, at Vincennes, near Paris, June, 1860. The only prize ever offered on mowing machines by the French Government.

The first prize silver medal and two hundred francs, at the trial at Trappes, near Paris, June, 1860.

The grand gold medal of honor, as the most useful farm implement, at the London (Mechanics) exhibition and trial, June, 1860.

The first prize of £10, by Yorkshire (England) Agricultural Society, 1860, 1861 and 1862.

Grand gold medal at the Grieswald exhibition, (Germany), July, 1860.

First premium by the United States Agricultural Society, in 1859 and 1860.

First premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

First premium and diploma by the Iowa State Agricultural Society.

First premium by the Berks county (Pa.) Agricultural Society.

First premium by the Berkshire (Mass.) Agricultural Society.

First premium by Wisconsin Mechanics' Exhibition.

First premium by Belmont county, Ohio.

First premium by Harrison county, Ohio.

First premium by Grundy and St. Clair counties, Illinois.

First premium by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, at Boston.

First prize by the Royal Agricultural Society of