

Arrival of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Monday, June 6, 1864, will be remembered by the people of Harrisburg, as a day glorious in its recollections. At early dawn the people began to busy themselves, each man and woman in the city engaged to improve something fitting for the reception of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

THE CROWDS ON THE SIDE WALKS.

Market street, from the river bank to the depot, on both sides, was one dense mass of men, women and children. We never before witnessed so large a gathering of our people. All who could get out were on the side-walks.

THE APPROACH OF THE RESERVES.

When the train which carried the Reserves approached the city, and while it was on the immense bridge which spans the broad bosom of the Susquehanna, another great crowd had assembled at the foot of Mulberry street, and as the train left the bridge at that locality the enthusiasm of the people broke forth in the wildest and most tumultuous cheering.

THE DISSEMBARKMENT OF THE RESERVES.

As soon as the train stopped, the troops began with great order to disembark. But there was no time offered for the display of much discipline; and the men were at once conveyed to the Soldiers' Rest, where a substantial collation awaited them prepared under the auspices of the military authorities.

THE COLLATION AT THE SOLDIERS' REST.

The collation at the Soldiers' Rest was gotten up with great liberality and the men enjoyed themselves with the coffee, ham and soft bread provided for the occasion. In the Retreat all was order, save when some of the citizens recognized an old friend or acquaintance, and then within a little circle, the warmth of the greeting could not be contained.

THE LINE ON MARKET STREET.

The column, constituting the Governor of the Commonwealth and his staff, the Mayor of the city and the council, the Firemen and the Civic societies, the First New York Artillery, with the soldiers of 1861, stretched along the entire length of Market street. That thoroughfare was splendidly decorated with flags, the hotels and private residences vying with each other in the display.

MOVING OF THE COLUMN.

At 11 the signal given from Capitol Hill announced the moving of the column, and as the procession passed over the route a salute of one-hundred guns was fired by a detail from the New York battery, the shells and the steam whistles of the city mingling their chimes and their shrill sounds with the acclamations of the people.

GEN. WARREN'S REVIEW.

Head-Quarters Fifth Army Corps, May 31. Soldiers:—With this is the order for the return of the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose term of service expires to-day. The General commanding begs leave to express to them his great satisfaction at their heroic conduct in this arduous campaign.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WARREN.

(Signed) A. G. ANN, A. A. G.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S REVIEW.

Hd. Qrs. Third Division Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, 3rd Army Corps, June 1, 1864.—SOLDIERS:—THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES:—To-day the connection, which has so long existed between us, is to be severed forever. I have no power to express to you the feeling of gratitude and affection that I bear to you, nor the deep regret with which I now part from you.

THE RECORD OF YOUR SERVICE.

As a devoted soldier, you have nobly sustained me in the many trying scenes through which we have passed, with an unwavering fidelity. The record of your service terminates gloriously, and the Widener's, Potomac County House, and Bethesda Church have been added to the long list of battle and triumphs that have marked your career.

forth three years ago to battle for her honor, and to strike for her in the great cause of the country.

Take back your soiled and war-worn banners, your thinned and shattered ranks, and let them tell how you performed your trust. Take back those banners scarred from the glorious associations that surround them, sacred with the memory of your fallen comrades who gave their lives to defend them, and give them again into the keeping of the State forever.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

The result of the deliberations of the Baltimore Convention will, we apprehend, be hailed with satisfaction by the vast majority of the people of the loyal States. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been tried and proved during a three years' struggle of such magnitude as the world never saw before. He entered upon the duties of his office under disadvantages that never confronted any one of his predecessors.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864.

The result of the Baltimore Convention gives unmeasured satisfaction to what appears to be an overwhelming majority of people now in this city. Of the disaffected I know little, and therefore cannot speak. The enthusiasm among loyal men seems very great, and reminds me of the campaigns of 1856 and 1860.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill has passed the Senate, having been doctored therein with six hundred and forty amendments, making one hundred additional pages. The bill will doubtless be turned over to a conference committee, without the useless ceremony of acting upon the amendments serially in House Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Several of the members of Co. A, 187th P. V., have been sent back to Washington sick, from various causes. I saw Wm. A. Stone, on Sunday, at Carver Hospital. He had an attack of bronchitis, but was convalescing. I saw, also, a son of Dr. Foot, who had reported for duty, and has been sent forward by this time.

THE SICK.

There is a Tioga lad in Judiciary Square Hospital, who came to my notice yesterday through Judge Hale. His name is Carey, is from Union township, and only fourteen years old. He has lost one leg, but is doing well.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is not so very warm, as it was a week ago, but is becoming unbearable again.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday June 11—3:30 p.m.

Maj. Gen'l Dix.—Official reports from the Army of the Potomac, down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening, detail no movement of importance.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry yesterday (Tuesday, 9th) developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and are now marching by the roads to Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, dated this morning, reports all quiet along our lines.

Yesterday Gen. Kautz carried the enemy's works at Petersburg, and carried them, penetrating into the town, but not being supported by Gen. Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict. Gen. Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect.

tion of his inflexible purposes. Mr. Garrison presents the sublime spectacle of a man who has endured persecution and abuse for more than a quarter of a century without suffering his heart to harden toward his persecutors. He is a man who has cultivated his heart and head in equal ratio; he therefore loves right as much as he hates wrong.

We have never sympathized with the crochets of either Mr. Phillips or Mr. Garrison. We recognize them as apostles of freedom, but as fallible men, nevertheless. Neither of them seemed right to us, in persistently refusing to resort to the legal remedies for all public abuse.

It is not my duty nor my purpose to indicate any general plan of action by this Convention, but I trust I may be permitted to say that, in view of the dread realities of the past, and what is passing at this moment, the fact that the bones of our soldiers are bleaching in every State of the Union, and with the knowledge of the further fact that this has all been caused by slavery, the party of which you, gentlemen, are the delegated and only representatives, will fall short of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its other resolves it shall declare for such an amendment of the Constitution as will positively prohibit African slavery in the United States.

Mr. Morgan nominated for temporary President of the Convention, the Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Kentucky, who, on being conducted to the chair by Mr. King, of N. York, and Mr. Randall, of Wisconsin, addressed the Convention at some length. We have room only for an extract or two.

"I am bold to say that, notwithstanding the outcry about our violations of the Constitution, this present living generation and this present Union party are more thoroughly devoted to that Constitution than any generation that has ever lived under it. (Applause.) While I say that, and solemnly believe it, and believe it is capable of the strongest proof, I may also add that it is a great error, which is being propagated in our land, to say that our national life depends merely upon the sustaining of that Constitution. Our fathers made it, and we love it. I intend to maintain it. But if it suits us to change it, we can do so, (applause); and when it suits us to change it, we will change it, (applause). If it were torn into ten thousand pieces, the nation would be as much a nation as it was before the Constitution was made—a nation always, that declared its independence as a united people, and lived as a united people until now—a nation independent of all particular institutions under which they lived, capable of modelling them precisely as their interests require."

After observing that he would not recite, either for condemnation or approval, the measures by which the Government had been brought to its present position in relation to slavery, he went on to say:

"We are prepared to go further than the original Republicans themselves are prepared to go. We are prepared to demand not only that the whole territory of the United States shall not be made slave, but that the General Government of the American people shall do one of two things, and it appears to me that there is nothing else that can be done, either to use the whole power of the Government, both war power and peace power, to put slavery as nearly as possible back where it was, (for although that would be a fearful state of society, it is better than anarchy,) or else to use the whole power of the Government, both of war and peace, and all the practical power that the people of the United States will give them, to exterminate and extinguish, (prolonged applause.) I have no hesitation in saying for myself that, if I were a pro-slavery man, if I believed this institution was an ordinance of God and was given to man, I would unhesitatingly join those who demand that the Government should put it back where it was; but I am not a pro-slavery man. I never was. I unite myself with those who believe it is contrary to the highest interests of all men and of all government, contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man. I join myself with those who say, away with it forever (applause)—and I fervently pray God that the day may come when throughout the whole land every man may be as free as you are; and as capable of enjoying regulated liberty. I will not detain you any longer."

I know very well that the sentiment which I am uttering will cause me great odium in the State in which I was born, which I love, where the bones of two generations of my ancestors and some of my children are, and where, very soon, I shall lay my own. I know very well that my colleagues will incur odium if they endorse what I say; and they, too, know it. But we have put our faces toward the way in which we intend to go, and we will go it to the end. If we are to perish, we will perish in that way. All I have to say to you is, help us if you can; if you cannot, believe in your hearts that we have died like men. (great cheering.)"

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Riley, of the Methodist church, who did not forget to pray for the abolition of slavery.

The roll of delegates was called, including those from rebel States and distant Territories, but the right of the latter to seats was referred to a committee on credentials, composed of one from each loyal State, except Missouri, which, having two sets of delegates, in conflict with each other, was excluded. Committees of one

from each State were also named to select permanent officers of the Convention and to prepare resolutions. The Convention, at 3 p.m., adjourned till evening.

In the evening, the committee on the nomination of officers made their report; and the Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, was appointed President. Vice Presidents and Secretaries, one from each loyal State, except Missouri, were also chosen.

Gov. Dennison, on being conducted to the chair, made a brief address, in which he said: "The loyal people of the country have authorized and expect you to renew on their part the pledge of their faith to support the Government in the most vigorous prosecution of the war to the complete suppression of the rebellion, regardless of the time or the resources required to that end; and they equally expect and call upon you to declare the cause and support of the rebellion to be slavery, which, as well for its treasonable offences against the Government as for its incompatibility with the rights of humanity and the permanent peace of the country, must, with the termination of the war, and as much speedier as possible, be made to cease forever in every State and Territory in the Union."

The committee not being ready to report, Parson Brownlow was called upon for a speech. He responded in a characteristic address, pleading for the admission of the delegation from Tennessee, and for the nomination of Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice President.

At the close of his remarks there were loud calls for Garrison, who was known to be present, but he did not respond, and the Convention adjourned to meet on Wednesday at 9 a.m.

SECOND DAY.

The committee on credentials made their report, in substance as follows: 1. That the Union Radical delegation from Missouri be admitted, and the "Claybanks" (Blairites) be excluded. 2. That the delegates from Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas be admitted to all the privileges of the floor, except that of voting. 3. That the persons presenting themselves as delegates from the State of South Carolina are not entitled to the rights of delegates on the floor. Two minority reports were presented.

An exciting debate followed, which ended in the admission of the Radical delegation from Missouri, by a vote of 440 to 41; in the admission with full privileges of the delegates from Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada; and in the exclusion of the delegates from South Carolina, Virginia and Florida.

H. J. Raymond, of New York, from the committee on resolutions, submitted the following, the reading of which was received with the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm, especially the emancipation and anti-slavery sentiments. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves, as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common end, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it, (prolonged applause.)

Resolved, That an approval of the action of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the nation to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. (Applause.)

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic (applause), and that we uphold the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people, as shall forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. (Applause.)

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people be tendered to the soldiers and sailors of every army and navy (applause) who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the Flag; that the nation owe to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for their families; that the people should be ever mindful of the honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. (Loud applause.)

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the patriotic spirit and the unflinching fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and applaud the manner in which he has discharged those duties, and that they will live as a permanent and essential part of the history of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the use of military force to enforce the laws of the land, and that we should be ever mindful of the noble and heroic character of these measures, and that they should be ever held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. (Prolonged applause.)

Resolved, That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a rigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent, (prolonged applause) and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States. (Long-continued applause.)

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted, the Convention, after a brief discussion as to the way of taking the vote, proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, with the following result:

FOR MR. LINCOLN.—Maine, 14; N. Hamp-

shire, 10; Vermont, 10; Massachusetts, 24; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 12; New York, 66; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 52; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 14; Louisiana, 14; Arkansas, 10; Tennessee, 15; Kentucky, 22; Ohio, 42; Indiana, 26; Illinois, 32; Michigan, 16; Wisconsin, 18; Iowa, 16; Minnesota, 8; California, 10; Oregon, 6; West Virginia, 10; Kansas, 6; Nebraska, 6; Colorado, 6; Nevada, 6. Total, 497.

FOR GEN. GRANT.—Missouri, 22. Mr. Hume, of Missouri, (acting, doubtless, for his colleagues as well as himself) moved that the vote be declared unanimous. The enthusiasm was indescribable, the whole Convention being on their feet shouting and the band playing "Hail Columbia."

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, by a large majority, (afterwards made unanimous) was nominated for Vice President. The Convention, after choosing a National Committee to serve during the next four years, adjourned without day.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife SURVIVAH has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

EZRA WETMORE. Charleston, June 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the State Normal School of the fifth district, situate at Mansfield, in the county of Tioga, Pa., in accordance with the provisions of the general appropriation act of May 4th, 1864, will be held in the court room, at Mansfield, in said county, on the fifth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.; and as a condition to the acceptance of the sum of five thousand dollars, granted by the State to the Normal School of the fifth district aforesaid, by said act, and in consideration thereof, the capital stock of said Normal School, entitled to dividend, shall be reduced by an amount equal to said sum of five thousand dollars.

Attest—ALEXANDER CLARK, Sec'y. Mansfield, June 13, 1864.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1864, the following described real estate, late the property of David Taylor, deceased, will be sold on the premises, on the 12th day of July, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M.:

All that lot of land situate in Deerfield township, Tioga county, bounded as follows, viz: On the north by lands of the heirs of Silas Billings deceased, on the east by lands of E. B. Silliman and on the west by the Cownesque river, and on the west by lands of the heirs of Silas Billings and lands of the heirs of Julius Segly; containing about 100 acres.

Terms of sale, cash, upon confirmation of sale and delivery of deed. Adm'r de bonis non of David Taylor, dec'd. June 15, 1864.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, bearing date the 6th day of June, 1864, the following described real estate, late the property of Horace Davis, deceased, will be sold on the premises, on the 9th day of July, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M.:

All that lot of land situate in the borough of Mansfield, Tioga county, bounded as follows, viz: On the north by lands of the heirs of Silas Billings deceased, on the south by C. V. Elliott, and on the east by _____ street; with a shop erected on the same. Terms of sale, cash, on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed. Adm'r de bonis non of Horace Davis, dec'd. June 15, 1864.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, bearing date June 2d, 1864, the following described real estate, late the property of Isaac Hagar, deceased, will be sold on the premises, on the 19th day of July, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M.:

All that certain lot of land lying in Sullivan township, Tioga county, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by lands in the possession of Alexander C. Smith and Joseph R. Bradford, on the east by lands of R. B. Bunker, Newell, and Caleb Hager, and on the west by lands of Caleb Hager; containing about 70 acres, with about 50 acres improved. Terms of sale, one-half cash on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest. ISAAC SQUIRES. Executor of estate of Isaac Hagar, dec'd. June 15, 1864.

ESTRAY.

LET the premises of the subscriber on Maple Hill, in Corning township, on the 8th day of May, 1864, a Two Year Old Red Bull, not very large, with white spots, a white spot in his face. The man that finds him and sends me word will be well rewarded for his trouble. JACOB BELLMAN, Jr. Corning, June 8, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles E. Phipps & George W. Near, under the firm of Phipps & Near, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. B. Books, Newell, & Co., are in the hands of Charles E. Phipps for settlement. GEO. W. NEAR. CHAS. E. PHIPPS. Brookfield, Apr. 1, 64.

Robbed from the Safe of the Tioga Co. Bank.

ON Wednesday night, May 25, 1864, the following described bonds and notes were stolen from the safe of the Tioga County Bank, No. 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Signed by former officers of the bank, all punched through centre of vignette, and had been retained 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 23, 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 request to call and get a supply. Wellsboro, May 25, 1864.

REMOVAL.

MISS PAULINE SMITH has removed to the house (late the residence of Chas. Williams) opposite the United States Hotel. I wish to inform my customers that I have just received my SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and can be found at the above place, ready to do work in the best manner for all who may favor me with a call. Wellsboro, April 13, 1864—tf. PAULINE SMITH.

COWANESQUE HOUSE.

THIS House which has been open for convenience of the traveling public for a number of years, has lately been newly furnished throughout and fitted up in as good style as can be found in any country city Hotel. The Proprietor does not hesitate in saying that there will be no year spent to add to the comfort of his guests, and make it a home for them. The best of stabling for teams; and a good hostelry always in attendance, all of which can be found one mile east of Knoxville, Pa. M. V. PURPLE, Proprietor. Deerfield, May 25, 1864.—ly.

FLINT CHIMNEYS, extra quality for Kerosene Lamps, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

CONCENTRATED LYE, for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.