[From the Harrisburg Telegge /1.] Arrival of the Pennsylvainn Reserves.

Monday, June 6, 1864, will be remembered by the people of Harrisburg, at a day glorious in their annals, as an occar jon honorable in all its reccollections. At evilv dawn the people began to busy themse es, each man and woman in the city engage to improvise comething fitting for the recept tof Pennsylvania Reserves. Chief Marshal Kepner, and his Aids, Messrs. Williams, | 11 Jennings, were on the street making eve possible exertion to harry forward the an ingements to organization, while the assistant marshals for the different wards were equally industrious in bringing the fire department, the pivic societies and the military that were to larticipate in the grand proceedings.

THE CROWDS ON THE SIDE VALUES.

Market street, from the rive bank to the depot, on both sides, was one cense 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 old man of three score and ten jostled the youth of scarce one score-the funiden in her blushing beauty and with beauting eyes, ready to welcome the heroes with her teetest smiles stood by the anxious and wond ring matron, solicitous as mothers only can be as to whether "the dear boys" were not f d with their return home, and with eyes or flowing with tears, when the thought called f th the inquiry as to how many mothers all " er the State, would weep in vain for the r urn of their sons who marched forth to batt with the Reserves. This thronging crowd vested patiently until the Court House bell ran the signal of THE APPROACH OF THE I ERVES.

When the train which carried the Reserves approached the city, and while it was on the mmense bridge which spans the broad bosom of the Susquebanna, another great crowd had assembled at the foot of Mulbe ry street, and as the train left the bridge at 1 lat locality the enthusiasm of the people bro to furth in the wildest and most tumultuous ( seering. Such a scene we never before witnes td. For a moment it was feared that hundreds would be mangled beneath the wheels of the cars. The rush all along Mulberry street ; as tremendous and as the train passed over just portion of the road and reached the dep; it the crowd increased until the avenue was it ied with an excited, enthusiastic and even. a sultuous mass of human beings. While all is was going on as the train passed to the pot, the bells of the city were rung and fri devery street, avenue and alley, crowds of r tple hurried to the depot. At that point the dicitement was increased with

THE DISENBARKATION OF THE RESERVES. As soon as the train stoppie, the troops be-

gan with great order to disem ark. But there there was no time offered to the display of much discipline; and the me i were at once conveyed to the Soldiers' Eer it, where a sub-tantial collation awaited then prepared under the auspices of the military uthorities. Be-fore and after the men had a sished their collation, warm greetings took p ice between old friends and companions in r ms. These were cloquent and impressive. W saw men grasping each others' hands while t, g tears glistened on their brown cheeks-we I treed other salutations, full of that rough sincerity which distinguishes the true soldi --- while others again were perfectly uncon polable, literally wild with the joy at finding hemselves once more among their friends.

THE COLLATION AT THE SE DIERS' REST. The collation at the Soldie s' Rest was got ten up with great liberality and the men enjoyed themselves with the lay coffee, ham and soft bread provided for the coasion. In the Retreat all was order, save ween some of the citizens reognized an old friend or acquaintance, and then within a little circle, the warmth of the greeting com/ unicated itself to those around, until many as in became happy without being exactly able to xplain the cause of his joy.

THE LINE ON MARK! STREET.

The column, constituting the Governor of the Commonwealth and his aff, the Mayor of the city and the councils, as Firemen and the Civic societies, the First New York Artillery, with the soldiers of \$813, stretched along the entire length of Market treet. That thoroughfare was splendidly disorated with flags, the hotels and private resignates vicing with each other in the display, I life all the usual places of business were of yield to permit the employees to participate in "ie reception. MOVING OF THE DICHN.

At 111 the signal given from Capitol Hill announced the moving of wh column, and as the procession passed over he route a salute of one-hundred guns was tile by a detail from the New York battery, the ! He and the steam whietles of the city mingli, their chimes and their shrill sounds with the acclaims of the people. We will not attend to describe the demonstrations of the peop .. It was all that gratitude could dictate—n, m, generous and spontaneous from the heartt of the masses.

GEN. WARREN'S P. TEWELL.

Head Quarters Fifth Arms, Corps, May 31. Soldiers: - With this is the order for the return of the Pennsylvant Reserves, whose term of service expires to Lay. The General commanding begs leave to e press to them his great satisfaction at shelr heroic conduct in this arduous campaign. A their commander he thanks them for their we ling and effective efforts, and congratulates if mathat their successful engagement of youte lay, closing their term of service, and being he last of many battles bravely fought, is ci they can ever remember with pride and sa faction.

By command of Major eneral Warren. (Signed) A. G. JANN, A. A. G.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S AREWELL. Hd. Qr's. Third Division Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, if Ith Army Corps. June 1, 1864.—Soldiers ( THE PENNSYLVA-NIA RESERVES :- To day 15 : connection, which has so long existed between us, is to be severed forever. I have no power o express to you the feeling of gratitude 1 1 affection that I

now part from you. As a division you have over been faithful and devoted soldiers, and you have nobly sustained me in the many ity ng scenes through which we have passed, with an unwavering fi-

bear, to you, nor the deep regret with which I

The record of your sallie terminates glorioutly, and the Wilderneut, Spottsylvania Court House, and Berhsaida Church have been added

to the long list of battly, and triumphs that have marked your career

or, 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 for-

# AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A: 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. ABRAHAN 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. There was an empty treasury, a nation without credit, either at home or abroad, traitors in every department, and seven States in open rebellion against the Government. He found empty arsenals, a navy scarcely worthy of the name, and an army reduced to a rabble, because of the disaffection of its officers. Such, in brief, was the aspect of affairs when Mr. Lincoln took the Presidential chair. To-day, under his policy, however defective it may have been deemed, the Government is sustaining an army of a million men in the field, while the credit of the nation has been brought up, by virtue of the admirable financial policy of Mr. Chase, to a standard never before reached by any nation on the globe. The loans of the Government are taken by its own citizens, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and every new lean is greedily snapped up by capitalists. This is the best evidence of the growth of public confidence that can be afforded.

In view of these facts, the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln is a deserved tribute to his fidelity and efficiency. He was, also, essentially and peculiarly the choice of the people. We never yet heard any man accuse him of dishonesty or selfish ambition. He has been roundly abused by factionists of both extremes. He has been called "slow," "halting," and "inefficient;" reference to the annals of the times of Washington, shows that even George Washington was the object of still more foul abuse than this. So we may not form an opinion of Mr. Lincoln from the speech of his enemies.

for the Vice Presidency, is a war democrat of ment of the Provost Marshal General and the the most uncompromising character. His is a Secretary of War, it is probable that both mealoyalty which incurred personal danger to sures will carry, though many doubt the repeal a united people, and lived as a united people maintain, and brought upon him, as well as of the commutation. The latter measure is not until now—a nation independent of all partic—we uphold the acts and proclamations by which the every one akin to him, by blood or marriage, the heavy hand of rebel persecution. Outlawed by Jeff. Davis, cut off from his family, hunted out of his State by ruffians who would have murdered him had they caught him, he has grown in loyalty, if that were possible, every day of these three years of desolating war .-He is essentially a man of the people. Born in poverty, denied the commonest facilities for obtaining an education during his youth, he arose superior to adverse circumstances, and dlebury, informed me that Elder Christian, of became one of the soundest and ablest men the the 187th, was drowned in the Potomac on the South has produced. His nomination was an act of justice, as well as a fitting recognition of his great services to the Government during This is sad news, and it shocked me greatly.— power and peace power, to put slavery as nearly this struggle. While a Senator from Tennessee, he was her ablest representative in that body, and won golden opinions from every loyal man therein, by his condemnations of Davis, Benjamin, Toombs, & Co., to their faces, ere they withdrew from the Senate.

With Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson to lead, defeat would seem impossible, and is impossible, if the loyal men of the country do their whole duty. Without doubt, the field is to be hotly contested; for it is in the nature of all wrong to die hard. As patriots, we have to choose between the candidates of men whose loyalty is unquestioned and those who may be presented by men who have opposed every effort of the Government to bring this war to a successful issue. Work can win the prize, and work alone.

OUT HERODING HEROD.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, with all his crotchets and impracticability, has been an earnest advocate of the rights of man. A master intellect, a polished orator, and a most persistent advocate of the cause he espoused, he still has ever hated oppression more than he loved liberty .- day evening, detail no movement of impor-No two men of notoriety in the same field of tance. labor, could be more dissimilar than Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Phil- day, 9th) developed the position of the enemy go in it to the end. If we are to perish, we lips puts his trust in force; Mr. Garrison believes in the gradual progress of men and nations, and therefore in the adaptation of means to ends. Mr. Phillips attacks wrongs as the crusader of old flung himself into the fight with the Saracen-in the spirit of an overbearing fanaticism; Mr. Garrison makes war upon trating into the town, but not being supported wrong as Grant makes war upon the rebel Con. by Gen. Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forfederacy, by forcing wrong to abandon, one by ces without a conflict, Gen. Kautz was obliged but the right of the latter to seats was referred one, its entrenched positions, and then falling to withdraw without further effect. upon it in the open field. Mr. Phillips means piece of artillery. Go home to the great state that sent you well in all things, but lacks heart in his prose-

forth three years ago to battle for her hon- cution of his inflexible purposes. Mr. Garri- burg, June 6, says that an attempt by Taylor's from each State were also named to select per- shire, 10; Vermont, 10; Massachusetts, 24; more than a quarter of a century without suf- clothing captured.

and head in equal ratio; he therefore loves right Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virto conform to the spirit of the times; he treats the world as if it had not grown at all during | Sterling on the morning of the 9th, and defeathese ten years past; Mr. Garrison, wiser than ted him. most fore-front men, recognizes the great strides of the popular mind toward a true apprehension of the rights of man, and shows his appreciation of human progress by co-operating with the people for the first time since he set out in his thankless task. In this view of the two men, Mr. Phillips dwindles into a dwarf, while Mr. Garrison becomes one of the giants of re-

We have never sympathized with the crotchats 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 abuses. But that was their privilege. If they preferred to disfranchise themselves, very well .-If Mr. Phillips chose to advocate the Utopian theories of buman equality, that was his privilege. He had few followers at the North; but hosts practised what he preached, in the South. His position to-day does not differ from that he occupied twenty years ago. He steadily refuses to advance one inch in any direction. That is his privilege. He may stand like a rock, and permit the world to pass him in grand procession, if he likes. The world will refuse to be withstanding his denial.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864. The result of the Baltimore Convention gives an overwhelming majority of people now in this city. Of the dissatisfied I know little, and loyal men seems very great, and reminds me of received the unanimous nomination for a second term. Such a man has not been seen for republic.

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 seriatim in House Committee. The tariff bill is now in the Committee of Finance, and will be reported on Monday, at latest .--These, with the miscellaneous appropriation a "despot," a "tyrant," and a "fool." But bill, constitute the balance of heavy legislation,

A measure of considerable importance is now being considered in the Senate-the bill to authorize the President to call out men for one year, with a recommendation that the commu-Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, the nominee tation of \$300 be repealed. Under the stateyet reported, and I cannot now give an intell gent opinion as regards its passage or rejection. 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. A young man, by the name of Fries, of Midpassage to Port Royal. He went in to bathe, His son, chancing to be at Fredericksburg, and hearing of the expected arrival of the 187th at Port Royal, went down to meet his father. only to hear of his sudden loss.

There is a Tioga lad in Judiciary Square Hospital, who came to my notice yesterday through Judge Hule. His name is Carey, is from Union township, and only fourteen years institution was an ordinance of God and was old. He has lost one leg, but is doing well .-I called to see him last night, but could not get in, being no relative, and having no other excuse save that of wishing to see him and receive commands, if he had any, for his friends. The chaplain told me that he was a child only, and trary to the spirit of the Christian religion, occupied himself with marbles like a boy, as he was. I will try to see him yet.

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

WAR NEWS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ]

Washington, Saturday June 11-30; p.m. Mai. Gen'l Dix .- Official reports from the A:my of the Potomac, down to 5 o'clock yester-

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry yesterday (Tues the way in which we intend to go, and we will in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to lost will perish in that way. All I have to say to 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, pene- pray for the abolition of slavery.

Gen. Kantz captured 40 prisoners and one A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated Vicks- each other, was excluded. Committees of one

son presents the sublime spectacle of a man force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frus. manent officers of the Convention and to preRhode Island, 8; Connectionates the New York. who has endured persecution and abuse for trated, the troops that had crossed dispersed, pare resolutions. The Convention, at 3 p.m., and a large quantity of commissary stores and adjourned till evening.

fering his heart to harden toward his persecu- Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, Kentucky. I pursued, and by marching 90 miles in 24 hours, came upon him at Mount

A dispatch from Gen. Hunter, dated the 8th. at Staunton, Va., reports that "We met the enemy at Piedmont on the 5th, killing their ment in the most vigorous presecution of the commanding general, and totally routing them, after a battle of ten hours duration. We have captured 1500 prisoners, 3,000 stand of arms, quired to that end; and they equally expect three pieces of artillery, and a vast quantity of and call upon you to declare the cause and supstores. We have to-day effected a junction port of the rebellion to be slavery, which, as with Gens. Crooks and Averill."

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated this morning, at Big Shanty, Ga., have been received. They state that our lines are within 500 yards of the enemy, but no fighting yet. E. M. STANTON,

Sec'y of War.

## THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The "National Union Convention" for nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled in the Front Street Theatre in Baltimore, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon. Nearly 600 delegates were present, including those from robel States and remote territories. The portions of the building appropriated to spectators were densely crowded, ladies filling the "dress circle." A band from Fort McHenry played a grand over-

ture before the proceedings began.

Ex-Governor Morgan, Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed at Chicago in 1860, called the Convention to order and made an introductory address, of guided by him in that matter. It moves, not- which the following is the most striking pas-

"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 unmeasured satisfaction to what appears to be 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 therefore cannot speak. The enthusiasm among the delegated and only representatives, will full short of accomplishing its great mission, unless the campaigns of 1856 and 1860. The White among its other resolves it shall declare for House was yesterday besieged by a crowd of such an amendment of the Constitution as will enthusiasts, who wanted to see the man who positively prohibit African slavery in the United States." (Prolonged applause, followed by three cheers.)

Mr. Morgan nominated for temporary Presimany years occupying the chief office in the dent 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 outery 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 over 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 lar institutions under which they lived, ble of modelling them precisely as their inter-

After observing that he would not recite, either for condemnation or approval, the measures by which the Government had been bro't to its present position in relation to slavery, he

went on to say: "We are prepared to go further than the orioinal 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 and was overcome by the tide and carried down. the whole power of the Government, both war 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 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,

Revolved, That the Government owes to all men
and incompatible with the natural rights of employed in its armies, without regard to distinction 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 sentiments 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

Resolved. That we are in favor of the speedy convery well that my colleagues will incur odium if they indorse what I say; and they, too, know it. But we have put our faces toward 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

The roll of delegates was called, including ted States. [Long-continued applause.] those from rebel States and distant Territories, to a committee on credentials, composed of one from each loyal State, except Missouri, which,

having two sets of delegates, in conflict with the following result: For Mr. Lincoln.—Maine, 14; N. Hamp-

In the evening, the committee on the nomination of officers made their report; and the Ohio, 42; Indiana, 26; Illinois, 32; Michigan, tors. He is a man who has cultivated his heart says: "After concentrating a force on the Big Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, was appointed 16; Wisconsin, 16; Iowa, 16; Minnesota, 8; President. Vice Presidents and Secretaries, California, 10; Oregon, 6; West Virginia, 10; as much as he hates wrong. Mr. Phillips fails ginia. Morgan, with 2,500 men, moved into 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 Governwar to the complete suppression of the rebellion, regardless of the time or the resources rewell 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 committees 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 re-

port, 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 Arkarsas 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 object, to do everything in our power to aid the Gov-ernment 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 we approve of the determination of
the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace excent such as may be based upon an "uncenditional 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 Government United States; and that we call upon the Government 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-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the patriotism of the Arevices people to their 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 rafety demand its utter and complete extirpaence, has aimed a deathblow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provi-sions, as shall terminate and 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

are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and the navy (applause) who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the Flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and 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 appleuse.]

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoin has dis-charged, under circumstances of unparalleled diffi-culty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Pre-sidential office; that we approve and indorse, as de-manded by the emergency and essential to the preservation 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, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery, [applause]; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the sal-

vation of the country, into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare, that harmony should prevail in the nation councils; and we regard as worthy of public confi-dence and official trust those only who cordially in-dorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of

of color, the full protection of the laws of war, [ap-plause], and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. [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 saylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just police.

struction 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 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-fraul 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 footbolds for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force in near proximity to the Uni-

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

66; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 52; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 14; Louisiana, 14; Arkansas, 10; Tennessee, 15; Kentucky, 22; Kansas, 6; Nebraska, 6; Colorado. 6; Nevads. 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.

WHEREAS my wife SURVIVAH has left my VV bed and board, without any just cause or pro-rocation, 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. Charleston, June 8th, 1864.

### NOTICE.

MEETING of the stockholders of the State Normal School of the fifth district, eituate at Mansfield, in the county of Tiogn, Pa., in accordance with the provisions of the general appropriation act of May 4th, 1864, will be held in the seminary, at of may 4th, 1004, will be need in the seminary, at Mansfield, in said county, on the fifteenth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.; and as a condition to the next, at one o clock F. 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. W. C. RIPLEY, Pres't.

Attest-Albert Clark, Sec'y.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' 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 seld on the premises, on the 12th day of July, 1861, at 1 o'clock,

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 Emmer Bowen, on the south by the Cowanceque river, and on the west by lands of the beirs of Silas Billings and lands of the heirs of Julius Seely; containing about 100 acres.

Terms of sale, cash, upon confirmation of sale and delivers of deed

delivery of deed.

Adm'r de bonis now of David Taylor, dec'd. June 15, 1864.

## Orphaus' Court Sale.

N pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Tiogs 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 nises, on the 9th day of July, 1864, at 2 o'clock,

All that lot of land situate in the borough of Mans-All that lot of land situate in the borough of Mans-field, Tioga county, bounded as follows, viz: On the north by — alley, on the east by the Williamson road, on the south by C. V. Elliutt, and on the west by — street; with a shop erected on the same. Term of sale, cash, on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed. A. J. ROSS.

Adminis'r of Horace Davis, deceased. June 15, 1864.

## Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' 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 cegtain lot of land lying in Sullivan town-ship, 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. F. Baker, widow Slinguland and Caleb Hagar, and on the west by lands of Caleb Hagar; containing about 70 neres, with about 50 acres im

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.

ESTRAY. T EFT the premises of the subscriber on Maple Hill, in Covington townsh 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 he well rewarded for his trouble. JACOB BELLMAN, Jr. Covington, 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 mu-

tual consent. The Books, Notes, &c., are in the hands of Charles E. Phipps for settlement.

GEO. W. NEAR.

Brookfield, Apr. 1, '64-\*

CHAS. E. PHIPPS.

Robbed from the Safe of the Tioga Co. Bank. N 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 \$580.

14,719, for \$590.
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. 73,879 to 73,895, 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. 5,894-5.6, 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 cantioned against purchasing or taking any of the said bonds and notes.

A. S. TURNER.

## Tioga, May 23, 1864. REVENUE STAMPS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of Revenue Stamps A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Revealed At the First National Bank of Wellsboro, in the Store building of C. & J. L. Robinson. Persons wanting Stamps are request to call and get a supply. Wellsboro, May 25, 1864-tf.

# 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. PAULINE SMITH.
Wellsboro, April 13, 1364-tf

I have started a Millinery Shop at Mainsburg, the which I invite the attention of people in that section of the county. It will be under the management of

## Miss Ellen Green. COWANESQUE HOUSE.

THIS House which has been open for conrenience 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 of city Hotel. The Proprieter does not hesitate in asy. ing that there will be no pains spared to add to the ing that there will be no pains spared to add to the comfort of his guests, and make it a home for them. The best of stabling for teams; and a good hostler always in attendance, all of which can be found one mile east of Knoxville, Pa.

M. V. PURPLE, Proprietor.

Deerfield, May 25, 1864.-1y.

PLINT CHIMNEYS, extra quality for Kerosine Lamps, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

CONCENTRATED LYE, for sale at ROYS DRUG STORE