

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

The new Militia Law just approved by the Governor, makes thirty-three pages of pamphlet.

First, That every able-bodied white male citizen, resident in the State, of the age of twenty-one and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, with the usual exemptions of idiots, blind, paupers, &c. &c.

Second, Assessors shall annually, and at the same time they are engaged in taking the assessment of valuation of real or personal property, record all names of those liable to duty, and place a certified copy in the office of the County Commissioners of each county in the State, and such record shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all persons whose names are thus recorded that they have been enrolled in the militia.

Section three provides severe penalties for any assessor, clerk or commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties provided.

Section 4. The enrolled militia shall be subject to active duty, except in case of war, insurrection, the prevention of riot, the suppression of riots, and to aid the civil authorities in executing the laws of the Commonwealth, in which case the Commander-in-Chief shall order out for actual service; by draft for otherwise, as many of the militia as necessity demands.

Section 6. Every soldier ordered out for active duty by the proper authorities, who has not some able bodied substitute, shall serve, or pay the sum of seventy five dollars within twenty four hours from such time. Exemptions are similar to those provided by the United States service, giving members of the Legislature exemption while on duty, and fifteen days before and after that time of their actual term.

Section 10 provides that the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into four brigades, and the city of Pittsburgh into one brigade, and the rest of the counties into a brigade each, where they have the militia number.

Section 64 provides armories for companies. Section 65. When a commander orders his company for military duty, election of officers, he shall order one or more commissioned officers or privates to notify the men belonging to the company to appear at such time and place to every person whom he is ordered to notify; if he fails to do so, he shall forfeit not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 67 provides for time of notice at least four days previous to call—ten days for election, and when the company is paraded, the commanding officer shall verbally notify the men to appear at a future day not exceeding thirty days from the time of such parade, which verbal notice shall be a sufficient warning.

Section 70 to section 81 provides for discipline, training, inspection and camp duty. Section 82 to 91 provides for rosters, orderly books, rolls and returns.

Section 92 provides for the militia in case of war, insurrection, riot, tumult or riot. May order out divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, or companies, or may order to be detached, parts or companies thereof, or any number of men, to be drafted therefrom.

Section 93 provides for compensation, giving pay and rations same as United States Government.

Section 97 provides that proceedings and courts martial and courts of inquiry shall be conducted in all respects as provided for in the Army of the United States, and punishments as in like cases in said army. Provided that the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 98 provides that all penalties, not exceeding one hundred dollars, by summary conviction before any alderman of a city, shall be without exception or appeal.

The Sanitary Fair.

We are getting along, ably, with our Sanitary Fair. Logan Square, in some respects the most beautiful part of Philadelphia, is just now the most popular and the most familiar. All its privacy and seclusion are gone. Last summer Logan Square was all retirement and peace. Its homes were as distant from the hum and clamor of city life as the noise and bustle and excitement of any of our rural villages.

There is an end of this. Logan Square is a city, a summer morning's Midea, a place to get lost in. Under the large, narrow, low-roofed buildings that surround the trees, all that is beautiful and benevolent in Philadelphia life has been bustling for many days. Little communities have grown up, rivaling and outstripping each other in their friendliness and their little world in itself, with grins and joys, life and death, as we pass through the bazaar's where all the people come from, and why so much beauty has been hidden from the world, and whether there will not be marriage, and feuds, and life-long friendships, arising out of this Fair. The place for a philosopher is Logan Square.

We do not know whether, as the reporters say, the Fair has "reached its apogee." If they mean, by this, that the people have got tired paying money, or that Mr. WELLS has got tired receiving it they would be more correct in saying that it had scarcely passed its perigee. We do not get a Sanitary Fair every day, and we are going to hold on to it. Mr. CLAGHORN wants a few more days to show his pictures, and Mr. ORNE will not be satisfied unless he has reached a million and a half. The sword is still to be voted for, as McCLELLAN is out of the calculation, the friends of MEADE and HANCOCK are in a g heroic rivalry. The friends are having their own time about the hour; the politicians and church people are busy about the base, which is worth having as one of the most valuable presents in the Fair and there are a great many smaller counts over knives, and bonnets, and albums, and baby bonnets. After all, this voting not a dull business. Can people not have some other way of showing their patriotic esteem without paying a dollar? In New York it succeeded by some accident, but it did not seem to succeed here. We are all, we are to a certain degree, selfish people, and would like to spend our money on something more tangible than

admiration. Now Jersey is doing nobly; and Delaware, with her Blue Hen's Chickens, is working harder and saying less than many more pretensions departments. Altogether, we have reason to be proud of our Fair—proud that our Chief Magistrate has seen it in all its glory and been cheered by this magnificent voluntary contribution of the people.—Philadelphia Press.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : JUNE 22, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL. Morton McMichael, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE. 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 George M. Coates, 14 Charles H. Sbriner, 3 Henry Bamm, 15 John W. Water, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConoughy, 5 Barin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Kunk, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hissand, 21 Everard Bierser, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Halliday, 23 Ebenezer McJunkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

Constitutional Amendments.

SPECIAL ELECTION, AUGUST 2, 1864.

In Favor of Soldiers Voting.

A CASE OF ABERRATION.

Whoever reads Gen. Fremont's letter of acceptance, will experience some difficulty in reconciling the views and sentiments therein expressed with the policy and General Orders promulgated by the same individual in Missouri so early as 1861.

The letter of acceptance constitutes what may be termed a "begging letter," addressed to the "outs" in general, and the Chicago Convention, in posse, in particular. It is in the nature of a collection of echoes caught up from the speeches of such men as Fernando Wood, Daniel Voorhees, and others, grumblers, traitors, and ingratiate scoundrels. We by no means presume, or assume, that Fremont sympathizes with such sentiments or such men. He simply exercises the politician's privilege—that of pulling all the available wires to further his purposes.

Least of all does it become John C. Fremont to arraign the Administration for what are known as "arbitrary arrests." Up to the time of the appearance of the letter of acceptance, the "radicals" were loudest and longest in their complaints of the failure of the President to take care of traitors at home. By "radicals," we mean here those who sail under that flag as a badge of distinction, and not the truly radical men of the country. As for "radicalism," we claim to go as far as any other individual, or party, either of whom may have practical views. We do not agree with Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, or Foster. We do agree with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, that Mr. Lincoln has moved as fast as the people have desired him to do. And so far as radical measures are concerned, Mr. Lincoln, by his acts, stands much in advance of J. C. Fremont, judging the latter by his letter.

But Fremont had in view the return of Arguelles to Cuba, in his condemnation of "arbitrary arrests" and violation of the right of asylum. We have seen the papers in the Arguelles case, not yet made public, and may, therefore, form something of an intelligent opinion as to the merits of the case. The demand for the rendition of Arguelles was made upon the ground that he was engaged in the slave trade, proof of which was made to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Arguelles, a Spanish official, first notified the Cuban authorities of the landing of several hundred slaves on the coast of his department, for which act he was allowed and paid the sum of \$15,000, as prize money. But after his departure for New York, ostensibly on business, it was discovered that he had sold one hundred and fifty of the negroes into slavery, and pocketed some \$70,000 by the operation. Hence the request for his surrender.

Now, according to the law of nations, Arguelles is guilty of piracy, and therefore entitled to no right of asylum here or elsewhere. A pirate is an outlaw. His crime is indictable in the courts of any civilized country. He was rendered up to the Cuban authorities, because proceedings had been commenced against him there, and those authorities were entitled to deal with him. In expressing sympathy for him, J. C. Fremont sympathizes with a slave-trader, a pirate, an outlaw. This may be according to the new gospel of "radicalism," but it does not jibe with our anti-slavery notions. Those who raise a fuss about the rendition of Arguelles, do so because they are in sympathy with slavery, or because of being blinded by ambition so that they cannot see the absurdity of the position.

As to other "arbitrary arrests"—we were struck with the justice of the remark of an old lawyer, and one of the best thinkers of the time, made in our presence the other day.—Said he—"If any man will get together the statistics of arrests on regular process, and compare the aggregate with the aggregate of convictions and acquittals following upon such regular arrests, he will find that the false detections under color of law will be to those known as 'arbitrary arrests,' as ninety-nine to one." This may be too liberal; but a comparison as above will, beyond the shadow of a doubt, show

that nearly every man arrested summarily has been guilty. And every man of observation knows that of the aggregate of arrests upon legal process, three-fourths result in acquittal. Why should not the acquitted raise a hulla-ballo about false imprisonment? For the reason that in a majority of instances the arrested are found connected with parties who are no better than they should be.

The same is true, only in a greater degree, of the men arrested summarily by the Government.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864.

I owe the following list of wounded Tioga boys, in the 45th regiment, to the enterprise of J. B. Potter, Esq.:

At Carver Hospital.—Josiah F. Butler, Co. G; Hiram Davis, Co. H; Albert Handy, Co. I; Ira Odell, Co. H.

Harewood Hospital.—Calvin Roosa, (breast); Peter Guerrice, (hip, severe); Sergeant L. R. Robb, (shoulder, severe); Sergeant Briscoe, (lungs, severe); Allen Thompson, (slight); J. Riessam, (hips, severe); Serg't Rogers, (abdomen); Thomas Rogers, (slight); Jos. Bowker, (leg amputated); all of Co. H.

Third Division Hospital, Alexandria.—J. W. Duckhee and E. W. Blanchard, Co. H; Chas. H. Terbell, Co. G.

These men were wounded, mostly, on the 3d inst. The proportion of severe wounds, as will be seen, is larger than usual. Nearly all, if not all, will recover, I think. They are in good spirits, and most of them have written to their friends at home. I saw Darius Hotchkiss yesterday. He is doing well, but his injury is one that will require time to repair.

I must, in this letter, do what I intended to do in my last before—an act of justice, to one of our own citizens, now a resident of Washington. I allude to the best interest and untiring zeal of Jerome B. Potter, in the work of visiting our wounded boys in hospital. He was among the first to volunteer his services at Fredericksburg, during the battles of the Old Wilderness, and the last to return. I heard of him there from persons who were co-workers, and all bore testimony to his great energy and efficiency. Since his return he has been a brother indeed to the Tioga boys in hospital, visiting them often, discovering their wants, and getting the paymaster to go to them and pay them off. He is one of those who realize "the luxury of doing good," and comprehend the value of practical christianity. I confess to a most unhesitating and unqualified admiration of such men. They are "apples of gold in pictures of silver." I can conceive of a no greater privilege than this of ministering to the needs of heroes. I do not feel at all presumptuous in thus publicly acknowledging a debt of gratitude for myself, as well as for those more nearly concerned.

I cannot learn that any of our Co. I boys were killed on the 3d, though it is possible. The 45th suffered considerable loss, as will be gathered from the above list; but I do not think Co. I and G suffered so heavily as some others.

The 45th was the regiment that found the "silver mine" the other day. The deposit was in an old ice-house, and foote up some thousands of dollars. I have seen some of the "quarters," and they remind me of what was used as money four years ago.

The weather for a week has been very cool—almost like October with us in Tioga.

M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

Visiting Finley Hospital last evening after the adjournment, I found Thomas Skelton, Co. A, 149th P. V., Joshua Ingalls, of the same regiment, and a Mr. Smedley, also of the 149th. Skelton was shot through the right arm, causing a bad fracture of the bone above the elbow, which has been entirely removed. His case is somewhat analogous to that of Darius Hotchkiss of the 45th, though not so severe in character. Hotchkiss suffered a resection of the elbow joint. But erysipelas renders Skelton's arm more painful. He is doing well, however, and in a month will probably be in condition to go home on furlough.

Josiah Ingalls is shot through the right lung, but is improving rapidly. The ball passed entirely through the body, and escaped near the spine. He is in excellent spirits, and good for another Wilderness campaign at the end of three months, if any such campaign shall then be necessary.

Mr. Smedley has been suffering from erysipelas in the left arm and hand. He is recovering rapidly, and will soon go to the front. I learned from him that William Smith, of Delmar, Co. A, 149th, was killed in a recent fight. The 149th has not suffered so much as the 45th up to this time, however. There seems to be no great doubt but that John Pond and Dan. Butler were taken prisoners on the first day's fight in the Wilderness.

I have time to write—but these brief lines to-day.

M. H. C.

SOLDIERS VOTING ELECTION.—Every Union man should be awake to the subject of the vote on the Constitutional amendment elections to be held on the first Tuesday (2d day) of August next. The vote that day will decide whether the soldiers who have fought our battles shall be entitled to a vote in the election of officers. Soldiers must have the right to vote. The copperhead traitors are determined they shall not vote if it can be prevented. Their secret conclaves are already devising plans to prevent a majority of votes from being cast for the amendment in this state. They dare not show their hands openly, but they are arranging for quiet but concentrated copperhead vote to defeat it. Let the Union men of every election district be on the alert. Let every arrangement be made to call out the Union voters and have a full vote and let the soldiers in the field know that the people of the old Keystone recognize the right of the soldier to vote. Arrange for a thorough election and full vote on that day.

FROM THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 18, 10 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix.—The following dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, 11 a. m., at City Point, has been received by this Department:

"The 9th corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming part of the defenses of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns.

"Our successes are being followed up. Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of about 55 miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivers, the latter 2,000 feet wide and 80 feet deep at the point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only about 150 stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

"In covering this move, Warren's corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, if not greater loss upon the enemy.

"The 18th corps were transferred from the White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, and moved out near Petersburg. The night of their arrival they surprised or rather captured the very strong works northeast of Petersburg, before a sufficient force could be got in them by the enemy to join them. He was joined in the night following this capture by the 2d corps, which, in turn, captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the 9th, with the result above stated.

"All the troops are now up except two divisions covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to-night.

"The enemy in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from north of the James river to take their place before we discovered it. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plankroad between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

"Too much praise cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account."

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 11 P. M.

Gen. Dix.—Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevilian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee, a few days ago, reported a rebel victory. The official report is as follows:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving Newcaste Ferry.

"On the 10th I arrived about three miles northeast of Trevilian Station, at Buck Childs. My intention was to break the railroad at this station, through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville railroad near Lyndsey's House, and then to march on Charlottesville, but on our arrival at Buck Childs, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front.

"On the morning of the 11th we attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest, we drove him from successive lines of breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevilian Station.

"In the meantime Gen. Custer was ordered, with his brigade, to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point, the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all his wounded in our hands; also 20 officers, 500 men, and 300 of his horses.

"These operations occupied the whole of the day. On the morning of the 12th, commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Lurline Court House. This was thoroughly done—the ties burned and the rails rendered unserviceable.

"The cavalry engagement of the 11th, was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign."

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 19—9:45 o'clock p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at nine o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of intrenchments, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold, and have entrenched our advance positions.

From the forces of the enemy within the enemy's new line it is inferred that Beauregard has been re-enforced from Lee's army.

No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James River except the death of Major Morton mentioned yesterday.

Gen. Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight our pickets entered his lines from right to left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as the Chanttanohoe, Gen. Sherman adds: I start at once for Marietta.

No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Extract from a Private Letter from Dr. Webb.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, (On the Chickahominy.) June 8, 1864.

Dear Sir:—I have a few leisure moments, and will let you know how we are situated. We left Fort Royal, on the Rappahannock, on the 30th of May, and were five days marching across to Grant's headquarters, through as fine a country as I ever saw. The inhabitants have plenty of everything to eat, drink and wear, but their clothing is coarse. Corn is worth about \$35 per bushel, and there is plenty of it. The high price does not depend upon a scarcity, but upon the worthlessness of their money. The rebellion never can be starved to death, unless we get possession of their whole country. Their army is well fed to-day. Coffee and sugar they have but little of. Grant's

army lies precisely where McClellan's lay in '62. I have passed over two of his battle fields. You can hardly conceive of a worse country for offensive operations. Still Grant seems determined to go to Richmond, and the army is in the best of spirits, and say they think they will see no more as hard fighting. All those yarns about the rebels giving themselves up, &c., are sensation yarns,—they still fight like devils, and will ever bugger of them is killed.—You need not look for Richmond to be taken yet for several weeks. Cannon have got much to do now, and their work is always slow, as the pick and spade must work ahead. There is more or less fighting every day, and has been for thirty-four days. It is worth a trip to the army just to look upon these war-worn veterans; their clothes are torn and full of minnie holes; their faces are dark and powder-burnt. I met many that I was well acquainted with, and I did not know them; and still they seem cheerful and full of hope and courage. Thirty-four days of continual marching and fighting, by an army of about 200,000 men, and still the work goes on, with a prospect of as many days for thirty-four days. It is worth a trip to the army just to look upon these war-worn veterans; their clothes are torn and full of minnie holes; their faces are dark and powder-burnt. I met many that I was well acquainted with, and I did not know them; and still they seem cheerful and full of hope and courage. Thirty-four days of continual marching and fighting, by an army of about 200,000 men, and still the work goes on, with a prospect of as many days for thirty-four days. It is worth a trip to the army just to look upon these war-worn veterans; their clothes are torn and full of minnie holes; their faces are dark and powder-burnt. I met many that I was well acquainted with, and I did not know them; and still they seem cheerful and full of hope and courage. 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