Ter 13:35

Hon. Abraham Lincoln. Sin: The National Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on June 7, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unimity for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March pext.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the pleasure of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of th eprinciples which inspired its action, and which, as we believe, the great body of Union men in the country heartily opprove. Whether those resolutions express the national gratitude to our soldiers and sailorn: or the national scorn with the compromise with rebels, and consequent dishonor: or the patriotic duty of union and success: whether they approve the proclamation of emancipation, the constitutional amendment, the employment of foriner slaves as Union soldier or the solemn ob-· ligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union, of whatever color or race : whether they declare the inviolability of the pleased faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urgs the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: whother they recommend public economy and sizorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed force of foreign monarchies in the immediate neighhorhood of the United States or declare, that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions-they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound convic-

Believing with you, sir, that this is the people's war for the maintenance of the Government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very suro that you will be glad to know, not only from the resolutions tremselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war which is as vigorous. unmistakeable, and unfaltering as the national purpose itself.

No right, for instance, is 50 precious and sa-cred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant, and universal jeak (xs). Yet in this hour of peril every citizen douecdes that, for the sake of national existence and the common welfare, individual liberty may, as the Constitution provides in case of rubellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every itistance, and to the last detail, that absolutely recessary power shall not be hastily or unwisely exercised.

We believe, sir, that the bonest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this Colvention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armed rebels in the field, and the security of permanent peace and liberty and justice under the Constitution. That there results are to be achieved amid cruel perplexities, they are fully aware. That they are to be reached only through cordial unanimity of counsel, is unde-

That good men may some mes differ as to the conduct of all human uffire the highest into their hands. There is no concealing this preceding session. paission, how much good gay be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuasion— They have watched your ofic al course, therefore, with unflagging atten it n, and amid the Litter taunts of eager friends ad the fierce denunciation of enemies, now is wing too fast for some, now too slow for of they have seen you throughout this tremen barcontest patient. engacious, faithful, just-desping upon the great heart of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the Convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as the candidate; and the Convention met, the pappar instinct had plainly indicated you as the candidate; and the Convention, therefore, my ely recorded the nopular will. Your character and career prove your answerving fidelity to he cardinal principles of American liberty at d of the American Constitution. In the rame of that liberty and Constitution, sir, we samestly request your acceptance of this nomination; reverently commending our beloved lountry, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are "sithfully defending the good old American cattee of equal rights, to the blessings of Almi it y God. We are seir, very respectfully, your friends

and fellow-citizens. ... (Signed by the Committee.) EXECUT 'E TANSION,

WASHINGTON, June, 27, 1864 Hon. Win. Dennison, and others, a Committce of the National Union Lunvention.

GENTLEMEN: Your letti of the 14th instant, formally notifying he that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the first of March next, has heen received. The nonination is gratefully accepted, as the resolution's of the Conventioncalled the platform-are heartily approved.

While the resolution it regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in there might be misunders inding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of Frence in Mexico as assumed through the State Department and endorsed by acts of the Executive, will be Tathfully maintained so ving as the state of facts shall leave that postion pertinent and

applicable. I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seamen were not forgularn by the Convention, as they forever mus and will be remembered by the grateful coonery for whose salvation they devoted their live !.

Thanking you for the Lind and complimentary terms in which you lave communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention; I subscribe rayself, Your obedient sewant,

A BAHAM LINCOLN.

Fast Dar .- President Lincoln has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August, as a day of humiliation and prayer by the people of the Unated States.

Tar President hus de ermined to appoint Capt. Wenslow, of the Bre traurge, to a Commodozeship.

15: 14, 10: 11:

AGITATOR

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : JULY 13, 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. 13 Elias W. Hall, 1 Robert P. King, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister, George M. Coates, 3 Henry Bumm, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConnughy. 17 David W. Woods; 5 Bartin H. Jenks, 18 Isanc Benson, Charles M. Runk, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B. Dick, Robert Parke, William Taylor. 9 John A. Hiestand, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 11 Edward Halliday, 12 Charles F. Reed, 21 Everhard Bieror, 22 John P. Penney, 23 Ebenezer McJunkin, 24 John W. Blanchard.

Constitutional Amendments. SPECIAL ELECTION, AUGUST 2, 1864. In Favor of Soldiers Voting.

THE 2D OF AUGUST.

It is to be hoped that, in the midst of the bustle and excitements of the times, the freemen of Tioga will not forget the special election of the 2d of August, proximo. On the contrary, we hope they will remember the oc casion to some purpose. On that day the neo ple of Pennsylvania are to decide whether a man who puts on the blue and shoulders a gun in defence of his country, thereby becomes dis franchised, and disqualified for the exercise of the privilege of a freeman. It is no light and trifling question. Let us meet and decide it

with due solemnity. Judge Woodward, it will be remembered. decided that the soldier could not vote, under the Constitution, while on duty in the field. That decision was based upon a technical rendering of that portion of the Constitution relating to the elective franchise; but it stands senator who will not vouch for his ability and its trunnions before it was abandoned. He esin bar of the exercise of the right of suffrage by the soldier. There can be none so good a removal of the disability as that proposed to be effected on the second day of August next -an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth,

The friends of the Government may not be aware that the Cepperheads in the State, and more particularly in the lower part of the State, are bent upon defeating this amendment of the Constitution. Where they are too weak to vote it down they hope for such an apathy on the part of the Union men as shall result in a de-Union men of such loyal counties as Tioga to | ion, the most laborious ever held. The work | haved well, but suffered severe loss. the means and the time, they know. That in disappoint these domestic traitors, or to play performed is nearly or quite double that of any fact. If every friend of the soldier goes to the

> of Tioga are among the most intelligent in the whole country. Such is their reputation in every district in Pennsylvania, save those in which the people are gone mad in the drunken share. fury of ignorance. Each citizen has the reeponsibility of this good repute upon his hands. Individual effort must sustain it if it be sustained. There is no discharge in the war upon wrong. We cannot avoid the stern questioning of an accusing conscience. Every life worth living is an unrelieved round of duty. When each man makes the world's quarrel his own, and prosecutes it with half the energy he is ever ready to expend upon a petty lawsuit, the permanent triumph of right will not be de-

layed long. The importance of this election cannot be overrated. It is to decide whether 150,000 soldiers, citizens of Pennsylvania, shall be permitted to vote while in the military service, or whether they shall remain on the political level of the alien and the negro, to which Judge Woodward has reduced them. That is the direct, unvarnished question, which the loyal men of this Commonwealth are to decide on the second day of August next.

We do not forget that the vote on that day will also decide for or against a most pernicious system of legislation, known as "omnibus leg islation." All the proposed amendments are important. Reference to the proclamation will of course be had by our readers.

Runon is an inveterate liar. The rebel raid into Maryland is a case in a point. We have been a diligent reader of the despatches which have appeared daily in the New York papers for a week past, and confess to a condition of utter ignorance as to the "situation." One day it is removed that not less than 30,000 rebels are across the Potomac and pillaging "My Maryland." The next day rumors compute the entire force of raiders at 5000. The next day we are told that the Maryland chivalry are suffering a big scare. Then we are informed that the raiders have fled into Virginia; and on the heels of this comforting assurance we have a report that the rebel pickets are within 20 miles of Baltimore, that they have cut the Northern Central road at Cockeysville and are aiming to cut the Baltimore and Wilmington road between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

This is the latest news at present writing.

in that volatile city. The old stagers there are thoroughly hardened to the caprice of Rumor,and great skeptics withal. We remember the retreat of Banks and the savage juy of the laretreat of Banks and the savage joy of the latent traitors in that city therent. But the pos-tent traitors in that city therent. But the pos-Wherens, the President of the United States

itive fact could not create anything like a pandespatches really proves nothing touching the discharged, magnitude of the raid.

hours. Shall it be done? Shall it be said of lie. Tioga that she did not respond in this emergernor that we have not forgotten him.

P.S. Later news states that the rebel force is 20,000 strong, and that there has been a battle near. Frederick in which our troops were overpowered by superior numbers and driven back. Reinforcements were sent forward immediately, and Gen. Hunter with a large force is at Point of Rocks ready to operate in the this time.

be reasonably attributed to the persistent war-. fare waged upon him by the brothers Blair, the Ishmaels of American politics: It is well understood in select circles in Washington that dred negroes and many of the vast number of Mr. Chase's resignation was determined upon horses and mules gathered by his force. He months ago, and was delayed only to afford reports that the rebels slaughtered without time to perfect the tax and bank bills.

His successor, Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, is one of the clearest and most practical minds | twelve cannon. The horses of the artillery and in the country. For many years the Chairman | wagons were generally brought off. of the Senate Committee on Finance, he was universally respected by his fellow senators integrity. His labors have been very great, timates his loss at from seven hundred and He may have been seen on duty from nine in the morning until late at night, in the Committee room and in the Senate Chamber. He is a statesman of the Webster, Clay, and Benton order, cool, ready, and far-seeing. It is well known that there was harmony of views between Messrs. Chase and Fessenden touching financial policy, and that each had great confidence in the other. No great changes can be expected from the accession of Mr. Fessenden, therefore.

THE first session of the 38TH Congress endfeat of the measure by default. It is for the ed on the 4th instant. It was a laborious sess-

polls on that day the measure will be carried ted to an amendment of the Conscription law by an overwhelming majority. It cannot fail. by which drafts may be made for one, two, or

The repeal of the \$300 clause will effectually Copperhead logic the rich and poor man now stand on an equality so far as the Conscription ed to escape death or captivity. is concerned. We offer them congratulations.

Our friend of the Muncy Luminary reads Senator Cowan a sharp lesson for his vote Official Report of the Sinking of the Alagainst the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. It is true, as our friend says, that Mr. Cowan obtained his election upon the most radical anti-slavery professions. It is true that he sneered at DAVID WILNOT as conservative in comparison. It is true that he succeeded in getand heart will allow of doing. A shoemaker this morning at about 9:30 o'clock. dropped in the midst of a large machine shop, towards us. Finding the question of juristhat he was trained. Occasionally we stumble upon a universal genius. Mr. Cowan is not

As we approached her within 1.200 yards county reputation, rather scholarly, not a bad | broadsides before a shot was returned. talker though unable to leave his Quarter Sessions manners outside the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Cowan is a decided improvement upon Billy Bigler, since he is neither a fool, ass, or aboma struck, going down in about twenty traitor.

Gov. A. H. REEDER, died last week at his residence at Easton, after a brief illness, Hon. Josian Quincy died recently in Boston

at the age of 93. President Lincoln has issued a proclamation proclaiming Martial Law and suspending the Habeas Corpus throughout the State of Ken-

The admirers of Tom Hyer are about to the raid has not yet caused any serious alarm Already 2500 has been subscribed.

WAR NEWS.

A CALL FOR 12,000 MEN!!

PROCLAMATION.

itive fact could not create anything like a pan-ic. The truth is, the nearer one is to the al-wealth of Pennsylvania for 12,000 militia or leged danger, the less grows the cause of ap-volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and prehension. So the tone of the Washington its vicinity for one hundred days, unless sooner

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the anid Commonwealth, do make this my Proclamation, But this is certain : Governor Curtin has is in response thereto, and do hereby call on the sued two proclamations, each calling for 12,000 freemen of pennsylvania to come frankly formen to serve for 100 days. Pennsylvania is ward, as they have heretofore done and all the expected to send 24,000 men into the field, and requestion for this important service. It is ap. without unnecessary delay. The proportion of in desperation, are threatening us with an Tinga under these calls would be about 150 we armed force, in the hope that the army of Gen. presume; and were two men of character and Grant may be withdrawn from before Richexperience to set out with determination, that mond; and I call upon the civizens of this number of men could be raised, rendezvoused. Commonwealth, capable of bearing arms, to and started for Harrisburg in the space of 48 come forward, without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the Repub-

Given under my hand and the great seal of ency? For her honor and reputation we hope the State, at Harrisburg, this fifth day of July, not. - Let something be done to assure the Gov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Common-ELI SLIFFER. wealth the eighty ninth. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GRANT'S ARMY

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1864. To Major Gen'l Dix: A despatch from Gen'l Grant's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of rear of the raiders. They ought not to get off Gen'l Wilson's operations: Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, Gen'l Wilson reports, could not be THE resignation of Secretary Chase has ex- repaired in less than forty days, even if the cited public curiosity and caused a very gener- material were on hand. He has destroyed all al regret. The cause of his resignation may the blacksmiths' shops where the rails might be straightend, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed.

Thirty miles of the South Side road wer destroyed Wilson brought in about four hunmercy the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train, used to carry amunition, his ambulance train and

Of the cannon, two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken, and thrown into the water; and one other gun without distinction of party. There is not a had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking fifty to one thousand men, including thus lost from Kautz's division

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9, 1864. Maj. 'Gen. Dix: An official dispatch from Maj. Gen. Wallace. just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the Rebels, at Monocacy, to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. and continuing until 5 p.m.; that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder. . He reports that Col. Seward of the New York Heavy-Artillery was wounded and taken prisoner: and the enemy's forces numbered at least twenty thou-and, and that our troops be-

He is retreating to Baltimore. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Washington, July 10-8:30 p.m.

Dishelieve all Secession rumors of Dangers It has been suggessted to us by friends in three years, with bounties to volunteers and is wide awake, and has been for some days. and terrors in Washington. The Government various sections of the county that the people drafted men of \$100, \$200, and \$300, accord. It is re-inforcing the troops in Bultimore are not fully aroused to the importance of the ing to the term for which the draft is made. and elsewhere in Maryland most abundantly, issues involved in the result of this election. That part of the law permitting the payment and the preparations for the defence of the If there be any appreciable truth in the state- of \$300 in lieu of service is repealed. Hence- national capital are ample. Flying columns of ment the fact is to be regretted. The people forth, those drafted and held to service must pastures and barnyards of the farmers and believed that these amendments will render the believed that these amendments will render the law much more effective, in which belief we depend upon it that no serious and no shiding with every question relating to the National proval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, and there is probably no other many of them, and there is probably no other many of them, and there is probably no other many of them, and there is probably no other many of them, and there is probably no other many of them, and there is probably no other many of them, and the proval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, and the proval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, and the proval thereof by voting, each, as many of them, and the proval them. law much more effective, in which belief we depend upon it that no serious and no abiding impression will be made by the Rebels in this raid. It is only a raid-principally a cattle raid. The Rebels need horses sorely for their silence the clamor of our Copperhead friends, transportation, and their artillery and chvairy, ter. We expect to hear soon, through the who, in the beginning, denounced it bitterly as and they are picking them up with the utmost a rich men's measure. They condemned it as industry this side of the Potomac, and sending swindler; but up to this hour, no man has agair at the proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to a measure which discriminated against the them to the other side without delay. But it ever questioned his integrity. poor man. It is now no more. According to is short lived. It will not last over a day or two, and, the cavalary and infantry employed in this rapid stock breeding must be swift foot-Large re-enforcements reached Baltimore

this morning.

The Navy Department has received the following official report from Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

U.S. STR. KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG,) France, June 19th 1864. Sir;-I have the honor to inform the De-

ting anti-slavery men to elect him on such rep- partment, that the day subsequent to the arriresentations. What then? Mr. Cowan is a valot to Reursarge on the from Capt. Semmes, inst, I required a note from Capt. Semmes, lawyer, was never, and will never be, anything begging that the Kearsarge would not depart, else. You may stumble upon his equal as a he intended to fight her, and would not delegislator in any Justice's coort. No man can lay her but a day or two. According to this be rightly blamed for doing as well as his head notice the Alabama left the Port of Cherbourg

At 10:20 A. M. we discovered her steering and required to superintend its operations, diction might arise, we steamed to sea until a ought not to be abused for failure. He might distance of six or seven miles was attained still cut, fit, and peg a boot with the best. To from the Cherbourg Breakwater, when we

As we approached her within 1,200 yards such an one. He is a technical lawyer with a she opened fire, and we received two or three The action continued, the respective steam

ers making a circle around at a distance of about nine hundred vards from each other. At the expiration of about an hour the Al minutes afterward and carrying many persons with ber.

It affords me great satisfaction to announce to the Department that every officer and man did his duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory.

It would be almost inviduous to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer when all have done their duty with a fortitude and also be taken from the enrolment on his report. coulness which cannot be too highly praised. But I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieut. Commander Thorton, who superintend-The Washington despatches go to show that build a \$2000 monument over his remaine. ed the work of the battery, to mention him particularly for an example of coolness and should be heeded.

encouragement of the men while fighting which contributed much towards the success of the

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't. -(Signed) - J. A. Winstow, Capt. 'To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy.

Republican County Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee held in Wellsboro, on Saturday, the 0th inst., it was resulved—

That the outspoken and unequivocal friends and supporters of the present National and State Administrations, electors of Tioga County, be requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections in their respective election districts, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, August 13th, next, then and there to elect two delegates to represent each such district in districts within county aforesaid, namely:

ELECTION DISTRICTS. the Republican County Convention, to be holden at Mansfield, on FRIDAY, August 19th, following. The Committee recommend to the Committees of Vigilance that at least six days notice of such delegate elections be given by notices posted in the usual places in each district. And further, that as such Committees constitute the election boards at said election they are especially requested to see to it that none but the outspoken and unequivocal friends of the State and National Governments as ndministered, be permitted to vote at said election

The Convention will nominate the following can-One person to represent the 18th District in Con-

One person for member of Assembly.
One person for Sheriff. One person for Commissioner. One person for Auditor.

- And appoint Conferees to the Representative and Congressional Conferences.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE: Bloss-A. T. James, Stephen Bowen. Brookfield-Isaac Plank, John W. Fitch. Chatham—Lucien Beach, Reuben Close. Charleston—D. G. Edwards, H. P. Dockstader. Clymer-B. W. Skinner, E. H. Stebbins. Covington-Hollins Clemens, John Lewis.

" Boro-Thos. Jones, Henry Kilborn Deerfield-Hiram Potter, Chester Hoyt. Delmar-B. F. Kelsey, George Hildreth. Elk-J. C. Maynard, James F. Wescott. Elkland-Joel G. Parkhurst, Amasa Culver. Farmington-Wm. Vandusen, R. T. Hall. Gaines-Henry Crofut, Benj. Furman. Jackson-Edward Kinner. O B Wells-

Knoxville—I. G. Seely, Chester Hopkins.
Liberty—G. R. Sheffer, Jard Phelps.
Lawrence—Dyer Powers, Dyer Inscho.

"Boro—T. B. Tompkins, James Kinsey.
Mainsburg—A. C. Witter, E. A. Fish.
Mansfield—Albert Clark, John A. Holden. Morris John Wilson, Edwin Gregory.
Middlebury - Wm. Stephens, A. Olark Cole.
Nelson - M. H. Brooks, Sami Hazlett. Osceola-A. K. Bo.sard, John Tubbs. Richmond-Markle Wells, Jas. Madison Rose. Rutland-Peter V. Vanness, Lafayette Backer. Shippen—Horace Braughton, John Schoonover Sullivan—Rateman Monroe, W. A. Rockwell. Tioga—Junes Dewey, Ed-cl Mitchel. "Bord—Henry R. Fish, H. K. Smith.

Union—Solomon W. Wright, Martin Harrington Ward—Peter Cameron, Jr., Joshua Denmark. Westfield—Orren Edgecomb. Chas. Goodspeed. Wellshoro—Elisha J. Purple, C. B. Kelly. M. H. Cobb. J. P. Biles, Ged. P. Card, Jas. H. Gulick, V. DePui, W. W. Bubb, DePui, II. C. Vermilyen, Committee.

OUR NEW FINANCIER,

Secretary Chase has resigned his position at the head of the Treasury Department and Senator Fessenden has been confirmed as his successor. The Tribune has the following: WITLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, born in Boscawen. N. H., in 1806, settled as a lawyer in Portland in 1829, was elected thence to the Legislature of Maine in 1831, and has ever since ranked among the foremost men of that such times, at least three months after being so agreed State. He served repeatedly at intervals in the to by the two houses, as the legislature shall more popular House, always with marked distinction; and in 1840 was elected to Congress and served through his target delicities. and served through his term, declining a reelection. He was persuaded to run again for and closed, upon the day last aforesaid, at the places, Congress in I850, and received a majority of monwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; the votes, but the seat was awarded to his and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors, and Democratic competitor by the convassers, and clerks, of each of said township, boroughs, wirds he declined to contest it. He was chosen U. precincts, and districts, to secure, at the said election, tickets not exceeding the number of proposed S Senctor in 1854, by a union of Whigs and Free-S il D mocrate, and has ever since filled a seat in that body. He has for some years been the chairman of its Fmancial Committee, tance. His discharge of the duties of that post has rendered him thoroughly familiar Amendment," "Second Amandment," and "Tord With every question relation to the said amendment," and those who are favorable to said with every question relation to the said amendment; and those who are favorable to said with every question relating to the National amendments, or any of them, may express their aphis arduous and trying labors with so little the words, "for the Amendments, or any of them, are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, hesitation or misgiving. Mr. Fessenden is not opposed to such amendments, or any or tnem, one of the ablest lawyers in America, and has no superior as a ready, foreible debator. We expect to hear soon, through the ter. We expect to hear soon, through the ment; the electors, voting for, or against the first Copperhead organs, that he is a thief and ame dinent, shall be considered as voting for, or

In making out the quotas for the different Townships for future drafts—the enrollment list of 1863 will be taken as the basis, after adding those enrolled in 1864, being only those previously omitted and those who arrive at the age of 20, and in some cases, cripples. This list may be reduced and the quota thus made list may be reduced and the quota thus made

smaller by getting out, 1st. Those over 45. 2nd. Those under 20,

names off the list.

3rd. Aliens. 4th. Manifest cripples.

To be done as follows: For the first three classes, prepare such papers as are required in the case of a drafted man claiming exemption from same causes. Forward them to Marshal, Capt. Wm. H. Blair, at Williamsport, and if they are correct the name will be taken from the list before the draft. Those manifestly physically unfit, such as right eye blind; hand, foot or limb off, or crippled &c., may appear at Tioga when the Board of enrolment meet to examine men to fill the deficiency still existing in this county-

The Deputy Marshal and enrolling officers ean doubtless give information as to the form of papers required for the first three classes. I am at home Mondays and will assist these in my enrolment District, at a moderate charge, and will carry their papers to Tioga and see that they are attended to. Had this matter been fully understood last fall, quite a number of men might have been saved the county. No time should now be lost in giving attention to this matter.

All are interested for if the quota is put too high on account of these classes of men being in the enrolment-the sound men will in the end be compelled to fill the deficiencies.

Also, be sure that your enrolling officer has a full list of men who were enrolled last year and are now in the service anywhere, giving him the Company and Regiment. These will

Brookland, July 2, 1864.

Don't waste any time.

The above instructions are

PROCLAMATION! Special Election!

W HEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvanis, passed the 23d day of April, A. D., one thousand eight undered and sixty four—it is provided, that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the prople of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, or rather of them, which are berein, after sneaffied, it is enjoined on the to give making At a meeting of the Republican County Committee

ELECTION DISTRICTS:

Bloss, at the Union School House.
Brookfield, at the South Road School House.
Brookfield, at the South Road School House.
Clymer, at the house of C. P., Bouglas,
Chatham, at the house of E. D. Dingman.
Charleston, at the Darit Settlement School House.
Covington Boro, at the Dyer House.
Covington Township, at the Dyer House.
Deerfield, at the Cowanesque House.
Delmar, at the Court House.
Ekland Boro, at the house of Charles Ryon.
Farmington, at the house of John A. Kemp.
Gaines, at the house of John A. Kemp.
Gaines, at the house of J. C. Vermilyea.
Jackson, at the house of J. C. Vermilyea.
Jackson, at the house of James Miller.
Knoxville, at the house of John H. Woodraff.
Lawrence Township, at the house of W. H. Slosson,
Lawrence Township, at the house of W. H. Slosson,
Mansfield, at the School House.
Morris, at the house of W. Y. Campbell.
Mainburg, at the Holiday School House.
Nelson, at the Locey House.
Nelson, at the House of Royal Rose.
Richmond, at the house of Ryal Rose.
Richmond, at the house of R. K. Brundage.
Thoga Borough, at the Hotel of E. S. Farr.
Tioga Township, at the Hotel of E. S. Farr.
Tioga Township, at the Hotel of E. S. Farr.
Union at the School House.
Westfield, ai the house of Jorn Irvin.
Wellsboro at the Court flouse.
Westfield, ai the house of Jerod O. Thompson.
At which time and place yotes will be received

At which time and place votes will be received for r against the following amendments:

1st Amendment, Section 4—Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual Military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place

2d Amendment, Section 8-No bill shall be passed by the liegislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Amendment, Section 9-No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, granting any powers or privileges. in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive ses-

sions of the same.
It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Wellsborough to make out the general returns shall be on the first Friday succeeding the said election, which will be the 5th day of August. AN ACT

Prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the 16 che, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution. WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain mendments to the constitution of this commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two each successive sessions of the same, the first session com-mencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year t our Laird one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four: And chereas, It is provided in the tenth article of

the constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people, in such manner, and

Section 1. That said election shall be opened, held, amendments, either written or printed, written and partiy painted, from each of the qualited voters of this State, who may offer the same and to deposit them in a box, or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or In making out the quotas for the different against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution; and electors, voting for, or against, the third amendment, shall be considered as

> thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for, or against, each of said amend-ments, in the manner aloresaid, to make out dupli-cate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures, only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office, of the court of common pleas, of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the secretary of the commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which, postage shall be prepaid, at the expense of the

proper county.

Section 4. That the several duties required to be Section 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers, whaterer, in and about, the general elections of this common wealth, shall be performed, by such officers, in and about, the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers, or others, shall be liable to the same punishment, for the neglect of any dury, or the commission of any offense at in a shoul, the said commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would, for the neglect of like duty. probably in about three months-and get their or the commission of like offece, at, in, or about, the

general elections of this commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY.

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-third day of Aprill, Anno

APPROVED—The twenty-third day of appliant of the bousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CERTIN.

For instructions in regard to the organization of election boards ect., see Act of Assembly of 2d July. 1839; pamphlet laws, page 219; likewise contained in a practical digest of the election laws of this Commonwealth, furnished at every place of holding gen-

eral election, page 86, etc.

Given under my hand at Wellsboro, this 1st day of
July, A. D., 1864.

H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff. AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed an Auditor to distribute the money raised by the sale of the reslessate of G. D. Smith, late of Wellsboro, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, next, at the Commissioner's Office in Wellsboro, at 1 clock P. M.

THOS. ALLEN, Auditor.

Wellsboro, Inla 13, 1864. Wellsboro, July 13, 1864.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to A. R. Wightman, will find their accounts with H. C. Bosworth for settlement. Please call immediately. July 13, 1864-3t.