

or else to use the whole power of the Government, both of war and peace, and all practical power that the people of the United States will give them to exterminate and extinguish it. I have no hesitation in saying for myself that, if I were a Pro-Slavery man, if I believed this institution was an ordinance of God and given to man, I would unhesitatingly join those who demand that the Government should be put back where it was; but I am not a Pro-Slavery man. I never was. I unite myself with those who believe it is contrary to the highest interests of all men and of all Government, contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man. I join myself with those who say, away with it forever—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. One simple word you will allow me to say in behalf of the State from which I come, one of the smallest of the thousands of Israel. We know very well that our eleven votes are of no consequence in the Presidential election; we know very well that in our present unhappy condition it is by no means certain that we are here to-day representing the party that will carry the majority of the votes in that unhappy State. I know very well that 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 very well that my colleagues will incur odium if they endorse what I say; and they, too, know it. But we have put our faces toward the way in which we intend to go, and we will go in it to the end. If we perish, we will perish in that way. All I have to say to you is, help us if you can; if you cannot, believe in your hearts that we have died like men. [Great cheering.]

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1865.

DEAR JOURNAL: "My next," as I intimated it would be, is from somewhere else.

Soon after writing before, I took the roving fever. It ran like liquid fire through my veins, and created what might well be termed a "burning impatience" perfectly irresistible and only known to him who has been long confined to some sedentary employment from which mind and body cry out for relief.

In this predicament I collected my worldly effects, consisting of two old gold pens, a fishing tackle complete and a sheet of paper, and moved at once on Frederick via Relay House and "Pittcutt Mills." The latter place is most delightfully situated on the Patapsco and affords many fine views. It was the native place of Benjamin Banneker, the great negro astronomer and mathematician, the companion of Jefferson and Washington.

My *compagnon du voyage* was my friend Charley, to whom you may consider yourself introduced. We fell in company with an elderly gentleman and a widow lady, very respectable, very friendly, both from Vermont and taking to each other very kindly indeed here in the land of strangers. Their company afforded us some instruction and considerable amusement. From Frederick we were to go to Hagerstown, and Charley and the undersigned concluded to take horses, while the elderly gentleman and the widow lady took a carriage and brought up the baggage. Starting out just before sunrise we took the road over South Mountain for Boonsboro. The horses, furnished by mine host, were full of spirit, and we pranced along gaily enough. Not two years ago I passed over this same road. Not two years, and it seems an age. I remember though, very distinctly, that mild, hazy Sabbath in September when "Our" Corps were ordered, through a storm of lead up through the "pass." And just here an incident may not be out of place.

Gen. W. S. Hancock was then a Brigade Commander, and a good one. Of a mild and unassuming turn he never claimed aught of honor for himself but gave it all to the "brigade." It was only in the heat of battle that he assumed his warlike "majesty of mien," and showed the fiery spirit that was in him. Baldy Smith was then his immediate, or Division Commander. The artillery fighting had been going on for a long time. It sounded there in the hills as though Jove were thrashing the traitor Earth with overgrown thunderbolts. The pounding over on the rebel side was clearly the harder of the two. We were next to the front, all already, and thinking of home at the time. Baldy rode up to Hancock and said, "General, can you carry that pass?" "The Brigade can," was the cool reply, and the Brigade did.

It afforded me a sort of melancholy pleasure to go over the ground and recall the scene as I then saw it. Every bullet scarred tree looked like an old friend. I had but to shut my eyes to recall the ghastly faces of the dead as they lay on the field after we were through with the bloody work. On stepping into the old brick church, at the foot of the hill, which we had used in the care of the wounded I could easily imagine it re-peopled by that suffering throng, so vivid was the impression at the time. Paying a hasty visit to the graves of our own regiment who fell there, we passed on over the mountain into one of the loveliest of valleys. It was a fine picture, and all enclosed in an oval frame of mountains. We made a short turn here and went down to

Sharpsburg, and visited the "Antietam" battle-field. Here the widow found the grave of her only son—the object of her visit. There was a depth of tenderness and affection displayed by her attentions to this sacred spot that awakened emotions at once of pity and of admiration. The calm, settled grief, and firm, trustful patience with which she bore it, spoke of a love that does not linger on this side of the grave, and of courage that falls not at the approach of death.

We rode over to Hagerstown, past our former Camp. Many incidents came up, and were related. It was in the afternoon and the fierce sun blazed down on the red brick walls with relentless fury, we were glad to be off for Harrisburg.

The gentlemanly proprietor of Heri's gave us a hearty welcome and made it so very pleasant for us that we were sorry to leave. The ride to this place was in the night and uneventful. We arrived just too late for the morning train up the Erie Road. This lateness probably saved us. The train smashed up and killed several, and injured nearly every person on board.

Gold last night closed at 2.23, a fall of 40 per cent from the previous day, and 57 from the highest point. The city is very quiet to-day compared with Washington, under like circumstances. Rather extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of the Fourth—of which perhaps some account in future.

When I left Washington we had the news of Secretary Chase's resignation and Governor Tod's nomination for the place. The Senate Committee had conferred with the President, and it is understood they were not at all disposed to confirm the nomination which will sufficiently explain the non-acceptance of the place by that gentleman. A general gloom pervaded the city. Whatever may have been their personal preferences, every body seemed to regard Secretary Chase as the ablest financier we could muster. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, was generally considered the only man who would in any way replace him. The purpose of the Senate evidently was to procure Mr. Fessenden's appointment, which, on arriving here, I am glad to learn has been made. It is believed there will be more change in the Cabinet soon. I think I am in no danger of mis-stating facts when I say that should Mr. Bates or Mr. Blair, or both, resign, nobody would "refuse to be comforted." There is a heavy pressure against Mr. Seward and even Mr. Stanton is violently assailed, but a change in their Departments is not generally looked for. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fessenden will accept, though he is very much over-worked, and sadly in need of rest. Should he succeed Mr. Chase, it is believed his line of policy will be to diminish rather than increase the volume of the National Currency. This would render the currency more valuable, compared with gold, that is, it would bring gold down, while it would of course render payments on the part of the Government less prompt.

The *Herald* thinks if Mr. Lincoln, among half a dozen other things, would make McClellan Secretary of War, he (Mr. L.) might possibly be re-elected. Weather intensely warm. I have observed that the crops throughout the country traversed thus far, are not looking very well.

THE SITUATION.

When, two months ago, Gen. Grant started on his campaign against Richmond, a small cooperating force under Gen. Sigel was sent up the valley of the Shenandoah, toward Staunton, situated near the head of that valley, very near the geographical center of Virginia as she was in 1860. Gen. Sigel was soon confronted by a superior Rebel force, defeated and thrown back. Gen. Hunter now superseded him in command, while most of the Rebels who had defeated Sigel were dispatched to the aid of Lee, then sharply pressed by Grant. Gen. Hunter's column once more advanced, routed the Rebels who opposed them, killing their leader, Gen. Sam Jones, and capturing Staunton and Lexington. Had Gen. H. pushed vigorously, rapidly forward, he might probably have taken Lynchburg, situated on the James River and Canal and the Tennessee Railroad, and a principal Rebel depot of provisions and munitions. But Gen. Hunter advanced so slowly that a Rebel division under Ewell, detached from Lee's army, reached Lynchburg just before our force did, repulsing Hunter's attack, and rendering the capture of Lynchburg hopeless. Hunter now retreated westward into the valley of the Kanawha, instead of northward into that of the Shenandoah, and left the triumphant Rebels free to move into and down the latter valley unopposed. They did so, apparently unobserved on our part, and were never even heard of until they were close upon Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg on the Potomac, compelling him to retreat hastily, burning a part of his stores. Hunter's army being far away, any present trouble from that quarter was out of the question. The Rebels—say 15,000 to 20,000—pushed across into Maryland, and after threatening Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, turned short to the right, and captured Frederick, driving thence a hastily collected Union force under Gen. Wallace, who on Saturday fought them nearly all day at the crossing of the Monocacy, but was ultimately defeated with heavy loss and driven back on the road toward Baltimore—but not into that city, as some of the panic-makers tried to make out. If the Rebels make any serious attempt on either Baltimore or Washington, we shall be greatly mistaken. We fear they will all be south of the Potomac within three days—too soon to let the Union forces now gathering, to fight them, get sight of their flying coat-tails. This is no serious demonstration, but a plundering raid, and, we regret to say, likely, because of the shameful lack of Militia organization in all the loyal States, to prove highly successful. Within the last week, enough able-bodied men ran away from Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania to have captured and caged every Rebel who has crossed the Potomac. Maryland, with not less than One Hundred Men able to do Military duty, has not Ten Thousand Whites in the Union army, and had not One Thousand Militia in the battle of Saturday, which may have decided the fate of her metropolis. We trust that metropolis will erect another Monument to Maryland valor after this War is over; but the deeds of heroism that are to glorify it are yet in the future. Let us hope that the present week will witness some of them.—*Tribune*, July 11.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In commenting upon the possibility of Gen. Grant, in a certain contingency, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, the *Milwaukee Sentinel* says:

"We know that Gen. Grant has peremptorily refused, in advance, any offer of the Presidency. He replied to those who were seeking to learn his views on the subject, that while the war lasted, no earthly inducement, could take him voluntarily from his present position, and that even should the war come to a speedy conclusion he would be the most ungrateful of men to run against Mr. Lincoln. This declaration comes to us thro' the most trustworthy sources, and affords to us most conclusive proof that Gen. Grant has fully decided not to enter the political arena; and those who know him, know that he is not apt to waver when he has made up his mind one way or the other.

DECLINE OF THE REBEL CAVALRY FORCE.

The cavalry now employed by the rebel army compares very unfavorably with that which they had at the beginning of the war. Then the riders were the wealthy and educated young men of the South, who took into the service their best horses. The previous practice of these men in the saddle and with fire arms rendered them formidable foes; but they are mostly dead or tired of fighting, and the rebels have no more good horses. The cavalrymen at present operating against us have generally been taken from the ranks of the Confederate infantry. They are men of very little dash; and having in most cases only broken down horses are capable of doing very little serious work. In a word, this cavalry, at least in Virginia, has ceased to be a very important adjunct of the rebel service.

The cost of the National Monument to be erected at Gettysburg in commemoration of the Union dead who fell upon that fatal field, will be \$50,000. Its height is to be fifty feet. The design consists of a shaft of marble crowned with a colossal bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty, fifteen feet high. The base, of solid white marble, has four buttresses, each supporting a statue representing respectively, War, Peace and Plenty.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, July 13, 1864

M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.
Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County.
Representative.

1 R. P. King, 13 E. W. Hall,
2 G. M. Coates, 14 C. H. Shiner,
3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wister,
4 Wm. H. Kern, 16 David McConaughey,
5 Bartin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Bunk, 18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Bierer,
10 R. H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Holliday, 23 E. M. Junkin,
12 Charles F. Reed, 24 J. W. Blanchard.

From present indications, there does not seem to be any doubt whatever, but what is left of the old democratic party and the Fremont Republicans, will form a union of their political strength for the purpose of defeating Abraham Lincoln for the next President. The great pathfinder and his cunning and successful opponent of 1856, are now on the most brotherly terms, and keeping up a regular correspondence. James Buchanan writes to John C. Fremont, and John C. Fremont writes to James Buchanan, the latter having determined, before he steps into his grave, to gather a little more infamy to keep him down. Let them go ahead; there is about as much chance for this piebald association as there is for a road under a harrow.

THE SITUATION.

When, two months ago, Gen. Grant started on his campaign against Richmond, a small cooperating force under Gen. Sigel was sent up the valley of the Shenandoah, toward Staunton, situated near the head of that valley, very near the geographical center of Virginia as she was in 1860. Gen. Sigel was soon confronted by a superior Rebel force, defeated and thrown back. Gen. Hunter now superseded him in command, while most of the Rebels who had defeated Sigel were dispatched to the aid of Lee, then sharply pressed by Grant. Gen. Hunter's column once more advanced, routed the Rebels who opposed them, killing their leader, Gen. Sam Jones, and capturing Staunton and Lexington. Had Gen. H. pushed vigorously, rapidly forward, he might probably have taken Lynchburg, situated on the James River and Canal and the Tennessee Railroad, and a principal Rebel depot of provisions and munitions. But Gen. Hunter advanced so slowly that a Rebel division under Ewell, detached from Lee's army, reached Lynchburg just before our force did, repulsing Hunter's attack, and rendering the capture of Lynchburg hopeless. Hunter now retreated westward into the valley of the Kanawha, instead of northward into that of the Shenandoah, and left the triumphant Rebels free to move into and down the latter valley unopposed. They did so, apparently unobserved on our part, and were never even heard of until they were close upon Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg on the Potomac, compelling him to retreat hastily, burning a part of his stores. Hunter's army being far away, any present trouble from that quarter was out of the question. The Rebels—say 15,000 to 20,000—pushed across into Maryland, and after threatening Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, turned short to the right, and captured Frederick, driving thence a hastily collected Union force under Gen. Wallace, who on Saturday fought them nearly all day at the crossing of the Monocacy, but was ultimately defeated with heavy loss and driven back on the road toward Baltimore—but not into that city, as some of the panic-makers tried to make out. If the Rebels make any serious attempt on either Baltimore or Washington, we shall be greatly mistaken. We fear they will all be south of the Potomac within three days—too soon to let the Union forces now gathering, to fight them, get sight of their flying coat-tails. This is no serious demonstration, but a plundering raid, and, we regret to say, likely, because of the shameful lack of Militia organization in all the loyal States, to prove highly successful. Within the last week, enough able-bodied men ran away from Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania to have captured and caged every Rebel who has crossed the Potomac. Maryland, with not less than One Hundred Men able to do Military duty, has not Ten Thousand Whites in the Union army, and had not One Thousand Militia in the battle of Saturday, which may have decided the fate of her metropolis. We trust that metropolis will erect another Monument to Maryland valor after this War is over; but the deeds of heroism that are to glorify it are yet in the future. Let us hope that the present week will witness some of them.—*Tribune*, July 11.

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SAD FULFILLMENT OF A JEST.—A very singular occurrence was noted in the 10th Massachusetts. A sergeant had been engaged in the 2d division hospital the day previous in placing upon a number of headboards the names of members of his regiment who had been killed in the late fight or had died in battle, which was to mark their last resting place. There was one board in excess, and, in a sportive vein, he placed with a lead pencil his own name upon it, and the date of his demise, 20th of June, as his term of service had then expired and he was about to leave for home. Yesterday morning, while near the front bidding his companions in other regiments a farewell, he was struck in the breast by a twenty-pounder Parrott and instantly killed. His remains were interred to-day, and the very headboard he had unthinkingly inscribed with his own name was placed over his grave, and, with date correctly marks for the time his last resting place.

WHEN WHEAT SHOULD BE CUT.—There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to the proper time for cutting wheat. Those who have investigated the matter are convinced that the grain should be taken on or before the heads are fully ripe, and the following reasons are given:—Wheat is composed of gluten, starch and bran. Gluten is the nourishing quality of the grain, makes the flour stick together in the hands of the baker, and gives weight to the grain—and there is the greatest quantity of gluten in the grain just when the straw is yellow two or three joints from the ground, the head turns downward, and you can squeeze a grain between your fingers without getting any milk from it. Every day the wheat stands after this stage of its ripeness, the gluten decreases in quantity, and the bran increases in thickness.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock of Monday, July 4th, having succeeded late on Saturday night in perfecting the Conscription Act. Under this act, drafts may be made for one, two or three years; bounties of \$100, \$200 and \$300, are to be awarded for one, two and three years' service respectively. Conscription is no more; but every one drafted may serve in person or by substitute, and fifty days' notice must be given before enforcing the draft. Each State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States in insurrection and have them credited on her quota. We do not see how the act could have been rendered more lenient, if the paramount object of recruiting our armies is to be kept in view.

AN AMBROTYPE FROM THE WILDERNESS BATTLE FIELD.—An ambrotype was picked up from the side of a dead Pennsylvania soldier, on the battle field in the Wilderness, and has been brought to this city. It contains the likeness of a lady, at whose side is seated a little girl, wearing a black sash; on the lap of the woman is seated a child clothed in white. The dress of the woman is of barred goods, and she had on a large breastpin and a collar. The picture will be left at this office for one week for examination by persons who may think they are its owners. It would be highly prized by the family of the deceased soldier, as it was probably that of his wife and child.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till re-admitted into the Union. The States excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows:—Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas.

There are now issued in Switzerland 345 newspapers—political, scientific, religious, etc., 250 being in the German language, 103 in French, 8 in Italian, and 8 in Roman. Although the area of the country is only about half that of the State of South Carolina, the population is nearly as great in numbers as that of Pennsylvania.

A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales, in a hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws and presses out about ten tons of water per day.

The Spaniards are thinking of cutting a maritime canal around the rock of Gibraltar, so as to supersede the use of the Straits, and the French are taking up the project. There are no great engineering difficulties to be encountered, and the cost is estimated at \$20,000,000.

Mineral salt is now brought in ballast from Russia. It sells for \$20 per ton.—It is mined in blocks, which to the eye appear to be quartz. It is as hard as stone. Ordinary salt will dissolve in one fourth the time. It is quarried precisely like marble.

Gold found in Nova Scotia is said to be the brightest and purest produced in any of the gold fields of this continent. Upon an average it is twenty-two carats fine.

At a musical entertainment given by a church and society a few days since in Dubuque, Iowa, the refreshments consisted of mush and milk.

SPLENDID NEW BOOKS

Just issued by
CARLETON, PUBLISHER, N. Y.

Peculiar.
PRECIOUS.—Epes Sargent's great Novel, concerning which there has been more talk and speculation, perhaps, than about any other book for years. The thrilling and extraordinary facts with which the author has become acquainted have been thrown into a plot and story so startlingly bold, and yet so truthful, so tender and so gentle, that every reader who begins it must be fascinated with its unflagging interest. It is selling like wild-fire. Price \$1.50.

Kimball's Works.
KIMBALL'S WORKS.—Embracing his capital new novel, "Was he Successful," one of the best fictions of the season. Price \$1.50. Was he Successful, Saint Leger, Uncurrents, In the Tropics, Student Life Abroad.

Renan's Life of Jesus.
RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.—A translation of M. Ernest Renan's remarkable work, just issued in Paris, where the excitement and sensation are so great concerning its subject and author, that already thousands of copies of the costly French edition have been sold. It has been extravagantly praised, and extravagantly censured; but its most severe critics do not deny the wonderful power, brilliancy, and ability displayed upon every page of the book. Price \$1.50.

Dr. Cumming's Works.
DR. CUMMING'S WORKS.—Embracing his new work "The Great Consummation," which is attracting so much attention in England. Price \$1.00. The Great Tribulation, The great preparation, The Great Consummation.

Light on Shadowed Paths.
BY T. S. ARTHUR. The popularity and interest about this delightful new work, by Mr. Arthur, are steadily increasing. It is one of the pleasantest of recent publications, and will find its way into the hands of thousands and of families, where domestic stories of a pure and unexceptionable influence are welcomed. Price \$1.25.

Novels by author "Rutledge."
Embracing the splendid new novel "Frank Warrington," which is selling so rapidly. Price \$1.50. Rutledge, Frank Warrington, The Sutherlands, Louie.

Victor Hugo—A Life.
One of the most charming and entrancing volumes that has ever issued from the French Press. French, dramatic, graphic, and lively; it abounds with the same delightful interest that made "Les Miserables" so wonderfully attractive. No reader of that marvelous romance can remain satisfied without its companion, "The Story of Victor Hugo's Life." One handsome 8vo., cloth bound. Price \$1.25.

Mrs. Holmes Novels.
Embracing her charming new novel "Marian Grey," which is so popular throughout the country. Price \$1.25. Marian Grey, Homestead, Lena Rivers, Dora Deane, Meadow Brook, Cousin Maude.

The Merchants of New York.
A Second Series of a very interesting and curious book, by Walter Barrett, Clerk. Reminiscences, anecdotes, wit, humor, lively personal sketches, private and public gossip about the old and great merchants of New York City—a little bit of everything and not too much of anything. The first volume had an immense sale last year, and the Second Series is now ready. One elegant cloth bound volume. Price \$1.50.

A. S. Roe's Excellent Novels.
Embracing his last capital work "Like and Unlike." Price \$1.25. A Long Look Ahead, I've Been Thinking, True To The Last, The Star and The Cloud, How Could He Help It, To Love and to be Loved, Like and Unlike, Time and Tide.

The Art of Conversation.
With direction for Self-Culture. ** A book of information, amusement and instruction. Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to answer to advantage in good society. Price \$1.25.

Tales from the Operas.
A fascinating little volume of Novelles based upon the most celebrated and familiar Operas—giving the plot of each opera in the agreeable form of an interesting and attractive story. Price \$1.00.

The Habits of Good Society.
A Hand-Book for Ladies and Gentlemen; with hints and anecdotes concerning nice points of taste, good manners, and the art of making oneself agreeable. Reprinted from the London edition, which is the best and most entertaining book on the subject ever published. 12mo., cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

Beulah.
By Miss Augusta Evans. One of the very best American novels ever published. Its sale increases day by day, and already 30,000 copies have been sold. Price \$1.50.

Verdant Green.
The popular, rolicking humorous story of College Life in Oxford University, England, with nearly 200 comic illustrations. Reprinted from the London edition. A book overflowing with wit, anecdote and ludicrous adventure. Price \$1.25.

These books are sold by all first class bookellers, and will be carefully sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by
GEO. W. CARLETON, Pub'r.
No. 418 Broadway N. Y.

SOAP Question Settled! Inquire at STEBBINS' CASH PAID FOR EGGS, by E. K. Spencer.

P. A. STEBBINS & Co.

ARE

Paying the highest price in

CASH for

WOOL!

50,000 POUNDS WANTED!

Coudersport, June 23, 1864.

Special Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, A Joint Resolution, proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution thereof which are as follows, viz:—

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:—

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the 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 of election."

"SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:—

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

It has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same.

Now, therefore, in obedience to a warrant from A. G. Curtin Governor of this Commonwealth to me directed and in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the same entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection the proposed Amendments to the Constitution," approved the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1864, I, D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff of the County of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a Special Election will be held in said County on the first Tuesday (being the 2d day) of August, A. D. 1864 for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of the said proposed Amendments.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act 11 am directed, that every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be so construed as to prevent any Military Officer or Borough Officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

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

I also here make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid special election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Potter, are as follows, to wit:—

For the township of Abbott, at the Germania Hotel in said township.

For the township of Allegany, at the school house near the place formerly owned by Chester Andrews, in said township.

For the township of Allegheny, at the Bingham Centre school house near A. B. Lewis, in said township.

For the township of Clara, at the school house near Sala Stevens, in said township.

For the township of Eufaula, at the New Court House in the borough of Coudersport.

For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S. S. Rasco, in Ellisburg.

For the township of Harrison, at the House recently occupied by Ira Bartholomew, in said township.

For the township of Hebron, at the school house No. 5, near Henry Ingraham's, in said township.

For the township of Hector, at the Sunderland school house, in said township.

For the township of Homer, at the school house near Jacob Peet's, in said township.

For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Bate, now M. Chapman, in said township.

For the township of Keating, at the house of Piny Harris, in said township.

For the township of Oswayo, at the Centre school house in said township.

For the township of Pike, at the house of Elijah Johnson, in said township.

For the township of Pleasant Valley, at the school house No. 2, in said township.

For the township of Portage, at the Sizer school house in said township.

For the township of Route, at the school house near George Weimer's in said township.

For the township of Sharon, at the Sharon Centre school house, near John Voorhees', in said township.

For the township of Sweden, at the house of Aseneth Taggart, in said township.

For the township of Stewartson, at the New Norway school house, in said township.

For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Uel Cook, now Jonathan Redson, in said township.

For the township of Sullivan, at the school house near J. M. Rees', in said township.

For the township of Ulster, at the house of Atlas Bennett, in said township.

For the township of West Branch, at the house of S. M. Conable, in said township.

For the township of Wharton at the house of Stephen Horton, in said township.

For the borough of Coudersport, at the Court House in said borough.
Given under my hand, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1864.
D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.