The Clearfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,.........JULY 6th

THE NEWS.

The army news, additional to what will be found on our first page, is unimportant. There is nothing later from Sherman.— The cavalry expedition under Gen. Wilson, sent out from Grant's army to destroy the railroads running south from Richmond, succeeded in destroying many miles of the Richmond and Danville, and the Petersburg and Lynchburg roads at their junction at Burkesville; but in attempting to return they were met by a strong rebel force, and although General Kautz with his cavalry, and the entire sixth corps, and part of another corps, were sent to his relief, his escape is reported to have been attended with heavy loss, including his entire supply train, and 12 guns—all of which means, unless we are very much mistaken, that Wilson's entire force, with the exception of some twenty men, has been either captured or cut to pieces.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION!

The Harrisburg papers of the 4th inst. publish reports of another rebel invasion of Pennsylvania—that Imboden, at the head of 3500 cavalry, was at Hagerstown, preparing to march on Chambersburg. The *Patriot and Union* closes its account as follows:

LATER.—We have street rumors of the defeat of Sigel, the burning of Hagerstown, and the advance of the rebel cavalry, but the reports are so numerous and conflicting that no reliance can be placed upon them. While writing, Capt. Bates's battery and the Patapsco Guards are moving through our streets preparatory to leaving for Chambersburg, and the excitement continues to increase.

Mr. Scofield.

Glenni W. Scofield, our present member of Congress, has evidently "put his foot in it." That "Copperhead vote" against the new Conscription bill—a darling Administration measure—has stirred up a hornet's nest. This is one of the *banner* districts of the State—having given an Abolition majority of almost three thousand last fall—and its loyalty to the present dynasty has been the subject of the most inordinate boasting. The devotion to Abraham I, on the part of the Abolitionists of this district, has known no relaxation. All his deeds were right. They but asked to know if they were the acts of Abraham. They were not the men to consult their own judgments. They did not trouble themselves with *thinking* for themselves—but allowed Abraham to do that for them. They did not deem it necessary to refer to the ancient landmarks of the fathers of the country, to ascertain the whereabouts of, the Ship of State—to see whether or not she had passed into unknown seas, nor to see whether or not the pilot was qualified for his post. If they knew that "*Abraham did it*," their minds were at rest—all apprehensions vanished. With them, "the king can do no wrong," in the truest sense of the word.

And now, at the heels of the long session of the first term of the present "distinguished" member of Congress from this *loyal* district to disgrace himself by casting a "Copperhead vote," and upon a darling and favorite measure of the Administration—a measure, recommended first by the Provost Marshal General, then by Secretary Stanton, and finally and specially *endorsed* by the President, and afterwards sanctioned by a regular caucus of the Republican members of Congress *as an Administration measure*—is really taxing their subserviency beyond endurance.—When Mr. Scofield, together with some forty or fifty of his Abolition, colleagues voted against striking the money-exemption clause out of the Conscription law some two weeks ago, it was pronounced by a leading Abolition member to be a "vote in favor of the abandonment of the war." If *that* vote could be thus characterized, what will be said of *this* vote of Mr Scofield's, when he, solitary and alone, leaves his party, turns his back upon Abraham, and votes squarely and boldly with the Democrats?

But this is no concern of ours. It belongs exclusively to the Abolitionists.—Mr. Scofield need not resort to any *coaxing* with the Democrats, either by such votes, nor by *distributing Democratic speeches!* The Democrats will have a candidate of their own—a man to represent true national principles and policy—opposed to the war—opposed to high taxes—opposed to tyranny and usurpation; and in favor of peace, and a reconstruction, and ultimately, a restoration, of the Union.

☞O, for another Fort Sumpter!—What a godsend it would be to the Jacobins of the present day! The most successful stratagem they have yet accomplished was that by which the rebel fire was drawn upon Fort Sumpter on the 12th of April 1861, affording them the coveted pretext for going to war. It worked to a charm. If somebody would now suggest the scheme by which another Fort Sumter could be reached, in order to afford them a pretext *to get out of the War*, they would no doubt pay a handsome reward.

Men, not Money.

The new conscription law differs but little from the old one, except that it provides for no money commutation. A bounty of $200 for one year, $300 for two years; and $400 for three years' service is offered to all volunteers and substitutes. The President may at any time call for any number of volunteers he may see proper, to serve either for one, two or three years; and if the proper number shall not volunteer within 60 days, a draft for the deficiency will take place immediately thereafter in each district.

These are the main features of the new law, and our readers can trim their sails accordingly. Had it excluded all substitutions, along with the money commutation clause,—and thus placed the rich and the poor man *upon a perfect equality* in this "war for the emancipation of the negro," —there would be no just cause of complaint. As it is, there is no escape for the poor man. The price of substitutes will be beyond the reach of any but the really rich.

The prospect is any thing but cheering. More than two millions of men have been put into the service already. According to Mr. Wilson, chairman of the military Committee in the U. S. Senate, *seven hundred thousand* of these have been sent into the field since October last, and to-day we doubt if our soldiers fit for duty number half a million of men; and after all the rebellion—which was to be crushed in *ninety days*—is *more formidable and threatening than at any former period.*

Whilst Grant is held at bay at Richmond and Petersburg; and Sherman is bruised and crippled in Northern Georgia, Hunter has been forced to flee to the mountain fastnesses in Western Virginia, overpowered by reinforcements sent from Richmond by Lee, *which Grant was unable to occupy there.* To strengthen the army of Grant and Sherman, Texas, Arkansas, nearly all of Louisiana, Florida, and Mississippi, have been abandoned to the confederates. Is it any wonder that the price of gold has gone up from 160, at the commencement of the campaign, to 250?

This is the aspect of affairs in which the people are told that they must submit to a little "more blood-letting." This is our condition now, when our heartless and infatuated rulers are about to call for another half million or million of men to do what, if they were men of brains, they would know was impossible.

SHALL THE ARMY VOTE?—This is the question to be submitted to the people of Pennsylvania, in the shape of a proposed amendment of the State Constitution, on the 2d day of August next.

In discussing this question it should be born in mind that it is not, as the Abolitionists put it, "*shall the soldiers have a* RIGHT *to vote?*" But it is "*shall the* RIGHT TO VOTE be extended beyond the jurisdiction of the State?"

The *right* of the soldier to vote was never questioned. If he is a citizen, in the eyes of the law, and residing within the State, and for the time within his proper election district, his being a soldier, if any thing, should strengthen his right to the elective franchise. But the proposition here is to extend the polls hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of miles *beyond* the limits and jurisdiction of our laws made for protecting the purity of the ballot-box, and for the punishment of frauds committed thereon. This is the proposition, and one fraught with more danger to a free people was never submitted. *Why is it done now?* Simply to prolong the present Lincoln dynasty. It hath no other object. Suppose the situation of political parties were reversed, and the Democrats in and the Abolitionists *out* of power; and suppose that such a proposition was made by the Democrats, how many of the Abolitionists, who now effect friendship for it, would give it their support? Not a single man of them. They would denounce it as an outrage without a parallel in the history of political parties. As it is therefore but a base scheme of an unholy party to perpetuate its power, in defiance of the fairly expressed popular will, no man—not even the soldier himself—who does not want to prolong the present Jacobin reign, will give it his support.

Should the amendment be carried—as we presume it would be—and the farce of holding an election be extended to the different camps, none will have greater cause to complain than the honest and conscientious soldier, who properly values his right of suffrage. Such men, we repeat, would be the greatest sufferers; and no matter how great the wrong practiced upon them, being beyond the reach of law, they would have no redress.

It is not that we fear the result of the army vote, in a fair election. With a fair election the Democracy would have nothing to fear. But when the officers control these elections; when the men are "sworn" to obey the commands of their superiors; and when the high positions, big pay, and hopes of future promotion, depends upon *how* these votes shall be cast, the idea of a fair and impartial election is preposterous.

☞Secretary Chase has resigned his post as Secretary of the Treasury. The moment gold struck $250 the "father of greenbacks" threw up his hand.

The President immediately appointed ex-governor Todd, of Ohio, to the vacancy; but the Governor didn't deem the estate worth administering on, and declined. W. P. Fessenden, a Senator from Maine, was then appointed.

MR. SCOFIELD STILL IN "FAVOR OF AN ABANDONMENT OF THE WAR.—On Tuesday last the House of Representatives passed the new conscription law by a vote of 79 yeas, 73 nays. It was a strict party vote —Mr. Scofield the member from this district, is the only regularly elected Abolitionist that we are able to recognise who left his party and voted with the Democrats.

What will the "loyalists" of this district say to this? Are they, too, opposed to a farther prosecution of the war?—for this is the interpretation of this vote according to the ideas of Administration adherents. Will they endorse Mr Scofield by renominating him, and thus condemn "the Government?" One or the other they must do.

It is possible that Mr. S. is tired of Abolitionism. It is but a short time since the luminary of the *Jacobin organ* took him to task for *circulating the truth* in the shape of Democratic speeches; but Glenni answered "a fool according to his folly," by stating that he thought he was circulating the speeches of Miller (Ab.) of New York, instead of Miller (Dem.) of Pennsylvania. This is quite proper in Mr. S. We admire his strategy. Let him thus continue to pull the wool over the eyes of his followers, and he may yet be of some service to his "bleeding" country in the position he now occupies. By the way, *did Miller, of New York, ever make a speech?* Upon examining the record we "can't see it."

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF NEGROES.—The Provost Marshal General has just announced his decision that negroes will be received as substitutes for white men.—The price of substitutes will soon run up to two thousand dollars. What a fine speculation it would be to import a few cargoes of wild Africans! Wonder if some of the quick-witted loyal yankees are not in the business? At the commencement of the war Massachusetts had fewer negroes, in proportion to her population, than any other free state. She has put more negroes into the military service than any other state. *Where did they come from?*

ANOTHER DRAFT.—The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, dated on Sunday last, says the President will issue a call for half a million of men immediately after adjournment of Congress—which, we believe, took place on the 4th.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT READING.

READING, JUNE 17.—Quite an excitement has been created here in consequence of a political engagement between the workmen in the Reading Railroad workshop in this city, resulting in the killing of one of the parties. A few days ago one of the workmen said he would rather fight for the rebel cause than for the Union.—This expression created a feeling of indignation among his companions, and they determined to order him to leave the town, or tar and feather him, and ride him on a rail. This morning he again came to work. One of his personal friends, though an opponent in politics, advised him in kind words to leave the shop, as he would surely be mobbed if he remained. Another workman, his father-in-law called out, "Shoot him," whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot his friendly adviser, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. The wounded man is still living. The other was arrested and committed to prison.

The above dispatch is full of falsehood. The true version of the affair, as reported to us by a citizen of Reading who was present and witnessed the whole occurrence, is as follows:

A returned volunteer, who had served three years in the Union army and had been honorably discharged, was employed as a mechanic in the workshop of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Reading. In a general conversation about the war and the army, he complained of the abuses and deprivations to which the soldiers were subjected, and denounced in very warm terms the mismanagement of the war by the Administration. One of his auditors started a report that he had said "he would rather fight for the Confederate cause than for the Union." This caused great excitement in Reading, and in order to defend himself against a slander which threatened to result to him in personal violence, the person accused brought suit against his accuser, and stood prepared to prove that he never uttered such a remark as that imputed to him. In the meantime one of a committee appointed by the workmen in the shop to compel the man to leave his situation, attempted to turn him out of the shop by main strength—the man so assaulted remonstrated against the outrage, observing that if he were dismissed by any officer of the company he would go away. The effort, however, to put him out continued, when a by-stander told the party who was assailed, to shoot his assailant. He thereupon drew a pistol and shot him.

These are the facts of the case as they actually fell out, and they show, most conclusively, that a set of "Union Shriekers," who have never left Reading since the war began, and never will avouch their distant patriotism by going into the army to defend the Government, have attempted to persecute a returned three years' volunteer, because he was a Democrat, and got one of their party shot in the effort. Our verdict in the case of the fellow who was shot is, "served him right."—*Sunday Mercury.*

The Reading *Gazette* confirms the above account of the affair.

POVERTY AND RICHES.—There is not such a mighty difference as some may imagine between the poor and the rich. In pomp, show and opinion, there is a great deal but little as to the pleasure and conveniences of life. They enjoy the same earth, and air, and heaven; hunger and thirst make the poor man's meat and drink as pleasant and relishing as all the varieties which cover a rich man's table; and all the labor of a poor man is more healthful, and many times more pleasant, too, than the ease and luxury of the rich.

For the Republican.

GRAHAMTON, June 28, 1864.

Dear Republican:—The *Tribune* sheet of your town, dated June 22d, publishes a letter signed "Leroi" (of Philipsburg), who, like his master, appears to think that there are no Union men outside of the Abolition slough; and no doubt, if he had his way, as his master had in Maryland, none would have a vote at the October election without *a yellow ticket*. He seems to like to talk about snakes. I suppose that is because he is always *lying* down, and feels like a snake, and likes to talk about his kind. Had it not been for false statements his letter would not have been worth notice. He says the grand scribe, "Detrick," fulfilled an appointment at Holt's School House." There never was a meeting at "Holt's School House," except religious or school meetings, since it was built. Again, "the next endorsed the nomination of Fremont"—trying by falsehood, again to drag the Democracy into the filthy Abolition slough with himself and party.

GRAHAMTON.

MARRIED—On the 28th ult., by Rev. W. A. Burchfield, at the residence of the brides father in Beccaria township, Mr. S. Bigler Dunlap, to Miss Rebecca Shoff.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Pike township, Mr. Maning S. Dun, to Miss Carra Horn, by Rev. J. H. Bratton.

On the 29th ult., by John B. Garmount, Esq. in Mulsonburg, Mr. James Conway, to Miss Helen Michael, both of Karthaus township.

DIED:—In Lawrence Township, June 21st, 1864, Richard Flemming, son of Samuel and Sarah Ritter, aged 1 year and 3 days.

He has joined the white-robed choir above,
To sing sweet praise to Jesus' love,
The bliss of Heaven he e'er shall share,
For death hath no dominion there.

New Advertisements.

Orpans' Court Sale,

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield County, the undersigned will expose to PUBLIC SALE at

Irwin's Mill in Burnside Township,

on *Wednesday the 3d day of August. A. D. 1864* all the undivided one half part of all that certain tract of land situate in Bell and Burnside townships, containing **250 Acres** more or less. Bounded on the East by the river, on the South by John Sunderland, on the West by Berg Baird, on the North by J. P. Lee—late the estate of Jacob L. Smith dec'd.

TERMS—Cash at confirmation of the sale.

PETER M. SMITH, Administrator.

July 6-pd.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT.

MORE testimony! this is to certify that for the last five years I have used in my family Dr Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and every instance have found it fully equal to his recommendations. I have found it to give instantaneous relief in cases of tooth-ache, croup, bilious colic, sore throat, pain in the chest and back, and rheumatism, and I cheerfully recommend its trial to every one afflicted with any of the above-named diseases.

JAMES H. WARNER.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 18th, 1863.

Price 25, and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists, Office 56, Cortlandt street N. Y.

July 6th, 1864-1m

THE CAMPAIGN AGE.

THE PUBLISHERS OF

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE

Will issue a Campaign Sheet for the Democrats and Conservative masses.

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine white paper, at such rates as will bring it within the reach of all. It will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, the full proceedings of which will be published in its columns. It will boldly advocate the rights of the white man, and fearlessly sustain all the constitutional rights of the citizen, no matter from what quarter they may be assailed.

The first number will be issued about the 5th of August. The whole number will be thirteen following each other weekly, until the Presidential election, the result of which will be contained in the final number. Democrats and Conservative Clubs, County Committees, Agents and all interested in the cause are invited to co-operate in the circulation of

THE CAMPAIGN AGE.

TERMS:

The CAMPAIGN AGE, of Thirteen Numbers.

SINGLE COPIES for the series - - -	50 cents
IN CLUBS of not less than 20 to one address	45 "
" " 50 " "	40 "

Cash must accompany each order, and NO VARIATION WILL BE MADE IN ANY CASE FROM THE ABOVE TERMS.

Orders should be sent in immediately, or at latest by the first day of August, to

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
430, Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CIRCULAR—HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—Elias Barr, & Co. respectfully announce that they have preparation a history of the Pennsylvania Reserves from their organization to the expiration of their term of service.

The history will contain the names of all the officers and privates of the corps—their promotions, casualties and discharges—also, graphic descriptions of their camp life and their gallant achievements in the many battles in which they have taken part—all derived from official and authentic sources.

The History of the Pennsylvania Reserves will be in One Volume of 600 pages, octavo size, neatly printed on good paper, and substantially bound in black cloth, containing a steel engraving of the lamented Reynolds, and one of Gov. Curtin (who first recommended the formation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps,) and will be sold only by subscription. It will be ready in August, next.

The publishers feel confident that the just pride which every Pennsylvanian must entertain for the brave men whose gallant achievements and patriotic self-devotion it records will secure for "The History" a generous and appreciative reception.

ELIAS BARR & Co. Publishers.
No. 6 East King Street.

☞Active and reliable Agents wanted in every district in Pennsylvania to canvass for the above work.

JOHN F. MOORE, Clearfield Pa, Agent for Clearfield county,

June 29, 1864.

To Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Bradford township, until the 9th day of July, next, for the building of *one School-House* in said township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of

DANIEL STEWART, Sec'y.

June 11, 1864.—pd.

TO SHEOMAKERS.—The subscriber desires to employ FIVE Journeyman Shoemakers immediately, to work by the month or by the piece. Apply to

DANIEL GOODLANDER.

Jan. 27, 1864-pd Luthersburg, Pa.

STAPLE Dry Goods—Cloths, Cassimeres Cloak-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Silkware Flannels, Ticking, Muslin, Linen, Prints, at the old prices at

J. P. KRATZER'S.

SPECIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATI'N

WHEREAS, The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the great Seal of the State, has issued the following writ of Election:

To EDWARD PERKS, ESQ., Sheriff of the county of Clearfield, sends Greeting:

WHEREAS, A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, 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, viz:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition of 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 of elections.

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

AND WHEREAS, It is provided in the Tenth Article of the said Constitution that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least, three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinctly:

AND WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth passed the twenty third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of Election to each and every sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city or county; Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each Election District, of every city and county where no newspaper is published, that an Election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the First Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which the General Elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed."

NOW THEREFORE, In obedience to the requirements of the Tenth Article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, A. G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you the said Edward Perks, Sheriff of the said county to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution and provisions of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection of the said amendments.

(SEAL) GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg this Twenty first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth

ELI SLIFER,
By the Governor: Sec. of the Com'th.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said special election will be held at the following places, viz:

At the house of J. M. Smith for Beccaria twp.
At the house of Aseph Ellis for Bell tp.
At the house of James Bloom, senior, for Bloom twp.
At the house of Edward Albert for Boggs tp.
At the house of Jacob Pearce for Bradford tp.
At the house of R. W. Moore for Brady tp.
At the house of John Young for Burnside tp.
At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's for Chest twp.
At the Court House for the borough of Clearfield.
At the house of J. Maurer for Covington twp.
At the house of Isaac Bloom, deceased, for Curwensville borough.
At Centre school house for Decatur twp.
At the house of John Gregory formerly occupied by Thomas Robison (Broadway) for Ferguson twp.
At the house of J. L. Bundy for Fox twp.
At Congress Hill school-house for Girard tp.
At the public school-house for Goshen twp.
At the house of Jacob Hubler for Graham tp.
At the school-house in Janesville for Gulich tp.
At the house of Jesse Wilson for Huston twp.
At the school-house in Ansonville for Jordan township.
At the house of B. D. Hall & Co, for Karthaus township.
At the Turkey Hill school house for Knox tp.
At the Court House in the borough of Clearfield for Lawrence tp.
At the public school house for Lumber City borough.
At the house formerly occupied by Thos. Kyler for Morris twp.
At the public school house for the borough of New Washington.
At the hotel formerly kept by W. W. Anderson for Penn tp.
At the house of Isaac Bloom, deceased, in the borough of Curwensville, for Pike twp.
At the house of D. E. Brubaker for Union tp.
At the house of Thos. Henderson for Woodward township.

THEREFORE, I, EDWARD PERKS, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give Public Notice to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a special election will be held on the First Tuesday of August next, being the second day of the month, at the same time and places fixed by law for holding the general and township elections, in said county, in accordance with

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;

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments 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 successive sessions of the same.—The first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, 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 WHEREAS, 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 such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for, or against, each amendment, separately, and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That for the purpose of, ascertaining the sense of the people of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption, or rejection, of said amendments, or either of them, the governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to, each, and every sheriff of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city, and county; *Provided,* That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills, in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards, precincts, and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held, and closed, upon the day aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours, and within which the general elections of this commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors, and clerks, of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified 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 shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof, by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the amendment ;" the electors, voting for, or against the first proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers, electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution and electors, voting for, or against, the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SECTION 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections, of this commonwealth, are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges, of the respective counties and districts, thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number, of votes given for, or against, each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate 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 proper 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 3. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August, at or before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the speaker of the Senate, and speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the commonwealth; and the same shall, on the same day and hour, be opened, and published, in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the number of votes given for, and against, said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up, and ascertained, and duplicate certificates, of the result, shall be signed by the speakers of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in the office; and the other of said certificates shall be delivered to the governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved, and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the state, voting thereon: *Provided,* That if, for any cause, a quorum of either house, of the legislature, shall not be present, on the day, and hour above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened, in the presence of such members of said houses as shall be present; and, in case of the absence of the speaker, of either of said houses, the said certificates shall be signed by the speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both speakers, by the clerks of both houses, or either of them, in case of the absence of one of the clerks.

SECTION 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers, whatsoever, in and about, the general elections of this commonwealth, shall be performed by such officers, in, and about, the elections herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment, for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would, for the neglect of like duty, or commission of like offence, 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 April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

Notice is further hereby given, That all persons except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any Incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial department of this State or of the United States, or any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

The Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on the first Friday after the First Tuesday of August, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 29th.