COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

"Our Constitution---guard it ever!
Our glorious Union---hold it dear!
Our Starry Flag---forsake it never!
The proud Caucassian---our only peer!

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, July 16,1864

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

☞ CAMPAIGN SUBSCIBERS.—We will send the *Columbia Democrat* from now, till after the Presidential Election, for 50 cents in advance. This is so low that every man should have it, and see that his neighbors have it. If they cannot pay for it club together and get it for them.

☞ We give up the most of our space in the inside to the very startling and important war news of the week. We last week published the urgent call of Governor Curtin for men; but as usual the call came after the work was done and could not be repaired. Thousands of horses and of bushels of wheat have been carried off from the Cumberland Valley and the Shenandoah; and now the concentrated rebel forces are marching on Washington and Baltimore. At this writing we can give nothing definite; but under our war news, will be found the latest intelligence, before going to press. To that we refer the reader.

For the Back Townships.

The Hand Organ publishes a story false and absurd upon its very face; to the effect that Grants' losses are only fifteen thousand killed. It was stated in Congress and not denied to be 100,000—however, the story is intended for the *back townships*, but who is expected to believe it, we are at a loss to guess. Even deluded "Loy-Leaguers" know better; and the lying seems to be entirely gratuitous. Go on, Pee John.

☞ The people have long been satisfied of the corruption, dishonesty and immorality of Lincoln and his Lacqueys; and we think they are now equally well convinced of the imbecility and sutpidity of the whole administration. They have deliberately lied to the people; crying out "all's well" when it was not so, and they knew it; and now we stand before the world, the thrice repeated victims of official falsehood or official stupidity.

Shall we keep Lincoln in office to put down this rebellion?

Daniel Webster's Prophecy.

Extract of a Speech delivered at Faneuil Hall, March 7, 1850, by Daniel Webster

"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with BLOOD."

ANOTHER BLOW AT POOR MEN.—The bill repealing the commutation clause of the draft law has passed both houses of Congress. It being Old Abe's favorite measure, and passed upon his recommendation, of course he will sign it. Poor men will now have no alternative but to go into the army and fight with and for the niggers, when drafted, no matter if their wives and children should starve. Men who can afford to purchase substitutes, however high the price demanded, will do so, and the poor men—the mechanics and laborers of the country—will have to do all the fighting in this war for the freedom and social elevation of the niggers. It is an unjust and infamous discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor, and we rejoice that the Democrats, as a party, zealously resisted its passage.

Blacks vs. White.

At Wilcox Landing, on the James River, a party of colored troops were stationed last month. While out on a foraging expedition they captured a Mr. Clayton, a wealthy planter, whom they brought to camp, and by orders of their white commanding officers, stripped and tied him to a tree, after which a stalwart negro was ordered to give him a flogging, which, the account in the *Christian Recorder* approvingly tells us, "he performed conspicuously, bringing the blood from his loins at every stroke." Several colored "ladies," the same paper tells us, "came up, one after another and gave him fifteen or twenty strokes apiece, to remind him that they were no longer his, but safely housed in Abraham's bosom and under the protection of the Star Spangled Banner, and guarded by their own patriotic, but down-trodden race." Comment on such a proceeding is unnecessary, more than to say that men thus treated will not speedily lay down their arms and submit.

☞ VOLUNTEERS, READ THIS.—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Burises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as Holloway's Pills & Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot

Letter from the Editor.

WESTERN HOTEL, NEW YORK, July 11, 1864.

Dear Reader:—

The Rebel Raid, which has agitated the country the past week, has assumed fearful proportions. Our forces, under Gen. Lew Wallace, were badly defeated on last Saturday, on the Monocacy River, two general officers captured and heavy loss of men. The defunct General and his poor fellows, retreated in confusion toward Baltimore. Rebel Generals Ewell, Breckenridge and Rhoades, lead the enemy, and it is believed that the Invasion is intended to be more than a "big scare."

It is astonishing with what indifference the people in the country, Philadelphia, New York, Cape May, and elsewhere, regard the invasion of the North. They treat it with apparent composure. This can only be accounted for, from the fact, that, the people are tired of the longer continuance of the war, and have lost all confidence in the sectional State and National Administrations

The political elements of New York, are increasing in agitation. Politicians speak confidently of the Democracy carrying the Empire State in next November. The same expectation is prevalent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

It is refreshing to witness the schism in the camp of the enemy—we mean the *disunion politicians*—between the Fremonters and Linconites. The first named, are unsparing in their expositions of their pseudo-brethern, the Lincolnites,—who are proven, *pa excellence*, to be a band of theives, robbers and murderers, under the plea of "*War for the Union*," which is a "libel upon the truth of history,"—for "war is disunion,"—and when it is known that this disloyal combination is held together alone by the "cohesive power of public plunder." And in return, the other loyalists (!) openly denounce their negro-brethern—for daring to set up another abolition organization—as "traitors," "copperheads," and "sympathizers." All of which arises from the difference of being in and out of office. What a set of precocious scoundrels.

The early return of our government to Democratic rule, alone, can restore prosperity to our country. Present experience and past history abundantly demonstrate this fact,—which no reasonable man will attempt to deny,—and which should not only be printed in "letters of living light," but be "proclaimed so loud that all the world might hear."

The crops of the country through which I have travelled, with few exceptions, are quite good. In New Jersey the Peach crop promises abundance. They are nearly ripe and ready for market. The markets now abound with most of the choicest kinds of vegetables and with the abundance of which the Hotel Tables are replenished.

As ever yours,

L. L. T

THE WAR.

The Confederate invasion of Maryland has assumed large proportions. Their advance is within a few miles of Baltimore and Washington. The siege of Petersburg is at a stand still. Part of Gen. Grant's army is believed to be on its way northward.

Frederick is about fifty miles west of Baltimore, and fifty five northwest of Washington. A turnpike connects Frederick and Washington. A railroad and turnpike connect Frederick and Baltimore. The railroad runs along the Patapsco Valley. The turnpike passes out of Frederick a short distance north of the railroad crosses the Monocacy three miles north of the railroad bridge; and then runs along the railroad first on one side then on the other, until Baltimore is reached. From Ellicott's Mills the turnpike runs east eleven miles to Baltimore; the railroad runs fourteen miles, as it makes a detour to the south to reach the Relay House.—The Monocacy River flows a southern course and passes three miles east of Frederick. It is a stream about one hundred yards wide, with high banks. The railroad bridge southeast of Frederick and the turnpike bridge east of the town are large and costly structures. The Monocacy falls into the Potomac five miles below Point of Rocks. Edward's Ferry is sixteen miles below Point of Rocks. It is on a road leading east from Leesburg, Virginia, to Baltimore; and is fifty miles from Baltimore.

Previous to last Friday the number of Confederates in Maryland was comparatively small. They besieged Sigel in Harper's Ferry; held Hagerstown; and on Thursday were in Frederick, General Wallace having on that day a skirmish with them near the railroad bridge across the Menocacy. They held all the country west of Frederick and were the advance guard of a more formidable body. General Lee, it appears, a long time since, detached a large force from Petersburg to northward. On Thursday last this force was advancing up the Shenandoah Valley. A scouting party of between one and two hundred cavalrymen was surprised by the advance guard near Leesburg, and all but about a dozen were captured. From Leesburg the Confederates marched towards Point of Rocks to cross the Potomac.—On Friday that portion of the enemy who were already in Maryland began to move in concert with the Virginia column. The party that held Frederick withdrew some distance, in order to induce General Wallace to advance from the railroad bridge to the town. Wallace fell into the trap.—He marched from the bridge, entered the town, and telegrams announcing victories were sent from Frederick. In the meantime the Confederates abandoned Hagerstown and hastened towards Frederick, and on Friday night two columns of the enemy began coming from Virginia; one at Point of Rocks; the other some distance above Edwards' Ferry.

Saturday morning came. The Confederates, who had been in Frederick, were encamped on the Catoct in mountain, four miles west of the town. The Hagerstown column had just reached them. Wallace was still in the town. From Point of Rocks a Confederate column was quickly marching up the west bank of the Monocacy to seize the railroad bridge. Suddenly, Wallace heard of their comming, and ordeered a retreat. The town was abandoned in a hurry. General Tyler and Colonel Seward commanded the Federal rear. The railroad trains were sent towards the bridge. Some got over, but the enemy, from Point of Rocks, reached it and captured the stores. Some of Wallace's troops passed the bridge, but the remainder found their retreat cut off. They at once marched up the river towards the turnpike bridge. The enemy followed them, and a battle began. The enemy, from Catoctin Mountain, came down, captured Frederick, and marched towards the turnpike bridge. Almost surounded, Wallace's troops fought bravely, but they were soon overpowered. Gen. Tyler was captured. The troops reached the bridge in disorder; some passed over, but the greater number were captured. And the enemy seized the bridge.

Wallace's troops, almost broken up, retreated to Monrovia, eight miles east of Monocacy, on the railroad. Here he endeavored to rally them. Now dangers, however, appeared. From the railroad and turnpike bridges the enemy in strong force were marching direct on Monrovia. From Point of Rocks a second column came through a small village called Urbana, south of Monrovia. Late in the evening however, he heard of the third and largest column of the enemy. It was marching from the Patomac above Edward's Ferry, to Washington Railroad, between the Relay House and Baltimore. Wallace at once ordered another retreat. He and his troops withdrew, and by noon on Sunday had reached Ellicott's Mills, eleven miles from Baltimore. Here they rested for a breathing spell'

Sunday morning came. Suddenly the telegraph ceased working west of Ellicott's Mills. It was cut at Marriottsville, eight miles distant, and nineteen from Baltimore. A column of the enemy was reported to have marched northeast from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was at Reisterstown, north of Ellicott's Mills.—There was not a soldier to oppose it, and it intended to cut the Northern Central Railroad, running from Baltimore to Harrisburg, at Cockeysville, but eight miles distant. The column from Edward's Ferry towards the Washington Railroad was making fearful strides. A panic at once was raised in Baltimore. The alarm bells were rung, and the people were called upon to rush to arms.

At noon, yesterday, the enemy cut the Northern Central Railroad, at Cockeysville, and continued their march eastward. They were making for the railroad running from Baltimore to Philadelphia.—It is not more than twelve miles east of Cockeysville. No streams intervene, and no troops oppose the march. The main body of the enemy, however, were still on the march for the Washington Railroad, they were approaching Annapolis Junciton thirteen miles from Relay House, and about twenty from Washington. Some Federal troops had landed at Annapolis.—They were believed to be a detachment from Grant's army.

It is believed that a large portion of Grant's army is on its way northward.

LATER.

The Confederates are besieging Washington.

They have cut the railroad and telegraph between Washington and Baltimore. They are reported to be within three miles of the White House.

In Washington the streets named by numbers run north and south. The Capitol and White House are a mile and a quarter apart. First streets runs north and south from the Capitol ground. Seventeenth street runs north and south from the White House. Georgetown is two miles northwest of Washington. Tenallytown is a mile or two north of Georgetown. Bladensburg is six miles northeast of Washington.

From the Potomac just above Georgetown around to Bladensburg is the line of defensive forts. One or two detacked works are built beyond this line about a mile to the right of the Baltimore Railroad for its protection. The line of forts crosses every one of the streets running north and south. The works are separated from each other without any continuous line of rifle-pits connecting them, and with no abattis in front. Their long disuse, from the safety of the city, has caused them to be somewhat neglected. Some have guns mounted on them; others not. Unless the forde of troops in Washington is very large, none of them have adequate garrisons. Department clerks and citizens make up poor artillerists.

On Monday morning the Confederates approached Washington from the north west. They came in two columns. One marched down the Potomac from Edwards' Ferry; the other marched southeast from Rockville. On Monday evening the Confederates encamped about five miles from Washington. The Edwards' Ferry column was just beyond Tenallytown; the Rockville column halted on North Seventh street, about six miles from the city. All night they brought up their forces. Blair's house on Seventh street was burned. Every attack by the Federal pickets was repulsed.

Yesterday morning in cannonading began before daybreak. The Confederates beyond Tenallytown were found to be in large force. The Rockville column on Seventh street was also large. The Federal troops, few in number, withdrew towards the forts. The enemy advanced. Tenallytown was captured. Down Seventh, Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets they came, until, at 11 o'clock, they were but three miles from the city. Early in the morning the Confederates had detached from their eastern flank cavalry expedition, which, passing north of the detached works defending the Baltimore Railroad, turned eastward towards it. The road was undefended. They reached it sometime in the afternoon; tore up the track and cut the wires. Washington was isplated from the north.

Of the occurrence since the wires were cut nothing definite is known. At eleven o'clock in the morning, she Confederates began an attack on the forts on Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets. Those works are about two miles from the city. At half past eleven a battle began. Heavy cannonading was heard in the city. What occurred afterwards is not authentically known. It is reported, however, that Fort Stevens, on Seventeenth street, two miles north of the White House, was attacked and captuaed. This is the current rumor, though there is no way of testing its truth When the telegraph wires were broken, a severe contest was raging. The Confederates were within three miles of Washington.

Baltimore seems to be out of danger. It owes its safety not to any stubbord defense of the citizens, but to the fact that the Confederates have directed all their efforts against Washington. Gen. Wallace, having failed, is removed. General Ord succeeds him. Business is at a standstill in the city. All the avenues of approach are closed. The Northern Central Railroad has been seriously injured. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad is also badly broden. One-third of the Gunpowder bridge is destroyed. But one telegraph wire runs to Baltimore. It follows a turnpike crossing the Susquehanna ten miles above Havre de Grace. Gunboats protect Havre de Grace, and are in all the rivers emptying into the Chespeak Bay. The Confederates, however, have disappeared from the line of the Philadelphia Railroad.

The Confederate cavalry overran all of eastern Maryland. They approached the shores of the Chesepeak. Every town and village was visited. They were in the suburbs of Baltimore, They did as they pleased. They carried off much booty, but were quite lenient in their conduct. They certainly captured General Franklin. Yesterday morning there were evidence of their withdrawel. All the detached columns were called in, and at noon they crossed the west side of the Central Railroad, seven miles from Baltimore.—They turned southward, passed beyond Smith's Mills and joined the Confederate forces near Washington. Beyond scouts and pickets, there is no longer any Confederate force north of Baltimore. South of the town, however, they appeared quite near the Relay House, and no doubt are all along the Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

From General Sherman's army we have information confirming the retreat of the Confederates across the Chattahoohee.—They are drawn up behind the river and in front of Atlanta. One Corps, however, is still on the north bank of the Chattahoochee and has several bridges behind it, connecting with the Confederate main body. General Sherman's army has advanced to the stream. The Federal centre confronts the body of Confederates north of the river; the wings are advanced on each side to the rvier bank. The Chattahoochee is about six miles from Atlanta.

A body of guerrillas have captured Parkville, in Kansas. The Missouri River, above Jefferson City, is infested with guerrillas. It is unsafe for steamboats.

The President, it is said, has prepared a call for five hunered thousand men. The breaking of the wires prevented its being announced. - *Age.*

The Privateer Florida.

FIVE VESSELS BURNED BY HER OFF CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, July 11.—Since Friday last the Florida has captured and burned five vessels near this point. They are named as follows: Bark Golconda, bark Berry, bark Greenlaw, bark Selinda, and another vessel, name unknown. The crews of three ships, numbering sixty-one persons, leave for Philadelphia by railroad at 12 o'clock, and will arrive about four o'clock.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The crews of the five captured vessels arrived by railroad at Camden about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The announcement that the privateer Florida was warring upon our commerce but a short distance from the mouth of the Delaware, had the effect of somewhat startling our citizens. The question was at once asked, Where was the Revenue Cutter? Has Secretary Welles not yet awakened from his Rip Van Winkle slumber? The privateer Florida is a handsome black barque, with screw propeller, and will make 14 knots an hour. She carries 8 guns, seven 32 pounders, and one 9 inch pivot gun.—Her crew embraces 155 men, all told, and consists of experienced seamen of all maritime nations. The commander, Captain Norris, and his assistants, are reported to be enthusiastic advocates of the Southern Confederacy and expressed no doubts of its ultimate success. The crews captured by her off Cape May arrived in this city by the West Jersey Railroad. They all bear testimony to the treatment they received at the hands of the officers of the Florida. The first of the vessels captured off Cape May was the Galconda. Captain Winslow.

An hour after, the Florida spoke the barque Dunqueque, bound to New York, and requested its captain to carry the crew of the Galconda to his destination, but he refused. Early on Saturday the Florida overtook and captured the schooner Margaret Y. Davis, Captain West, from Port Royal to New York. Her crew was placed on board the Florida, after which she was destroyed. The third vessel that fell a prey to the privateer, was the Bark Greenland, Captain Everett, from Philadelphia bound for Pensacola. She was captured at 3 p. m. on Saturday last and was burned after her crew had been transferred to the Florida. The next vessel fell in with by the privateer, was the barque General Berry, Capt. Hooker, from New York to Fortress Monroe. Her cargo consisted of 1,200 bales of hay. She was captured off Chincotique, bearing W. N. W., 20 miles. The crew were added to those already held as prisoners on the Florida, and she was consigned to the flames. Shortly after the destruction of the Berry the privateer overtook the barque Zelinda, Captain Shackford, from Few Orleans for Philadelphia in ballast. This was a new vessel, and was owed in Eastport, Maine. The last vessel known to have fallen a victim to the Florida was the schooner Howard. She was captured a few miles outside the Break-water. The Captain and crew of this vessel were released on condition of giving a bond in the sum of 86,000 to be paid six months after the declaration of peace between the United States and the Confederate States.

THE FLORIDA OFF CAPE MAY.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—About daylight to-day the rebel privateer Florida captured and burned a barque (name not yet ascertained) whilst in tow of the steamtug America, just outside of Cape Henry. The crew of the baruqe escaped on board the tug, and have just reached here. At 10 o'clock to-day three gunboats, the Monticello, Mount Vernon and Ino, started from Hampton Roads in pursuit of the pirate.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Hunter's Terrible Defeat.

The Twelfth Ohio, veteran regiment, came down from the Kanawha country on the Allen Collies yesterday. They are about to be mustered out of service. This regiment was with General Hunter in his late Lynchburg expedition. We are informed by gentlemen who conversed with the officers and men on board the boat, that they declared that General Hunter would have taken Lynchburg if he had made the attack the day he got there.—He deferred until the next day, and the rebel re-enforcements came up during the night. Their force was then so large that General Hunter ordered a retreat.—The rebels pursued, and a series of engagements were fought, in which our loss was at least 8,000 in killed, wounded and missing. On the retreat it is charged that General Hunter filled the ambulances with negroes, to the neglect of the wounded white soldiers. His conduct is bitterly denounced by all the soldiers.

It is also said that Gen. Crook has preferred charges against Gen. Hunter for incapacity and cruel treatment of his men. As an instance, it is charged [we hope untisely untrue, for it is almost incredible,] that General Hunter cowhided a man personally for ordering a negro to get off a horse to give place to a wounded soldier.

At Connellton, the head of navigation on the Kanawha, 3,000 wounded were placed on barges and towed down the river. The sufferings on the retreat were terrible, and a half dozen soldiers died per hour during the last two days from starvation, fatigue, and exposure. The retreat was long, horrible, and disastrous in the extreme.

MARRIAGES.

In Bloomsburg, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr Josiah Hess, of Huntington tow ship, Luz. county, and Miss Harriet L. Keller, of Bloomsburg.

On Thursday, July 7, at the residence of the brides father, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. Charles S. Harder, of Bloomsburg, and Miss Salitie A. Guiles, of Hemlock.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. Henry Fenstermacher, and Miss Anna M. Boyer, both of Berwick.

At Lime Ridge, on the 3d inst., by Rev. D. S. Truckenmiller, Mr. John Yorum, and Mrs. Mary A. Lemons, both of Espy.

At the residence of M. F. Eyerly, in Bloomburg, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. Able Deily, and Miss Elizabeth Eyerly, all of Bloomsburg.

At Bloomsburg, on the 4th of July, by Rev. Thos. H. Cullen, Mr Wm. Webb, and Miss Hanna R. Whitelight, both Bloomsburg.

At Wedgetown, on the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. F. Jane, and Miss Eliza A. Hook.

On the 30th of June, in Orangeville, at F. Everett's Hotel, by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. Benj. F. Edgar, and Miss Susannnah Hartman, both of Fishingcreek, Col.co

DEATHS.

At Watsontown, on the 4th inst., Mrs Enoch Everett, daughter of Thos and Martha Vance of Orangeville, aged about 38 years.

On board the United States Steamer, Tioga, Key West, on the 20th ult., Chas. F. Scott, Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. N. aged 21 years, 3 months and 8 dys.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Real Estate of Levi Beisel, deceased

[L. S.] Columbia County ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Sallie R. Beisel, Levi P. Beisel, Kent Beisel, Narcissa Beisel and Susan J. Beisel, and David Hammand, Guardian of the said Susan; you and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Honorable Judges, of the Orphans Court, of Columbia county, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 5th day of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Levi Beisel, deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an Inquest duely awarded by this Honorable Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell President of our Court of Common Pleas held at Bloomsburg, the eighth day of May eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, July 16, 1864.

PROCLAMATION

FOR A

SPECIAL ELECTION,

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

To JOSIAH H. FURMAN, ESQ., *Sheriff of the County of Columbia*—*Sends Greeting:*

WHEREAS, A joint resolution pro posing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows

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

"SEC. 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, so 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:

"Sec. 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.

"Sec. 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 sessions of the same.

And Whereas, It is provided in the 10th article of 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 submissi peo-

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 23d day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, it is provided "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, 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 10th 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, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said Josiah H. Furman, 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.

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.

By order of the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I JOSIAH H. FURMAN, High Sheriff of the county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, THE 2d DAY AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "a Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several townships within the county of Columbia, are as follows, viz:

Bloom township, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Benton township, at the Public House of John J. Stiles, in the Town of Benton.

Beaver township, at the Public House of Franklin L. Shuman.

Briarcreek township at the Public School House near Evansville.

Borough of Berwick, at the Town House in the Borough.

Catawissa township, at the Public house of Samuel Kostenbander.

Centre township, at the house of Jeremiah Hess, deceased.

Conyngham twp., at the Public House of Reuben Wasser.

Fishingcreek twp., at the Public House of Benjamin McHenry.

Franklin Township, at Clayton's School House.

Greenwood Township, at the House of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the "Buck Horn."

Jackson township at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the Public House of John L. Horst, in Slabtown.

Mifflin township, at the Public House of John Keller.

Madison township, at the Public House of Samuel Rimby.

Mt. Pleasant twp., at the Public House of Thomas Jones.

Montour township, at the house of Wm Hollingshead.

Maine township, at the Public House of John A. Shuman.

Roaringcreek twp., at the house formerly occupied by George W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the Public House of Alexander Hughes, in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the house of Albert Hunter.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of A. Cole.

Scott township, at the Public House of J. D. Marchbank.

I also, for the information of the electors of the county of Columbia, publish the act 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.

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 in 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 a 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,

SEC. 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, 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, 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 elections 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 ticket 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 "For the amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each, as many separate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the amendment," the electors voting for or against the 1st amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed fourth Sec. to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for 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.

Sec. 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, 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.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on the 2nd day of August next, before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate, or the 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 his 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 therein. Provided—That if for any cause, a quorum of either Houses of the Legislature shall not be present at 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 Chief Clerks of both houses, or either of them in the absence of one of the said clerks.

Sec. 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the Sheriffs, Commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth 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 duty or the commission of any offence at, in or about the said election as they would for the neglect of like duty or the 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. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, The twenty third day of April Anno Domini, one thousand eight h e and sixty four.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Meeting of Return Judges.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2d section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judges from each district, at the County Seat, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the election, being FRIDAY, the 5th of AUGUST, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of the said Judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my office in Bloomsburg, the First day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, July 1, 1864 } Sheriff.

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad

ON AND AFTER JAN. 18, 1864, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

MOVING SOUTH.

		Passenger.
Leave	Scranton,	4 20 P. M.
"	Kingston	5.55
"	Bloomsburg	8.25
"	Rupert,	8.35
"	Danville,	9.15
Arrive at Northumberland,		9.55

MOVING NORTH.

Leave	Northumberland,	8.00 A. M.
"	Danville,	8.40
"	Rupert,	9.24
"	Bloomsburg	9.35
"	Kingston,	12.12 P. M
Arrive at Scranton,		1.30

Freight & Passenger leaves Bloomsburg, 10.15 A. M.

Passengers taking the Mail Train South connect with the Express train from North'd, arriving at Harrisburg at 2.30 A. M., Baltimore 7.00 A. M., and at Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M. The Mail train from Northumberland leaves immediately after the Express train from Harrisburg and Baltimore, allowing Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10.40 P. M. to reach points on this road during the next forenoon.

New and elegant Sleeping cars accompany the night trains each way between Northumberland and Baltimore, and Northumberland and Philadelphia.

H. A. FONDA, Supt.

J. C. Wells, *Gen'l Ticket Agent*

Kingston, January 30, 1864