

**STAR OF THE NORTH.**  
W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.  
BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

**FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,  
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,**  
Secretary to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

**THE WAR.**  
The Daily Age of Philadelphia thus sums up the war news: The Confederate invasion of Maryland has assumed large proportions. The advance is within a few miles of Baltimore and Washington. The Siege of Petersburg is at a standstill. Part of Gen. Grant's army is believed to be on its way northward.

Frederick is about 50 miles west of Baltimore, and 55 northwest of Washington. A turnpike connects Frederick and Washington. A railroad and turnpike connect Frederick and Baltimore. The railroad runs along the Patuxent 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 and 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 Monocacy. They held all the country west of Frederick and were the advance guard of a more formidable body. Gen. Lee, it appears, a long time since, detached a large force from Petersburg to send 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 Gen. 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 Edward's Ferry.

Saturday morning came. The Confederates, who had been in Frederick, were encamped on the Cacoon 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 coming, and ordered 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 Cacoon Mountain, came down, captured Frederick, and marched towards the turnpike bridge. Almost surrounded, Wallace's troops fought bravely, but they were soon overpowered. General 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 the Monocacy, on the railroad. Here he endeavored to rally them. New 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 Potomac above Edward's Ferry, to the 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 Mariottsville, 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 Junction, 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. There are reports that Warren's corps is already at Annapolis. The siege of Petersburg is at a standstill. From Grant's camp in Virginia, he has the soldiers. Hunter's army, it is now reported, has been used up by its long and disastrous retreat into Western Virginia. Its losses are now said to be eight thousand. He may be able to send a few regiments eastward, but that is all, the rest are to much broken up. Sigel has been removed from command. Where his troops are, no one knows.

Our latest intelligence is, that the Confederates who captured Cockeysville and cut the Northern Central Railroad, have sent a detachment southward along the railroad to Mount Washington, seven miles north of Baltimore. The column advancing in pursuit of Wallace, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has reached the neighborhood of Ellicott's Mills, eleven miles west of Baltimore. The advance scouts and pickets of the column from Edward's Ferry were at Rockville, fourteen miles northwest of Washington, on the Frederick turnpike. Their main body was in that vicinity. It is reported from Baltimore that Hunter's advance had reached Martinsburg and captured it, with one thousand prisoners and a large quantity of stores. For this we cannot vouch. Baltimore, nearly surrounded by enemies, is not likely to receive news from Martinsburg.

There is no news from any other military department.

SEN BUTLER is, at last accounts, with his staff, at Fortress Monroe. If he was a General ever possessing any military reputation we would suppose it, by this time, terribly damaged. He is said to have held the key to Richmond, and was reported by the nigger organ up town, to have captured that place over a month ago, but it turned out to be nothing more than the key to Bermuda Hundred, and he has lately ran off with it to Fortress Monroe. A couple of years ago Borzka was eulogized by the fanatics all over the country as an excellent Executive General. This may have been well said, when we take into consideration how completely he confiscated the Cotton in and about New Orleans, tyrannized over the helpless women in that Department, and pounded the dogs at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk! Verily, Sen, tho' art a Brute and not a General! The Hero of Big Bertha! New Orleans! Norfolk! Fortress Monroe! and Bermuda Hundred!

Gen. Dix has been arrested and brought before one of the Courts of New York, for being connected with the oppression of the World and a Journal of Commerce. Gov. Seymour is making the military straps of the Administration dance to a new tune.

The price of the Daily Age has been raised to ten dollars per annum. The price of newspapers is being raised every where. This has become a military necessity.

THE GOLD BILL has been repealed, and Fessenden has accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

**The Crisis.**

The people are fast getting ready for this war to come to a close—nothing could suit them better. Every movement made by those in power at Washington is calculated to more sicken the masses—make them hope and pray for a change in rulers, that this bloody war may speedily cease, and peace once more be restored to the country. The people have become alarmed at the lack of wisdom and extreme inability of their rulers, and are willing to submit to a Peace upon almost any terms. They are not disposed to give the Administration any credit for conducting a war between their brothers, under the false promise that it is for the restoration of the Union. The sincerity and candor which the Administration claim to have in this matter has lost all weight with the great masses of the people. It is idle to think that the men managing the affairs of our Government ever intend to restore the Union as it was, leaving us the Constitution as framed and handed down to us by our forefathers. This they would not do, did they possess the ability, and that is what the whole North is more plainly beginning to comprehend. Three years of civil war has brought ever man, woman and child in the North, to his natural senses if there ever was any in him. There is not one person in the whole country but who has felt the sting and seen the miseries of this accursed rebellion, brought upon us by such men as the present unworthy Chief Magistrate, who disgraces the position he holds and blackens the character of the country abroad! A cessation of hostilities is what the country demand, in order that steps may be taken to adjust the difficulty and bring back the seceded States, restore the Union, and once more live in peace. An Union by fighting can, in our opinion, never be made; and so believing, we are for peace and the settlement of our troubles upon almost any terms, brought about otherwise than by fighting. It would be better for the country, better for us all.

**Gov. Curtin and the Invasion.**

Gov. Curtin has issued two Proclamations calling for troops, 12,000 each! But as yet there is very little response. The Governor is always behind time in this matter. He never has, nor calls for any troops until the first consults Abraham Lincoln—after the State is invaded! Last year the States of New Jersey and New York sent troops to our assistance, arriving several days before Gov. Curtin had one single Regiment formed! This, too, was a response made by "copperhead" Governors! Yet Curtin is claimed by the Shoddyites, Abolition Fanatics, and "Remmies," to be the man for the place; and last Fall, through fraud and corruption, the Abolition and Disunion Party, forced him upon the people of this Commonwealth for three years more. He has repeatedly shown his incompetency to manage the affairs of this Commonwealth, still there are those who applaud him and his blundering administration of the affairs of State. His whole course has been a disgrace to the people of Pennsylvania—the once honored Federal Arch! God save this, our Commonwealth!

The intensely loyal portion of our citizens seem to pay but little attention to Curtin's two Proclamations calling for soldiers. No one is disposed to make a move in the matter, towards responding to the Governor's sympathetic appeals for troops, to protect Old Abe at Washington, and defend the State. How remarkably quiet our stay-at-home Abolition patriots are keeping their mouths! If they made any demonstrations they would be expected to leap into the ranks, hence their quietness. They are in favor of giving the "last man and the last dollar," but are very sure to be the "last man" to volunteer themselves, and if asked to subscribe will put down the "smallest dollar!"

We are not yet able to chronicle the taking of Petersburg, or the fall of Richmond; but the State of Pennsylvania has again been invaded by the Rebels, Baltimore and Washington threatened, and Abe Lincoln frightened, in such a manner as to make requisition on the "loyal" States for troops to come and protect the "Government," in the hour of great danger. The Preachers told us from the pulpit, last winter, that this war would close by the 1st of July or sooner, but all know how this prophecy, with many others, has resulted. The war is still being prosecuted, more vigorously than ever on the part of the Rebels, with a determination unequalled, feeling confident of their ultimate success in gaining their independence.

The Federal army has suffered a loss in men since the commencement of the spring campaign, of about 200,000! Grant has lost in the army of the Potomac 100,000 if not more! Yet some of the Abolition press labor hard to make the people believe that Grant's loss does not exceed 20,000! We make up our estimate from Grant's own men, and by those high in authority, when we say that the loss in the army of the Potomac is not less than 100,000 men!

Fifteen thousand Federal soldiers were found dead and unburied, on the battle field, in the Wilderness, six weeks after the engagement there. Besides these, a great many had been buried, while others were removed and sent to their respective homes. Putting all together, will make up a loss of twenty or thirty thousand, killed and wounded, at this single engagement. Still the lying Abolition press would have the people believe that Grant's loss does not exceed 20,000 since the commencement of his campaign. The very fact that the rebels are here in considerable force threatening Baltimore and Washington, is strong evidence that Grant's army has been severely punished. If not, why does he not now take Richmond? The truth seems to suit the people the best, and they should have it, instead of deceiving them with lying dispatches and intentionally written false editorials. The people have been terribly and grossly humbugged throughout the whole of this war. The true state of things as they really existed, never was made known, but kept concealed from the people. It can't be carried on in this manner much longer.

**Who are the Disunionists!**

We cannot put the people too often in mind of the fact that, on the 1st of February, 1850, John P. Hale, then and now a United States Senator, of New Hampshire, presented in the United States Senate, two petitions, "praying that some plan might be developed for the dissolution of the American Union." EVERY SOUTHERN SENATOR VOTED AGAINST THEM. The Abolitionists alone, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Wm. H. Seward, of New York, and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, voted for them. Chase and Seward are now Lincoln's constitutional advisers, whilst Hale is his leader in the Senate of the United States. Fourteen years ago the above two constituted the whole strength of the Abolitionists in the Senate; now they have a large majority—hence our country is going to destruction.

**Thanksgiving.**

We, as well as all the rest of the people, desire to return hearty thanks to Almighty God that Congress has at last adjourned, and if they were never to meet again we would be in favor of commemorating the event by a special keeping of a national holiday. Before they adjourned they passed a resolution recommending the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and we think the recommendation timely and fitting the occasion. We have cause to be deeply humiliated that the people ever became so infatuated as to elect such men to fill the important and dignified position of representatives, and it is but right that we should fast and pray to be forgiven for so great a sin. The time was when seats in Congress were filled by men of great minds and commanding talents, and their discourses on the various questions that came before them would compare with those of the ablest statesmen of the old world. What a change has taken place since those men were gathered to their fathers and how does the hearts of patriots sink within them when they remember why are the national lawgivers of the present day? True, this Congress has erected a monument for itself, but it is a monument of infamy, imbecility and ignorance.

They have attempted to legislate upon subjects of which they knew nothing and which were too intricate for their limited brains to comprehend. Wanting in knowledge, they substituted their passions and prejudices for intellect, and made them the basis of their acts, whereby they brought contempt upon themselves and upon the whole nation. Becoming frightened at the injury their own imbecility had worked out, they sought to remedy the whole difficulty by enacting a law increasing the duties on all goods fifty per cent, thereby disarranging the business of the country and creating a panic among the people. Then they sought to reduce the price of gold by selling bullion from the Treasury Department, and thus they became a laughing stock to the people. Finding that their scheme failed to accomplish what they desired, they passed a law forbidding the trade in gold including by stopping the speculation they would reduce the price, and forth with the price increased double, and in less than ten days they were glad to repeal the law and allow trade to return to its ordinary channels. The shock they gave to the credit of the government by their monkey capers was so great that it will require months to restore it.

We might go on enumerating their different acts, almost every one of which are open to censure; but we have said enough to show that the people should not only fast and pray to be forgiven for electing such a body of men to Congress, but they should also have a day for giving thanks that they have returned to their homes, and at least, for a while, will cease to disturb the country by their miscalled deliberations.—Police Gazette.

**MARRIED.**

On the 3d day of July, at the residence of Harry Wright in Centre township, by Samuel Neybard, Esq., Mr. HIRSH KIRBY and Mrs. ALVINA FOWLER, both of Salem twp., Luzerne co.

At Shicksville, on Wednesday, June 23, by Geo. W. Search, Esq., Mr. Geo. H. Decker, of Pittston, Luzerne co., and Miss MARY E. FOWLER, of Berwick, Col. co.

On the 5th inst., at Everett's Hotel, in Orangeville, by Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Mr. REUBEN H. REASER, to Miss LAVILLA I. WOLF, both of Bloomsburg.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. S. G. GOTTHALL, to Miss EMALINE ACKMAN, both of Ashland, Pa.

**DIED.**

In Briarcrest, on the 28th ult., ALBERT F. son John Jacoby, aged 5 years, 6 mos., and 24 days.

**REVIEW OF THE MARKET.**

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT, \$2 00	BUTTER, 25
RYE, 1 50	EGGS, 20
CORN, new, 1 50	TALLOW, 12
OATS, 75	LARD, per lb., 18
BUCKWHEAT, 75	POTATOES, 75
FLOUR pr. bbl. 7 50	DRY APPLES 50
CLOVERSEED 5 50	HAMS, 25

**Executor's Notice.**

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of William Fry, late of Milford township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted, by the Register of said county, to John H. Bettler, Esq., who resides in said township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to—

JOHN H. BETTLER, Executor.

July 13, 1864. \$2 pd.

**CHARLES G. BARKLEY,**  
Attorney at Law,  
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Columbia county. All legal business entrusted to his care shall receive prompt attention.

OFFICE.—On Main Street, Exchange Buildings, over Miller's Store.

April 13, 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 propounded 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 amendments 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 paper 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 or 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, Clerks, Assessors 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, of the party writing 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," &c., and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, such, 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 approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words "Against the amendment," and the electors voting for or against the proposed amendments, shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed amendments, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, in and by the said JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff of the said county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, the 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on a Joint Resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty first day of August, 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 this Commonwealth, the 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 22d DAY OF 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, in the Town of Beaver.

Briarcrest 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 Kostenbauder.

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

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

Fisherscreek 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 "Boek Horn."

Jackson township at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

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

Mifflin township, at the Public House of John Keller.

Madison township, at the Public House of Samuel Rimbey.

Mt. Pleasant twp., at the Public House of James 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 Oranville.

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 of this Commonwealth," as follows:

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 amendments 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 paper 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 or 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, Clerks, Assessors 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, of the party writing 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," &c., and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, such, 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 approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words "Against the amendment," and the electors voting for or against the proposed amendments, shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed amendments, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, in and by the said JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff of the said county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, the 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on a Joint Resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

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, one shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate and House of Representatives, 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 23d day of August next, between 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 within 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, and about the election herein provided for, and all persons, whether officers or others, who shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty, or 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

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 of this Commonwealth," as follows:

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 amendments 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 paper 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 or 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, Clerks, Assessors 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, of the party writing 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," &c., and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, such, 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 approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words "Against the amendment," and the electors voting for or against the proposed amendments, shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed amendments, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, in and by the said JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff of the said county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, the 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on a Joint Resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

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, one shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate and House of Representatives, 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 23d day of August next, between 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 within 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, and about the election herein provided for, and all persons, whether officers or others, who shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty, or 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

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 of this Commonwealth," as follows:

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 amendments 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 paper 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 or 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, Clerks, Assessors 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, of the party writing 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," &c., and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, such, 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 approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words "Against the amendment," and the electors voting for or against the proposed amendments, shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed amendments, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, in and by the said JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff of the said county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, the 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on a Joint Resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

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, one shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate and House of Representatives, 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 23d day of August next, between 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 within 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, and about the election herein provided for, and all persons, whether officers or others, who shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty, or 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,  
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Approved, the twenty third day of April

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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