



W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

R. M. PETTEGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic County Convention, in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts, will meet at their respective places of holding the General Elections, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of choosing two Delegates from each District, to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 29th day of August, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Chairman H. W. McREYNOLDS, JOHN A. FURMAN, J. W. KRICKBAUM, HIRSH BOWEN, JACOB YEAGER, JOHN MCGOLLECK, Democratic Standing Committee, Bloomsburg, July 20, 1864.

Soldiers' Voting.

In last week's Republican was an article on this subject, trying to work upon the sympathies of the people, but not one word as regards the negroes having a vote under this amendment was said. Upon this point the astute editor was perfectly mum. As to the constitutionality of the matter, we will not dwell—whether constitutional or not, if Lincoln needs votes to elect him, he will use the negroes or anybody else who can be coaxed, cajoled or brought to cast their ballots for him. The frauds used in their election last fall in this State alone—not to mention the stupendous outrages in Maryland and other States—are sufficient to demonstrate to a certainty that every negro in the army at this time, or who may be hereafter enlisted, will be allowed a vote the same as white men.

The Democracy do not fear the white soldiers' vote. Give them a fair chance to exercise their opinions, and Shoddy will not be the gainer by it. Fetter them—their hands up under the army regulations, as the Shoddy dynasty knows so well how to do, and then Lincoln may perhaps poll a small majority. There is but a poor prospect, however, that the gallant veterans who have tested their love of country at the cannon's mouth will be allowed an unbiased choice. Or, if even they are, there are so many ways in which fraudulent returns can be made, by even post office clerks, who transmit the returns, that we shall not know what has been the real soldiers' vote. The whole army election machinery being in the hands of the Shoddy party, there can be no hope of fairness in transmitting the correct returns.

Every Democrat desires that the soldiers should be allowed a vote, but in objecting to the right of negroes voting and to the holding of the ballot-box by one political party alone, he betrays the sentiment of the soldiers themselves, who are known to be in favor of even and exact justice to all the candidates whom the people put forward. It is not out of regard for the rights of the soldier that the shoddy party desire the Constitution amended so as to give them the right of suffrage. It is because they see in it a chance to commit the most stupendous frauds on the ballot-box undetected. Let the soldiers—the rank and file—conduct their elections, and not the Democracy but the party that has clothed them in shoddy and hurried them on to suffering under inefficient officers and bad plans will be the losers.

Repeal of the Commutation Clause.

After having refused to do so by a large majority, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, the House of Representatives has at length agreed to the repeal of the commutation clause. This change was made in obedience to the express desire of the President. He insisted upon the repeal, and he was obeyed. Hereafter nothing will exempt from the hardships of the draft but such positive and well defined physical disability as will bring a man within one of the classes prescribed by law. The chances for exemption on this ground are greatly less than they were a year ago, as the list of disqualifying diseases and afflictions has been greatly reduced. Men are now taken into the service as conscripts who would have been rejected if attempting to enlist in the regular army. The only possible chance of escape is in the procurement of a substitute, and this is an article which will command fabulous prices on the recurrence of the next draft, which must come speedily. It cannot be otherwise than that great suffering must necessarily ensue from the enforcement of a conscription under the present harsh law. The rich man can readily procure a substitute, but such an article of luxury will be utterly beyond the means of those even in ordinary circumstances. Verily we are paying an enormous price for the freedom of the negro.

KERASOPE—This word is of Indian origin. A mountain in New Hampshire bears the name, as well as the U. S. Gun boat that sank the Alabama. It is a word of three syllables—Kee-sar-ge—with the accent on the second and g in the third hard.

Embarrassing the Government.

The reason assigned by the war press of the country for the failure, or rather the refusal, of Congress to consider the Mexican question, is a very characteristic one. Congress was "unwilling to embarrass the Government." This is a brand new phrase, with which the war has enriched the political vocabulary. Its novelty arises from the fact that the idea which it conveys was wholly novel among us, until public freedom was lost in the slough of Lincolnism. Congress was once regarded as part of the Government, and as not only entitled, but bound, to "embarrass" the Executive, whenever, in its conscientious judgment, he was wandering from right principle or policy. All such "embarrassments" as the people themselves or their representatives might interpose were considered as but part of the limitations which public liberty and security required to be placed upon Executive power. These, and these only, create the distinction between a monarch and the President of a republic, and it was because our chief magistrate was intended to be but a President and not a King—a servant and not a master—that he was made subject to such "embarrassments," and was forced to put up with them, whether pleasant or unpleasant.

Now, however, we have changed all that. The President is the Government, and to prevent him from doing as he pleases is treasonable. To doubt his wisdom or his purity is to be seditious. To express a legislative disapprobation of his policy, foreign or domestic, is to "embarrass" him, which is equivalent to aiding and abetting the enemy. Chief Justice Tansy issued a habeas corpus to inquire into the cause of a commitment made by Mr. Seward's orders, and he was denounced, forthwith, from Dan to Beersheba, as "embarrassing the Government," and therefore a sympathizer with the rebellion. And now, forthwith, both Houses of Congress deliberately apostatize from their convictions and most solemn duty, upon a great and paramount question of national dignity and conduct, lest by expressing their sentiments they may possibly hinder Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward from successfully consummating an intrigue, which the unanimous Legislature believes to be dishonest and knows to be disgraceful. A leading and sacred principle of American policy—the consecration of the American continent to republican liberty—is basely abandoned by the representatives of the people, lest its promulgation by them should shame the tricksters who have destroyed it!

What shall we have next? The Judiciary and the Legislature "embarrass" Mr. Lincoln, and are silenced; will not the ballot-box take its turn and be silenced also? Everything has given way, thus far, to Executive omnipotence; the frail barrier of popular suffrage can hardly be expected to confute it now. Upon that question the next great issue is soon to be tried, and it is useless to disguise the fact that the trial is full of threatening and doubt. If the people are prepared to enter on no sterner struggle for the right to vote than for the other rights which have been snatched from them, Mr. Lincoln's embarrassments are over and his will is law. If free suffrage is to be yielded up, without resistance, as free speech and personal liberty, and freedom of the press, have been surrendered already, it is not worth while to fool ourselves any longer with the forms of a republicanism from which the soul has departed.

One of Mr. Lincoln's Pledges.

On the Sunday before the day the extra session of Congress of 1861 adjourned, President Lincoln said to Mr. Mallory, a Representative of Kentucky, in presence of Senator Crittenden and others:

Mr. Mallory, this war, so far as I have anything to do with it, is carried on on the idea that there is a Union sentiment in these States, which, set free from the control now held over it by the presence of the Confederate or rebel power, will be sufficient to replace these States in the Union. If I am mistaken in this, if there is no such sentiment there, if the people of those States are determined with the unanimity, or with a feeling approaching unanimity, that their States shall not be members of this Confederacy, it is beyond the power of the people of the other States to force them to remain in the Union; and, said he, in that contingency—in the contingency that there is not that sentiment there—this war is not only an error, it is a crime.

The contingency supposed by the great pledge-breaker exists, and has existed for many months, caused in no small degree by this man's own acts. The people of the seceding States are determined, "with unanimity," that their States shall not be members of this Confederacy. Spite of the constant and persistent efforts of habitual deceivers of the Northern people, the mass of the Abolitionists themselves know this to be true—Lincoln knows it, if he be not more stolid than even we suppose him to be. Whose, then, is the "error"—whose the "crime"? At the great trial before the Eternal Searcher of All Hearts, this a wful question must find an answer.—Age.

P. T. Barnum.

The ubiquitous Barnum has turned out as an author, having been engaged by the New York Mercury to write a series of articles for that journal upon the subject of "Ancient and Modern Humbugs of the World." The first of the series we publish this week on our outside, and may possibly give place to others. Barnum is the Prince of Showmen, and according to his own definition of a humbug is one of that class who is successful because he always gives people the worth of their money.

The Emperor Maximilian arrived in the city of Mexico on the 11th of June, and his entry was saluted with 100 guns. His reception is said to have been enthusiastic. The French are reported to have gained some new success at the Cerro de San Gregorio, and to have captured 200 horses to the advance of Uraga.

THE WAR.

The expedition into Maryland, it appears, had an important effect on the state of affairs at Petersburg. Before it began, Gen. Grant's army was east and south of the town, his southern flank being near the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. He did not actually hold this road, but his cannon placed on high hills near the line prevented the Confederates from using it, or from repairing the broken places near Ream's Station. On Saturday night last, a summons for aid was sent from Washington. "It was urgent and must be met," Grant, in response to it, took Rickett's Division and Wright's Corps from the centre of his line. They sailed down the James, and went to Washington. The detachment made a contraction of the Federal lines necessary. The various troops on the southern wing were moved northward to fill the gaps caused by the departing regiments. The southern flank was drawn in nearly a mile. The hills, near the Weldon Railroad, were abandoned, and at once occupied by the Confederates. Strong bodies of the enemy were moved down from Petersburg, and works were thrown up on the hills. The railroad was repaired and on Wednesday last trains began running. On Thursday morning Grant's army was around Petersburg thus: Foster, with five thousand men, was on the north bank of the James, four miles above Malvern Hill. Brooks with one corps occupied Bermuda Hundred. Burnside's Corps was on the south bank of the Appomattox, northeast of Petersburg. Birney's Corps was east of Petersburg and Warren's Corps was southeast of Petersburg and on the southern flank. The Confederates were in a very dangerous position between the Weldon Railroad and the southern flank. Sheridan's cavalry were in the rear of the Federal line. They had not gone to Harwood Court House. Grant now has but four Corps. Wright's Corps and Reynold's Corps, brought from New Orleans, are at Washington.

The Federal operations at Charleston are assuming some activity. Gen. Foster, it seems, has embarked nearly all the land forces at Hilton Head, and has gone on an expedition some distance up the coast. About ten miles below Charleston Harbor is an inlet called Stono River. Johnson's Island is on the south side of this inlet, some distance back from the sea coast. Fifteen miles further down the coast the North Edisto River empties. Seabrook Island is a long, narrow sand bank on the sea coast between Stono and Edisto.

The people of Maine have suddenly become excited. The Governor has received a despatch from the American Consul at St. Johns, New Brunswick, announcing that on Wednesday last an expedition left there of persons intending to depredate on the coast of Maine. The Governor sent to Washington for aid. Two gunboats were at once ordered to sail from New York for Castine and Eastport. What it all means we are at a loss to imagine; but it develops one thing quite plainly: New England States are protected from danger; Middle States are not.

The Confederate expedition from Maryland has safely crossed the Potomac. Some slight skirmishing was had with the rear guard, but no damage was inflicted. The Federal pursuers made but little impression. The enemy got off with prisoners, plunder, and everything. They marched towards the Shenandoah Valley, and will no doubt join Lee's army. The damage inflicted on the North is immense. The supplies carried off alone were worth millions.

It is reported that on Sunday last General Sherman crossed to the south bank of the Chatahochee, above and below the Confederate position. The Confederates abandoned their works protecting the railroad bridges, and burned the bridges. They have retreated a short distance, but in what direction is not known.

STILL LATER.

The number of men in the Federal army has long been a matter of speculation. We are able to give this morning a well considered estimate of the forces, with their distribution over the country. It is founded on good military authority:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of Troops. Includes Gen. Grant's army (120,000), Washington and its vicinity (40,000), Maryland and Delaware (30,000), Gen. Hunter's force (20,000), Shenandoah Valley and W Virginia (20,000), Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown, &c (20,000), Gen. Sherman's Army (120,000), Kentucky and Tennessee (50,000), Vicksburg, Memphis P. Hudson, &c (40,000), Missouri and Arkansas (40,000), Gen. Bank's Army (20,000), In North Carolina (15,000), In South Carolina (25,000), Florida and Mobile (10,000), On the Pacific Coast (20,000), Indian Territory, Minnesota, &c. (20,000), In the North at various places (50,000), Total (680,000).

Of this number nearly one hundred thousand are in hospital. Fifty thousand at least are prisoners or under parole. The negro troops at present number about one hundred and fifty thousand. On Friday last Gen. Grant's army lay quietly in camp. The heat was intense and the dust thick. Various small expeditions

had been sent out. A cavalry force had marched without opposition from the rear of the army to Norfolk, and had returned.—The Confederates were hard at work digging intrenchments between the Federal southern flank and the Weldon Railroad.—They had large forces on the line of the road. The Maryland expedition has got safely off. They have entered the Shenandoah Valley. The Federal troops followed them to the Potomac, where there was some slight skirmishing, but very few pursued their farther. Gen. Wright's Corps is at Poolesville and Rockville, and Reynold's 19th Corps in near Edwards' Ferry. There is great doubt as to the real condition of affairs in front of Atlanta. It is not certainly known that Sherman has crossed the Chatahochee. If he has crossed it he has not advanced beyond the river bank.—Johnson's troops are in front of Sherman and between him and Atlanta. They have not gone off in any other direction. The guerrillas in Sherman's rear are playing all sorts of pranks. The Confederate prisoners are being gradually removed from Point Lookout, Maryland, to Elmira, New York. A train containing several hundred of them collided with a coal train near Lakawanna, Pennsylvania, on Friday, and over one hundred were killed and wounded. General A. J. Smith's expedition, which left Memphis some time ago to march eastward towards Corinth, has been heard from at Salsbury, fifty seven miles east of Memphis.

SHODDY DASH.—In noticing instances of foolish extravagance, so prevalent at this time in the great metropolis, the New York Tribune relates the following: We heard the other day of a most ridiculous "dash" made by a New Yorker of reported wealth now; but who was not long ago a citizen of Rochester in moderate circumstances. The distinguished gentleman made his appearance in Broadway in a coach and four horses with many servants in livery as could be accommodated. Close by was his wife in a separate carriage drawn by two horses—with servants in livery as above. Next came another carriage with like appointment containing the children of a very distinguished couple! Could a more ludicrous or a more melancholy spectacle be presented for the contemplation of men of sense!

VERY COOL.—The Springfield Republican charges that many leaders of the Democratic party are in open sympathy with the rebellion. This is cool, to say the least of it, while a majority of the President's family are with the rebels, and Mrs. Lincoln's sister but lately went from Washington into the rebel lines under a pass from Abraham; while the men who have been found guilty of selling to the rebels munitions of war, and food and clothing, in the loyal States, are Republicans, and men who were appointed to office by Mr. Lincoln—officers of Republican organizations, and others of their ilk.

THE THREE GRACES OF SHODDY.—Howard of the Times, Stanton of the Tribune, and Anderson of the Post, all have niches in the walls of Fort La Fayette.—Albany Argus. Democratic editors are sent to Fort La Fayette but there is a difference between the "order of their going" and that of the Shoddies. The former are sent because of their political opinions, but the latter are sent—one for forgery another one for furnishing the enemy with contraband goods, and a third for swindling the Government.

THE DEMOCRATS predicted that the triumph of a sectional party would produce a dissolution of the Union. That was denounced as "leech locust stuff!" The result is before the country. We now predict that the reelection of Lincoln, should it occur, will render permanent the separation of the North and South. This will be termed "Copperhead nonsense!" Well—try it!

THE LEWISBURG Argus proposes to use the stay at home war shrieking coward who try to drive him and cox others on to death, as grave stones to set up over the graves of the murdered victims with the following inscription stamped upon their foreheads: I helped to murder him who sleeps here! I made his mother shed bereavement's tear! I cried aloud for blood and war, But never left my dwelling door! The Copperhead! he helped to fleece, And crossed the man that plead for peace! I helped lay plans for Richmond's fall, And helped contrive each conscript call! I filled the land with mothers wails, And made full many an orphan child! I struck the hated Union's knell, And sunk the country deep as hell! A memorial now I have to stand Of Treason and its wicked band!

PRACTICAL TREASON!—The Republicans say that Lincoln and Hamlin, are the Government, and to oppose the Government, which they call Copperhead treason. The Republican Convention at Baltimore, threw Hamlin off, and thereby upset half of the "Government."

An Abolition contemporary, in an article condemning any course of General Banks, thinks that he is "just about as likely as the majority of editors to know the points that pertain to the conduct of a given battle." Yes, we suppose so—"just about!"

SOLDIERS VOTING.—The Lancaster Examiner, a shoddy organ, says "the Copperheads of Berks county are electioneering against the constitutional amendment allowing soldiers to vote on the ground that there are negro soldiers, and it would let them vote."

ANDREW H. READER, ex-Governor of Kansas, died at his residence in Easton, Pa., on the morning of July 15th.

PROCLAMATION FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION, TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 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 proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follow: "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 election.' "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 Governor 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 agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, as shall be prescribed by the Legislature, shall prescribe; such submission 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, at the next session of the 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 at least one printed handbill 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 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, and at which within the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed, and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be respectively sealed 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 the voters, and 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 the voters, and 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 to receive, at the respective counties, and to ascertain, and to carefully ascertain the number of votes given for or against each 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, the judges in the presence 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 23d 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 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 other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth shall be performed by such officers 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, as shall be provided by law in and about 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.

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 manner, and at such times, as shall be prescribed by 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, at the next session of the 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 at least one printed handbill 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 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, and at which within the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed, and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be respectively sealed 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 the voters, and 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 the voters, and 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 to receive, at the respective counties, and to ascertain, and to carefully ascertain the number of votes given for or against each 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, the judges in the presence 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 23d 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 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 other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth shall be performed by such officers 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, as shall be provided by law in and about 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 hundred 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 or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the County Seat, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the election, being FRIDAY, the 15th 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.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

SWALLOW two or three Hogsheads of BUCHAN'S Tonic Bitters, Sarsaparilla, Antidotes, &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS, and be restored to health and vigor in less than 30 days.—They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and ailing constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the U. S. only by JAS. S. BUTLER, No. 427 Broadway, New York, Sole Agent for the United States. P. S.—A box of the pills, specially packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid,—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. July 20, 1864.—3m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED!

DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills, cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Spermatic Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and nervous affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, ONE DOLLAR per box, sent post paid by mail, on receipt of an order. One box will perfect the cure in all cases. Address, JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent, 427 Broadway, N. Y. July 20, 1864.—3m.

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce the name of DR. BUCHAN SCOTT, of Catawissa, as a candidate for ASSEMBLY, at the approaching general election, in the Representative District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic nominating Convention. June 29, 1864.—pd. 22.

LEGISLATIVE.

To the Democratic Electors of Columbia county: FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—The undersigned, asking selection as a candidate, past evidence of your generous confidence, would respectfully announce; that at the solicitation of many valued Democrats, he will be a Candidate for the LEGISLATURE in the District composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, at the ensuing General Election, in accordance with the usage of the District Electors, and being governed alone by the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. LEVI L. TATE, Bloomsburg, May 18, 1864.—22 pd.

Candidate for Assembly.

At the solicitation of many friends, I would announce to the voters of Columbia County, that I will be a candidate for ASSEMBLY, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. Wm H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg, May 11, 1864.

Candidate for Sheriff.

Through the earnest solicitation of many Democratic friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Columbia County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES LAKE, June 15, 1864, pd. 22.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

CHARLES H. HESS, of Milford township, is authorized to announce, will be a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Columbia County, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. Mifflin, June 1, 1864. 22 pd.

Candidate for Sheriff.

AMUEL SNYDER, of Milford township, is authorized to announce, will be a candidate for SHERIFF, at the approaching General Election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. [May 4, 1864. 22 pd.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM KRICKBAUM, of Milford tp., is authorized to announce will be a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. June 15, 1864. pd. 22.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that WILLIAM CEASEY, of Catawissa township, through the solicitation of his many Democratic friends, has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the approaching election, subject only to the usage of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. June 29, 1864. 22 pd.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that ALLEN MANS, of Beaver twp., Columbia county, through the solicitation of his Democratic friends, has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ALLEN MANS, Beaver, May 25, 1864. 22 pd.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Fry, late of Mifflin County, deceased, were granted, by the Register of said County, to John H. HETLER, Esq., who is now acting as executor of said estate, and all persons claiming against the estate are requested to file their claims with the undersigned for settlement, on or before the 15th day of August, 1864. JOHN H. HETLER, Mifflin twp., July 13, 1864.