



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, July 13 1864.

FAIR NOTICE

On and after the close of the present volume, (August 3d), the subscription price of the Democrat will be \$2, per year, in advance. If not paid within six months, \$2.50 will positively be charged. Those who have already paid for the fourth volume or any part of it, will receive it up to the time for which they have paid, at our former rates.

Army News.

The Rebels have invaded Maryland with a force of from forty to fifty thousand men, and at latest accounts were within six miles of Washington. Their intention appears to be to capture the City by surprise, and before Union troops can be brought forward for its defense. They have three army corps north of the Potomac and are destroying property, tearing up railroads, and cutting telegraph lines on a wholesale scale. Quite a number of Railroad trains have been captured, on board one of which was Gen. Franklin who was taken prisoner. Baltimore and Washington are both considered in danger and the wildest excitement prevails. Troops have been called for the emergency to serve one hundred days, and it is hoped that the call will be responded to without delay.

SMALL BUSINESS.—The New York World says, Lieut. C. B. Bowman, who has had charge of the Military Academy at West Point has been removed from that position by order of President Lincoln. The reason for the removal may be found in the fact that as soon as it was known that General M. Clellan was to deliver the oration on the occasion of the dedication of the site of the Battle Monument, Gen. Clellan was sent on by the Administration to insist that another orator should be chosen. The committee who had the matter in charge refused, however, to make any change after a formal invitation had been tendered and accepted. Lincoln's and Stanton's sharp personal malice against the General they had so wronged is at the bottom of this punishment inflicted upon Lieut. Colonel Bowman. The Round Table doubted whether the Administration was so forgetful of its self respect as to interfere in a matter of this kind, but this journal has its answer in this smallest and meanest of the many small and mean acts of the Administration.

Honesty of the Republican party.

The convention which nominated Lincoln at Chicago in 1860, as part of their platform adopted the following.

Resolved. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by ARMED FORCES, of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

No sooner was this party installed into power than it commenced the violation of every sentiment uttered in this resolution, and during the time that has elapsed since then the rights of every state in the Union have been violated, and nearly every State has been invaded by armed forces—the Southern States ostensibly for the purpose of putting down rebellion—the Northern States for the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press—for the kidnapping in their dwellings, of peaceable and law-abiding private citizens for daring to differ with the administration. The Republican party in 1860 went before the people denouncing the invasion by armed forces of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes yet a person expressing the same sentiment to day would be denounced as a "secession sympathizer," and in all probability the pensioned tools of the administrations which went into power with the foregoing resolution as a portion of its declaration of principles would be sent to assault, arrest and abuse him in his private place of business or in the retirement of his home. Stronger evidence of intentional fraud having been committed on the people by their public servants could not be produced, yet we find citizens claiming to be honest and conscientious, persisting in calling "Old Abe" "honest," and adhering to the Republican Organization under the plea of Christianity.

Here is another plank from the Chicago platform which reads very well in these days of corruption and disaster.

Resolved. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

The Conscription Law.

The following are the amendments made by Congress, a few days since to the conscription law. It will be seen that the \$300 commutation clause has been stricken out. This was done at the command of Old Abe and his pliant tool Stanton. It was a little distasteful to the abolition managers at first and was voted down. The autocrat of the White House applied the whip and spur, and the bill passed the Senate by a strict party vote. In the house one or two who claim to be democrats supported the measure.

It is now almost impossible to get substitutes at any price within the means of a poor man—The rich, only, can procure men to take their places in the ranks—No alternative is left the poor man but to leave the country—and even that may be denied—or to incur the danger of being shot in a war which all reflecting men, feel is being waged, more for the nigger than the white man.

The President of the United States may at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years for military service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward, or city precinct or election district of a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute and every volunteer who is engaged and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars—one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldiers at the time of his being mustered into the service, one third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service, and one third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the government, as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted men from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the executive of any of the states to send recruiting agents into any of the states declared to be in rebellion, except the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under any call, under the provisions of this act who shall be credited to the state and the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized into, or assigned to regiments, batteries, or other organizations of their own states, and so far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to elect their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective states, which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved February 23, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist, or muster into the military service, any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parents or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and any recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court martial may decide.

Sixth Section of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize and direct district provost marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district; as provided by said section.

Seventh. That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth. All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or state, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February 21, 1864, shall on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or state, in which they respectively reside.

Ninth. If any person, duly drafted, shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the provost marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Tenth and Eleventh. Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

Jefferson Davis' Peace Envoys.

When the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, applied for a personal interview with Mr. Lincoln, and was curtly and arrogantly denied admission within our lines, upon a point of etiquette, we expressed sorrow and surprise that the administration should have thus dismissed an opportunity to open a path of negotiation that might have led to an honorable peace. The Administration journals, at the time, insisted that Mr. Stephens' mission was entirely disconnected with any purpose of a diplomatic nature, and that it referred exclusively to a military question. We advanced arguments to prove the contrary, and exposed the absurdity of the supposition that a statesman, of such superior abilities as Mr. Stephens, and one of such high official grade in the Confederacy, should have been dispatched upon an errand less important than the discussion of the radical points of difference between the sections. We publish to day a recent correspondence between Jefferson Davis and Governor Vance, of North Carolina, that proves that we were correct in our estimate of Mr. Stephens' mission;—and that further proves how obstinate and systematic have been this administration in closing all the avenues through which the influence of reconciliation might enter. When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifice of life that has occurred since that time, and of the new obstacles to compromise that have been engendered, it is impossible for the patriot and the humane man to repress his indignation at the heartless treachery of those officials who, for their own purposes, could so coldly shut the door in the face of a messenger of peace.

Mr. Davis says: "We have made three distinct efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful." In regard to Mr. Stephens' mission, he says: "The third time a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character and reputation were such as to insure his reception, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposition whatever from the Government.— Vice President Stephens made a patriotic leader of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestion that the experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines or to hold any conference with them.— He was stopped before he even reached Fort-ress Monroe on his way to Washington.

We should not have referred so pointedly to this correspondence, had not the Black Republican press, at the time of Mr. Stephens' rejection, sought to deceive the public and to exculpate Mr. Lincoln by repeated assertions that the proposed interview had nothing whatever to do with peace negotiations. But we wish the people to appreciate the extent to which the arts of deception have been practised, to blind the public as to the real state of affairs. It would not have suited Mr. Lincoln's purpose to have had the war terminated at that time, because, in the first place, the Abolition plot had not ripened, and, in the second place, his arrangements for retaining the Presidency were not matured. He, therefore, sent a discourteous and foolish answer of rejection to Mr. Stephens' request for an interview, knowing that such a course would so effectually disgust the Southern people as to render any future advances on their part improbable.— At the same time, he instructed his organs to mislead the Northern people by asserting that Mr. Stephens' mission was of no political importance, having reference exclusively to an exchange of prisoners. But, in the course of time, the truth starts from its hiding place, and confronts the falsifier. We were sure, then, that Mr. Stephens came upon an errand of mercy, of humanity and patriotism to appeal to the rulers of the North for negotiation with a view to the peaceable settlement of differences. His mission was one of peace and for that reason was thwarted by Mr. Lincoln. In that as in all other things, the Administration pursued a policy tending to exasperate the Southern people and to prolong the war. To have held a conference with Alexander H. Stephens, upon whatever subject would have disgraced no Government and wronged no cause; for whatever his political creed may be, he is a statesman, a gentleman, and an honorable, conscientious and right-hearted man. That we all know, and as such, he is the peer of the best in Washington. When he asked admission at the threshold of our Council Chambers, we must have known that no dishonorable motive brought him there; and when our Chief Magistrate turned him back upon him he likewise turned away from a hope that was offering to heal the wounds of our poor country. In dictating the brief lines that denied the interview, he dictated the death warrants of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen whom Mr. Stephens would have spared, but whom Abraham Lincoln doomed to the slaughter pens, that in their blood might be written the realization of his schemes.—N. Y. Daily News.

WHAT PURE PATRIOTS!—It is amusing to hear that class of men, consisting of Butler, Dix, Dickinson, Holt, Johnson, Cameron, Forney, Dougherty, &c., talking about the pure patriotism which guided their actions in leaving the Democratic party. A slight reference to the present positions they occupy shows that the patriotism which governs them is of the paying kind. Butler and Dix are Major-Generals; Dickinson is a State officer, in New York; Holt is Judge Advocate General; Forney is Clerk of the Senate and Chief of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington; Cameron was Secretary of War and Dougherty wanted to be Attorney General for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Of course the idea of making it pay was not thought of by these worthies when they joined the abolition party. Again, at the recent Abolition Convention at Baltimore, out of the ten candidates named for the Vice Presidency, eight of them were of this class of unadulterated patriots. This shows that office is what governs these fellows and not principle or patriotism. Out upon such hypocrites.—E. R.

Letter from the Army.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Tiffany one of the former editors of the Republican at this place to his wife here. It shows that even the soldiers—who it is admitted—have but little chance to inform themselves upon the true state of affairs, are beginning to know that they and the country have been deceived by the lies and misrepresentation of the abolition press. It shows too that the soldiers are not, as we are constantly told—"spoiling for a fight"—We are not surprised that the sad experience of the past few weeks, in "moving upon the enemy's works," has made the men in the army feel that they are doing quite too much to gratify the blattant, loud-mouthed, stay-at-home abolition and peace party, who are hissing them on to certain death; that a few pampered favorites may furnish themselves from the ruins of a broken union.

NEAR PETERSBURG Va, July 3d, 1864

DEAR WIFE: I am thankful to the ruler of all things that I am permitted once more to inform my distant friends that I am still among the living. My health up to a week past has been better than I could have hoped for considering the hardships and trials we have passed through.

I am at Brigade Head Quarters. The duty I have to do is very easy and consists mostly in laying around. We are far enough to the rear to be nearly out of danger from Rebel bullets. A great many want to know I suppose, how the last battle went. My answer is, invariably, that we have had but one and that commenced on the fifth day of May last. The soldiers all console themselves with the belief that this season will end the war, and I believe so myself. If we can't whip them by fall we never can. The soldiers will stand it no longer. They will go for a new administration. In fact I have changed my views considerable from what they were when I left home. There is too much nigger in the present administration, and too many lies published in newspapers. I find if I want to approximate any where near the truth, I have to take it from Democratic papers.

Inclosed you will find a silver dollar. (It ever reaches you) which I send to the little "cherub," and one which I prize quite highly for two reasons; one is, because they are very scarce, and the other because it is a relic from the battle field near Petersburg, and was once the property of some Rebel. I chanced to pick it up shortly after the battle. You can get some one to punch a hole through it and hang it on her neck when she is cutting teeth for her to nibble on.

So good by at present.

H. E. TIFFANY.

Running the Churches.

It was a remarkable saying of old Abe, about "running the churches," it was witty, chaste, and very respectful—very. It expressed a degree of caution, too; no man likes to "run a machine" he has no knowledge of, and I what did Abe know about the churches?

It seems now, however, that old Abe, was merely "acting possum," he had seen that remarkable animal in the woods while splitting rails, and learnt something. Some months since two of the Catholic Sees of this country were made vacant by death, and it became the duty of the Holy See, at Rome, to fill the places of Bishop Hughes of New York, and Bishop Kenrick of Baltimore.— Now, it appears, while Abe was lifting his hands against "running the churches" at home, he was actually trying that experiment with the Pope, by interfering with his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in selecting the successors of these venerable Prelates:

First of all, says an exchange, there was a rumor at Rome that "the United States government" had interposed objections to the Holy See making those nominations on the ground of mere ecclesiastical fitness. "The government" urged that "the views of the government," should be consulted. That, if "the government" was to patronize "the church," the least that could be expected would be that Prelates should be nominated who enter into the views of "the government."

Really, this must be flattering to the members of the late Methodist E. General Conference who went in a body and offered Father Abraham the consolation and support of ALL the Methodists in the U. S., and who for crumbs of comfort in the shape of a smutty joke, wriggled and twisted into all shapes at his royal feet; and to the committees of Baptists, and Presbyterians, and especially to Bishop Potter whose back smarted under the lash of Bishop Hopkins, must it be gratifying.

It must be consolation, we say, to think that after failing to subside the Catholic Church, he should now attempt to "run" their "machines," each flattering themselves with the idea of being made the established church under the spiritual and temporal hand of the great Illinois rail splitter.—Jeffersonian.

ONE GOOD THING.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its recent setting, made it a standing rule for the officiating clergymen to repeat the Lord's Prayer at service. This is a good thing; for hereafter they will have to give over slander and pulpit defamation against neighbors, and follow Christ, or they will find themselves praying for their own destruction. Ye can not serve God and mammon, nor pray for the destruction of even an enemy, without asking of God the same measure justice.

PROCLAMATION,

FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION, TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY AUGUST 2, 1864, IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

TO ABHIRA GAY Esq., Sheriff of the County of Wyoming.—Send Greeting.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz: "There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: '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 or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of elections.'"

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendments to the Constitution 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 may prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, and the people may vote for or against such amendment so made and distinctly.

And whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of the 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, commanding them to give notice by 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 a 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, and at which, the general elections of the Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed.

Now Therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said Abhiria Gay 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 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 the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, ABHIRA GAY, Sheriff of the County of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Wyoming, on TUESDAY, THE SECOND 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 place of holding the aforesaid general election in the boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Wyoming, are as follows to wit:

- Bainbridge, at the house occupied by T. D. Spring, in Laceyville.
- Climax, at the new school house in the village of Factoryville.
- Eaton, at the house of Peter Stroby, in Eaton township.
- Exeter, at the house of Solomon Brown, in Exeter township.
- Forkston, at the house of Hiram Hitchcock, now occupied by A. P. Burgess, in Forkston township.
- Falls, at the house now occupied by H. G. Deener, in Falls township.
- Lemont, at the school house near H. S. Ely, in Lemont township.
- Monroe, at the house of John Phoenix, in Monroe township.
- Mehopany, at the house of Peter Bender, in Mehopany township.
- Meshoppen, at the house of Daniel Hankinson, in Meshoppen township.
- Northumberland, at the house of Winters & Howard, at Centermoreland, in Northumberland township.
- Nicholson, at the house now occupied by E. N. Bacon, in Nicholson township.
- North Branch, at the school house near the store of John Proust, in North Branch township.
- Overfield, at the old school house near Lawrence Ager's, in Overfield township.
- Tunkhanock, Borough, at the Court House in Tunkhanock.
- Tunkhanock township, at the Court House in Tunkhanock.
- Windham, at the house of David Fisk, in Windham township.
- Washington, at the Baptist church on Russell Hill in Washington township.

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 by 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 a 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 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 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 kept for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof, by voting, each, as many separate written or printed or partly written or 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 amendments shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution; and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the Constitution.

Sec. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendment 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 said amendment, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed on words at length and not in figures only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the post-offices of the office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other so or in 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 twenty-third day of August next, before four o'clock, past meridian, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, 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 same to be recorded by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and against said amendments, respectively, the number of votes given for and against each, shall be carefully summed up and ascertained, 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 be authorized to sign, seal and file 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 the same to be recorded by the qualified voters of the State voting thereon.

Provided, That if for any cause, a quorum of either house of the Legislature shall not be present at the day and hour above mentioned, then the said votes of said houses shall be opened in 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 either of them, and in the absence of the Speaker of either of said houses, the qualified voters of the State voting thereon, shall be considered as voting for or against the general elections of this Commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES. Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 21 section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificates and return of the election of their respective districts, and produce these at a meeting of one judge from each district at the city of Harrisburg, on the third day after the day of election, being FRIDAY, the 5th of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at or about the times required by law of the said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend such meetings 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 all and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my office in Tunkhanock the 27th day of June, A. D. 1864.

ABHIRA GAY, Sheriff of Wyoming Co.

Sheriff's Office, Tunkhanock June 27, 1864.

THE CAMPAIGN AGE.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AGE,

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

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

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

TERMS: THE CAMPAIGN AGE, of Thirteen Numbers. SINGLE COPIES for the series, 50 cents. IN CLUBS of not less than 20, to one address 45 cents each. IN CLUBS of not less than 50 to one address 45 cents each.

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

Orders should be sent immediately to GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH, 130 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Store, "ST. NICOLAS" BLOCK,

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The proprietors have perfected arrangements which enable them to send to the Ladies of New York and vicinity, that they have secured the services of

MRS. E. WINTLE, (for some years Superintendent of the Ladies' Department in "GRIFFIN'S BAZAAR") who will have charge of their

Mantilla, Cloth, and Dressmaking Rooms. Mrs. W. will be assisted by one of the most accomplished Cutters and Designers of

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