



The President's Message.

We publish, this week, the special message of President Lincoln, transmitted to Congress on the 7th of the present month, on the subject of assistance by the government of the United States to emancipation of slaves in the States. He proposes the passage of a Resolution by Congress, to the effect, that the United States ought to give pecuniary aid to such States as will adopt the policy of emancipation, &c.

We used to hear in Kosuth times of 'material aid,' and upon our coming to understand distinctly what that expression meant—that it meant something more than sympathy, speech-making, eloquent editorials, processions, committee receptions, and public dinners—the Hungarian fever went down rapidly. Enthusiasm has few victories when it assails the pocket, unless it make a simultaneous and well founded appeal to the judgment.

The President of the United States now proposes that we render "pecuniary aid"—(that is the delicate form of words chosen)—to emancipating States, to be used by them at "discretion," to compensate them for all "public and private" inconveniences in changing their system of labor.

This project is well worth examining coming as it does from the President, and with as much patience as the nature of the case will permit. Let us understand clearly the meaning of this 'pecuniary aid,' and very likely we may be no more inclined to render it than we were to render 'material aid,' to the Hungarian Orator, who without avail proposed to us an abandonment of the policy of Washington.

Pecuniary aid, in this case, means—the payment of money out of the national treasury to purchase the freedom of negroes, and it may mean much more. For we are to remember, that after emancipation is accomplished the question remains, what shall be done with the emancipated? Are they to be left as an intolerable element of idleness, pauperism and vice, in the same communities where they are now held under regulation and control? Or are they to be distributed generally over the country—north and west as well as south? Or are they to be sent abroad, to Africa, to the West Indies, or to Central America? By referring to the Annual Message of the President, in December last, we will see that in his plan, deportation follows emancipation. He consequently proposed the acquisition of a region abroad to which the slaves that came into our hands during the war should be removed; being substantially the project heretofore urged by Senator Douglas, who placed his negro Paradise, or land of Promise, in some one of the unhealthy, earthquake-shaken countries of the American Isthmus.

If, then, we understand the President, the pecuniary aid to be furnished from the United States treasury, is to extend to the direct cost of emancipation—viz: the purchase of the slaves—and also to the cost of lands abroad for their residence, and the expenses of their shipment thither.—To which must be added, supplies and support to them, in their new home, for some years. For this would be necessary and demanded by humanity. It will be observed that the Resolution proposed for adoption by Congress in the recent message, speaks of public inconvenience (or loss) as well as private, as an object of compensation.—Does this mean a general state loss, by a sacrifice of its form of labor, in the interval before free labor can be introduced? And if so how is compensation to be made to the state? Is it to be by a release from taxation for a period of years, or by direct contributions from the national treasury? In either case, however, the burden would be really upon that treasury.

We much misjudge the temper and opinions of the people of Pennsylvania, if they will ever consent to be taxed for the purpose of purchasing negroes, or any other purpose connected with emancipation in Southern States. They can justly say that their pecuniary burdens will be sufficiently heavy without having this extraordinary and unwarranted system of expense fastened upon them. They will also have a right to insist that any such project of government outlay, shall be first submitted to the states for their adoption, before it is acted upon, or the faith of the nation pledged thereto by a Resolution of Congress. No power to purchase or export negroes, to buy lands for them abroad, to support them on native or foreign soil, or to make agreements with states for emancipation involving payment of money, has ever been conferred upon the General Government. Therefore none of these things can be done without an amendment of the Constitution, to which the people of three-fourths of the states will never assent. Nor ought the people of this state ever to agree to confer such power upon the federal government, as it would entail burdens upon them "grievous to be borne," and for an object quite foreign to their interests. This state abolished slavery (gradually) by the act of 1780, without interference or aid from any quarter, and the same course is open to any state that chooses to follow our example.

Emancipation being a question for each state to decide for itself, in view of its interests, we have no concern with it beyond our own borders, and ought not to be taxed with reference to it. The President appears, in his remarks, to limit his project to the Border Slave States; but there is no such limitation in the Resolution he proposes. If applied generally to all the Slave States. And there can be no reason hereafter to confine it to one more than another. The argument must therefore be upon its general application. But the same decisive objections lie against it whether it be general or partial; the only difference being in the amount of burden assumed by the United States.

The argument that to detach some of the Border States from the list of Slave States, will weaken the rebellion and tend to close the war, would not, even if true, justify this project. For the Government has no right to assume a power not granted to it by the Constitution, and apply the money of the people to an object to which they have not given their assent. But the argument itself is unfounded as well as insufficient. It is probable that the war will be ended before emancipation could be secured in any State, and with its termination the object just stated wholly fails. And even if we put this consideration out of view, it is by no means certain that the announcement of this emancipation project, would strengthen the Union cause. It is only adding a new subject of debate and difficulty to those already existing, and being considered by the Gulf States as hostile to them, would inspire them to additional efforts against us.

It is quite uncertain whether any State would act under the proposed Resolution, if it should be adopted by Congress. Some of the Border States might, if the General Government would pay the full value of the slaves and remove them abroad and indemnify the States for the "public inconvenience," as the President terms it, of their temporary loss of labor; but if the burden of emancipation is to be divided between the General and State Governments, the latter would probably decline taking any action on the subject. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are loyal States; but they, like Pennsylvania, are burdened by the war (in fact more burdened and injured) and in addition to paying enormous taxes upon the national debt, cannot bear any large share of the costs of emancipation. To carry out this project, therefore, the United States must pay the bill, and an enormous one it would be. Lately in the Delaware legislature it was proposed that that State (with few slaves) should adopt emancipation upon receiving \$900,000 from the United States. But even that proposition was rejected. Delaware is composed of only three counties, and if it costs a million of dollars to secure emancipation there, what would be the cost of the project if it came to be applied generally?

The President abjures the Abolition doctrine of emancipation by force; of confiscation of private property not applied directly to war purposes by the enemy, and so far conforms his position to public sentiment, to the principles of the Constitution, and to the laws of civilized warfare. But the project of this message is one of folly and evil, and should be met by a general protest. We feel confident, whatever else may happen, that the people of Pennsylvania will never agree that they shall be taxed to secure emancipation in other States, especially with a heavy State debt upon them, and with a certainty of being called upon to pay twelve or fifteen million of dollars a year besides to the Federal Government in consequence of the war.

SEEDS FOR EDITORS.—We repeat the invitation of last month, for the Editors of our Exchanges, who have not done so, to select from our list (page 87) a dozen or more parcels of Seeds, such as will be most acceptable to themselves or friends, and send a list of the number only. The seeds will be forwarded post paid. The seeds are of unusual good quality; they were in part grown by the publisher himself, and in part imported duty free from the largest and best growers in Europe.—The expense is therefore but moderate for each subscriber, while the five parcels offered to individual would cost, (if bought at retail) from 25 to 60 cents, and many of them are not generally accessible.

At Last. That there have been enormous frauds on the Treasury during the last year we admit.—Republican 6th March. When that sentence was written, Mr. Lincoln had been just one year President of the United States. Our readers will bear us witness that it was only after the most pertinacious efforts that the admission is forced from the Dr.; and he is himself to blame if more has lately appeared than he could digest, on the subject of frauds. It was his own persistent denials of corruption which forced us to re-iterate our charges, and now having admitted the fact, the subject is dismissed. We never strike a man when he is down, and as the Dr. has covered the whole of the time of the administration, we have nothing more to urge. That Mr. Lincoln was deceived in the men he had called to his counsel we believe—and have cause to believe.—But whether he can and will resist the abolition pressure upon him, we do not know—we sincerely hope he may. The abolition element is now much more dangerous than the secession element. He seems to have checked the one will be dealt with equal firmness by the other? We shall wait and see.

His dismissal of Fremont, his ousting of Mr. Cameron, his appointment of Stanton were all steps in the right direction.—May he continue in that path. There are more of the men surrounding him who are not the men they should be; and while their dismissal is possible, it is said the President explains the delay by the following anecdote. An old friend from Springfield lately called to see the President.—After the usual greetings, &c., "Lincoln (said he) when you turned out Cameron, why didn't you turn out all the rest of your Cabinet?" "That (said the President) makes me think of something that took place near home, in Illinois. An old farmer had been pestered with a colony of skunks, that depredated nightly on his poultry. He determined to rid of them, and finally succeeded in getting them all into one hole, where he could kill them at his pleasure. He drew one forth by the tail, and executed him, but (said he, telling the story) this caused such an infernal stench that I was glad to let the rest run."

The Old Song. A life long Democrat—not of the bogus faction, but one who loves his country more than party, and who hates traitors worse than he does Republicans—called our attention a few days since to the recent issues of the Columbia Democrat. Can it be possible, said he, that such a paper is loyal? Can it be that an editor that will fill his sheet with continual fault finding of every movement of those engaged in suppressing this foul rebellion instigated by the late leaders of the Democratic party, and with special pleadings in behalf of such men as Floyd "the thief," is actuated by patriotic motives? Certainly not. A certain class take and read no other paper. No wonder that these should have sympathy for the rebels. Fortunately the influence of the Democrat never very extensive, is rapidly waning.

Now Dr. you ought to know that cock won't fight. We have often observed that when you get into a tight place you lug in that "life long Democrat" of yours, whom you keep standing in your office for instant service. We all understand that dodge. And we all understand too, the insinuation of disloyalty, when a Democrat exposes the corruptions of the Republicans. That game is now played out Dr. and you are too shrewd a man not to know it. It won't even impose on the "back townships." Besides that, we are not finding fault with "those engaged in suppressing this foul rebellion"—we are finding fault with those who stay at home and buy linen pantaloons, straw hats, red herring, and brown stout, to clothe and feed "those engaged in suppressing this foul rebellion." The men who cheat the soldiers and swindle the government, the men who get contracts, and sitting at home, sell them at enormous profits, the men who seize this opportunity to enrich themselves at the cost of their country; these are the men "engaged in suppressing this foul rebellion" are they? We rather think not, and the people think not.

But if it is disloyal to expose a stealing republican, what then is to become of Dawes, and Van Wyck? What will you do with Hale who wanted to hang them? What with Mr. Lincoln who turns them out of office and banishes them from the country? The struggle to conceal facts and prevent investigation was long and fierce—but the frauds were too glaring, too stupendous, and people are beginning to see where the money goes. May they see it come back shortly.

We are a war or expositions have started some tender too republicans—not that we published anything untrue.—But because it was true. ONE stopped his paper. Think of that. It was too much for him.

It would be very consoling Dr., if you could only believe it, that "the influence of the Democrat" was really waning. But you don't believe it—you know better.—In fact the Democrat never stood fairer with all classes. Reliable and truthful—standing by the Government—exposing corruption—defending the Constitution—laboring for a reconstruction of the Union—Abolition-disunionists kick against it in vain; baffled, they gnash their teeth and howl.

Message from the President. WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President to day transmitted to Congress, the following Message: Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows: Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

McCauley Mountain Company. A bill supplementary to the act of 1854 incorporating this Company, has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House. It incorporates Thos. Kimber, jr., and others, purchasers under proceedings on a mortgage given by the old Company, into a body corporate under the name of the "McCauley Mountain and Black Creek Rail Road Company," under the provisions of the act of 5th May 1854, incorporating the McCauley Rail Road Company. Section 2d authorizes the Company to construct and hold additional or lateral roads connecting said McCauley Mountain Rail Road with other Rail Roads, or with coal or mineral lands; such extensions or lateral roads in no case to exceed 8 miles in length, and to be subject to the regulations of the general Rail Road law of 10th February, 1849, and its supplements. If there are any supplements to the original act of incorporation, of 1854, they will not apply to the new Company under this bill.

Congressional Apportionment. Congress has just passed a bill apportioning the number of Representatives among the several States according to the ratio under the census of 1860. The following table shows the representation to which each State will be entitled under this new apportionment, compared with that made ten years ago:

Table with 4 columns: State, 1850, 1860, and Total. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, and a Total row.

It will be seen that New York and Ohio, the two great States that about upon Pennsylvania, North and West, each lose two Representatives, while Pennsylvania loses only one. Illinois gains five members, being the largest gain of any one State; Iowa gains four; Wisconsin three; Michigan and Missouri each two; and so on. Our Legislature, at their last session, having prematurely apportioned the State into Congressional Districts, upon the supposition that it would be entitled to only 29 Representatives, will now have to rearrange the Districts, in order to provide for the additional member. Action has been already taken in the matter. In the Senate, a few days ago, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to revise the apportionment of last session. In the House, a similar resolution was offered an amendment, providing "for the appointment of a committee of three to revise the apportionment of last session. In the House, a similar resolution was offered by Mr. Armstrong, to which Mr. Cessna offered an amendment, providing "for the appointment of a committee of seven to report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional Districts for the next ten years." Both propositions were temporarily postponed.

The course indicated by Mr. Cessna's amendment, is the proper one. The apportionment of last year, beside being premature, was so glaringly unequal and unjust, that its repeal should be a matter of conscience with honest members of both parties. The large and reckless Republican majority that controlled the legislation of last session, was governed by only one idea in making this apportionment, and that was to allow the Democrats as few districts as possible. By a just bill, proportioned to the relative strength of the two political parties, as shown in the Governor's election in 1860, 12 Members of Congress would have been given to the Republicans, and eleven to the Democrats.—But, by the bill actually passed, nineteen Districts are so arranged that, in all probability, they will elect Republican Representatives for the next ten years; and only four are given to the Democrats—and they only because it was impossible to arrange them otherwise! No sort of attention was paid to the ratio. This, under the supposition that the State would have but 32 Representatives, was 126,363; whereas one District contains a population of 155,281—an excess of 31,918; while another has a population of only 101,427, or 24,936 less than the ratio. Five Districts have an aggregate population of 708,552; the former exceeding the latter by 151,481, or more than sufficient population to form another District, and more than any District contains, with a single exception.—The old, populous and wealthy county of Montgomery, is completely disfranchised, by being divided into three parts, one of which is attached to Bucks and certain Wards of Philadelphia; another to Berks, and a third to Chester and Delaware. A single township is taken from Northumberland county, and attached to York and Dauphin. The fact is, this apportionment is so full of territorial deformities and numerical inequalities, that it may be regarded as the most hideous legislative abortion that has been produced in a long time.

Now that a revision of this infamous "geerry-mander" has become necessary, we hope it will be thorough. The additional Representative to which our State is entitled, cannot be assigned to a District, without a re-apportionment of the whole State. The House is Democratic (nominally, at least); and the Senate is Republican, with a Speaker who has proved himself impartial in the appointment of his Committees. Between the two branches, an apportionment can be made with some approach to fairness and equality.

Victory without abolition, peace without the aid of negroes, returning allegiance without the violation of a single principle of our institutions—these, says the Detroit Free Press, are the glorious fruits of the resistance by the President, McClellan and Stanton, of the abolitionists. The South begins to know that its leaders have lied—that the North does not desire to rob it of its property. Hence the tide is turning—the Union sentiment re-awakes, and followers drop off from Jeff. Davis. These are the fruits of a conservative policy.

Objects of the War. In the report of the proceedings of Congress on Monday last we find the following, which we desire to put on record: Mr. Holman (Ind.) offered a resolution that in the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war into which the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government, without modification or change. Mr. Lovejoy (Rep.) moved to lay it on the table. Carried—60 against 59, as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, (Ia.) Blake, Buffington, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Coukling, Conway, Cravens, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Duell, Ely, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg, (Ill.) Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill, (Vt.) Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice, (Maine.) Riddle, Sergeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Wyck, Verree, Wallace, Walton, (Maine.) Wheeler, White, (Ind.) Wilson, Windom, Worcester. NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, (Penn.) Biddle, Blair, (Va.) Brown, (R. I.) Brown, (Va.) Calvert, Clemens, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Crisold, Crittenden, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Goodwin, Granger, Halo, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, (Mich.) Knapp, Law Lazenar, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Richardson, Robinson, Rolling, (Mo.) Sheffield, Shellenbarger, Smith, Steele, (N. Y.) Stratton, Thomas, (Mass.) Thomas (Md.) Trimble, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Whaley, Webster, Wickliffe, Woodruff, and Wright. This is the second time since the beginning of the present session that Congress has laid on the table a resolution similar in terms, to the resolutions passed by the House by a vote nearly unanimous at the Extra Session; and yet we find many of the same members of Congress, who in July last voted for the Crittenden resolution, declaring that this war is waged "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," voting on the 3d of March against the declaration that the war should not be prosecuted for other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the welfare of the whole people of the United States.

By this vote the majority in Congress have announced that they wish the war prosecuted for some other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the welfare of the people. What that purpose is we are not at a loss to imagine—it is the destruction of the rights in institution of the Southern States, the alteration of the present Constitution of the United States, and the formation of a new Constitution and a new Government upon principles congenial to the Abolitionists, who have always been, and are now, revolutionists at heart.

More Cheating.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that the Quartermaster of the 1st Ira Harris Cavalry, who had charge of the transportation of 110 horses belonging to the regiment, has been arrested at Baltimore, for trading off the animals, and replacing them with stock not worth ten dollars a head. He has been sent to Fort McHenry to await the disposition of the case.—Gen. Dix telegraphed the fact to Col. De Forrest, the commander of the regiment, and that gentleman succeeded in finding nearly all the horses in the Baltimore livery stables.

Now that the hangers on of this administration are so extensively engaged in horse dealing, could not some of them manage to trade off the "Woolley Horse" for something useful. We don't know any one horse by which the government has lost so much money. Went somebody trot him out?

The Detroit Free Press thinks the rebellion will soon be at an end, but it well and truly says, "the causes of future insurrections will linger in the body politic just so long as in any part of the country the doctrines of secession or abolition are tolerated. There can be no permanent peace when men are allowed to preach the 'higher law' and 'irrepressible conflict,' or the right of the States to defy the General Government. All these are treasonable. They have bred civil war, and were intended to breed it. They are unclean spirits which possess the nation, and must be cast out if we would return to our old happiness and prosperity."

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c. To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants. To Destroy—Bed-Bugs. To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c. To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas. To Destroy—Insects on Plants & Fowls. To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c. To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper for the destruction and utter extermination of all forms and species of VERMIN.

Sold in Bloomsburg Pa. by J. R. Moyer, E. P. Lutz, J. M. Hangenbuch, and by the Drugists Grocers and Storekeepers generally.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives have reported against all enactments for the emancipation of slaves by the Government. There will now be another howl from the Abolitionists. The ultra-advocates of this measure, if they are not blinded by fanaticism, can now see that Union loyalties will not introduce the same question into the contest for saving the nation from going on. This is correct. It would only embarrass the Federal Government, and long postpone the prayer for better than peace and a restoration of the Government shall bless the inhabitants of this land. No patriot can, we think, with a proper understanding of his duty, lend his aid to this mischief, and disturbing element which already has been disastrous to us as a people and has militated against the Union by constantly embroiling one section against the other; exciting the passions; engendering those bitter feelings which have marred the peace of the great American brotherhood and brought the nation to its brink.—We do earnestly hope—it is our heart's desire—that this and all other irritating questions will be left at rest for the present, until rebellion is crushed.—Et Wayne Times.

Assaulting Women.—We see it stated that President Lincoln, moved to great indignation by the extraordinary and bitter assaults upon his wife, which have appeared in many of the Republican papers, has expressed his regret that he could not throw off for a time the cares, the responsibilities and the dignity of his station, and inflict summary punishment upon some of Mrs. Lincoln's unamiable vilifiers. We respect and honor the President for this burst of proper and natural feeling, and do not doubt that he is strongly impelled to give it practical effect. There seems to be growing disposition to assault women and to connect them with political events that is mean as it is cowardly. A man who cherishes it is not only destitute of the principles of courtesy and chivalry, which ought to characterize his sex in their department toward the other, but he is unworthy the name of man. It is high time it was rebuked and put under the ban of an enlightened public opinion. It is enough that we of the sterner sex should be brought into the turmoil of politics and undergo the ordeal of defamation, which seems to be its concomitant, without bringing in the women to share the same fate.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Indianapolis letter says of the prisoners at that place: The most curious incidents were the recognition of several of the prisoners by the citizens. At the breaking out of the war several persons went from this city to the South to enlist, and some of them have been taken prisoners and brought back to their old homes. I saw a private in the company of the 19th regular stationed here, talking very earnestly with a rebel captain who proved to be the Federal's father. Another of the prisoners named Aiker, was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Marshal of the City in 1850 or 1857. Another was once a night watchman here and another was formerly employed at the Bates House.

As soon as the cars stopped the prisoners opened quite a business selling the Southern shin plasters to the citizens.—They sold all denominations of bills from five cents to seventy-five cents, charging the full value, which was gladly paid by the citizens, who were anxious to get their money as souvenirs.

A Rejoice.—The Columbia Republican has still standing at its head, Free Speech, a Free Press, Free Soil and Freedom.—This is the only freedom squashing relic that we know of now in this State. Two years ago nearly every republican paper had such a motto, but it has of late become such a flaunting lie when compared with their tar and feather organization, and their attempts to destroy the freedom of speech, of the press and the people, that they, to avoid the glaring inconsistency have, we believe, the Republican accepted, taken down the motto. To maintain consistency they ought now to put up "Free Mobs, Free Plunder, Free Despotism and Free Nigger."

A contractor from Cairo came a few days ago to get some money, and the President being in Secretary Stanton's at the time, asked him if he had not been paid any. "No, Sir," the contractor replied; "none of the bills contracted there have paid anything." "This is very strange, we have spent near five hundred millions and I cannot find a man who has ever got a dollar of it." The contractor finally admitted that he had received a few thousand dollars, but that it was hardly worth speaking of.

The Washington Star, in noticing Rev. Dr. Cheever's lecture at Washington says: "President Lincoln was not present and the Fremont clique, who on the night of Greeley's lecture, exhibited high moral discourtesy towards the President by their vociferous shouts and name-calling whenever the speaker hinted at a rebuke upon the executive action in the past, did not fail to repeat the insult."

Sunbury Democrat.