



AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.]

TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

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OFFICE

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EMERGENCY. A Young Man contemplating marriage should avoid of physical weakness...

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Original Poetry.

Poetry for the People.

My country, oh! my country, what means all this strife?

Who put brother against brother, to take each other's life?

What caused this commotion—who kindled up this blaze?

Why is lamentation in the land of Washington and

Who instigated doctrines that arrayed section against section?

Who said there was no danger, and soothed us with a song,

That "There was nobody hurt," or "nothing going wrong,"

Who said let us try it, and in one short year,

Men and women, "the machine," how nicely we can

"Labor well rewarded," the poor will we reward,

No Negroes coming North, with us to interfere.

We have waited all the year, for the "Millennium to come,"

Instead of which desolation is brought to every home,

Mothers waiting for their sons—sisters for their brothers

Fathers for their children, and maidens for their lovers.

Are these the "good times promised" us from stump and press,

God save us from the party that has caused so much distress.

As Jefferson succeeded Adams, so then it will be,

The Constitution and the Law must again be restored,

And all "higher law notions," forever be ignored.

Then farewell to the party, that swarthy the black man,

Guiding, sinning and gossiping with the rest of your race,

Farewell to Republicanism, an everlasting farewell!

We'll stick you up as low you will lose that foul smell.

Abolition and Section must forever depart,

In view of which let the Union take heart,

And banish the extreme from every public heart.

And fill their places with men who are just,

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I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision to emancipate gradually.

Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance

And when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong.

He was, and I still hope is, my friend. I value him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last, before leaving the capitol.

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the Border States.

GENTLEMAN:—After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March,

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge?"

He has not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

pledges of sincerity and devotion to their country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of measures most distasteful to us

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your message of the 6th of March last; the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents,

we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1850 there were then very nearly four million of slaves in the country.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of March last, the war would now be substantially ended.

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept the proposition, we repeatedly submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this Government at this time.

And we have the enormous sum of \$478,078,331 We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out, would add this vast amount to our public debt, at a moment when the treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditures of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that the resolution was but the announcement of a sentiment which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

The right to hold slaves is a right pertaining to all the States of this Union. They have a right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right or limit its enjoyment.

necessity of interfering to arrest them.—And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the Government, and the continuance of the war.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the fact of your repudiation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation, you add: "Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer?

We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed, and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States, and while that Union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and candor the reasons on which we forbore to vote for the resolution you have mentioned; but you have again presented this proposition, and appealed to us, with an earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us.

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to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider the proposition it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance.

We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States, or the citizens thereof, who shall adopt the abolition of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of transportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take the proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by their interest, their honor, and their duty to their whole country.

Reply of the Minority. WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862. MR. PRESIDENT:—The undersigned members of Congress from the Border States, in response to your address of Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered for the purpose of considering the same.

As much as we cannot, consistently with our sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us, occur in that response, we feel it to be due to you and to ourselves to make to you a brief and candid answer over our own signature.

We believe that the whole power of the Government, upheld and sustained by all the influences and means of all loyal men in all sections, and of all parties, is essentially necessary to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union and the Constitution.

The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In consequence of the existence of this belief, we understand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down this institution through the exercise of military authority.

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