COLUMBIA



DEMOCRAT.

BLOOMSBURG ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.1

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

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Obtained.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain. Precedy and only Effective Remody in the World for all private Diseases. Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Birictures. Affections of the Kidneys and linater. Involuntary Discharges. Impotency. General Destinty, Nervousness. Dyspensy. Language, Low Spirits Confusion of ideas, Patpitation of the Heart. Timidity. Tramblings, Diamers of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head. Throat. Nose or skin, Affections of the Liver Lungs, Stomach or flowels—these terrible Disorders strising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those securing and splitary practices more final to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Marines of Ulysses, highting their most brithant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c. impossible.

YOUNG MEN Repealably, who have become the vistims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which amountly sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the meat exalted rateuts and brilliant proflect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eleganency or woked to eastasy the living iyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Yonag Mon contemplating mar riage, being aware of physical weakness, organic deability, deformaties, &c., speedily carea. He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honer as a gentlemen, and seedidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESB

bomediately cured and full vigor restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders life misorable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper induspences. Young persens are too upt to commit excess from not being awars of the dreadful consequence that may easing. Now, who that understands the endert will presend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those failing into improper habits than by the printent. Besides being deprived of the plensure of healthy offerings, the most vertous and destructive symptoms to both body and united arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, hervons trittability. Pyspepsia palpitation of the heart indigection, constitutional debility, a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, decay and death.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET. ORGANIC WEAKNESS

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH PREDERICK STREET. heft hand side going from Saltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number, Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doc-ACURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselve by improper indulgence and solitary liabits, which ru in both body and saind, uniting them for either busi-

aces, study, society or inarringe.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early hands of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dinness of Sight Loss of Muscular Lover, Palpitation of the Heart, Byspapia, Nervous Irratability, Perangement of the Diges ave Functions, General Debility, symptoms of Consumption, Sec.

uve Functions, General Density, symptoms of constant tion, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Lions Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forchodings, Aversion is Society, self-district, love of solitade. Timity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge want is the cause of their declining health. Lossing their vigor, becoming weak, puls and emociated, having singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN.

Who have injured thinselves by a tertain practice indulged in when along—a highly frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when ashep, and if not enred renders scarring impossible, and destroys both moral and body, should apply immediately.

What a pitty that ayoung man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and embyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and including in a certain secret habit. Such persons must before contemplating

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most ne

cessary requisities to promete conucled happiness Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despure filled with the melanchely reflection that the happiness of another becomes highest with our own.

DISBASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and impredent votary of pleasure dads he has imbined the seeds of the painful disease, it too often happens that an all timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone be friend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this borrid disease unakes their appearance, such as alcerated sore threat, diseased mose, meturnal, pains in the head and limb, diamens of sight, deafaces, nodes on the shin bones, and arms, blotches on the head, face and extreme ties, progressing with rapadity, till at list the palate of the mouth and bones of the mose fall in, and the victim of this desease becomes a horrid object of commisseration till death puts a period to his dreading sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to

this terminated by fact that thousands an activities of ig-this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulfness of ig-morant pretenders, who, by the use of that Deadly Pot-ses, Mercury, rum the constitution and make the resi-dus of life miscrable. STRANGERS

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unicarned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Jonnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the new spapers, regularly Educated Physicians incapable of Curing they keep you trifling month after month taking their fittly and poisonus compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and is despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disapporatment.

Dr. Johnson is the only Physician advertising. His credential or diplomas always hang in his office. His remadics of regardment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in this country and a mare extensive Private Practice than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cared at this institution year of-

PHIL

The many thousands cured at this in-titution year of-ter year, and the numerous important surgical Opera-tions performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the re-porters of the "Sun," "Chipper," and many other papers sotices of which have appeared again and again before the public, heades his standing as a gentlemen of char-acter and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afficted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED. Persons writing should be particular in directing the satters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.

Of the Raltimore Lock Hospital, Estimore, Maryland,
Jan 18, 1862. [March 17, 1860.

TINWARE & STOVE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old friend and enslowers, that he has purchased his brethers negret in the above establishment, and the concern wits hereafter be conducted by numeric exclusively.

Be has just received and offers for sale, the largest and most extensive assortment of FANCY STOVES ever introduced into this market. His stock consists of a complete assortment of the best Cooking and parlor stoves in the market, together with Stove Fixtures of every description. Oven and Box Stoves, Radiators. Cytindar Stoves, Cast Iron Air-Tight stores, Canona Stoves, &c. &c. Stovespipe and



Original Poetry.

For the Columbia Democrat.

Poetry for the People.

My country, oh! my country, what means all this Who put brother against brother, to take each other's reluctant to go.

Dinze? Tent caused other nations with wonder on us gaze.

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

Who said let us try it, and in one short year, We will show you, "the machine," how nicely we can

No Negroes coming North, with us to interfere We have waited all the year, for the "Muntach re

Instead of which desolution is brought to every home, Mothers wailing for their sons-sisters for their broth

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

God save us from the party that has caused so much That has burdened us with taxes accumulating fast-Of which twenty generations will not see the last,

Is to remove from office the powers that be-And for this sacred privilege we anxiously await. As Jerranson succeeded Adams, so then it will be Men imprisoned for opinions sake must be set free; The Constitution and the Laws must again be restored,

And all "higher law motives," forever be ignored, Then farewell to the party, that worship the black man, Gidding. Summer and Greeley with the rest of your clan : Farewell to Republicanism, an everlasting farewell We'll sink you so low you will lose that foul smell.

Abolition and Secession must forever depart, In view of which let the Proper take heart, And lamish the extremes from every public trust. And fill their places with Max who are just,

National Affairs.

The President's Appeal

BORDER STATES.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been passage of a resolution, expressive rather convened at the Executive Mansion on tial and reliable basis of action. Saturday morning last, Mr. Lincoln addreased them as follows, from a written

paper held in his hands. GENTLEMAN :- After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty, which I cannot justifiably waive, to make

this appear to you. I intend no reproach or complaint when assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March, the war would now be substantially ended .-And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of end. ing it. Let the States which are in rebelion see definitely and certainly that in on event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the justitution within your own States .-Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power

and they can shake you no more forever. Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you win not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the as of the whole country, I ask, "can yefor your States, do better than to take the course I urge? Discarding punctitio and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly

stern facts of our case, can you do better oath of office, would be performed. But make it more perfect. it is not done, and we are trying to accomattained, the institution in your States tiez surrounding you, compared with which will be extinguished by mere friction and all former national troubles have been but abrasion - by the mere incidents of the war. as the summer cloud; and we have freely It will be gone, and you will have nothing givin you our sympathy and support. Revaluable in lieu of it. Much of its value pudiating the dangerous heresics of the is gone already. How much better for secessionists, we believed, with you, that you and for your people to take the step the war on their part is aggressive and which at once shortens the war, and so- wicked, and the object for which it was to which is sure to be wholly lost in any oth- message at the opening of the present Coner eyent! How much better to thus save gress, to be such as all good men should the money which else we sink forever in approve, we have not hesitated to vote all the war ! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniary unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation as buyer, to sell out and buy out that with-

Who instigated doctrines that arrayed section seninat He was, and I still hope is, my friend. I any sacrifice, when we are satisfied it is That "There was notedy hert," or "nothing going everywhere could be freed. He proclaim- of constitutional liberty. ed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He exmeasure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose .-And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important

Upon these condsiderations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last, Before leaving the capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition ; Replace the party in power that made us rich and great, and, at the least, commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world : its beloved history and cherished memo ries are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happi ness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever.

[At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the Border States, in which t was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address, while as yet, the Congress had taken no step beyond the of a sentiment than presenting a substan-

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the Border States were entitled to expect a substantial of the war; and, if we had been willing, pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition system.

It was further represented, in the conference, that the people of the Border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President, and to themselves, that the representatives of the border slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act, and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the Presi-

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer .- National Intelligencer.

Reply of the Majority.

The following paper was accordingly sent is. Break that lever before their faces, to the President, signed by the majority of he Representatives from the Border Slave-

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862. the President:

The undersigned, Representatives of xentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and Mary- expenditures of the war. land, in the two Houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it eminates, the earnest-

We have not been wanting, Mr. Presisupplies necessary to carry it on vigorous-

General Hunter is an honest man. efforts, and even greater sacrifices, yea,

olution recommended by your message of state the prominent reasons which influenced our action. In the first place, it proposed a radical

hurried through both Houses with undue hoste, without reasonable time for conseemed like an interference by this Government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this Government to make appropriations of money for the objects designed, and all of us thought our finaces were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adoption und faithful excecution would impose upon the National Treasury. If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed 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 1860 there were then very nearly four million of slaves in the country; from natura l'increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of

three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormus sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deporation and colonization, at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hun-dred millions more! We are not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addiion to the vast and daily-increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies

the country could not bear it. Stated in this form the proposition is nothing less so important in its relations to their social than the deporation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor, and the substitution in its place of an interest-bearing debt of the same amount! But, if we are fold that it was expected

Tennessee

submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this Government at this time. According to the census of 1860 Kentucky had 225,490 slaves. 87,188 .. Maryland 490,887 Virginia 1.798 Delaware 114.965 Missouri

Making in the whole 1,196,112 At the same rate of valuation these would amount

275,784 "

Add for deportation and colonization \$100 each 119,244,533

And we have the enormous

sum of 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

Again, it seemed to us that the resolution was but the annunciation of a sentiment which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposiin any possible event? You prefer that ness which marked its delivery, and the tion. No movement was then made to the constitutional relation of the States to overwhelming importance of the subject provide and appropriate the funds required the nation shall be practically restored of which it treats. We have given it a to carry it into effect; and we were not enwithout disturbance of the institution; and most respectful consideration, and now couraged to believe that funds would be if this were dore, my whole duty in this lay before you our response. We regret provided. And our belief has been fully respect, under the Constitution and my that want of time has not permitted us to justified by subsequent events. Not to they will gladly return to their allegiance mention other circumstances, it is quite sufficent for the purpose to bring to your plish it by war. The incident of the war dent, in respect to you, and in devetion to notice the fact that, while the resolution cannot be avoided. If the war continues the Constitution and the Union. We have was under consideration in the Senate, long, as it must, if the object be not seener not been indifferent to the great difficul- our colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, moved an amendment appropriating \$500, 000 to the object therein designated, and it was voted down with great unanimity. What confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that, if we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out; and to what ground could we, as fair cures substantial compensation for that be prosecuted on ours, defined by your men, approach them and challenge their Houses of Congress we have heard doc-

The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of this Union. They have a right to cherish or abolish We have voted all the men and money the institution, as their tastes or their inyou have asked for, and even more; we terests may prompt, and no one is authorhave imposed onerous taxes on our peo- ized to question the right or limit its enple, and they are paying them with cheer-fulness and alacrity; we have encouraged affirmed that right than you have. Your

ed beyond the reasonable doubt, in every to the interests of all, will be wielded terest, their honor, and their duty to their form and at every place possible. There against the institutions of the Southern change of our social system, and was was not the remotest probability that the States. States we represent would join in the reall for consultation with our constituents, event of a recognition of the independence ter's proclamation, you add : whose interests it deeply involved. It of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no And this is not the end of it. The prest EDWIN H. WEBSTER, R. MALLORY, hope for constitutional liberty but by its sure in this direction is still upon me and preservation. They will, under no cir is increasing. By conceding what I now GARRETT DAVIS, cumstances, consent to its dissolution; ask you can relieve me, and, much more, Thos. L. Pric. and we do them no more than justice when can relieve the country in this important WM. A. HALL. we assure you that while the war is con- point." ducted to prevent that deplorable entastrophe they will sustain it as long as they can sage to discover its true import, but we muster a man or command a dollar. Nor are yet in painful uncertainty. How can will they ever consent, in any event, to we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve unite with the Southern Confederacy. The you and the country from the increasing bitter fruits of the peculiar dectrines of pressure to which you refer? We will not that region will forever prevent them from allow ourselves to think that the proposiplacing their security and happiness in the tion is, that we consent to give up slavery,

custody of an association which has incor- to the end that the Hunter proclamation porated in its organic law the seeds of its may be let loose on the Southern people own destruction. we had voted for the resolution in the have too much respect for you to imagine emancipation message of March last, the you would propose it. Can it mean that war would now be substantially ended .-- by sacrificing our interest in slavery we We are unable to see how our action in appease the spirit that controls that pres this particular has given, or could give, sure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the encouragement to the rebellion. The res. country of the pestilent agitation of the in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we think, for that spirit would not be satisfied bind our States in this respect by our votes sand slaves, and cease its agitation, while here; and whether we had voted the one three millions remain in bondage. Can it way or the other, they are in the same con- mean that by abandoning slavsry in our dition of freedom to accept or reject its States we are removing the pressure from

that only the States we represent would accept the proposition, we repectfully a majority, were opposed to Secession .-

cies to that end

notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it .-They are in arms, but not for the same Rights' party, as is much the lesser class, seek to break down national indepindence \$358,833,600 and set up State domination. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been

made to believe are assailed by this Government. The latter classs are not disuuniopists per se, they are so only because they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domeitic institutions. As long as these two classes act together they will never assent to peace. The policy then to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled. but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions : that this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and as soon as the pressure of military domin-

ion imposed by the Confederate authority

is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared, with singular unanmity, the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to, we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both trines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measure, founded in substance after t'ose doc

There is one other idea in your address bellion, nor is there now; of their elect. we feel called on to notice. After stating sideration and debate, and with no time at ing to go with the Southern section in the the fact of your repudiation of Gen. Hun- R. WILSON,

"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 pasfor it is too well known that we would not We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if be parties to any such measure, and we had voted for it. We have no power to with the liberation of seven huadred thouthis or any other measure. We must look We are forbidden so to think, because it for other causes of that lamented fact .- is known that we are, and we believe that We think there is not much difficulty, not you are unalterably opposed to any divismuch uncertainty in pointing out others ion at all. We would prefer to think that far more probable and potentin their agen you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to with-The rebellion derives its strength from stand a pressure which weighs heavily on the union of all classes in the insurgent you and the country. Mr. President, no States, and while that Union lasts the war such sacrifice is necessary to secure our will never end until they are utterly ex- support. Confine yourself to your constihausted. We know that at the inception tutional authority: confine your subordiof these troubles Southern society was di- nates within the same limits; conduct this Now the great mass of Southern peop'e concede to each State and its loyal citizens but by different and even inconsistent rea. from a despondency to a future of glory, success if the support of that element sons. The leaders, who comprehend and preserve to your countrymen, their called "conservat v" be withdrawn. what was previously known as the State prosterity and man, the inestimable treasure of constitutional government. Mr. President, we have stated with

to us, with an carnestness and eloquence it to the consideration of our States and people." Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country, in the hour of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline. We are willing to trust every question relative to their interest and happiness to the con-ideration and ultimate udgment of our own people. While differing from you as to the necesity of emancipating the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the rebellion, and while protesting against the propriety of any extra territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particuar line of policy on a subject which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to them, yet when you and our brethren of the loyal States sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contributs pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the conveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consid-

er the propriety of putting it aside. But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the uttorence of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible, practical proposition, which would vield the fruits of the sacrifice it requires. Our people are influenced by the same trines, proposed and carried through, which | want of confidence, and will not consider can have no other effect than to distract the proposition in its present impalpable and divide loyal men, and exasperate and form The interest they are asked to give drive still further from us and their duty up is to them of immense importance, and the people of the rebelious States. Mid- they ought not to be expected even to enout which the war could never have been, fulness and alacrity; we have encouraged affirmed that right than you have. Your tary officers, following these bad examilating and an as usual on short action. It is the proposal until they are assured to order than to sink both the things to be sold and collistments, and sent to the field many of inaugural address does you great honor in ples, have stepped beyond the just expect. The patrongs of our friends and are respect, and inspired the country with of their authority in the same direction. It is not to be expected even to the proposal until they outlined that right than you have. Your tary officers, following these bad examits that they outlined that right than you have. Your tary officers, following these bad examits the proposal until they are assured than to sink both the things to be expected even to the final tary officers, following these bad examits the proposal until they outlined that right than you have. Your tary officers, following these bad examits the proposal until they outlined that right than you have. Your tary officers, following these bad examits the proposal until they outlined that right than you have examined that right than you have. Your tary officers, following these and all address does you g have offered their persons to the enemy as confidence in your fairness and respect for until in several instances you have felt the your plan as a proposition from the Nation Brigadier General in the regular army.

I do not speak of emancipation at once, | pledges of sincerity and devotion to their the law. Our States are in the enjoyment | necessity of interfering to arrest them .- | to the States to exercise an admitted con bat of a decision to emancipate gradually, country. We have done all this under the of that right. We do not feel called on to And even the passage of the resolution to stitutional right in a particular manner Room in South America for colonization most discouraging circumstances and in defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which you refer has been os entatiously and yield up a valuable interest. Before can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance the face of measures most distasteful to us and when numbers shall be large enough to the interests we represent, to be company and encouragement for one and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by find that we differ even among ourselves. another, the freed people will not be so those who claim to be your friends most It is enough for our purpose to know that these measures was foretold, and may now their confidence that its fruits are contine abhorrent to us and our constituents. But, it is a right; and, so knowing, we did not be seen in the indurated state of Southern gent only upon their acceptance. We I am pressed with a difficulty not yet for all this, we have never faltered, nor see why we should now be expected to feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not cles of future legislation. If Congress, by among those who, united, are none too to defend and a government which pro- share to relieve the country at this terrible to our omission to vote for the resolution proper and necessary-legislation, shall prowhy is lamentation in the land of washington and strong. An instance of it is known to teets us. And we are ready for renewed crisis; we had done as much as had been recommended by you, we solemnly believe vide sufficient funds, and place them at required of others in like circumstances; we are to attribute the terrible carnestness your disposal, to be applied by you to the and we did not see why sacrifices should of those in arms against the Government, payment of any of our States, or the citvalue him none the less for his agreeing required to preserve our admirable form be expected of us from which others, no and the continuance of the war. Nor do izens thereof, who shall adopt the abolwith me in the general wish that all men of government and the priceless blessings more loyal, were exempt. Nor could w | we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with ishment of slavery, either gradual or imsee what good the nation would derive all respect to you,) agree that the institu- mediate, as they may determine, and the A few of our number voted for the res- from it. Such a sacrifice, submitted to by tion of slavery is "the lever of their pow- expense of deportation and colonization of us, would not have strengthened the arm of er," but we are of the opinion that "the the liberated slaves, then will our States pected more good and less harm from the the 6th of March last; the greater por- this Government or weakened that of the lever of their power" is the apprehension and people take the proposition into caretion of us did not, and we will briefly enemy. It was not necessary as a pledge that the powers of a common Government ful consideration, for such decision as in of our loyalty, for that had been manifest- created for common and equal protection their judgment is demanded by their in-

> whole country. We have the honor to be, with great re

C. A. WICKLIFFE, CHAIRMAN. J. J. CRITTENDEN, JOHN S. CARLILE, J. W. CRISPIELD. H. GRIDER, J. S. JACKSON, JOHN S. PHELPS. FRANCIS THOMAS. CHAS. B. CALVERT, C. L. L. LEARY, AARON HARDING, JAMES S. ROLLINS. J. W. MENZIES. THOS. L. PRICE, G .W. DUNLAP,

Reply of the Minerity.

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 at. tended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered for the purpose of cousidering the same. The meeting appointed a committee to report a response to your address. That report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the response reported, or one in substance the same, would be adopted and presented to you.

Inasmuch as we cannot, consistently with out sense of duty to the country, unolution has passed, and if there be virtue slavery question? We are forbidden so to concur in that response, we feel it to be der the existing perils which surround us, 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 provisions. No, sir; the war has not been you and the country, by preparing for a prolonged or hindered by our action on seperation on the line of the cotton States? and preserve the Union and the Constitution. We understand your appeal to have been made for the purpose of securing this result. A very large portion of the people of the Northern States believe that slavery is the "lever power of the rebellion." It matters not wether this belief be well founded or not.

The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In consequence vided, and that a large portion, perhaps war solely for the purpose of restoring the of the existence of this belief, we under-Constitution to its legitimate authority; stand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down are united. To discover why they are so their just rights, and we are wedded to this justitution through the exercise of we must glance at Southern society, and you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. military authority. The Government can-President, and you touch the American not maintain this great struggle if the heart and invigorate it with new hope .- support and influence of the men who en-You will, as we solemnly believe, in due tertain these opinions be withdrawn. Neiobjects; they are moved to a common end, time restore peace to your country, lift it ther can the Government hope for early

> Such being the condition of things, the President appeals to the Border-States men to step forward and show their patrifrankness and candor the reasons on otism by making the first sacrifice. No which we forbore to vote for the resolution doubt like appeals have been made to exyou have mentionend; but you have again treme men in the North to meet us half way, presented this proposition, and appealed in order that the whole moral, political, pecuniary and physical force of the nation which have not failed to impress us, to may be firmly and earnestly united in one consider it, and at the least to commend grand effort to save the Union and the Constitution.

Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address, and such the results to which it looked, we cannot reconeile it to our sense of duty, in this trying hour, to respond in a spirit of fault finding or querlousness over the things that are past. We are not disposed to seek for the cause of present misfortunes in the errors and wrongs of others who now propose to unite with us in a common purpose. But on the other hand we meet your address in the spirit in which it was made, and, as loyal Americans, declare to you and to the world that there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the Government and institution of our fathers.

That we, few of is though there may be will permit no men, from the North of from the Bouth to go further than we in the necessiphishment of the great wors before us. That is order to carry out these views, we shall so far as may be in our power, ask the geople of the florder Sintes, chimby, desiderately, and farily to canader your recommendation. We are the more embedded to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have affected to add the state of the southern rebellion. ave offered to aboush slavery amongst them as a con-ition to foreign intervention in favor of their indepen

can surely ask our people to consider the question of emascipation to save the Union.
With great respect your obedient servants,
John W North. Schurt SCASEY,
GLORGE PISHER. A JICHMENTS.
WM G BE WM. WP WM. GEORGE P FISHER.

WE G BE WE.

WF WILLY.

ser At Stormstown, Center county, a number of hogs having lately died in a strange and unaccountable manner, it was found upon examination that their stomachs contained bits of a copy of the New York Tribunel

General Pope has been made a