COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.] TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." [TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 16.—NO. 32. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862. VOLUME 26.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LEVI L. TATE.

IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE

in the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, North of the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

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$1 00 In advance, for one copy, six months.
1 75 In advance, for one copy, one year.
2 00 If not paid within the first three months.
2 25 If not paid within the first six months.
2 50 If not paid within the year.

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YOUNG MEN

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MENTALLY. The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the symptoms.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Consult your best friend, your physician, and then consult Dr. Johnston, and be restored to perfect health. Consultation, Advice and Medicine, $5.

YOUNG MEN.

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in alone or in company with others, a habit frequently learned at school, the effects of which are sometimes felt even during youth, but more frequently after manhood is reached, rendering marriage improper or unhappy, should by all means consult the Doctor before entering the married state. Such persons must be aware that a variety of nervous symptoms, indicating disease or debility, make their appearance, which, if allowed to progress, will destroy both mind and body, should consult a physician of skill and experience immediately.

What a melancholy reflection it must be for such persons to contemplate that the journey of life, which should be enjoyed with buoyant spirits and vivacity, is clouded with despondency, hypochondria, and other baneful symptoms, unfitting them for the proper discharge of the duties of life. Such persons must be aware that a medicine is necessary to restore the tone of the system, and nothing should induce them to trifle with their health, but place themselves under the care of a physician of skill and experience.

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Those terrible diseases, originating in the Secret Habits of Youth, which sap the foundation of the most exalted talents, and render the mind incapable of the proper discharge of the duties of life, are treated with the most unparalleled success.

Many thousands have fallen victims to this fearful disease, through the ignorance of those to whom they have applied for relief, who, by the use of Mercury, have rendered a disease originally simple, one of the most complicated and dangerous to which the human frame is subject. Dr. Johnston, after many years' study, has discovered a Remedy for this disease, which is warranted to cure in a few days, without the use of Mercury, or any other dangerous drug.

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Dec. 14, 1861. (March 17, 1862.

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THE undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he has purchased the Tinware and Stove establishment of his brother, and will continue the same at the old stand, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with their custom.

He will also keep on hand and offer for sale the large and well selected assortment of PENNY STOVES ever introduced into this market.

He has also added to it a complete assortment of the best cooking and parlor stoves in the market, to wit: the Stone Fronts, of every description, Oreo and Hot Blasts, Baltimore Cylinder stoves, Cast Iron Air Tight stoves, Coaling Stoves, &c., &c. Sheetiron and Tinware constantly on hand and manufactured to order. All kinds of repairing done, as usual, at short notice. By attention to business and strict adherence to merit, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

S. S. MCKELVY.

Bloomsburg, November 16, 1861.—tf.

Choice Poetry.

"AT THE LAST."

The hymn is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at the close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a softer charm
Lies folded close in evening's robe of balm
And weary man must ever love her best,
For morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

The source from heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Pentecost of angels follow in her train,
To shut the weary eyes of day to peace.

All things are brighter here, as she throws
Over earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty and a power,
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

Around the evening we must weep and toil,
Plow life's stern furrow, die the sweat soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Let when the sun is setting, may we glide
Like summer evening down the golden tide,
And leave a light as it as we pass away,
Sweet starry twilight round our sleepy clay.

Communications.

For the Columbia Democrat.

Sereno Mass Meeting.

Jerseytown, Sept. 13, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—I deem it my duty not to permit the meeting at Sereno on the 6th inst., to remain so meanly represented as it is by the base, contradictory letter published in the last week's Republican.

The unenvied, nameless and almost brainless correspondent committed himself in the very first sentence he wrote, by saying, "we had a funny exhibition of human nature in the edge of the grove near Sereno this afternoon." (Sept. 7th, 1862) clearly demonstrating that his mind had been laboriously engaged from Saturday, until Sunday afternoon; in order to make out a false report. And further showing conclusively that his whole design was to evade the truth. Again he says "Mr. TATE's speech consisted of party falsehoods coined for the use of the vulgar." Now, it is entirely unnecessary for me to speak of Mr. TATE's truly commendable speech on that occasion, as he is well known in the community to be a man of enlarged liberal sentiments; and thoroughly acquainted with the rise, and progress, of our country; and his speech received the unanimous endorsement of all loyal men who heard it; even the Republicans, (not the *Abolitionists*) spoke of it in unmeasured terms of praise; and will not attempt to deny it; in fact, they dare not inside of truth and honesty. Therefore I think—

"But one against a multitude,
Is more than mortal can make good."

But oh! heavens, next came CHALFANT. Well what horrible crime did he commit? Why he denounced Abolitionism, sustained the Administration in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Constitutional Union; denounced the emancipation scheme; ridiculed the idea of arming the half barbarous slaves; spoke of the enormous frauds and corruptions at the head of the Departments, expressed an earnest desire to have wiser and better men in those high places, and invoked his hearers in the name of his country, of humanity and of God; to do their duty at the ballot box this fall as well as in the battle-field, and all would yet be well. Mr. Chalfant sent the Abolitionists whining and howling like wounded blood-hounds to their kennels.

Not more than two weeks ago, this same worthy dignified correspondent of the *Republican*, was called on to address a war meeting at Sereno, and what do you think he did? Why, upon taking the stand and interlarding and embellishing his remarks with words selected from the latest Edition of the Abolition vocabulary, he said—"that he could not encourage enlistments until the Government changed its policy." Declared Mr. Lincoln entirely too weak for the responsibilities resting upon him; that he (Mr. Lincoln) ought to "hit Slavery between the eyes" and hoped never to see the Union restored as it was and said that a Constitution sanctioning Slavery is not worth maintaining. The true Union men at the meeting bowed their heads in shame to hear him expostulate knowing that Rebellion is the bastard produced by the rape which Abolition committed on the "Peculiar Institution." Nevertheless, he proved himself to be the most pliant free-loving infidel Samboe; devotee—slave—emancipator and rival of Jeff. Davis as who could break the Constitution the most. Such a man has neither the intelligence to understand his duties as a man and Christain, nor the moral ability to prolong them if they were understood.

I have it authenticated by reliable persons, that this same correspondent has stated not, in declaring "the only way to put down the insurgents is to lay waste their country, burn all their houses, kill every man, woman and child; and leave the land a desert along the track of the invading army." Is such a man, so insane in his patriotic notions, and so barbarous in his suggestions; true to the Union, and a friend to the Government? No, they are advocates of a new dynasty, based upon military despotism, and the enemy of all Republican liberty on the face of the earth. How long, oh! how long, shall the American people have their patience taxed by these impertinent demi-idiots, semi-knaves, burglers, and would-be-tyrants. Such enemies of our Union ought to be treated as knaves or lunatics. The truest, the ablest, and the only efficient friends of this Government are men of good sense, liberal principles, extensive information, and sound judgement like Hon. LEVI L. TATE, and THOS. CHALFANT, Esq., the friends of our Union, the supporters of its Constitution, and the protectors of good citizens in every part of the country. All who act otherwise and wish to divert the authority of the Government from the legitimate purpose of restoration and constitutional supremacy, are the foes of the American people, and of the human race.

GREENWOOD WATCHMAN.

Note by the Editor:—This communication should have appeared in the *Columbia Democrat*, the week the Editor went to the war, but was unfortunately overlooked in his absence. The author is a patriot and a gentleman. We regret its untimely omission.

For the Columbia Democrat.

Slavery in the Territories.

GOL. LEVI L. TATE:—The States of America, once united and happy, are now divided and distracted by civil war. The present condition of the country, the civil war now raging between the two sections—is the effects of the agitation of the slavery question. The people of the Southern States claimed the right to go into the territories with their slaves and demanded the same protection of the Federal Government for property in slaves, that other property received. They believed there should be no discrimination between property in slaves and property in anything else.

Now, suppose the citizens of any one of the Southern States, take their slaves and settle in any one of the territories belonging to the United States, is it a violation of the agreement between the States. If it is, then this right is denied them in the agreement. But they are not prohibited—they are not denied the right of settling in the territories with their slaves, any more than are the citizens of Pennsylvania, denied the right of settling there with their horses any thing that a State or the people of a State can do without violating the agreement between the States, other states, or the people of other states, have no right to oppose. Nor has Congress any right to deny.

Where in the Constitution do we find the right for the states acting in their associated capacity to exclude slavery from the territories. Has Congress the right, because the Constitution does not say anything about slavery in the territories. If so, would not Congress have the right to exclude from or force into the territories property of every description. But we are told that a negro is property only in the states where slavery exists that they cease to be property when taken into a territory. But how can this be. The free negroes in the southern states are not property; then negroes are property because they are held as slaves. Now if they could be taken into the territories and held as slaves without violating the agreement between the states, then why are they not property. The argument that will prove that they cease to be property when taken into the territories, will prove they have no right to hold them there as slaves. If they have no right to do this, it is because they would violate the agreement between the states by it.—But the Constitution does not prohibit them. It does not give Congress the right to exclude them. It says, the "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it, by the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people." Not the people of all the states, or it would have been delegated to the United States.

There is nothing in the agreement between the states denying the citizens of southern states the right of taking and holding slaves in any of the territory belonging to the United States, nor has the power to exclude slavery from the territories been delegated to the United States by the Constitution. Then Congress having no right to vote slavery into or out of a territory, northerners and southerners are equally entitled to take their institutions there. And when Congress authorizes a census to be taken and a Constitution to be framed, then the question is to be decided and the inhabitants are to do it for themselves. Now, I cannot see how any person who claims to be satisfied with the Constitution, as it is, can oppose the extension of slavery, unless, he is an actual resident of the territory, and votes against it whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it to form a Constitution with or without slavery, as they may elect, and be admitted into the Union on terms of equality with the other states.—This, I believe is the only way the question of the extension of slavery can be determined according to the Constitution. To claim to be satisfied with the Constitution, as it is, and oppose the extension of slavery under any other circumstances, is certainly inconsistant. It would be opposing that which you claimed to be satisfied with. It has been contended that Congress has not an exclusive, but an *absolute* right to legislate about the territories. That this power was given to Congress in that clause of the Constitution which declares that Congress should have a right to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States. I believe the clause about the territories, relates to them only as property, and not as communities or political organizations. That it gives Congress the right to dispose of the lands, etc., but not to govern the population. The inhabitants are to manage their local affairs, in their own way, subject to the Constitution; and that the right of Congress to legislate which was derived from its right to make treaties and declare war, and therefore, to make territories was exclusive and not absolute. That is to say—Congress has no right to legislate in opposition to either the letter or spirit of the Constitution. It cannot, for example, create a nobility in a territory or repeal the *habeas corpus* law. The Constitution says, "nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State. Now, to legislate slavery into or out of the territories, would be to the benefit of one section and at the expense of the other. It would prejudice the claims of certain states, and therefore, is prohibited by the Constitution.

Again—it has been argued that the territorial legislature has the right to exclude slavery from the territories. That the power of the territorial, to do this, is not derived from Congress but is inherent in the people and by this inherent power, they may proceed to form a government and to exercise its functions. This gives the settlers at once the right to determine the character of a future state. This doctrine, strictly adhered to, Congress has no power to repeal laws passed by a territorial legislature no matter how cruel, vindicative or tyranical they may be; but if Congress has the right to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories and the people of the territories are bound to submit to these rules and regulation, then are they not subject to Congress, do not they derive their power from Congress than Congress not having the power to exclude slavery from the territories, how can it confer upon a corporation of its own creation a power to determine what shall be held as property in a territory. Then when the people of the southern states claimed the right to go into the territories with their slaves and demanded the same protection for property in slaves, that other property received, they claimed a right guaranteed in the Constitution, they demanden nothing but what they had a right to receive. All who are unwilling that rights guaranteed in the Constitution may be secured are enemies of the Constitution could the rights guaranteed to them in the Constitution have been secured by them, had they not been opposed peace would now prevail over the land instead of desolating war.

A FISHING CREEKER.

SAM FOSTER don't often read the papers but when he does, he generally finds something which tickles him prodigiously. The other day he came across this:

"I am getting fat," as the loafer said when he was stealing land."

Some after he met a friend, who remarked on his stoutness.

"Yes!" says Sam. "Yes! I'm getting big, as the loafer said when he was stealing land!"

His friend didn't see the "point."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Congressional Conference.

The Democratic Conference met at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Sept. 30th, 1862, agreeably to the adjournment.—The several conferees from the entire district were present.

Mr. ENT, from the Committee appointed to make a report on the existing Congressional apportionment made the following report.

The Committee appointed by the Conference to prepare a statement on the subject of the existing Congressional apportionment, make report as follows:

That upon examination it will appear that the present arrangement of Congressional districts in this State, is an unjust one, and the authors of it are chargeable with the highest degree of partizan selfishness and distegard of the rights of the people.

It is proposed to show, briefly, the leading facts in relation to the passage of the laws on this subject, including a designation of some of those who supported and are responsible for them.

In the State Senate, Feb. 26th, 1861, on motion of Mr. McClure, it was

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to report to the Senate a bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts.

It was ordered that Messrs McClure, Penney, Gregg, Schindel, Smith, LANDON and Lawrence be said Committee.

The Committee, composed of six Republicans and one Democrat, on the 8th of April 1861 reported a bill entitled "an act to divide the State into Congressional districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States." The next day, April 10th, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the bill, when, after some time, the bill was reported back to the Senate with amendments. It was then taken up in second reading, and agreed to with the exception of amendment other amendments proposed by Democratic Senators being voted down. The rule which prohibits the reading of bills twice on the same day was then dispensed with and the bill was read a third time, and passed finally by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benson, Bingham, Bound, Connell, Fenney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imeire, Ketchum, LANDON, Lawrence, McClure, Meredith, Parker, Penney, Robinson, Sorrel, Smith, Wharton, Yerkes and Palmer, *Speaker*—21

NAY—Messrs. Bloom, Clymer, Crawford, Mon. Nichols, Schindel, Thompson and Welsh—8.

The bill then went to the House of Representatives, where it was considered on the 10th and 12th days of April. Among other amendments proposed to the bill was one by Mr. Tracy, of Bradford, to strike out in the 12th line the words "Wayne and Lehigh" counties" and to insert thereof the words, "Bradford, Sugar and Salt River counties," the effect of which would have been to place the latter counties with Susquehanna county to form a Congressional district. This amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 36 nays 59; and all other amendments were also rejected except one relating to a Philadelphia district which was subsequently concurred in by the Senate.

On the 15th of April the bill passed the House, many, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Angel Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Ashton, Barclay, Bardsley, Bartholomew, Boyd Baxter, Blair Brewster, Burns, Cowan, Craig, Dougher, Elliott Gosling, Gordon, Graham, Harvey, Haven, Hickman, Read, Hollis, Hohn, Irvin, Koch, Lawrence, Lawther, M'Cargar, Marshal, Mallin, Patterson, Perrine, Preston, Pughe, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Selzer, Shaffer Sofinson, Stambach, Taylor, Walker, White, Wilkey, Wilson and Davis, *Speaker*—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Austin, Ball, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Redmond, Butler (Carbon), Butler (Crawford), Caldwell, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dimmick, Dixon, Donley, Duffield, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Frazier, Gaskill, Heer, Hill, Kline, Leisenring, Linderman, M'Donough, Mansfield, Moore, Morrison, Myers, Overdeer, Randall, Reif, Ricaud, Smith, (Wayne) Souer (Philadelphia) Taylor Tracy and Williams—39

This bill, (which was subsequently signed by the Governor and became a law) divided the State into twenty three Congressional districts, that being the number of Congressmen which it was understood the State was entitled to under the United States census of 1860. But in forming the districts the most unscrupulous and disgraceful partizanship and dishonesty were manifested. Both Houses had large Republican majorities, and the Governor being of the same party, there was no check upon political passion and prejudice.

At the election of Governor in 1860 Mr. Foster had 230,000 votes, and Mr. Curtin 262,000. The majority of the latter was therefore 32,000, which, estimating every-ten one fifth of the whole people, would represent a population of 160,000, somewhat less than one-eighth of the number necessary for one member of Congress. A fair apportionment therefore would have given three Republican and seven Democratic districts; upon the basis of the governmental vote of 1860. But the bill was so framed as to give seven to Republican and but four Democratic districts, upon that basis of calculation. To accomplish this result the natural connections of counties were disregarded, portions of very numerous population were made, and in some cases counties were divided and the parts put in different districts. Never since the days of Gerry-mander had such a bill been devised regulating the representation of the people, nor any one even approaching it in dishonesty.

In effect it was to transfer no less than seven Congressional votes from one party to the other, making a difference of fourteen votes upon any political question in the National House of Representatives.

It will be observed that Senator Landon, of Bradford, the present Republican candidate for Congress, in this district, was one of the Committee that reported the bill to the Senate, and that he consequently supported it by his vote.

The arrangement of districts made by the act of 1861, was objected to some the objection as to the eastern part of the State, by an act passed at the last session, but its essential features were not disturbed. Subsequent to the passage of the act of 1861 it was ascertained from the corrected census returns that this State would be entitled to twenty-four members of Congress instead of twenty-three, and hence a new apportionment became necessary. But in framing the new act (approved 16th April 1862) care was taken to retain as much as possible of the act of 1861, and thus continue the party injustice established by it.

By the new bill this Congressional district was made more strongly Republican than before, as Northumberland county was taken from it. In 1860 the vote for Governor in the present district was as follows:

	Foster.	Curtin.
Bradford,	2428	6661
Wyoming,	1436	1192
Sullivan,	513	394
Columbia,	2588	1848
Montour,	1229	982
	8013	11081

PETER ENT,
AHIRA GAY,
J. C. AMMERMAN,
} Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the report be adopted agreed to unanimously.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted,

Resolved, That the report of the committee be published with the proceedings of this conference.

On motion of V. E. Piollet seconded by Mr. Ammerman,

Resolved, That in view of existing circumstances in this Congressional District, this conference, will make no formal nomination of a candidate for support by the Democracy, which was adopted by every vote in the conference.

Resolved, That the members of this Conference recommend the support of Henry W. Tracy, of Bradford, as an independent candidate for Congress against Reverend George Landon, the Republican nominee, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the former opposed the iniquitous Congressional apportionment of 1861, while the latter was one of the unscrupulous authors of the measure.

2. Because the former as a member of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, opposed those recent bills of plunder and outrage relating to the Pennsylvania and Sunbury and Erie rail-roads, which have deeply injured and disgraced Commonwealth, while the latter supported them by speech and vote in the Senate.

3. Because the former at the late session of the Legislature earnestly supported the appeal of the act commuting the tonnage duties of the Pennsylvania rail road and is giving and will give his efforts and influence to secure that just and important object hereafter.

4. Because, speaking generally, the former is a conservative gentleman whose integrity has been well-proved in public position, while the latter is believed to be tainted in sentiment and corrupt in conduct.

Resolved, That in view of the corruption and profligacy that are known to exist in our national affairs, it is of the highest importance to select a Congressman whose integrity has borne the test of trial and who has shown independence and courage in the performance of public duty. It is believed that this is true of Mr. Tracy, and that in his support of the War and the Government, he will labor in good faith to restore the Union of our father and to preserve all the Constitutional rights of the people.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this district was formed to smother the voice of the several Democratic counties within it, and one of the authors of that measure now presents himself as a candidate, that he may reap the fruit of his iniquity, there is peculiar reason for junction of effort among all honorable men to mark him with public reprobation and prevent him from repeating his past misdeeds, or others like unto them, in a position of increased influence and power.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the next Congressional Conference be held upon the first Thursday in September, 1864, at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, at 12 o'clock, M.

Adjourned sine die.

PETER ENT, *Pres't.*
V. E. PIOLLET,
J. C. AMMERMAN,
} *Secretaries.*

GEN. STEVEN'S LAST WORDS.—One of the color guard took up the flag, when the General snatched it from him. The wounded Highlander at his feet cried, "For God's sake, General don't you take the colors; they'll shoot you if you do!" The answer was, "Give me the colors! If they don't follow now, they never will;"—and he sprang forward, crying, "We are all Highlanders; follow, Highlanders, forward, my Highlanders!" The Highlanders did follow their Scottish chief, but while sweeping forward a ball struck him on his right temple. He died instantly.—An hour afterward, when taken up, his hands were still clinched around the flag staff. A moment after seizing the colors, his son, Captain H. Stevens, fell wounded, and cried to his father that he was hurt.—With but a glance back, that Roman father said: "I can't attend to you now, Hazard. Corporal Thompson see to my boy."

☞ Some people are very dull when perfectly sober; like a wafer, they must be well wetted to be good for anything.

Republican Opinion of Lincoln's Proclamation.

The New York *Times*, commenting on the President's Emancipation Proclamation says:

"From now till the first of January—the day when this proclamation will take effect—is little over three months. What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say. We earnestly hope, however, by that time, the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, *and that the terrible element of al 'de insurrection may not be invoked.*"

This, we take it, is a virtual acknowledgement that the proclamation aims at a "slave insurrection" in the South, with all its accompanying horrors—the indiscriminate slaughter of white men, women and children, with the accompaniments of arson, rape and all the hellish crimes which Giddings and his associates have been for years desiring to see perpetrated by the negroes upon the whites of the South.

The *North American*, of this city, does not doubt that this proclamation will lead to a '*revolution* in the rebel States,' which means insurrection, and itsinferal concomitants.

The *New York Tribune*, the organ of the traitorous radicals, is rejoiced—it is in ecstacies over the proclamation. It says, "It is the beginning of the end of the rebellion; the beginning of the new life of the nation. GOD BLESS ABRAHAM LINCOLN!"

Greeley is satisfied now; he will no more complain of the President, he has accomplished his purpose. Even phillips will be pleased now. The President has 'proclaimed a policy,' which pleases these life-long enemies of the Government—of the Union.

"*God bless Abraham Lincoln!*" will be repeated by all the tribe of negro worshiping fanatics, fools and fiends in human shape who have, for so many years, been reviling the memory of Washington and stigmatising the Constitution (which he helped to frame, and which he heartily approved) as "a league with death and a covenant with hell."

Greeley has given them the cue, and they will all take up the cry: "*God bless Abraham Lincoln!*" though, hitherto, they have execrated him, and pronounced him a "*mad turtle*"—*the "Illinois slave-hound,*" etc. They are conciliated now, and one of the purposes, if not the main purpose, of the proclamation is already accomplished! God *help* Abraham Lincoln!

THE PRESIDENT AND SLAVERY.—In his Inaugural Address, delivered eighteen months ago, the President made the following solemn declaration of faith and purpose:—

"Apprehensions seem to exist among the people of the southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the State where it exists. *I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and have no inclination to do so.*' Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, *and as a law to themselves and to me*, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the State, *and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively*, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

We can conceive of no language more direct, positive and emphatic, which could have been used either by the President or the Republican leaders, than is here used to declare both their want of constitutional right to meddle with slavery in the States and their determination never to do it. Yet the men who used this language and made these most solemn declarations, have now so boldly declared the directly contrary purpose, and their determination to employ all the power and resources of the country to carry that purpose into effect.

☞ Kossuth is dying with consumption and will never realize his dreams of Hungarian freedom