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." $2 00 PER ANNUM

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When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill timed sense of shame or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturne pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the skin bones, and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth and bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this decease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most enviable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Timity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, Loosing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

ON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.—Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical and Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Tremblings and Weakness or exhaustation of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston.

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Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

MARRIAGE

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair & filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

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TAKE NOTICE.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials and diplomas always hang in his office.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—All letters must be post paid, and contain a postage stamp for the reply, or no answer will be sent.

March17, 1860.

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—OF—
NEW CLOTHING

THE undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the Easterne cities, the largest and most select stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING,

That has yet been opened in Bloomsburg, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and assures them that they are offered for sale at great bargains. His Stock comprises a large assortment of

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Consisting of FASHIONABLE DRESS COATS, of every description; Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats Stocks, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

GOLD WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY,

Of every description, fine and cheap.

N. B.—Remember "*Lowenberg's Cheap Emporium.*"—call and see. No charge for examing Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

Bloomsburg, March 2, 1861. (Jue 1859.)

Select Poetry.

A YOUNG GIRL'S THOUGHTS ON HER TWENTIETH BIRTH-DAY.

Girlhood's sunny days are over
With to-day;
They, with all their wayward brightness,
Pass away!
Woman's earnest path before me
Lieth straight—
Who can tell what grief and anguish
There await!

Gide me, Father! God of mercy!
On the way;
Never from thy holy guidance
Let me stray!
Give that meed of joy or sorrow
Pleas th thee.
Whatsoe'er thy will ordaineth
Best for me.

In the shadow and the darkness
Be my star;
In the light, lest radiance dazzle,
Go not far!
Make me patient, kind, and gentle,
Day by day;
Teach me how to live more nearly
As I pray.

That my heart so much desireth
Grant me still,
If that earnest hope accordeth
With thy will;
Should thy mercy quite withold it,
Be thou near;
Let me feel I hold its promise
All too dear.

Here, upon life's very threshold,
Take my heart,
From thy holy guidance let it
Ne'er depart.
When life's stormy strife is over
Take me home,
There to be more fully, truly,
Thine alone!

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Executive Chamber,
HARRISBURG, April 30, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: The present unparalleled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time. With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us, which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land.

On the day of my induction to the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiment:

"No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinion and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize, in their broadest extent, all our Constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally, in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity.

"Ours is a National Government, It has within a sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State or combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it.—To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, or assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of a Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State.—It is the first duty of the National authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard."

It would scarcely have been anticipated, at that time, that we should so soon be called upon for the practical application of these truths, in connection with their support and defence, by the strong arm of military power.

The unexampled promptness and enthusiasm with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President, and the entire unanimity with which our people demand that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several States and the National Governments with a distinctness that cannot be disregarded.

The slaughter of Northern troops in the City of Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching at the call of the Federal Government, peaceably, over soil admittedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capitol against an armed rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when dispatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State Administration.

At last advices the General Government had military possession of the route to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly endangered and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself imminently threatened. This cannot be submitted to. Whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare between the States that undoubtedly are loyal and their National seat of Government.

There is a reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people, armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must be fully assured of this, and have the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the Capitol by any and every route essential to the purpose of the Government. This must be attained; peaceably, if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion—the most causeless in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade, a single guarantied right of the South. On the contrary, all political parties and all administrations have fully recognized the binding force of every profession of the great compact between the States; and, regardless of our views of State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted, or sought to be inflicted upon the South, is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So will the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most beneficient structure of human government ever devised by man.

The leaders of the rebellion in the Cotton States, which has resulted in the establishment of a Provisional organization, assuming to discharge all the functions of Governmental power, have mistaken the forebearance of the General Government. They have accepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have insanely looked to a united South and a divided North to give success to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our National Arsenals and arms, the investment and bombardment of our forts, the plundering of our mints, has invited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capital. The insurrection must now be met by force of arms, and to re establish the Government upon an enduring basis by asserting its entire supremacy, to repossess the forts and other Government property so unlawfully seized and held, to insure personal freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand as with one voice and will contend for as with one heart, and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest us from a reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure for themselves and their children for ages to come, the perpetuity of this Government and its beneficent institutions.

Entertaining these views, and anticipating that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies until we had raised twenty-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States.

In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last an additional requisition was made upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry; and there have been already more companies tendered, than will make up the entire complement.

Before the regiments could be clothed, three of them were ordered by the National Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I cannot too highly commend the patriotism and devotion of the men, who at a moment's warning, and without any preparation, obeyed the order. Three of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by the direction of, and accompanied by officers of the United States army, were transported to Cockeyville, near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until, by direction of the General Government, they were ordered back and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government; five regiments are now encamped at this place, and seven have been organized and mustered into the services at Philadelphia.

The regiments at this place are still supplied by the Commissary Department of the State. Their quarters are as comfortable as could be expected; their supply of provisions abundant, and under the instruction of competent officers, they are rapidly improving in military knowledge and skill. I have made arrangements to clothe all our regiments with the utmost dispatch, consistent with a proper economy and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week, all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appropriate uniforms, blankets and other clothing.

Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers—the first to reach Washington from any of the States—are now at that city.—These are now provided for by the General Government; but I design to send them clothing at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to be able to state that these men, in their progress to the National Capital, received no bodily injury, although they were subjected to insult in the city of Baltimore—such as should not have been offered to any law abiding citizen, much less to loyal men, who at the call of the President, have promptly left their own State in the performance of the highest duty and in the service of their country.

A large body of unarmed men, who were not at the time organized as a portion of the militia of this Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions, attempted, under the call of the National Government, as I understand, to reach Washington, and were assaulted by armed men in the city of Baltimore; many of their number were seriously wounded, and four were killed. The larger part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia; but many of them were forcibly detained in Baltimore; some of them were thrust into prison, and others have not yet reached their homes.

I have the honor to say that the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry. This body is now organized into a regiment and the officers are commissioned; they have been accepted into the service, and will go to Washington by any route indicated by the Federal Government.

I have established a Camp at Pittsburgh at which the troops from Western Pennsylvania will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experienced officers.

I communicate to you with great satisfaction the fact, that the banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the State and the nation in this emergency; and the temporary loan of $500,000, authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was promptly taken at par. The money is not yet exhausted, as it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of Government, as required by law. An account of this expenditure cannot now be furnished. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment, of which I entirely approve,—that provides amply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims will be obliged to conform.

A much larger sum will be required, than has been distinctively appropriated; but I could not receive nor make engagements for money, without authority of law; and I have called you together, not only to provide for a complete re-organization of the Militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth, to borrow such sums of money as you may, in your discretion, deem necessary for these extraordinary requirements.

It is impossible to predict the lengths to which "the madness that rules the hour," in the rebellious States, shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate.—We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States seriously disaffected, which should be protected. To furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders, we should have a well regulated military force.

I therefore recommend the immediate organization, disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. As we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise, I cannot too much impress this upon you.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the generous manner in which the people of all parts of the State have, from their private means, provided for the families of those of our citizens who are now under arms.

In many parts of the Commonwealth, grand juries and courts, and municipal corporations, have recommended the appropriation of moneys from their public funds for the same commendable purpose. I would recommend the passage of an act legalizing and authorizing such appropriations and expenditures.

It may be expected that, in the present derangement of trade and commerce, and the withdrawal of so much industry from its ordinary and productive channels, the selling value of property generally will be depreciated, and a large portion of our citizens deprived of the ordinary means of meeting engagements. Although much forbearance may be expected from a generous and magnanimous people, yet I feel it my duty to recommend the passage of a judicious law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

You meet together at this special session, surrounded by circumstances involving the most solemn responsibilities. The recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of the gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to discharge your duty in a spirit of patriotic courage, comprehensive wisdom, and firm resolution. Never in the history of our peace-loving Commonwealth, have the hearts of our people been so stirred in their depths, as the present moment: and I feel that I need hardly say to you, that, in the performance of your duties on this occasion, and in providing the ways and means for the maintainance of our country's glory, and our integrity as a nation, you should be inspired by feelings of self sacrifice, kindred to those which animated the brave men who have devoted their lives to the peril of the battle-field in defence of our nation's flag.

Gentlemen, I place the honor of the State in your hands: and I pray that the Almighty God who protected our fathers in their efforts to establish this our great Constitutional liberty—who has controlled the growth of civilization and Christianity in our midst, may not now forsake us; that He may watch over your counsels, and may, in His Providence, lead those who have left the path of duty and are acting in open rebellion to the Government, back again to perfect loyalty, and restore peace, harmony, and fraternity to our distracted country.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN A. DIX,

LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

AT THE UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

HE VINDICATES THE LATE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Dix, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We have come together to express our determination to uphold the authority of the Government, and to maintain inviolate the honor of the country. The circumstances, under which we are assembled, are calculated to fill any patriotic heart with the deepest concern.—For the first time in our day civil strife has broken out in the bosom of our prosperous and happy country, and has been pushed by unscrupulous men to the extremity of war and bloodshed. With no provocation whatever, from the Federal Government they turned their arms in fraternal hatred against it, even when it was administered by those who were acturated by the most friendly dispositions toward them. But I do not doubt, when the present excitement shall have passed away, when those who have thus arrayed themselves agains the Government of the country shall have learned from a disastrous experience that their true interest lies in peace, all will concede on a review of the past in a spirit of fairness and moderation, that there was no just ground for alienation. (Cheers.) But, fellow citizens, I feel that all such considerations are inappropriate to the hour.—The time for action has come. Practical issues are upon us, to be dealt with under a just sense of the responsibilities they have brought with them. The Constitution of the United States has been spurned and repudiated. The authority of the Government has been resisted by military force. The flag of the Union has been insulted, in more than one instance torn down, and even trampled under foot. Most of us were born, and all of us have lived, in prosperity and peace under the protection of the Constitution; we have regarded our allegiance to the Union as second only to our religion in the sanctity of its obligations; and we have venerated the national standard under which Washington and Jackson and the host of gallant men who were their companions in arms, or who followed in their footsteps, achieved undying honors for themselves and their country. (Enthusiastic applause.) We should be more or less men if we could look with indifference on these outrages on all we hold most dear. There is no justification for the cause of the Confederate States in overturning within their limits the authority of the Federal Government. They have no excuse for it. This is no time for elaborate argument. Let me say in a word that no respectable defence of the right of secession has ever fallen under my notice. No man contends that there is any warrant for it in the Constitution. There is but one way for a State to go out of the Union—the way in which all came in—by the concurrence of the common authority. In no other manner can the terms of separation be agreed on. (We don't want to separate.) Whatever preliminary action there may be, it must come to this conclusion at last. It is an omitted case in our political compact.

The framers of the Constitution did not contemplate the dissolution of the Union. They framed the government for themselves and their posterity. The repudiation of the authority by one of its members was not for-seen or provided for. It is a case which cannot be reached by its powers vested in Congress or in the Executive; and the States are necessarily remitted the exercise of their united sovereignty, for the solution of a problem which concerns the existence of all. It was for this reason that a committee, of which I was chairman in an address to our Southern brethren adopted at a meeting in Pine street, in December last, recommended that the States should meet together for consultation, and if they could not settle their difficulties amicably and preserve the Union, that they should arrange the terms of separation and save the country from the horrors of civil war. We implored them to pause, in order to give us time for an effort to restore harmony and fraternal feeling. We appealed to them in language of entreaty, which would have been humiliating if it had not been addressed to brethren of the same political family. To this appeal enforced by the concurrence of eminent citizens of this State, who had always been the most strenuous advocates of Southern rights, the States to which it was addressed responded by setting the authority of the Union at defiance, by seizing the public forts and arsenals, by seducing Federal officers from their allegiance, and in one instance by confisticating the treasure of the Government. For months these outrages were submitted to wit no effort on the part of the Government to resent or punish them, in the hope that under the guidance of better counsels, those who committed them would return to their allegiance. This forbearance, unexampled in the history of nations, and falsely interpreted into a pusillanimous surrender of its authority by the Federal Government, had only the effect of invigorating the spirit of resistance, until at last the slender force in Fort Sumpter was attacked—some 6,000 or 7,000 men against 100—and compelled after a heroic resistance, to evacuate it.—(Cheers for Fort Sumpter.) The gallant commander of that handful of loyal men who sustained this unequal contest is before you. (Tremendous cheers for Major Anderson.) There hangs the flag under which they upheld the honor of their country; and its tattered condition shows the desperate defence they made. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

It is under these circumstances that the General Government has appealed to the country to come to its support. (We will, we will.) It would have been treacherous to its trust if it had not determined to uphold the authorities confided to it.

And here, fellow citizens, it is important that we should clearly understand the position of the late Administration on this question. It is due to this Administration, as well as the last, that we should all understand it. I shall be very brief, but I must ask your close attention for the few moments that will be needed.

On the 3d of December last, in his annual Message to Congress, the late President made a strong and unanswerable argument against the right of secession. He also indicated his purpose to collect the revenue and defend the forts in South Carolina. In a special message to Congress on the 8th of January he declared (I use the language of the Message.) "The right and duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. (Cries of "Good for him!" and loud cheering.) The authorities of South Carolina were repeatedly warned that if they assailed Fort Sumpter it would be the commencement of a civil war, and they would be responsible for the consequences (Cheers.) The last and most emphatic of these warnings is contained in the admirable answer of Mr Holt, Secretary of War, to Mr. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, on the 6th of February. It is these words: "If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness which he has pursued it the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumpter and peril the lives of the handful of brave any loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility." (Enthusiastic applause, and waving of hats.) I believe the letter from which I have read this extract has never been published, for I as a member of the Administration at the time it was written have a right to say that it had the cordial approval of the late President and all his constitutional advisers." (Cheer for General Dix.) And this brings me to the point I wish to make. I violate no confidence in making it. It is this: If South Carolina had tendered war to the late Administration as she has to this—I mean by a hostile and deadly assault—it would have been unanimously accepted. (Prolonged cheering.) I repeat, then, that this Administration has done no more than its duty. Nay, I believe that self-preservation rendered necessary what it has done. I have no doubt that the Confederate leaders at Montgomery have entertained, and still entertain the design of marching upon Washington to over throw the Government taking its place and presenting itself to the nations of the world as the true representative of the people of the United States. (Cries of "Never, never; they can't do it.) Against this usurpation and fraud, if it shall be attempted, I trust we shall contend with all the strength God has given us.—(Cries of "we will.") I am for supporting the Government. I do not ask who administers it. It is the Government of my country, and as such I shall give it in this extremity all the support in my power.—I regard the pending contest with the secessionists as a death-struggle for constitutional liberty and law—a contest which if successful on their part, could only end in the establishment of a despotic government, and blot out, wherever they were in the ascendant, every vestige of national freedom. You know, fellow citizens, that I have always been in favor of adjusting controversies between the States by conciliation, by compromise, by mutual concession—in a word, in the spirit in which the Constitution was formed. Whenever the times shall be propitious for calm consultation, they will find me so still. But, until then, let us remember that nothing could be so disastrous, so humiliating and so disreputable to us all as to see the common Government overthrown, or its legitimate authority successfully resisted. Let us, then, rally, with one heart, to its support. I believe it will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the preservation of the great interests confided to it. There is no choice left but to acquiesce in its surrender to revolutionary leaders, or to give it the means it needs for defence, or self-preservation, and for the assertion of its authority, holding it responsible for theis legitimate use. Fellow citizens, we stand before the statute of the Father of his Country. The Fag of the Union, which floats over it, hung above him when he presided over the Convention by which the Constitution was framed.—The great work of his life has been rejected, and the banner by which his labors were consecrated has been trampled in the dust. If the inanimate bronze in which the sculptor has shaped his image could be changed to the living form which led the armies of the Revolution to victory, he would command us, in the name of the hosts of patriots and political martyrs who have gone before, to strike for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. Dix closed his remarks amid the most enthusiastic applause.