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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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

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LEVI L. TATE.
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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, Timidity, &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 singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

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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 conjugal 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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March 2, 1861—12m.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, AND HOW RESTORED.

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Author of the "Green Book," &c.

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Select Poetry.

THE NEW-MOWN HAY.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Talk not to me of Southern bowers,
Of odors breathed from tropic flowers,
Or spice-trees after rain;
But of those sweets that freely flow
When June's fond breezes stir the low
Grass, heaped along the plain.

This morning stood the verdant spears,
All wet with diamond dew—the tears
By Night serenely shed;
This evening, like an army slain,
They number the pacific plain
With their fast fading dead.

And where they fell, and all around
Such perfumes in the air abound,
As if long-hidden hives
Of sudden richness were unsealed,
When on the freshly-trodden field
They yielded up their lives.

In idle mood I love to pass
These ruins of the crowded grass,
Or listlessly to lie,
Inhaling the delicious scents
Crushed from these downcast, verdurous tents,
Beneath a sunset sky.

It is a pure delight, which they
Who dwell in cities, far away
From rural scenes so fair,
Can never know in lighted rooms,
Pervaded by exotic blooms—
This taste of natural air!

This air, so softened by the breath
Exhaled and wafted from the death
Of herbs that simply bloom,
And, scarcely noted, like the best
Dear friends, with whom this world is blest,
Await the common doom—

And leave behind such sweet regret
As in our hearts is living yet,
Though heroes pass away—
Talk not to me of southern bowers,
Or odors breathed from tropic flowers,
But of the new-mown hay.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT MAN'S PATRONAGE.—The Prince of Conti was embarrassed for want of money—would to heaven that the want were confined to the Prince of Conti!—People refused to trust him any longer. The coachman came to him one morning, and said:—

"The horses, my lord, want hay and corn."

"Give them hay and corn, then," said the Prince.

"But, my lord, the farmers and corn chandlers refuse to supply me any more until their accounts are discharged."

"Ah! that alters the matter," quoth the Prince, very gravely."

"But, your highness, what shall the horses have?"

"Have! call my steward."

The steward appears.

"So the corn-chandler and farmer refuse us credit—the rascals, do they?" said the Prince.

"Yes, my lord."

"Humph! Who does give credit?"

"No one your highness."

"No one!"

"Yes, now I think of it, my lord, the pastry cook does."

"Honest fellow, we must encourage him," cried the prince. Coachman, your affair is settled; give the horses cheese cakes and custards!"

TO CURE us of our immoderate love of gain, we should seriously consider how many goods there are that money will not purchase, and these the best; and how many evils there are that money will remedy, and these the worst. An ancient philosopher of Athens, where the property of the wealthy was open to the confiscations of the informer, consoled himself for the loss of his fortune by the following reflection: I have lost my money, and with it my cares; for when I was rich I was afraid of every poor man, but now that I am poor, every rich man is afraid of me.

THE memories of the loved and lost steal upon us as "the sweet South wind upon a bed of violets;" they come like the breath from the gates of heaven's bowers, left ajar when they entered.

A schoolmaster requesting a little boy who had been wispering, to step into the next room, is wittily spoken of by one of our exchanges as "starting on a whaling excursion."

WANTED.—Material aid for constructing a life-boat that will float on "a sea of troubles," rise on the "waves of misfortune stem the "tide of adversity," sail clear of the "quicksands of error," and steer safely to the "heaven of rest."

FOOLS AND FATE.—Fate must trouble itself about a great number of foolish people; for, no sooner does a fool get into trouble of his own making, than he puts it all down to fate.

WE suppose that a man who never speaks may be said always to keep his word.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27. 1861.

☞ The National *Intelligencer* has a good article on "the present status of the slavery question," which we publish; and we desire to call attention to the significant fact that all the announcements over which the *Intelligencer* gratulates itself have been made by *Democratic generals*. And while no charge is made against the administration, the proceedings of congress, and the editorial of the *Tribune* tell a different story. The republicans have a majority in congress, and we call attention to its action of a few days ago.

A resolution was offered and adopted, agreeing to do nothing but legislate on the great subject, for which they were brought together. Then Lovejoy, republican abolitionist, offered a resolution, "that it was no part of the business of the army to return fugitive slaves." Objected to, as out of order under first resolution. The speaker decided it in order, and it was adopted.

Several days after the adoption of Lovejoy's resolution—

Mr. Allen (Ohio) asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That whenever the states now in rebellion against the General Government, shall cease their rebellion and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the Government to suspend the prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That it is no part of the object of the present war against the rebellious States to interfere with the institution of slavery.

Mr. Blake (Ohio) suggested an amendment to Mr. Allen's resolutions by adding the words "and surrender their leaders to be hung."

A question was raised that the resolutions were not in order under the rules adopted last Monday, which point the Speaker sustained.

Can any sane man see why Allen's resolutions were not in order, while Lovejoy's were? The truth is the republicans were afraid to show their hands. Why not adopt the resolutions?

☞ The Boston *Daily Courier*, of June 17th, a Republican paper, in speaking of some of its party organs favoring the abolition of slavery by the Government at Washington, and of its unconstitutional tendency, continues—

"In this view of the case, we are surprised to see in a morning cotemporary of Saturday, such a declaration as this, in its leading article:

"But we may add that present appearances indicate that slavery itself, together with all responsibility for it, Southern as well as Northern, seems likely to be swept away before the whirlwind of destruction invoked by the misguided policy of Southern leaders."

In accordance with this idea, perhaps inspired by it, we find in the same number of the same sheet one of Mr. Whittier's fiercest poetical outpourings, quoted from the *Independent*, the following stanza of which expresses the general sentiment:

"In vain the bells of war shall ring
Of triumphs and revenges,
While still is spared the evil thing
That severs and estranges.
But blest the ear
That yet shall hear
The jubilant bell
That rings the knell
Of slavery forever!"

From one of these passages we must understand that present appearances indicate the violent abolition of slavery in this country, and of necessity, therefore, the overthow of the Constitution,—and from the other, that the war is altogether in vain, unless its object be to accomplish such an end!"

We call attention to this matter now, because we are perfectly certain, that to this complexion will things come at last; and we then shall find these same papers lauding the administration for doing, what they now admit will be "the overthrow *of the Constitution*." We also call attention to the article from the New York *World*, a Republican paper, on the *Tribune*, published in another column; for the purpose of showing by the following extract from the *Tribune*, that according to the *World*, it is and has long been for Disunion, and is now; and according to the *Courier* it is, being for the abolition of slavery, for "the overthrow of the Constitution. The *Tribune* says: of the Federal troops entering Virginia—

"Was it not the Army of Freedom entering into the land of Bondage, to proclaim liberty for all men! I trust so; for, if not, it was only an idle and a worthless pageant, and will be a burning shame on the free men of the Free North. Yes, freedom for the divine Humanity! *If this War were for any thing short of realizing a perfect equality of rights for every human being, it would be the most foolish crusade, or the direst butchery, that this earth was ever stained withal.* On the triumph of freedom over slavery rests the honor and fate of this nation."

☞ Several weeks ago we published a pretty full description of the size, shape, &c. of the American Flag: but as we see many papers and flags not entirely correct in themselves; we once more, and at great length, refer to the history of our national banner.

At the commencement of the Revolution the necessity for a standard, by which the American troops could recognize each other at a distance became apparent. On the 18th of July, 1775, Gen. Putnam unfurled a flag on Prospect Hill, in the presence of a large number of troops, which bore on one side the motto, "*Qui transtulit, sustinet*" (He who brought us over will sustain us), and on the other, "An appeal to Heaven."

As early as 1754, before the colonies became united, a very popular standard bore the representation of a rattlesnake, divided into thirteen parts, each bearing the initials of a colony, and underneath the motto, "Join or die.". When the Union took place, the parts were united.—The only traces left for this device are to be seen on the seal of the War Department and the flag of South Carolina. A yellow flag, with a coiled rattlesnake in the center, and the words underneath, "Don't tread on me," was, in 1775, first used as the standard for the commander-in-chief of the navy, and was first displayed by the gallant Paul Jones, who hoisted it with his own hands as the commander-in-chief embarked on board the Alfred, December 7, 1775.

After the union of the colonies, a flag combining the crosses of St George and St. Andrew united (the emblem of the United Kingdom of Great Britain), with a field composed of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, was adopted, and called the "Great Union flag." The union of the crosses represented the union and nationality of the colonies, while the thirteen stripes symbolized the body of that union and the number of members which composed it. The colors of the stripes indicated defiance to oppression and purity, symbolized respectively by the red and white.

In 1777 Congress appointed a committee to design a national flag, and on the 14th of June a resolution was passed "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

In 1794, by an act of Congress, the number of stripes and stars were increased respectively to fifteen, and this was the flag used during the war of 1812. On the 4th of April, 1818, the flag was again altered, and a return was made to the thirteen stripes, and, by the plan proposed, a star was to be added on the 4th of July following the admission of each state. At first the stars were arranged in a circle, but at this time it was decided to arrange them in the form of a large star. The resolution, in full, was as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the fourth day of July next the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.—"And that, on the admission of a new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

The size of the flag for the army is six feet six inches in length by four feet four inches in width, with seven red and six white stripes. The first seven stripes (four red and three white) bound the square of the blue field for the stars, the stripes extending from the extremity of the field to to the end of the flag. The eighth stripe is white, extending partly at the base of the field. The number of the stars since July 4th is thirty-four.

More New Blanks.

Deeds, Summons, Executions, Scire Facias, State Warrants, Commitments, Capiasas, School orders, Exemption, Judgment with Single and Double Notes, etc., just printed and for sale at the office of the *Columbia Democrat*.

☞ Col. John W. Forney has been elected Secretary to the United States Senate, by a vote of 26 to 10.

Present Status of the Slavery Question.

It is known to all that the secession movement professed to take its origin and motive in a desire to protect the institution of slavery from the apprehended hostility of the Federal Government in the hands of the Republican party. We have repeatedly shown that this "apprehension" was purely factitious, because of the predominance in Congress of a majority opposed to the present Administration. But ignoring this fact, more than one of the "sovereign Conventions" which passed an ordinance of secession proceeded to justify its decision by a declaratory preamble, basing the propriety of its act on indispensable considerations of public safety. Thus the Alabama Convention held the following language:

"Whereas the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the office of President and Vice President of the United States of America, by a sectional party avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, &c. Therefore—

"Be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in Convention assembled, That the State of Alabama now withdraws from the Union known as the United States of America," &c.

The Convention of Texas adopted a similar preamble, reciting among other grounds of secession the following:

"Whereas, the action of the Northern States of the Union is violative of the compact between the States and the guarantees of the Constitution; and whereas the recent developments in Federal affairs make it evident that the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon with which to strike down the interests and prosperity of the people of Texas and her sister Slaveholding States, instead of permitting it to be, as was intended, our shield against outrage and aggression: Therefore—

"We, the people of the State of Texas, by delegates in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain," &c.

The attentive observer of current events cannot have failed to remark the signal falsification which such sinister misgivings have received, even during the state of hostilities superinduced by the secession movement. Before the outbreak of the war the fugitive slave law was efficiently enforced by the civil authorities of the present Administration, and since the commencement of military movements the commanders of the Federal forces seem to have vied with each other in repelling all suspicions of an unfriendly purpose towards the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States.

Hardly had the troops of New York and Massachusetts landed on the soil of Maryland before they were called to "take position" upon this delicate subject; and every reader remembers how prompt Major General Butler was to offer his command for the suppression of a slave insurrection, the rumor of which reached Annapolis soon after his arrival at that place; and his proceedings under this head having been called in question by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, he defended his determination as follows:

"I appreciate fully your excellency's suggestion as to the inherent weakness of the rebels, arising from the preponderance of their servile population. The question, then, is, in what manner shall we take advantage of that weakness? By allowing and of course arming that population to rise upon the defenceless women and children of the country, carrying rapine, arson and murder—all the horrors of San Domingo a million times magnified—among those whom we hope to re-unite to us as brethren many of whom are already so and all who are worth preserving will be, when this horrible madness shall have passed away or be threshed out of them? Would your Excellency advise the troops under my command to make war in person upon the defenceless women and children of any part of the Union, acompanied with brutalities too horrible to be named? You will say, 'God forbid!' If we may not do so in person, shall we arm others so to do over whom we can have no restraint, exercise no control, and who, when once they have tasted blood, may turn the very arms we have put in their hands against ourselves, as a part of the oppressing white race? The reading of history, so familiar to your Excellency will tell you the bitterest cause of complaint which our fathers had against Great Britain in the war of Revolution was the arming by the British Ministry of the red man with the tomahawk and scalping-knife against the women and children of the colonies, so that the phrase, 'May we not use all the means which God and nature have put in our power to subjugate the colonies!' has passed into a legend of infamy against the leader of that ministry who used it in parliament."

The proclamation made by Major Gen. McClellan to the people of Western Virginia is equally explicit on this point, as will be seen in the following extract:

"I have ordered troops to cross the river. They come as your friends and brothers—as enemies only to armed rebels, who are preying upon you. Your homes, your families, and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected, notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe our advent among you will be signalized by an interference with your slaves. Understand one thing clearly: *not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand crush any attempt at insurrection on their part.*"

And Major Gen. Patterson, commanding the Department of Pennsylvania, holds the same language in his recent adress to the troops under his orders. Under date of June 3d, he says:

"You are going on American soil to sustain the civil power, to relieve the oppressed, and to retake that which is unlawfully held.

You must bear in mind you are going for the good of the whole country, and that, while it is your duty to punish sedition, you must protect the loyal, and, *should occasion offer, at once surpress servile insurrection.*"

The disposition that should be made of the fugitive slaves who escape within the fortifications or entrenchments of the Federal troops, undoubtedly presented to the Government an embaarrassing question; but it is difficult to say how it could have been arranged more prudently than has been done in directing as follows. We quote from the late reply of Mr. Secretary Cameron to Major Gen. Butler:

"While you will permit no interference by the persons under your command with the relation of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any State, within which your military operations are conducted is under the control of armed combinations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who may come within your lines. You willl employ such persons in the services to which they may be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and the expenses of their maintenance.—The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination."

We think it will be admitted, in view of such facts, that the war now raging is certainly not directed against slavery, and that the Administration has not shown that "hostility" to this domestic institution which the Convention of Alabama professed to apprehend.

National Intelligencer.

The Tribune's Disunionism.

The *Tribune*, which has always been unsurpassed for coarse vigor and virulence, is doing great mischief to the cause of the Union by hounding on Gen. Scott to make a rash and precipitate attack on the rebels, and trying to poison the public mind against him and the administration because they will not hazard defeat by virtually surrendering to Mr. Greeley the direction of the war. The truth is, the conductors of the *Tribune* are at heart disunionists, and have been for the last eight years. In the spring of 1854, or thereabouts, that paper published a long and very noticeable series of editorial articles, running through several months and fortified by a great array of statistics, aiming to prove that the Union is not a blessing to the North, but a disadvantage. It went so far as to compute, arithmetically, the precise amount of pecuniary loss entailed annually on every inhabitant of the free states by the continuance of the Union—which it ciphered up to be a sum that would look formidable if collected annually by a tax-gatherer.—Those deliberate and elaborate articles, so shocking to all the traditions handed down to us by the fathers of the republic, naturally attracted wide attention at the time. The *Tribune* has neither retracted their views nor acknowledged the inaccuracy of their statistics from that day to this. On the contrary, there is no labor which it has performed with such zeal and gusto, and with such a profession of clumsy ridicule, as that of scoffing at every public man or political party that expressed any ears of the dissolution of the Union. In the well-stocked arsenal of abusive epithets and ribaldry which has always been the *Tribune's* chief controversial resource, there is no one which it has seemed to consider as so damaging, or as making the person pelted with it quite so ridiculous, as "Union-saver." These atttempts, pursued through long years with remarkable tenacity of purpose, to make every man who cared for the preservation of the Union an object of derision, very naturally culminated in the early part of last winter in the advocacy, by the *Tribune*, of the Southern States to secede and set up for themselves, in articles wherein it quoted from the Declaration of Independence in support of this right: Its deadly enmity to Mr. Seward led it, in the latter part of the winter, when it supposed he was aiming to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy, to make a sudden somersault, and try to damage that statesman by turning against him the patriotic popular sentiment which called for a vigorous manner of dealing with the rebellion. In pursuance of this design the *Tribune* found it convenient to disguise for awhile its inveterate hostility to the Union, but a disease that is so deeply seated will break out. It has now for a long time been the *Tribune's* daily business, either by open attacks or cowardly insinuations, to weaken the administration and the commanding general, and drive them into hazarding a battle before they are prepared, *in order that the defeat of our army may afford it a pretext for again advocating secession, as it did last winter.* The readers of that sheet cannot have failed to notice the frequent cropping out, during the last two weeks, of the idea that, if we do not whip the rebels in the first battle or two, we ought immediately to recognize their independence; and this idea has been constantly put forward in the articles in which that sheet has urged a battle before the greatest military commander in the world thought it to be safe. *The Tribune wishes the Union forces to be beaten, and is therefore hounding on Gen. Scott to fight before he is ready.* It has already given notice that, *if we lose the first battle, it goes for southern independence.* The following extracts are from its yesterday's issue:

The simple question to be decided is—Are northern men the equals of southern? or, Are they poltroons who will run at the sight of a line of advancing bayonets? AND ONE FAIR BATTLE WILL SETTLE THIS CONCLUSIVELY.—There is no need of a long war—no chance for it, unless policy and craft will so have it. Let fifty thousand defenders of the Union beat as many rebels in fair battle, and the war will be substantially ended. There will remain skirmishes, and ambuscades, and a few cowardly shots at sentinels; but assassination is not war.

If, as we rejoice to hear, Gen. Scott is now ready to try conclusions with Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, the war is near its end. We say this in no boastful spirit—*we concede the possibility of the rebels proving the stronger party*; BUT IF THEY DO LET US FRANKLY OWN IT, AND PROMPTLY ARREST THE WANTON EFFUSION OF BLOOD. AND IF THEY CANNOT KEEP THE FIELD AGAINST US THEY WILL DO LIKEWISE.

One would suppose a journal that thinks the fate of the Union hangs on the success of a single battle, would wish the federal army to enter that battle strong in numbers and with the best foot forward. But no! the *Tribune* insists that Gen. Scott shall rush a set of raw levies, that have never stood fire, into the concealed traps and masked batteries of the enemy, before he has taken the precautions requisite for the success of a campaign in an enemy's country, in order that our patriot soldiers may be ignominiously beaten, and its own long cherished hostility to the Union may be gratified in its final dissolution. And it wishes this result to be reached "forthwith." The following extract shows how ready it is to give up the union without a second trial, if the rebels beat us in the battle which it wishes to be fought contrary to the judgment of the highest military authority.

In short, we believe the patriot soldiers are to-day able and eager to whip the rebels, and we want to see them allowed to try. *If they are not able to thrash the traitors in fair, stand-up fight, our pride revolts at the idea of slowly starving them into subjection, or whipping them by virtue of money borrowed in Europe.* We say, challenge them to meet the patriot volunteers in fair fight; if they quail, they are ruined; *if they fight, and are beaten, they must give it up*; WHILE, IF THEY BEAT US, WE OUGHT TO DO THE SAME. LET US HAVE THIS MATTER DECIDED FORTHWITH, so that our brave men may quit soldiering and return to more profitable vocations. It does seem to us that to let the rebels remain in force for months within a day's march of Washington is the next thing to acknowledging their independence, and that we should either chase them away or own that we are unable.

We submit that, in the light of this expose, we are justified in asserting that the *Tribune* is a more dangerous enemy of the Union than the army of Jeff. Davis, the arch rebel.

N. Y. World, July 11.

BREAKABLE.—"Ain't you afraid you will break, while you are falling so?" said a chap in the pit of a circus to the clown.

"Why so?" said the clown.

"Because you are a tumbler," bawled the wag.

The house in a roar. Exit clown behind the scenes.

☞ Prentice says the talent of making friends is not equal to the talent of doing without them.