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.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LEVI L. TATE.

IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

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In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by side of the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

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YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

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Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

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ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This Distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excess from not being aware of the dreadful consequence that may ensue.

Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. It also brings behind dropsy of the pleasure of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, Dyspepsia palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, decay and death.

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Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Full not to observe name and number.

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NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and blushiness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

MARRIAGE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains 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 on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, self-distrust, love of solitude, 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, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN.

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 any 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 consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit, such persons must before contemplating

MARRIAGE

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 lonely 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.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that all proper 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 make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones, and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this disease 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."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

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

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in this country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Jan 18, 1862. [March 17, 1860.

TINWARE & STOVE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old friend and customers, that he has purchased his brothers interest in the above establishment, and the concern will hereafter be conducted by himself exclusively.

He has just received and offers for sale, the largest and most extensive assortment of FANCY STOVES ever introduced into this market.

His stock consists of a complete assortment of the best Cooking and parlor stoves in the market, together with Stove Fixtures of every description. Oven and Box Stoves, Radiators, Cylinder Stoves, Cast Iron Air-Tight stoves, Cannon Stoves, &c., &c. Stovepipe and Tinware constantly on hand and manufactured to order. All kinds of repairing done, as usual, on short notice.

The patronage of old friends and new customers respectfully solicited. A. M. RUPERT.

Bloomsburg, November 3d 1860.—tf.

Choice Poetry.

The Flag of our Union

Wave, wave, o'er land and the ocean,
Bright banner of sweet liberty,
Till the heart of the world, with commotion,
Shall thrill, at the sight of the free.

Wave high o'er the Union forever,
Till secession shall stain it no more!
White hearts, who dread tyrants would sever,
Uniting, their warfare deplore.

Wave ever thou bright gleam of Heaven,
That points to the truth of the sky;
Though earth, by tornadoes be riven,
Thy glory shall fade not, nor die.

Wave, wave! holy flag of the Union!
May death and the grave blight the hand,
Who shall dare to dissolve the communion
Of the brave and the true of the land.

Wave onward and upward forever,
Though TRAITORS repose 'neath thy folds,
The angels above will assemble—
Our God, truth and freedom upholds.

Original Story.

Written for the Columbia Democrat.

JULIA IN JEOPARDY,

OR;

WILLIAM'S INTRIGUES FOR A WIFE.

By the Author of the "Robber's Revenge," "Sibyl Stevens," etc.

"Help! help!! murder! MURDER!! MURDER!!! rang out in a clear, deep, and withal soft, and smooth, tone of voice from the depths of an ancient forest.

Before proceeding to inform the reader by whom thes words were uttered, or what it was that caused a human being to give way to fear, and, in a tone of terror, give expression to her feelings by uttering them it becomes necessary for us to go back to a date some months prior to the time in which our story is opened, whither, generous reader, if thy time be not otherwise more pleasantly and profitably employed, we ask thee, in thine immagination, to follow us.

Farmer Jenkins lived in a neat and comfortable farm-house in the western part of Pennsylvania, before it was so thickly populated as at present. His household consisted himself, his wife, and daughter, Julia Jenkins was a remarkably beautiful, and well-formed maiden, of (judging from her appearance,) about eighteen years of age. She was pretty, witty, high-spirited, talented, and withal rather intelligent.

Perhaps a half mile from the residence of farmer Jenkins was another, similar in appearance, and in the beauty of its surrounding scenery. This was owned and occupied by Squire Jifton, the sole fruit of whose union with the lady of his choice, was one child, a son. Joel Jifton possessed such a mental temperament, that he could well appreciate and admire, beauty of countenance, gracefulness of form, and endowments of the intellect. Being often in the company of Julia, he learned first to appreciate and admire, and then to love her. She willingly accepted the attentions that he bestowed upon her, and when, one beautiful evening in May, as the twain were out promenading in the silvery light of the moon, he told her of the fervent love he bore for her, and asked her to love him in return, the blush that mantled to her cheek, spreeding to the roots of her hair, and to her delicate neck, bespoke the joy of her heart. But when he went on with:—

"Julia will you be mine? will you crown my life with joy by becoming my wife?" the look of happiness that settled upon her face, and lighted it up with such radient beauty, told her love for him more than words could do; but, as a thrill of joy ran through her frame, she answered:

"Yes, Joel, I will be yours—yours by the love I bear for you—yours by my clinging to you as the ivy clings to the towering wall.

Their talk was long, trusting, and confiding, and when they parted with the good by kiss at the door it was with a blissful happiness which neither of them had ever known before.

Soon after this time a Mr. Burleigh emigrated to this settlement and started a small store formerly he had been a merchant of Philadelphia with very small means, but with very large pretensions.—His daughter, Bella Burleigh, had been kept at a fashionable boarding house, in order that she might secure one of those desirable young men who frequent such places. She was a very designing, artful girl, but, with all the arts which she used to render herself attractive to the sterner sex, she never succeeded in entrapping any of them, and, at last she gave it up in despair, when her father, disappointed in his hope of soon retiring from business and being succeeded by a rich son-in-law, and unable longer to keep up appearances, closed up his business, and joined in the tide of emigration westward. As before stated he settled in the neighborhood of Farmer Jenkins, and Squire Jifton, and started a store.

His son, William Burleigh and his daughter Bella, attended the store, and in waiting upon customers, they had a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with the young people of the settlement. It so happened that the first time either of them entered the store, Julia and Joel met.—Their greeting was open, and frank, and having made their purchases, they passed out together.

"Lovers," exclaimed Bella to her brother as soon as they were gone.

"Yes, I fancied I saw, in their manner to each other, indications of a mutual attachment. There was a marked cordiality in their greeting, which led me to the conclusion at which you arrived; and when I saw them go away together, he carrying her bundle, and walking by her side with the air of one who had a right to do so, I was very much strengthened in my conclusions: though I wish it was not so, for I like the looks of that young lady exceedingly well," replied William.

"Do you know how she is?" asked Bella.

"I am told that she is the daughter of Mr. Jenkins:—Julia Jenkins, I believe, is her name. I have not made her acquaintance yet, but I hope to do so soon," answered William.

"And who was the gentleman?" further inquired Bella.

"His name is Joel Jifton. He is the son of Squire Jifton the richst man in the settlement unless it be Mr. Jenkins who is reported to be worth his fifty thousand, I am acquainted with Mr. Jifton and I should like to add him to the list of my friends, yet, much as I desire not to offend him, I am resolved to try to rival him, for I am fascinated with the charming Julia.

What Will. in love with this country lass, when none of our city lasses could win your affections?" laughingly asked his sister.

"Yes. Bella I am" said he in a tone of gravity, this country lady win my affections by the simplicity of her manners, by her exquisite beauty, and by her being as good as she is beautiful."

"And how do you know she is so good?"

"I know it by the artlessness of her manners; she appears just what she is; there is no deception in her, replied William with some animation; but it was not so with our City belles, I despised them because they were artful, designing prudes.

"William," said his sister, "you are a poor, love-sick swain, and indeed I fear your case is almost hopeless, for Nr. Jifton is quite handsome and I am sure Julia will look upon you with the distrust which country people generally entertain toward those from the city."

Hopeless or not, I intend to try; if honorable means win her all will be well; if not dishonorable means must."

You will employ dishonorable means to win her, and for what? for the sake of her wealth. True love they say ever looks alone to the good of its object, but yours looks not so much to her good as her gold. However, it is said that true love is blind, but, as yours appears to have its eyes open I think I shall lend you my aid, and as two heads are better than one, especially when strategy is resorted to, we may succeed. But what of her lover Mr. Jifton, I believe you said that he too was rich did you not?" asked Bella.

"Yes, both are rich. People who know Mr. Jenkins and Squire Jifton say they about equal in wealth.

"Brother, I will aid you all I can in securing Julia for your wife, and I shall expect you to do all in your power to lead Mr. Jifton into the trap I shall set for him."

"Certainly Bella."

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

A COSTLY SHINPLASTER BLUNDER.—A saloon keeper in Clevelanc, Ohio, in the scarcity of change, conceived the idea of issuing tickets "good for one drink" to regular customers, when he couldn't change their money. In printing the tickets the printer made a mistake, as the saloon keeper discovered to his cost, after distributing a large amount of them. The ticket read, "good for one *drunk*.' A number of two-fisted drinkers, who got hold of some of the tickets, have been indulging in a series of drunks ever since, greatly to the pecuniary loss of the "saloon.',

A MAN who in short measure is a measureless rogue. If in whiskey he is a rogue in spirit. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue indeed. If he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain. And if he cheats when he can, he is indeed, in spirit, in garin a measureless rogue.

Political.

From the Bradford Argus.

People's Union Mass Convention.

Pusuant to a call signed by over five hundred citizens who had formerly acted with the Republican party of Bradford County, for a "People's Union Mass Convention," the people assembled in Mass Convention at the Court House, in Towanda, on Monday evening 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, and was organized by the election of I. N. EVANS, Esq., of Athens as Chairman and for Vice-President D. L. F. Clark, Athens tp.; H. W. Patrick, Athensboro'; Daniel Kellogg, Albany; D. S. Alexander, Armenia; Jonathan Stevens, Asylum; S. H. Stiles, Burlington west; Abraham Morley, Burlington boro'; Roswell Luther, Burlington tp.; Dr. W. S. Baker, Canton; J. Watkins, Columbia; Dr. R. Lyon, Franklin; C. J. E. Martin, Granville; B. Pulver, Herrick; H. H. Hickok, LeRoy; David McKinney, Litchfield; Lyman Blackman, Monroe boro'; Moses Kellogg, Monroe tp.; James Heverley, Overton; W. P. Pryson, Orwell; D. M. Bailey, Pike; S. W. Murphy, Rome tp.; H. W. Browning, Rome boro'; B. Herman, Ridgebery; Wm. J. Fent, Sheshequin, Alvin T. Seward, Smithfield; George Dunham, South Creek; David B. Smith, Springfield; E. L. Gregg, Standing Stone; Curtis Merritt, Sylvania poro'; Lewis P. Williams, Troy tp.; Wm Morgan, Troy boro'; D. D. Gray, Tuscarora; H. H. Mace, Towanda tp; A. J. Nobler, Towanda boro'; James Wood, Towanda north; J. Buttles, Terry; S. C. Hovey, Ulster; Wm. Conklin, Wysox; D. H. Corban, Wilmot; A. Lewis, Wyalusing; George Cooper, Warren; James Brink, Wells; E. Cheeney, Windham.

Secretaries—Levi Wells, Tuscarora; D. H. Corbin, Wilmot.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committee, to report nominations for the action of the convention, viz: J. Holcomb, E. W. Calwell, S. S. Lockwook, Albert Newell, Thomas M. Woodruff Uel C. Porter, Valentine Saxton, James Bullock, J. B. M. Hinman, Silas B. Carner, R. Thompson, J. W. Dennison, B. Pulver, H. H. Mace, Ezekiel Curry. And after some time the Committee reported the following nominations for the action of the convention, viz:

For Congress, Henry W. Tracy of Standing Stone. Subject to the decision of the conference.

For Representatives, Maj. Uriah Terry of Terry, Col. Allen McKean, of Towanda.

Commissioner, Jacob F. Linderman, of Troy township.

District Attorney, Milton H. Case, of of Canton.

County Auditor, Charles M. Brown, of Monroe county.

County Surveyor, Wm. Delpeuch, Sheshequin.

On motion, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, J. B. M. Hinman, Joseph Powell, Levi Wells, Edmund Lockwood, J. Holcomb, Augustus Lewis were chosen Congressional Conferees with power to appoint substitutes, and instructed to support the nomination of H. W. Tracy for Congress and use all honorable means for his nomination, and Thomas M. Woodruff, James Wood, J. W. Dennison, George E. Fox, Daniel Decker, were chosen Senatorial Conferees, with power to appoint substitutes, and instructed to support the nomination of a suitable candidate for Senator from Wyoming county.

On motion, the chairman appointed the following a committee to report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the convention, viz:

J. C. Adams, George E. Fox, Daniel Decker, Stephen Bullock, James C. McKean, E. Lockwood. After some time the committee through their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted as the sense of the convention, viz:

Whereas, The proscriptive tendency of the Republican party of this county, as it is at present organized and governed, renders it necessary in order to carry out the objects and aim of the People's Union party of Pennsylvania, and co-operate with that organization, to organize a People's Union party in this County, upon the basis of the address of the State Central Committee of the People's Union party of this State, and

Whereas, It has become apparent that the Republican organization of our county, through its leaders has become an instruments in the hands of designing men for the accomplishment of mere selfish and mercenary purposes, even to the squandering of the revenues of the Commonwealth to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars annually in the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, for the same selfish purposes, leaving upon the State a debt of over forty millions of dollars, to be a tax upon the industry of the people, for the gradual liquidations of which debt the Tonnage tax was first imposed upon the Pennsylvania Central and other Rail Roads in the State, as a guarantee against any loss which might accrue to the State from the depreciation in value of our State canals from the chartering of these rival lines of railroads, and which tax should never have been repealed, and

Whereas, We firmly believe that the rights of the people have further been disregarded and trampled upon through our late Senator for the benefit of men who have no respect for common justice or common honesty, so long as their own individual interests are at stake, the expressed will of the citizens along the line of our North Branch canal, through their petitions, the only proper medium through which representatives can be reached by their constituents having been disregarded and two successive bills for the protection of their rights having been smothered in the Senate, and

Whereas, We believe that the same bad influences have for some time hovered about the Republican conventions of our County, and in the convention of last Monday having prevailed through the combined influence of these selfish men and of men who bargained with them for nominations, in placing a majority of the people of our county in the false position of having endorsed Mr. Landon and the repeal of the tonnage tax, therefore

Resolved, That we will hold the men who were instrumental in forcing the wrongs above mentioned upon the people, responsible for their action, and as we believe that a majority of the ticket nominated on Monday last is composed of men who have been engaged in forcing the fraud through that convention, we will hold them especially responsible for that action, and will take good care that they shall not have the power to further misrepresent us.

Resolved, That in President Lincoln we have a wise Statesman, a pure patriot and an honest man, and we believe that in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the unholy southern rebellion he has been governed by no other motive than a desire to save the country, and preserve the government with all its blessings in accordance with the Constitution he has sworn to support, and we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by him to the last, believing it to be a sacred duty we owe to the best and most munificent government the world ever saw.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the people is eminently due to Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, for his kind care over the welfare and comfort of our soldiers in the field fighting for the preservation of the Government, and we believe this sentiment will find a hearty response from every household in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and integrity of Thomas E. Cochran, our candidate for Auditor General, and Wm. S. Ross, our candidate for Surveyor General, and we hereby pledge to them our undivided support.

Resolved, That in Henry D. Moore, our State Treasurer, we have an able and efficient officer, who has proven himself equal to the emergencies presented in the financial affairs of our State in these trying times.

Resolved, That we claim it at all times to be the right, and the duty, and more especially in these times of accumulating indebtedness from the prosecution of the war, to rigidly scrutinize the conduct of our public servants, in whatever capacity, that no partizan appeals shall bind us to the support of profligate and unfaithful representatives, either at Harrisburg or Washington, and that capability and fidelity to public trust, both in respect to our political principles, and to the public interest, shall be the only test upon which candidates can be entitled to our support.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the passage of the law for the "Commutation of tonnage duties," for the reason that it defrauded the Treasury directly out of the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was due to the State, and because it relieved a wealthy corporation from the payment in future of an annual sum of near four hundred thousand dollars, and which must have increased to almost an indefinite period, and our candidates for the legislature are hereby most positively instructed if elected, to vote for its repeal.

Resolved, That while the country is borne down by a load of debt, almost unprecedented in the history of nations; it is both unwise, and unjust to the masses who furnish the money to keep our Government in motion that the present system of high salaries should be longer continued. Our representatives in the State legislature, and our member of Congress are therefore hereby instructed to use all honorable efforts for a general reduction in the salaries of all public officers.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that under the old system holding conventions in our county, they have become a mere farce, as cramble for nominations, no matter how obtained, and do not represent the will of the people. The standing committee chosen by this convention are hereby directed to take into consideration a plan for changing the mode of chosing delegates, by the adoption of some plan which will secure an unmistakable indication of the will of the people.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge to the candidates nominated by this convention our undivided and active support.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Standing Committee of nine, who shall act in conjunction with the Central Committee of the People's Union Party of the State, and call our County Conventions hereafter, in accordance with their action.

Whereupon, The Chair appointed the following persons to act as said committee for the ensuing year, viz:

N. C. Harris, Athens; J. L. Jones, Terry; E. W. Colwell, Canton; A. J Sylvaria, Tuscarora; G. E. Fox, Towanda; David B. Smith, Springfield; J. C. M'Kean, Columbia; Chas. Chaffee, Sheshequin; C. J. E. Martin, Granville.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Standing Committee appointed by this Convention, have power to fill vacancies, if any may occur, upon the County ticket.

Able and patriotic addresses were delivered by Hon. H W. Tracy, Col. Elhanan Smith, and J. C. Adams, Esq., and the Convention was enlivened by several national airs, from the excellent Brass Band of Ulster

ISAAC N. EVANS, Pres't.

LEVI WELL, D. H. CORBIN, } Secretaries.

Miscellaneous

President Lincoln's Statement of the Cause of the War.

President Lincoln, in the recent conference with certain colored people, to whom he reccommended emigration, stated the origin of the war thus:

"See our present condition—the country engaged in war, our white cutting one another's throats, not knowing how far it will extend, and then consider what we know to be the truth—but for your race among us this war could not have an existence, although many men engaged in it on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery, and the colored race as a basis, this war could not have an existence."

Here is an important statement coming from a very high official source. It amounts substantially to this—that but for the opposition to slavery on the one hand, and the defence of it on the other, we should have no war. But as Mr. Lincoln holds that the Constitution guarantees slavery in the States which use it, he therefore, practically says that, except for the action of those in the North we were dissatisfied with the Constitution, the efforts of those in the South, were disposed to break up the Union, would have been utterly powerless.

From Mr. Lincoln's statement inevitably flow the consequences: Though slavery may be said in one aspect to be the cause of the war, it is constitutional, and we cannot abolish it without breaking the Constitution. But if we berak the Constitution, which is the fundamental bond of Union—the Union will no longer exist.—The question is not one about the morality or justice of slavery—that is a point which those who maintain it must settle for themselves. As citizens of the United States, we are solely concerned with its constitutionality. If it is constitutional, as the President is understood to grant, then we cannot destroy it against the will of the people in the States where it exists, without destroying the Constitution, and thus destroying or annihilating the Union.

NOTHING LOST BY CIVILITY.—A gentleman who has filled the highest municipal offices in one of our cities, owed his elevation to a single act of civility.

A traveller, on a hot summer's day wanted some water for his horse, and perceived well of water near the road side, turned his horse up towards it. Just then a lad appeared, to whom the stranger addressed himself, saying—

"My young friend, will you do me the favor to draw me a bucket of water for my horse, as I find it rather difficult to get off and on?"

The lad promptly seized the bucket, and soon brought a supply of water.—Pleased with the cheerful temper and courteous manner of the youth, the traveller inquired his mind, that the name of the lad and the place of his residence were remembered by him for several years afterwards, when the traveller had occasion for a clerk. He then sent for this young man and gave him a responsible place, from which he rose to the chief magistracy of a city.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF BOSTON.—*Boston, Sept.* 8—The city government, both branches, unanimously voted this afternoon to appropriate $350,000 as bounties for the nine months volunteers.

THE cut of patience is carved by angelic hands, set round with diamonds from the mines of Eden, and filled at an eternal fount of goodness.

THE difference between a miller and a sexton, the one tolls for a living, and the other for a death.

AN honest Hibernian upon reading his physician's bill, replied that he had no objections to pay him for his medicine, but his visits he would return.

Too Many Such.

A young girl, by family circumstances of some other peculiarity, had but few social opportunities. She fell into habits of excessive self inspection, and a morbid sensitiveness to criticism. With good gifts, and refined tastes, and careful culture, she began to grow conscious of a kind of superiority to most of those about her. But the absence of living sympathies fostered reserve and taciturnity, so that few found out or appreciated her real attainments. While her own standard of character was rising, others ceased to care what as indifferent and haughty a spirit might know or be. Presently a sense of injustice began to spring up in her. Each new acquirement only seemed to separate her more and more from her neighbors. Even her equals failed to appreciate the hidden merit. Gradually, as years went on, a silent resentment was kindled. Temper was a little soured. Speech grew sarcastic. Judgment grew bitter. She revenged herself for neglect, by withdrawing further and further from the world. Those of her own sex were alienated. And as to those of the other—to tell the truth, as you, young men will confess—they were a little frightened. Very few men value criticism enough to marry it. And so, every way, society loses, in the person of this fine, capable young woman, an ornament and a strength. Her existance forfeits its beauty, and misses the glorious charm of making others happy. A more unselfish beginning—a genuine love for making somebody good of wise—the oversight of a few poor children—angthing that would have expended the heart and turned self out of doors, would have made this whole trnasury of talent and education a noble contribution to the living wealth of ociety.—*F. D. Huntington.*

☞ The vast majority of the American people are determined to stand by the Constitution and defend it, with blood and treasure, against Northern and Southern foes. They are determined that the victory in this war shall be the victory of the Constitution and the laws, and to that end they are determined that the Constitution shall be respected, as Washington taught, and as all the long line of patriots down to the present day have taught.—The Constitution is the Union. The triumph of one is the triumph of the other.—Let every man then dilligently study each proposal of radicalism, and if he finds in it an attack on the constitution, he may regard it as an attack on the Union. To striko one is to strike both. To defend one is to defend both, and the loyal defenders of the Union to day are those who defend the Constitution against that "irregular opposition" which Washington pointed out, and also against those "specious pretexts" which he foretold, classed with the plans of open traitors.

Allentown Democrat.

FATHER AND SON.—"As the old cock crows the young ones learn." A good story is told of a certain man and his wife who were almost constantly quarreling. During their quarrels their only child (a boy) was generally present; and, of course heard many of his father's expressions. One day when the boy had been doihg something wrong, the mother intending to chastise him called him and said;

"Come here sir; what did you do that for?" The boy, comblacently folding his arms and imitating his father's manner, said."

"See here, madam, I don't wish to have any words with you."

FAVORITES.—"I have ever found," says a sensible writer, "that men who are really most fond of the society of ladies, who cherish for them a high respect, nay reverence them, are seldom most popular with the sex. Men of more assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are the favorites. A respect for woman leads to respectful actions towards them; and respect is usually a distant action, and this great distance is taken by them for neglect and want of interest."

"COME here, you mischevious rascal."
"Won't you whip me, father?"
"No."
"Will you swear you won't?"
"Yes."
"Then I won't come, father, for Parson Atwood says 'He that will swear will lie.'"

COULD BE RECONCILED.—The Duke de Roquelaure was one day told that two ladies of the court had quarreled and very much abused each other.

"Has they called each other ugly?" he asked.

"No."

"Very well," said he, "I can reconcile them.