# COLUMBIA

The Open Door.

Within a town of Holland once

So poor, alas ! her children asked

And know that he was good;

So, with her tittle ones around, she prayed to the for food.

A boy of eight years old. A boy or eight years old. Said, softly: "In the hely book, Door mo her, we are told,

Wasteng ago, indeed."

And so, to let the hirds fir in.

Then little Dick, in simple faith

Threw open the door fall wide

So that the radient of their lamp

Ere long the burgomaster passed

Parawd to inquire why the door

The widow smiling, said,

My mangry coldress by a L."

"Then bere's a rayon, tail :

Was open so at night. - My little birk has done it sir.

"The travens might fly in to bring

'Indeed : the burgomaster rried.

Come to my home and you shall son

Waere bread may soon be had."

And sent him back with food that fitted

W at to the open door, Lo ked up, said, "Many thanks, good Lord,"

Along the street to his own house,

His humble home with joy.

The supper ender, little Dirk

For, though no hard has entered in, He knew that God on high,

And sont this full supply,

Had hearkened to his mother's prayer,

A Temperance Family.

to the conclusion of visiting an old uncle

not seen for many years. Now there is a

difference between New Orleans and Mas-

suchus tis in regard to the use of ardent

ance. The fest bad, thinking, with the old

ways to make time pass, and began to fear,

instead, that he was in a decided pickle .-

"You have been living at the South and

no doubt are in the habit of taking a little

of something to dring about eleven o'clock

hand wants to get the children a good ex-

Joe promised that he would say noth-

that he would get nothing more to drink

that day, took, as he expressed it, "a bus

you will find us all temperance here, and,

know that I have brandy about, but I just

keep a little out here for my rheumatism-

Joe signified his readiness and took and

He continued h's walk, when he come to

all came from visiting a temperance fam-

FOR SALE.-We offer the Printing ca-

The Plague has broken out in Russia.

Thousands of deaths are said to occur in

tablishment of the "Indiana Democrat"

Will you accept a little ?"

aunt came to him and said :

who said to him :

I will unclose the door?"

Fell on the path outside

And noticing the light.

One night, in vain, for bread. But this poor woman leved the Lord,

When prayer was dine, her oldest child,

How God, with food by ravens brought, Supplied his prophet's need '

· Put, mother God may do again What he has done before !

"Yes," answered she; "but that, my son,

A widow dwelt, tis said.



# DEMOCRAT

### AND BLOOMSBURG ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

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numediately Courst and full vigor restored.

This districts of substant—which transfers life miscrable and marriage impressible—is the prealty pair by the vi time of impreper includences. Young persons are two upt to commit excesses from not being oware of the dreadful consequences that may chance. Now, who that understand the subject will prefed to tany that the power of precedup n is lost seemer by those falling onto may per lichate than by the prusent besides to see the present of the besides to see depend on the pleasure of healtry effective than the power of precedup n is lost seemer by those falling onto my per lichate than by the prusent both the read of the present of the pleasure of healtry effective than the proposed decreased, the physical and mental functions weakened these of Precedute power. Nervous Intendity Description, Constitutional Debutty, a Wasting of the France, Cough, Consentation, Decay and Death. DR. JOHNSTON.

DR. JURNSTON,

Member of the Reyal College of Engranas, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the gradierpart of whose life has been speat in the displace of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and classwhere, has effected some of the most action into correct that were ever brown; many troubled with reaging in the bond and early when a steep, grout activations as being alterned at sudden sounds. Bellutiness with Treplant blacking, attended some that with degreement of nand, were cared immediately.

TAKE PASTRULAR NOTICE-Dr. f. a biresess all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgance and solutary half-se which rura both body and mand, unfitting them for when twis costs are made and unitaring them for either business, clonly, a ciety, or marriage.

These are some of the sail and molantholly effects produced by early labilise of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbes, furne in the Head, Dinness of Geith, Loss of Marchia Power, Palphatton of the Heat Dyspepsia, Nervous troubability, Berangement of the Eggestive Functions, tiencend Bendiny, Symposium of Commanpition, see.

body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of our caun What a pity that a young man, the all-be snatched from all 1 expects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and in-daly my in a control of thick. Fuch persons must, h.fet. out a pi n MARRIAGE,

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song, that by keeping the spirits up by The I hiladelphia Weekly Age, Is a complete compendium of the News of pouring spirits down was one of the best tle Week, and contains the Chief Edito rials, the Prices Current and Market Reports, Stock quitations, Intelligence for to resort. Even the unhappy victims of but on the morning of his arrival, the old farmers, Correspondence, and General the Irish rebellion were prepared for the man and his sons being cut at work, his News Maîter published in the Daily Age. It also contains a great variety of other literary and mi-cellaneous matter, includ- | day. ing tales, sketches, biography, facetise and poetry, rendering it in all respects a first class family Journal, particularly adapted Now,I keep a little here, for medical pur- to the Politician, the Merchant, the Par mer, the Mechanic and the Literary man. pores, but let no one know it. as my husand all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every characteri-tic of a LIVE NEWS-PAPER, fitted for Counting House, the Workshop, the fireside, and the General

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stable, who should be meet but his uncle. TERMS .- Two Dollars per annum for a single copy; One dollar for six mea; "Well, Joe, I expect you are accustomed and Sixty conts for three months. One to drink something in New Orleans, but copy gratis will be sent for one year to the person forwarding us twenty yearly subscribers paid in advance. No paper for the sake of my sous, I don't let them will be sent until the subscription is poid

sent gratis to any address, on application.

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THE AGE is now on a sure and permanent foundation. The publishers could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country , but they for sale on reasonable terms. It will be prefer that it should stand altogether upon sold for less than the cost of the material claims to public confidence well-known and in the effice, The paper onjoys a hand. established. It will be, as heretofore, the support of true National, Conservative, some patronage; being the only Demo-Democratic, Union principles, opposed cratic paper in the county. The sub-crip- alike to radicalism and fannicism in every tion list, after being out down this spring, form, and devoted to the maintainance of is about 850-most of these good advance good Government, Law, and Order. The paying subscribers. The advertising pa- revival of all the business relations of the country, consequent upon the suppression tropage is large, as will be seen by an of the rebellion and the restoration of examination of the paper, and the jobbit g peace will enable the Publishers to make a a most atrocious crime has to be tried and respectable. To an industricus and ennumber of improvements in the various punished by military court sitting in the departments of this journal, and they, terprising practical printer, with a small therefore, respectfully solicit the support family, this is a rare opportunity, for we of all who wish to secure one of the Commercial, Literary, Business and Family newspapers in the country. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

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1865. Remarkable Article from a Republican Paper.

> SECRET COURTS - THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

[Edstorial from Thursday's New York Times (Mr. Seward's Organ.) ]

It is very possible the publication of the evidence taken on the trial of the conspirators at Washingron might prevent the arrest of some persons implicated in the crime of assas ination who are now at large; but their arrest must be of very great importance indeed. If the fear of their escaping is sufficient to justify the profound scorcey with which it has been determined to surround the proceedings. The chief of Booth's accomplices, it is fair to conclude, are those for whose apprehension a reward has been offered-Davis, Tucker, Sanders & Co .- and it is not pretended that anything which may transpire at the trial at Washington, will, in the least de ree, offset the chance of their escape, They put on their guard by the President's proclamation as they are likely to be by anything else that can occur.

It is not unfair to conclude, therefore that "the parties who may escape, should publicity be given to the proceedings, are "parties" of an inferior degree of quilt, and now within the lim'ts of the United States, and if so, we cannot help aying that is for various weighty masons to be regretted that their capture should be deemed either so important and difficult, as to be made the pretext or occasion of fatroduction into our criminal procedure so extraordinary an anomaly as trial by a military commission for a capital offense with closed doors, and with an outh of scercey iffiposed on all persons taking part in the proceedings. We think it would have been infinitely better to could do no harm, even if that period were tikely to be six months distant, than introduce into this country so novel a tributing at Washington. Litis one for which worst European despotisms have rarely ventured, even in a Poland or Hangary, gallows in onen court, and in the light of

Moreover, there are strong doubts entertained by ill affected person at the North as to the existence of any good foundation for the charges made against Davis in the late proclamation. Abroad all the enemies of the government will certainly receive them with incredulity and derision; "and there is no question that, "The Weekly Age is mailed in season under all the circum tances, it would be difficult to imagine a position more humiliating and embarrassing than that in which the government will stand, if it should appear that those charges were lightly or frivolusly made." Nothing will prevent, however, the spread of such a presumption, except the production in open court of the evidence on which they were based and its submission to the seru-Specimen copies of the above papers bity of the prisoners, counsel and of the public at large. Those who flatter themselves that public opinion, either at home or abroad, will be much influenced by "a version of it which has been edited and expurgated by the Judge Advocate,"must be very simple indeed. "Nobody will permit hin self, whatever his leanings may be, to attach any value to revelations made under conditions in which every rule delphis paper, commends it, to an extra- of evidence is set at naught, and even the Out came the bottle, and down they sat, ordinary degree, as a means of communi- experience of every day life treated with

contempt." What makes the natter all the worse is, that on the very day on which tribunal begins its proceedings, the state of things which alone could justify it, "if anything could justify it." had been formally de clared at an end by proclamation, under the President's hand and seal. Foreign powrs were warned that the war was over at the very moment that a tribunal was assembling, for whose constitution and procedure acthing but overwhelming and imminent danger to the national existence would be a sufficient warrant. Will they really believe that has been restored when national capital, and in a country, in which all secret things, and above all, secret trials, have always been held in abhorence?

A Vermont paper says the rumors that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact that the hens have to stamp them, is without foundation

The Theory of the Origin of Coal Oil.

It is probable that all instances of solid of the earth have resulted from the hardeniug of drops or reservoirs of liquid coal oil. The lumps and cristals of graphite found in the oldest rocks, like the lumps or 1,200 feet. of amber found in the newest, were doubt less oily substances involved by sand and vided, by their death, plenty of animal and vegetable hydrocarbon for the miner- it streek the oil: First, the superficial al. Tre old red sandstones, like more modern formations, present us, for our and shales, 200 feet thick, the bettom laycabinets, ipfinmerable flattened fish, con- ers of which consisted of fetid black shales. verted into bitumen ; some in so perfect a from which coal gas blew off with viostate that every scale can be counted, and lence. Third, the first white sandstone, every sculptured line upon them submitted 50 feet thick, arranged in three strata. 2 separately to the microscope; others an softer middle between harder upper and undistinguishable mass or daub of tar .- lower formations; the whole mass said to Some rocks have been so thoroughly be thin, going east, and helding abundance charged with animal dead matter that they of gas in its crevices. Fourth, shales and omit a fetid odor whenever struck, and slates, 45 feet thick, charged with oil and are trebuleally known as stinkstones .- gas. Futh, the second white sat detone, many different geological ages are so many or more difficult to bore through than the reservoirs of animal and vegetable oil, first, and full of gas ; after passing thro' preduced by the death and slow decompo- which they struck the great oil stratum, tions, perhaps principally coralline. The boring, not far off, went down 580 feet, fossiliterous black shales of the central through another shaley formation, and be't of the State of New York underlie struck oil, supposed to come up through a remain. Lake Erie, cros Ohio and Kentucky into Tennessee, and return through Indiana and form the beds of Lakes Michigan and Huron. In middle Kentucky the faces of the rocks are smeared and streaked with cil, fried out of them by the sun, so that the surfaces are blackened as if with Clark in the "Proceedings of the Ameri-

Up to the horizon of these black slates, ascending in the column of deposits, gelatinous sea organisms, both animal and vegetable, seem to have constituted the lately dispovered in the sandatones over hem a true angio-permous exogenous tree. not much, if any, lower in the scale of development than those of which our forests are composed. Conferous trees began also to abound, and coal beds to be deposited in groups. Thence the higher we ascend towards and through the second and the third or great coal measures, the more abundant became the vestiges of fresh water and land vegetation, antil in the tree stumps of the coal beds of Nova Scotia we find small land animals. The mosses and forus, the ru hes and reeds, minute and gigantic, of which the coal beds came, suggest the vegetable origin of coal oil .--For it is near or between the three systems of coal measures which succeed each other in ascending from the tep of the upper silurian to the coal measures proper hat the amozing discoveries of subterraican reservoirs of oil had taken place. It is impossible to suppress the suspicion that petroleum is a product of the slow decom-

position of vegetable tissue. But the oil wells are not sunk in coal neasures, but through them at the edge of the great coal area. The oil is never found in coal beds; nor have the subterranean reservoirs of oil apparently any connexion able portion of the tissues of the lower with coal beds, nor even with coal slates, marine animals is destitute of nitrogen, or bituminous shales or pyroschists, as and very similar in chemical composition they are called. Black slate, cannel, fat to the woody fibre of plants, forms another coal, like lignite, test and living wood, link in the chain of reasoning on this dis- very smell when they exist at all. The will yield the oils and gases by distilla- tinction between bituminous and lignitic rise of the stratification from the Alle tion, but the geological distinction must rocks. The block slates, and even the coal ghany river towards Lake Eric is a fractroleum of the rocks and wells and the slightly or to excess with lightly matter, of the rocks have therefore been preserved, distilled petroleum of the eld oil works.

the coal basins of western Pennsylvania and Virginia, eastern Ohio and Kentucky. is, in good measure, a geographical deception. The Oil creek rocks, dipping southward, pass 500 or 600 feet below the coal measures. The nearest coal bod to the more northern springs occurs on the itery of dead fish, like the eight-foot coal coal beds included in the number) have the coal measures at least a hundred feet thick. The shales and sandstones of the valley belonging to formations X, IX,ard XIII descending, called by the New York then wears, glossy with soluble bitumen ! Schuylkill, the Juniata, the Potomac, or geologist the Cutskill, Chemung, and Portage groups, extending over all the southern counties of western New York. The creek, full of plant remains.

bitumen found on or beneath the surface ley well, at the mouth of Cherry run. 503 lower pliceence-tertiary age) occurs in

ing order, the fellowing formations before The bituminous linestones and shales of 75 feet thick-softer, coarser and tougher, sition of successive floral and faunal crea- 449 feet from the surface: Crawford's crevice from the third white sand rock.

That there is an intimate connexion between the character of there sand formations and the character of the oil which issues from them is indubitable. The rule with gas and blow off from every as une among the miners is, as stated by Mr. as it is passed through by the auger .can Philosophical Society," (June, 1862, page 57 ) that the harder the rock may quality, and smaller in quantity, will be generation of pressure sufficient afterwards, the rock, the darker and more abundant mechanically explosible fuid. The gas

The chemist of the Canada survey, Mr. tinction between liquitie and bituminous rocks, inasmuch as some have been disposed," he says, "to regard the former as the source of the bitumen found in nature, which they concieve to have originated from a slow distillation. The result of a careful examination of the question has, however, led us to the conclusion that the formation of the one excludes more or less completely that of the other; and that bitumen has been generated under conditions different from those which have transformed organic matters into coal and lignite; and probably, in deep water depo its, from which atmospheric oxygen was

Mr. Hunt instances in support of this

view, the fact that the highly inflammable pyroschists or black states of the Utica and Hamilton groups contain no soluble bitumen, and that the Trenton and corniferous limestones at the base of the silurian system are impregnated with petroum, and give rise to petroleum springs, although no fossil land plant has been found in them. The fact that a considerse carefully preserved between the free pe- beds are, in fact, layers of mul, charged tion of one degree. The original contents beat, or humes part of which has assumed Not so with the anthracite basius on the The connexion of the oil regions with the form of glance coal and part the form southeastern side of the great coal area. of mineral charcoal, but almost none of Crushed and opturned and overturned. which is soluble in benzole or sulphurer contorted and fractured in every part, this of carbon; whereas these liquids easily part of the earth's crust has been dried dissolve out the ready formed bitumen and hardened, and exposed to chemical from the rocks which may contain them, setton from the superincumbent drainage But whenever a coal bed became a repos- waters, until its various formations (the highest hill tops, many miles away. The at the mouth of Yellow ereck, at the bend been metamorphosed and parfially recryshills in the vicinity of some of the wells of the Ohio, or as in the case of the two- talized. The oils which they contained are capped by the conglomerate base of foot stratum of phosphatic iron-ore depos- have been last by dissolution and evanoited between the two bonches of the Deep ration. The bituminous coals have be-River coal bed, at Egypt, in North Caro come anthracites, and the last oil spring lina-how different an aspect the mineral on the headwaters of the Lehigh, the

Mr. Hunt argues with much force that the New river, ceased to flow many milthe mere fact that intermediate strata por- lions of years ago. In the west, on the ous enough to ab-orb all the floating bitu- contrary, in equally assient, nay, in ideasouthern dip carries down these oil-hear- men in their vicinity, are nevertheless des. tically the same rocks, the petrofeum still ing roots, and the wells must deepen in titute of any, is enough to prove that the remains, having had, no outlet; always the same direction. Mr. Ridgeway re- accountlations of oil now furnishing the hermetically scaled and under pressure .ports (July 10, 1862) the lowest oil hear- world with light, never came from the sub- It remains partly condensed in coal beds ing sand rock, as capping the hills near coleanic distillations of the beds of coal and black shales, partly distributed thro' Waterford, on Le Bocuff creek, and the in their neighborhood, but that the mineral the sand rocks and limestones, and partly same sand-tones appear on Big French has been generated by the transformation filling up the joints which the shrinking of of organic matter in the strata where it ages has produced. Possibly a small be-

The following wells show the dip in a is. Mr. Wall has shown that the asphalt well marked manner : The Phillipps of Trinided and Venezuels (belonging howwell, on Oil creek, is 460 feet; the Braw- ever to a much later-upper micoeno or feet; the Cornwall well, 530 feet; the limestones, and tones, and shales, asso-Avery well, over 700 feet; and at Titur- ciated with beds of lignite or fessil wood, ville he estimates the proper depth at 1,000 and is confined to particular strata which were originally shales containing vegeta-In the Mahouing soul oil region in wes. ble remains which have undergone to tern Pennsylvania and oastern Obio, near special mineralization, producing a bilumud. Flakes of anthracite are found in the line, the three oil bearing and rock minous matter instead of coal or lignite, the centre of rocky crystal. Gelatinous strats are beneath the lowest coal bod .- and not attributable to heat, nor of the animals and fucous plants abounded in the "Continental" boring at Edenburg, in nature of a distillation, but due to chemithese ancient seas, and ought to have pro- Lawrence county, penetrated, in descend- cal reaction at the ordinary temperature and under the normal conditions of elimate." He describes, also, wood partially drift, 80 feet thick. Second, sandstones converted into bitumen, when removed by solution, woody fibre remains,- (Proc. Geel. Soc., Lond., May 1860. Hunt.)

The theory of the genesis of coal oil is. however, far from being cleared up by such facts. It is true that the oil is not found in immediate contact with coal bods made of land or fresh-water plants ; but on the other hand, coal oil regions are geographically connected with coal-bed regions, whether of devonian carboniferous, colities or tertiary age. Coal beds are said to underlie the Rangoon oil wells .-Tertiary lignites abound in Trinidad. Venezuela; Lombardy, and middle Asia. The lower devonian horizon of the Canada black slate oil region yields coal beds in Pennsylvania. The structural difficulties attending the solution of the problem

Fissures are filled with oil, and gas, and sa't water, and different wells strike them at different depths. The oil-bearing sand rocks seem charged from top to bottom Whence comes this gas, if not by subterrapean distillation? It is impossible to portulate the gas first and the oil afterhe to will, the lighter in color, pure in wards; for that order would require the the oil obtained therefrom; and the softer and the oil would be in the condition of a must be a subsequent expansion of the oil, as it is in the case of coul mine fire-damp. Whence, then, comes the oil, and why has it collected in reservoirs ! How are such reservoirs preserved, and what is their extent? It is easy after these questions have been answered, to describe the mechanical propulsion of the oil to the surface, partly by gravity and partly by the pressure of the gas it has itself generated, through natural fiscures producing natural of springs, or through artificial auger holes The intermittent action of most of the flowing and spouting wells is like that of the Iceland goysers, where steam is the motive power. The oil men of the Mahoning valley say that more gas is blown off in winter than in summer.

At the Edenburg well, above referred to, the blast of gas is sometimes violent enough to stop the pumping engine for half an hour at a time. Mr. Clark reports a periodicity or daily maximum in the paroxisms. He noticed for several weeks that they recurred with singular regularity a few minutes after eight o'clock in the evening, when the engine was forced to stop for twenty minutes or

In the almost unchanged herizontal pos-

ture of the western coal measures no con-

siderable fracturing or fissuring took place. Faults of all kinds are uncommon and

seme of tone amption, see.

Mastrativ — The footback of the on the mind are much this alreaded. Loss of memory. Confusion of liters. D. pression of spirits. Evil Forbedines. Assertsion to Receipt. Soft fluidines, Loss of Scitude, Tamidity. See liters are some of the evil a produced.

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reflect that a sound mind and holy are the most neces rary requisites to promote committed harpless. In-deed, without these the journey through life becomes it weary pulgrimage; the propert hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despuir and allow with the melancholdy r. decline that the hi-places of another becomes highted with our own.

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INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

## BLOOMSBURG

TPHE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally, that he has subsected Mr. Hosenstock in the Phosograph and Degocarrean business, at the woll known sky-Light Stane, in the Cachange Block over Stohner's Store, to which he has added a full Camera and improved material, by which he promises to take the most perfect

scated or standing, that have yet been produced in this section of Country.

This horing the only establishment of the kind in Houndsburg, and having been fitted up at heavy experient in may be considered a first class LHENESS ALICEN, Groups or a single picture taken at any time like sellects the public custom and trusts he will be able to rader gauget satisfaction.

The Plague has broken out in Russia.