COLUMBIA



DEMOCRAT,

GENERAL ADVERTISER. BLOOMSBURG

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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BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

VOLUME 26.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE. IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE

Me new Brick Building, opposite the Erchange, by side TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY. The Only Place where a Cure can be

Obtaine I.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, speedy and only biffictual Remedy in the World for all private Discases, Weakness of the Back of Lunbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and blad der. Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Desility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits Confusion of ideas, Paipitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dismass of Sight or Giddiness, Discase of the Head, Throat, Nose or skin, Affections of the Liver Lungs, Stomash or Bowels—those terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those stease and selitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Marines of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c. impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Obtaine 1.

YOUNG MEN

Sepscially, 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 Schates
with the thunders of cloquence of waked to ecstasy the
Wring lyre, may call with full confidence.

Wing lyre, may call with full confidence. MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating mar plage, being aware of physical weakness, organic deability. deformities. &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentlemen, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEARNESS

Jammediately cured and full vigor restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders life miscrable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excess from not being sware of the dreadful consequence, that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will premad to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy off springs, 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. Dyspepsin palpitation of the heart, indige tion, constitutional decay and death.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET ORGANIC WEAKNESS

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH PREDERICK STREET Soft hand side going from Saltimore street, a few door from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doc sor's Diplomas hang in his office.

sor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS SO MERCHAY OR NAISCOUS BRUGS.

DR. JOHNSTON

Member of the Royal College of Surgeous. 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 as tearshing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and cars when askep, great nervousnuss, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bash

Glaces, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes we derangement of mind, were cured immediately

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE,

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselve by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ru in both body and mind, unfiting 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, Pain in the Head, Dinness of Sight Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heat, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irratability, 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

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are rauch to be dreaded, Loss of Memory, Contusion of ideas Deprassion of the Spirits, Evil Forebodings. Aversion to Society, self-distrust, love of solitude. Timity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declaiming health. Lossing their wigor, becoming weak, pale and emariated, having singular appearanc about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Coustingtion.

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

What a pitty that ayoung 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 super before contemplating

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most not

cessary requisities to fromote ronuntial 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 & filed with the melanchely reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleagure finds he has inhibed the secule of this painful disease, it too eften happens that an ill timed sense of shame or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as ulcratted 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 bead, face and extreme sies, progressing with rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth and bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this desease becomes a horrid object of commisseration till death puts a period to his dreadfal sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

It is a melanchely fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulfness of sorant pretenders, who, by the use of that Deadly son, Mecury, ruin the constitution and make the dwe of life miserable.

BTRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or leadth, to the care of the mark Unicarned and Worthless Pretonders. destitute of knowledges, name or character, who copy Dr. Jonnston's savertisements, or style themselves, in the new spapers, regularly Educated Physicians incapable of Curing they keep you trifing mouth after mouth taking their fit thy seal poisonus compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with rained health to sigh over your gailling disappointment.

Dr. Johnson 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 epent in the great hospitals of Carone, the first in this country and a more extensive Frigate Procrice than any other Physician in the world.

The many thousands correct at this institution year af-

The many thousands cared at this institution year af-ery year, and the numerous important Surgical Opera-sions performed by Pr. Johnston, witnessed by the re-porters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of char-letter and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED. Persons writing should be particular in directing their inters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital Baltimore, Maryland,
Jan 12, 1869.

March 17, 1869.

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 with a reafter he conducted by himself exclusively.

He has just received and offers for sale, the largest and most extensive assortment of FANCV set and most extensive assortment of FANCV in the hear just excensive assortment of FANCV in the best Cooking and partor stoves in the market, together with slove Fixtures of every description. Oven and hor Stoves, Radiators, Cylindar Stoves, Cast Iron Airfight stoves, England Stoves, &c. &c. Stovepipe and Traware constantly on hand and manufactured to order. All kinds of repairing done, as usual, on short notice.

The putromage of old friends and new customers teang done, as usual, on show constoners to of old friends and new constoners to A. M. RUPERT.

Choice Poetry.

Song of the Volunteer.

Tunz-Marching Along.

Arouse for the conflict; why linger ye here! Away, while the summons atill rings on the ear,-Away to the thousands of hearts brave and strong, And join in the ranks while they're marching along. Marching along, we are marching along. Union and Liberty shall still be our song. For Union we battle, and our blows true and str We strike for our Union while we're marching at

The tramp of the steed, and the roll of the drum. Proctain the glad answer-"We surely will come." From hill top and valley, are pouring the throng, To join in the battle they are marching along. Marching along, &c.,

On! ye who have slumbered so long at your case, And dreamed in your quiet homes, visious of peace. Arouse from your slumber, and crush out the wrong, And join in our army now marching along,

Awake to the glory, awake in your might, Ye sons of the heroes who conquered in fight The proud Queen of Ocean, so vain and so strong. Who scores our brave troops that are marching alon Marching along, &c.

Awake to the peril that threatens our land, Arm, arm for the conflict, and with the keen brand, Give blows to the traitor, both heavy and strong. And join our brave band that is marching along. Marching along. &c.

In vain shall the flag of the robel uprear. We'll crush the vile emblem of pride and of fear, And raise our own banner with shouting and song And bear it aloft while marching along. Marching along, &c.

Military Affairs.

REGULATIONS FOR THE Enrollment and Draft of the Militia.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 99.

Adjutant-General's office, War Department, Washington, 3 P. H., August 9 1862 Regulations for the enrollment and drat of three hundred thousand malitia, in pursuance by an order of the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. Also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its queta of volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunters in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia. and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose. It is ordered-

States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of the three hundred thousand militia called for by the Pre-ident, dated the 4th day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this department of this date according to the regulations henceforth set forth.

Rend zvous to be designated.

SECOND. The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted mili tia of said States, and to appoint comman- en off as before provided, and a proper dants therefor, and to notify the Secretary person appointed by the commissioner, of War of the locations of such rendezvous and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from and the names of the commandants; and said box or wheel a number of ballots it is important that the rendezvous should equal to the number of drafted men fixed be few in number, and loceted with a view by the Governor of each State as the propto convenience of transportation.

Enrollment.

THIRD. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be enrollment, and draft, and of the place of made forthwith by the assessors of the rendezvous of the drafted military force, able-bodied male citizens between the ages person so drafted, either by delivering the of 18 and 45 within the respective counties same in person or by leaving it at his last giving the name, age, and occupation of known place of residence. each, together with remarks showing wheth er he is in the service of the United States. etc., and in what capacity, or any other substitute at the time of the rendezvous of facts which may determine his exemption the drafted militia force, and such substifrom military duty. All reasonable and tute, if he shall be an able bodied man, proper expenses of such enrollment, and between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and of the draft herein after provided, will be shall consent in writing, with the consent reimbursed by the United States, upon of his parent or guardian, if a minor to subvouchers showing the detailed statement of ject himself to all the duties and obligaservice performed and expenses incurred, tions to which his principal would have approved by such Governors.

Manner of Drafting.

FOURTH. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effeet the draft ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

Filing the Lists.

1. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the office of the sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled perCounty Superintendents.

2. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine excuses of persons Such commissioners shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each | dant of the rendezvous. day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commission-

Exemption.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment, notify said commissioners that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioners shall thereupon give notice by hand bills posted in each township of his county of the time and place of which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible. The commissioner shall in like man ner strike from the roll the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States; all telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on Aug. 5, 1862; all engineers on Locomotives on railroads; the Vice President of the United States; the officers-judicial and executiv-of the Goveonment of the United States; members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers: all custom house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferry men who are employed at any ferry or post road; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service steamships, and all persons exempted by all drafted persons who shall fail to attend the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence or on per sonal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not .-Exemption will not be made for disability The States to furnish their quotas forth- as to render the person unfit for service for a period of thirty days, to be certified FIRST. The Governors of the respective by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose.

Drafting.

4. At the time fixed as before provided the sheriff of the county, or in his absence, thereof. such person as the commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box or like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, seperately folded ballots, maining on said enrollment lists not stricker quota of such county.

Notices of Draft to be served. 5. A printed or written notice of his

6. Any person so drafted may offer been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal. Assembling after the draft.

7. The persons thus drafted shall as

semble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous. Organization of the drafted.

8. As soon as the draft has been made list, the commissioner will send a copy of \$5000.

the draft to the commandant of the rendez. yous, and another copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry, by assigning 101 men to each company, and claiming to be exempt from military duty. ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the comman-

Regimental Officers.

_9. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers. which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective Sta'es, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service, and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers they shall be elected under the direction of the commandant of the rendezyous, and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States, in order that they may be commissioned, and the noncommissioned may be appointed either before or after muster, as the colonel of the regiment may decide.

Muster Roll.

10. As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated, the muster roll shall be made out under the direction of the commadant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose.

Enlistments in Totons.

11. In States where enlistments have peen made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns, instead of counties. Provost Marshals.

FIFTH, Provost Marshals will be ap-

pointed by the War Department in the of any citizen or merchant within the Uni- several States, on the nomination of the ted States; all engineers and pilots of Governors thereof, with assistants as may registered or licensed steamboats and be necessary to enforce the attendance of at such places of rendezvous. Consolidation of Skeleton Regiments.

SIXTH. In case any State shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of additional 300,000 volunteers called for by the President on the 2nd day of unless it be of such permanent character July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated under the direction of the Governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota; the number to be drafted from each county by the commissioner for making the draft, of the State to be fixed by the Governor

No New Volunteer regiments.

SEVENTH. From and after the 15th day of August,no new regiments of volunteers will be organized; but the premium, bounty, and advance pay will continue to containing the names of all persons re- be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General,

God's PATIENCE .- There is no more wondrous subject than the patience of God. Think of the lapse of ages during which that patience has lasted-six thous and years! Think of the multitudes who have been the subjects of it-millions on millions, in successive climes and centuries! Think of the sins which have been several counties, or by any other officers, shall thereupon be served, by a person to be all that time trying and wearying that pato be appointed by such Governors, of all appointed by the commissioner, upon each tience, - their number, their heinousness, their aggravation. The world's history is a consecutive history of iniquity-a lengthend provocation of the Almighty for bearance. The Church, like a feeble ark, tossed on a mighty ocean of unbelief; and yet the world, with its cumberers, still spared! The cry of its sinful millions is at this moment entering "the ears of God of Sabaoth, and yet for all this, His hand of mercy is stretched out still,

The new marriage law of Califor- ors and collectors under the United States nia provides that parties desiting to get revenue laws, and he advises President married must first obtain a license from Lincoln to appoint them, in preference to County Clerk of the county in which the the traditional office-seekers who are now marriage is to be solumnized. The fee besieging him. This is a good suggesfor this is \$2. The clergyman or magis- tion on the part of the Governor, which trate who soleminges the contract must we heartily second. This will afford an receive this license and file it with a re- excellent opportunity to practice the prin- army. "Why don't you go !" replied the cord of the marriage in the office of the defenders of our country this pittance and county recorder within thirty days after the ceremony, for which the recorder shall receive \$1. The penalty for neglect on his part is \$50, and for marrying and how to preserve everything but their temparty that does not first produce to him pers, might save even that on the self seal- in his Senatorial district, and also a simiand the names marked on the enrollment the license as above required the sum of log principle. "Keep the mouth of the lar amount for the same purpose in Erie timate, at about three thousand-about

Select Poetry.

AFTER THE COWS.

Evening is creeping slowly on, The shadows lengthen fast,

The cool fresh western breezes Are flitting softly past; And in the upland pastures The cow-bell tinkles shrill, And crimson is the clover grass, Upon the orchard Hill.

Across the verdant hill-top And through the valley shade, After the cows at sunset Go forth a lad and maid; Her bive eyes seek for daisies, His dark eyes seek her face, That glowing revelation Of perfect girlish grace.

Shadow is o'er the forest, Grim are the moorland fells: Gossamer fairies wander Forth from their elfin cells. Up the lane to the milk-yard, Moonlight crowning their brows, Come back the lad and the maiden, Driving the lazy cows.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Providence Daily Post.] Acts Passed by the XXXVIIth

Congress. [Not copied from the Record, but put down according to our recollection, and

warranted correct in the main : 1. An act in relation to niggers.

2. An act to emancipate niggers.

3. An act to prohibit, what-ye-call-it in the Territories.

4. An act to abolish what-ye call-it in the District of Columbia.

5. An act concerning niggers. 6 An act to confiscate niggers.

7. An act to anticipate the wives and babies of contrabands.

8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the Confederacy.

9. An act to make 'em fight for the

10. An act to make freed niggers love

11. An act to educate said niggers.

12. An act to make paper worth more

13. An act to make a little more paper worth more than a good deal more gold.

14. An act to free somebody's niggers. 15. An act in relation to said niggers.

16. An act to make white folks squeal

otherwise known as the Tax Bill. 17. An act authorizing the President to draft white folks

19. An act authorizing the President to

arm negros. 20. An act to give us a little more paper.

21. An act concerning niggers. 22. An act to make omnibus tickets a le

23. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining con

24. An act authorizing the issue of more

omnibus tickets. 25. An act declaring white men almost

as good as niggers, if they behave themselves. (Laid on the table.) 26. An act to repeal that clause of the

Constitution relating, to the admission of new States. 27. An act to repeal the rest of the Con-

28. Resolutions pledging the Government to pay for emancipated niggers.

29. An act authorizing the President to pay for said niggers. (Went under.) 30. An act to confiscate things.

31. Resolution explaining that some other things are not meant. 32. An act in relation to niggers.

34. An act to make 'em a little whiter. 35. An act to make them a good deal

33. An act to make niggers white.

37. An act in relation to contrabands. 38. An act concerning niggers.

39. Resolution of adjournment.

80 Govenor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, thinks there are enough disabled soldiers competent to perform the duties of assessthe nation will applause the deed.

10 lt is suggested that ladies who know vessel tightly closed," is the recipe.

A Yankee Story. An Englishman was bragging of the

English railroads to a Yankee traveller

seated at his side in one of the cars of a

"fast train," in England. The engine bell was rung as the train neared a station .-It suggests to the Yankee an obportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two." "What's that noise?" innocently inquired the Yankee. "We are approaching a town," said the Englishiman; they whaling ship, though then scarcely beyond have to commence ringing about ten miles his majority. before they get to a station or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose they haven't invented bells in America yet ?" "Why, yes," replied the Yankee, "we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so 'tarnal fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound. No use whatever; the sound never reaches the village till after the train gets by." "Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishmen. "Fact," said the Yankee; "had to give up bells. Then we tried whistles-but they wouldn't answer either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendious rate-hurricanes were nowhere, and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on, screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew, I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagons, name stands high in Pekin. His rank and dead engineer lying beside me. Just obliges him to keep at least twelve servants. then the whistle come along, mixed up The latest letters received from him (to with some frightful oaths that I heard the May 1st) state that he is in command of engineer use when he first saw the horses. the city of Soungkaing; sleeps with the Poor fellow! he was dead before his voice city key under his pillow; while not one got to him. After that we tried lights, of the 200,000 inhabitants of the placesupposing these would travel faster than not even the highest Mandarin-can enthe sound. We got some so powerful that ter or leave without his permission, and the chickens woke up all along the road at a word from him, any individual out of when we came by, supposing it to be that 200,000 may lose his head. morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness, with the light close on behind it. The inhabi- TIENT .- On our trip up we had on board

The New Postage Stamps.

N. Y. Tribune.

telegraph when the train was in sight;

every forty miles. But I can't say as that

is true; but the rest I know to be so."

The design for the postage stamps to be used as currency have been adopted, and are now in the hands of the engraver .-They are to be of four denominations, viz : five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. All it any longer." will be printed on bank note paper, and the five and tens will be two and fiveeighths inches, and the twenty-fives and fifties three inches in length; and all are one and three quarter inches wide.

The fives and twenty-fives will be brown

the tens and fifties green. The fives will have in the centre the five cent postage stamps, with a "5" in geo metrical lathework on each side. The tens will have a ten cent stamp with "10" on each side.

The twenty-fives will have five cept stamps, partly overlapping from left to right; and the fifties, ten, and five cent tion, and on Friday I packed my knap-

stamps, similarly disposed. Over the designs as above dhscribed will be the words, "Postage stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States," and under them, "Receivable for postage stamps at any post-office." In the middle of the lower part of the notes will be "U. S." in large letters.

Large figures in the lathe work denoting the denomination will be in the centre of the back of each "stamp" or "note." surrounded by the words "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasury, or designated United States Depositary, in sums not less than five dollars. Recievable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862.

THAT'S THE QUESTION .- " Why did you come back?" asked a sleek, wellfed citizen, of a poor, half sick Federal soldier just returned from McClellan's

Dean Richmond, the great Democratic leader of New York, has contributed one thousand dollars for enlistments

Romance in real Life.

About twelve years ago, Edward Forester, country lad, born in Jefferson county, in New York, decided, like a great many other boys, to go to sea. His friends opposed the idea, but, of course, the love of ocean life was too strong to be resisted, and young Forester joined those who "go down to the sea in ships." He was successful, and soon became the mate of a

In Honolulu, Forester made the acquaintance of a merchant of Hakodadi. and went with him to Japan. Here he remained two or three years engaged in commercial pursuits. Thence went to China, where he was taken into the Imperial services. He became popular, both with the foreigners and native authorities of Shanghai, and was finally made second in command to General Ward, in place of Colonel Murgiven, who was severely

wounded in some recent engagement. In this capacity the quoudam sailor continued to be much liked, and now enjoys the confidence of all the Maudarins in the province, and is admitted to their confidence, as well as the highest and most exclusive Chinese society. At one time Forester led a band of two hundred men against the rebels, only nine of them returning, the rest having been killed. He has now twen-

ty thousand troops under his command. For his services he has been made a Mandarin of the Blue Button, and his

A MATHEMATICAL HOSPITAL PAtance petitioned against it; they couldn't a tall, gaunt-looking volunteer, whose apleep with so much light in the night time. pearance not only indicated that he was Finally, we had to station electric tele. lately from a hospital, but that it would graphs along the road, with signal men to perhaps have peen better for him to have remained there still, for he certainly did and I have heard that some of the fast not seem to be in a fit condition to travel. trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes | He was from Eastern Ohio, and by some strange whim of his comrades (soldiers have odd notions as to name) he had won the cognomen of "Beauregard." He was full of dry humor, and it had a peculiar zest, coming from such a dilapidated specimen of the human kind. I asked him:

"How long were you in the hospital

"I stayed just five days; I couldn't stand "Why so? Were you not well treat-

"Well, you see, when I went in there were six patients. The first day they buried one-"

"Well, what of that ?" "Nothing-only the next day they buried another. "They must have been severe cases, and

made it very unpleasant for you," "D-d unpleasant! I know my turn would come in time. I went in on Monday, and if I stayed I would be carried out on Saturday. So I made my calculasack, and went away. If I had not, I'd surely been buried on Saturday. Six days-oue man each day - couldn't stand

THE POISON OF THE ADDER .- Tho remedy for the bite fo an adder, and indeed all poisonous snakes, is simple. 1t has been broved by experiment over and over again, that poisons of this character are harmless when applied to a mucons surface, and quantities have been swallowed without producing any ill effect. The bite, nine times out of ten, is in some part of the hand; and immediately when it is felt the wounded part should be well suck ed by the mouth, and a piece of string tied tight round the finger or the wrist, (according to the seat of the bite) to preven the poison from being absorbed into the system. If this simple plan was generally known and acted upon, death or injury from the bite of an adder would be rare indeed. In case of hydrophobia, this plan might also be adopted, and in many instances would prevent the poison entering the system

THE "NOBLE ARMY OF ABSENTERS." --The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday comes to us with seven columns and a half of pames of absentees, from the Illinois regiments alone. The whole number, we should esequal to three full regiments.