COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

"Our Constitution---guard it ever!
Our glorious Union---hold it dear!
Our Starry Flag---forsake it never!
The proud Caucassian---our only peer!

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, July 23,1864

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

☞ CAMPAIGN SUBSCIBERS.—We will send the *Columbia Democrat* from now, till after the Presidential Election, for 50 cents in advance. This is so low that every man should have it, and see that his neighbors have it. If they cannot pay for it club together and get it for them.

Many friends have sent in their names for our CAMPAIGN DEMOCRAT," and with them, the money (50 cents each,) for which we are thankful but, we beg to make a suggestion, which we hope will meet their approbation and prove mutually advantageous. It is that they use their influence to get up clubs in every section and township in the County of Columbia. A club of Ten Subscribers, at 50 cents each, can easily be obtained in any location, and $5 00 enclosed would make it an object to the publishers; or Twenty-two subscribers, at the same, and $10 00, with one copy to the getter up of the Club, would greatly advance the cause of Democracy and benefit the objects of the ensuing Campaign

Democratic friends, will you make the effort, AND DO IT AT ONCE. We need not urge the importance of supporting your own Local Press. Much depends upon your active exertions to render its labors effective and to no class of our people is this appeal made with more directness than to the "Young Democracy."

Duty of the Times.

Every subscriber to the Columbia Democrat, and debtor to the office, is duly notified, that the pressure of the times, imperatively require—owing to the increased expenses of living and DOUBLE PRICE of *Ink* and *Paper*, which we are now paying in Cash,—that we must have payments *promptly* and in *advance*. We appeal to our friends and customers for the means to prosecute our business—not for donations but simply common justice,—which is the prompt and general payment of our just dues. Remember, dear friends, that we live in *Lincoln Times*—the "good times promised" by the swindlers who have destroyed our beloved country; and are now aiming at the destruction of all our liberties—and upon no class of mechanics, does the pressure of the times fall with more crushing weight, than upon Country Editors.

We need not enlarge upon the subject. Two DOLLARS, were due to us, from those who have not paid in advance the day they commenced taking our paper, or when the last year expires, and *we ought to have it now*. Otherwise $2 50 will be demanded. Every little helps along.

We trust to your genorosity and magnanimity.

Mexico.

We direct attention to an article on our outside, describing the journey of Maximillian, Emperor of Mexico, by virtue of French bayonets, from Vera Cruz, and his triumphant entry into the City of Mexico, his capital.

Thus it is, this abolition administration has disregarded the Monroe Doctrine, and permitted one European power to overthrow an American Republic, and establish an Empire in its stead. And the United States Senate did not dare even to protest How long will it be before the monarchies of Europe, believing us sufficiently weakened by our unnatural war, will come in, and, helping forward Mr. Lincoln, establish another Empire upon the ruins of this last of the Republics. The work is begun—can we avert it? The first thing to be done is to elect a Democrat, to be president.

A Sublime Spectacle.

About two weeks ago a most sublime spectacle was exhibited in Bloomsburg—Two *Inquisitions* were here and in session at the same time. One was the Board of Examination, whose motto is—to the poor man—your money or your life, Sir. The other was the appearance of one *Lord* Scott, a collector of negro-tax, in the shape of external, internal and infernal revenues, to be paid out of the earnings of the mechanic and farmer,— a perfect robbing of the industrial interests of the country. The "Loyal Lord," who runs this machine, only gives notice of his movements in the *Negro Organs*, so that the great majority of the Tax-payers of Columbia, who are Democrats, must find out the time and place, or pay 10 cts. additional on every dollar. O, the beauties of this miserable *stamp-tax* Administration.

Bebel Raids

Read the programme of the next Rebel Raid, as published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

It is an Editorial in that paper, and considering that the Legislature which is so satirizes it is republican, and from the foul and unfair apportionment lately made, likely to remain so; it seems that the truth for once, is told by a Republican of the Republicans. They are the friends of the Rebels—carry out their designs, assist their raids—play into their hands.

☞ The Republican twain of Lincoln and Johnson ride upon two horses—General Taxation and General Conscription. Besides, there are stalking General Bankruptcy and General Ruin, riding the pale horses of Death and Starvation!

☞ *Thomas Dunn*, is respectfully requested to read the letter on our first page of to-day's Democrat, headed "Letter from Army," signed H. E. TIFFANY, and then to give it a place in the *Republican*. Mr. Tiffany, when at home, in Tunkhannock, like *Pee John* and *Billey Button*, was entirely "*loyal*," and they have repeatedly endorsed his loyalty and patriotism, but now, that he is in the Army, and desires to tell the truth, these *loyalists* can give him no words of encouragement. Dont be angry at your brother in the field, who has the honesty to say, "If we can't whip them (the rebels) by fall, we never can.—The *Soldiers* will stand it (abolitionism) no longer. They will go for a new (Democratic) Administration. In fact I have changed my views considerably from what they were when I left home. There is too much nigger in the present administration, and too many *lies* published in newspapers. I find if I want to aproximate any where near the truth, I have to take it from Democratic papers."

Smoke that, you old *Rats*.

Shame on Massachusetts.

The indecent haste of Massachusetts to get more than her share of the negroes to represent her sons in the army under the new draft will fill the country with profound disgust. It will be remembered that the Massachusetts members of Congress would not vote to repeal the three hundred dollar commutation clause until the privilege was allowed the once glorious old commonwealth of buying southern negroes as substitutes. It now further seems that the Massachusetts men must have exacted still another concession from the War Department—that of notifying them beforehand when the draft was to take place, so that they could be the first in the field, and thus have the largest and and best asortment of darkies to handle the muskets designed for white Bay State men. It will be noticed, before the President's call was out, that Governor ANDREW had all the machinery prepared, and that his proclamation was out before LINCLN'S, showing that he must have been informed in advance of the other states.

What a commentary all this is upon the roads of swarming Yankees who were to rush to arms when an emancipation proclamation was issued! At this very day Massachusetts has fewer white men in the ranks in proportion to her population than any state in the North. Were the negroes and foreigners withdrawn it would be found that the number of native Masschusetts rank and file would be contemptibly small.

"Negro Equality" Practically Illustrated.

The "free American of African descent" improves occasionally upon the Abolition idea of equality, and every few days our exchanges bring us the accounts of some outrages committed by these deluded semi-barbarians. Only last week we were horrified by the details of the kidnapping of a white woman by a negro in one of the western cities. The woman was kept out of sight under lock and key, and was forcibly made to submit to every outrage which her dingy keeper saw fit to commit upon her person. The Lycoming *Gazette* of this week records another example of the teachings of Abolitionism being practically carried out:

Andy Cooper, a free American of the purest African decent, came near losing his life on Saturday. He was a waiter at one of our borough hotels, and on the morning of that day, forcibly seized and kissed a respectable white married lady living at the same hotel. As soon as the lady could escape his grasp she informed her husband, who took a revolver and went into the dining room, where Andy was at work, with the intention of blowing his brains out, but Andy, discovering his approach, and knowing his object, seized a girl standing by, and held her between himself and the enraged husband, until he could back to the "dumwy," down which he pitched carrying the girl with him to the basement kitchen. From there he made a frog leap through a window and then locomotive speed to "Nigger Alley," since which he has been invisible. If we don't mistake public sentiment, Andy will find Williamsport a very unsafe place of residence.

☞ An effort was made to get up a Company at this place in response to the calls of the Governor, but as so few interested themselves or manifested a willingness to go, the movement was abandoned for the present. Let each business establishment agree to send all the force possible short of absolutely closing up. And if needs be *let us all close up* and every one able to march shoulder his knapsack and musket and *go*.—*Smutt Machine.*

Mr. *Dunn*, we take you at your word, and assure you, that when you "*close up*," "shoulder knap-sack and GO," WE will do likewise. Now pitch in. Don't again show the "white feather."

UNBURIED DEAD.—The recent report, said to come from a Federal army officer, says the Ohio Crisis that there are yet lying unburied, in the Wilderness, 30,000 dead of the two armies, 15,000 of which are our own men, deserves investigation It is given as true, and not contradicted. We recollect that Gen. LEE sent a flag of truce to Gen. GRANT, asking permission to bury the Confederate dead, and that it was refused. That was all was heard of the matter; but who supposed that the dead of both armies were never buried? This is disgraceful.

Fourth Grand Annual Excursion from Richmond to Pennsylvania.

These lively and stirring diversions come off with such regularity that we may regard them as established features of the war. So punctual and enterprising are the managers that no surprise should be expressed if our next files of the Richmond newspapers contain the programme for the Fourth Grand Annual Excursion from Richmond to Maryland Heights and the Cumberland Valley, for the summer of 1865. Their advertisements will probably read somewhat after this fashion:—

"The subscribers who managed the late excursion to Maryland Heights, Baltimore, and Washington, propose to repeat the affair about harvest time in the coming year. They refer to their recent party as an earnest of what may be expected next summer. The unpeasant circumstances which followed the excursion of 1862 and 1863 (Antietam and Gettysburg,) were entirely avoided in 1264.—The undersigned flatter themselves that this success was owing to their management, and to the employment of competent pilots and conductors, well acquainted with the country. On the late occasion they obtained, through these means, a great amount of valuable information concerning the best roads, fords, bridges and stopping-places, which will be made available for the benefit of their patrons in 1865.

It is supposed by some persons that these excursions are attended with considerable danger. That objection is no longer well-founded. Each additional year's experience is teaching the undersigned how to conduct them with increased safety and success. They take certain things for granted. For instance, no serious obstructions need be feared in the Shenandoah Valley. None heve ever been encountered. Neither is any danger to be apprehended from the opposition of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Although the Governor of the State and the newspapers also have repeatedly called attention to these excursions, and have demanded protective measures in the form of military laws, &c, to prevent such invasions (as they call them) for the future; the Legislature pays no attention whatever to such preposterous demands. The Legislature of that State may, therefore, be counted upon as our abiding friends, who will on no account neglect the agreeable and paying business of putting through their private bills for such unprofitable matters as militia laws or any other public measures originated by old fogy talk about the public welfare. The undersigned, therefore, confidently rely upon the Pennsylvania Legislature leaving them an open field and an unobstructed passage in the future as they have in the past.

It may be objected that the people of Pennsylvania, who are strongly opposed to the excursions of the undersigned, will take the matter in their own hands, and turn out our friendly Legislature; but none of our patrons need entertain any fears on that account. The Pennsylvanians, and especially the Philadelphians, care very little about the character of the officers they elect to make laws for them They confide the selection of their Legislators to caucuses and conventions composed of persons who are either friends of the undersigned, or who are cheap fellows that can be bought over at small expense. Every precaution will be taken by the undersigned to continue this excellent arrangement.

It has been further objected that the people of Pennsylvania may defy their Legislature, and arm themselves and organize regiments to oppose the excursions of the undersigned. Such objection would be well founded if the undersigned contemplated an excursion into Ohio or Indiana, where the citizens are wide awake and always ready; but it does not hold good of Pennsylvania, where the people never begin to prepare themselves until the excursion is nearly over.

From the foregoing it will be seen that these Grand Annual Excursions now be considered entirely safe.

As to the points to be visited they will continue to be the favorite places in the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys, as heretofore, viz: Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Greencastle, Frederick, &c. Beyond these the undersigned will be governed according to circumstances, but will always conduct their patrons either to Baltimore or Chambersburg, to Havre de Grace or to Washington or Harrisburg, as either place may promise the best and cheapest entertainment at the time. Some negotiations are on foot for extending one of these excursions to Philadelphia.

These lively parties have great advantages over all others. Their patrons are better fed than they are at home; they have ample facilities for exchanging their old home-spun for good broad cloth; when their old horses are worn out, they get better ones for nothing Nothing need be said about spoons or greenbacks, or other light and portable articles of the same general character. There are numerous other attractions which will readily suggest themselves, among which is the enjoyment for a few weeks of that unrestricted liberty, so dear to every Southern heart.

Secure your ticket early, and be ready about harvest time, 1865.

JUBAL EARLY,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
'COUSIN' HARRY GILMORE.

Successors to "Stonewall Jackson & Co.
Enquirer.

A New Draft Ordered—Call For Five Hundred Thousand Men.

If the half a million of new soldiers for which the President calls in his proclamation are *needed*, the call is a cry of distress and a national humiliation. The bogus proclamation of HOWARD called for only four fifths as many and that inventive scamp is immured in Fort Lafayette for conveying to the world the impression that the Virginia campaign was a failure. Certain it is, that public expectation is disappointed, and the country will not hesitate to inquire who is responsible for the terrible and unavailing waste of life which readers five hundred thousand new men necessary so soon after the opening of a campaign that promised to be triumphant, We say "*unavailing*" waste of life," for we cannot see that any substaintial advantage has been gained by our army since it left the Rapidan. It has recoiled again and again before rebel intrenchments; it is now arrested by rebel intrenchments; and the whole destance from Petersburg to Richmond is hedged up by rebel intrenchments, placed at short intervals for the whole distance of twenty miles "My plan," as Mr. LINCOLN called the overland march, has cost *in single a campaign*, more men than either NAPOLEON or WELLINGTON commanded at Waterloo; not more men than either of them *lost*, we beseech our countrymen to mark, but more than either them had to lose. And yet the prospect of taking Richmond is not much better than the prospect of taking Charleston.—*The World.*

CALL FOR A DRAFT.

FATHER ABRAHAM WANTS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

Half a Million One Year Soldiers Wanted in Fifty Days.

THE HEAVIEST DRAFT YET

Massachusetts in Hot Haste after Niggers.

Darkies to the Front so that Yankees may Stay Home.

ALL ABOUT THE PREVIOUS DRAFTS.

2,408,846 Men Called for Heretofore.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act, approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act farther to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," in is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service and "that in case the quota or any part there of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so sub divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled.

And whereas, the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpos of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States government in the insurgent states.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county not so sub divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this scale or any part thereof, which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State

NUMBER OF MEN ALREADY SENT TO THE FIELD.

In his report made on the 1st of December, 1861, Secretary Cameron stated that 77,875 men were raised during that year, under the first call of the President. These were "three months' men." The number of men, at the date of his report, enlisted for three years, was 660,071.

July 1, 1862, immediately after the retreat from the peninsula, the President issued a call for three hundred thousand more volunteers. This force was chiefly of infantry, in pursuance of a recommendation of the President.

On the 4th of August of the same year, the President called to the field three hundred thousand militia, to serve for a term of nine months. This number was promptly furnished

June 15, 1863, the President summoned, from certain states, militia to the number of 100,000. This number was afterward increased to 120,000.

During the month of July, 1863, a draft for 300,000 men was enforced.

Since the 17th of Octe. last, under all the calls about seven hundred thousand men exclusive of negro soldiers and "one hundred days men" have been put in the field.

The Senator from California speaks of the spasmodic action of the administrators of the government in raising men during the last few months Does the Senator know that we have raised or recruited since the 17th day of October last six hundred thousands men, not to count black men and that within the past year we have put in the field seven hundred thousand men; that we have made an exertion such as few nations ever made and few nation, can make; that we have spent $125,000,000 in bounties; that we have drafted; that we have used the whole power and influence of the government to increase our military forces?

Thus it is easy to arrive at the total number of men called out since the outbreak of the rebellion. It is given concisely, in the following table:

NUMBER OF MEN SUMMONED TO THE FIELD.

Under President's first call, April 19, 1861,	77,875
Volunteers, for the war 1861	660,071
Under President's call of July 1, 1862	300,000
Militia called out in August 1862	300,000
Militia called out in June, 1863	120,000
By conscription, July, 1863, say	250,000
Since 17th of October, 1863	700,000
Total	2,408,946.

Jubilee for the Tribune.

Strong emotion is like strong drink—it betrays the inmost feelings of the heart. Under such influence the real character is sure to be exhibited.

Tremulous with unsuppressed passion and frenzy, the *Tribune* of July 14th displays the wicked machinations it has so long sought to deny. It says:

For years we have been hoping that the rebels would assail Washington city.—Their Secretary of War threatened its capture directly after the rejection of Fort Sumter. They might easily have taken it the day after their initial triumph at Bull Run. They ought to have assaulted it directly after their victory over Pohe on nearly the same ground. At last—three years after they should have done it,—they have made their rush on the Federal capital. WE REJOICE AT THIS.'

Is it true, that there exists an individual, a press, who dare to rejoice at an attack on the Federal capital, and who invites its destruction? Has the nature of things changed? Is what use to be "loyalty" now "treason?" and is a jubilee over the destruction of our nation's capital loyalty? Are we so perverted that this man, who is thus made happy by our humiliation, who would "tear down the flaunting lie," and who "rejoices" at an armed force beating at the capital doors; who is only sorry the attack was not made when any resistance was impossible—are so utterly distraught as to allow this man to arrogate, for those for whom he speaks, any love for our country, and to impute disloyalty to us?

The capital gates are endangered and the *Tribune* rejoices!!!

Regiments Consolidated in Gen. Grant's Army.

[From the Albany (N. Y.,) Atlas and Argus.]

Some idea of the losses during Grant's campaign may be gathered from the fact that many regiments have been nearly annihilated. The local papers all over the country tell the same story concerning organizations that have gone from their respective localities. They each think that their regiments have suffered the most of any in the army, when the facts are that nearly all have been "cut up" alike.

The Auburn *Advertiser* learns, through private sources, that the 111 h has been consolidated with the 125th, 126th and 57th New York Regiments. Less than two years ago these regiments went out from among us from eight hundred to a thousand strong. At least two of them were among the prisoners taken by Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry, and were but little exposed on the field until the battle of Gettysburg. Doubtless all of them have received more or less recruits in the meantime. But now we see that four noble New York Regiments, after less than two years' service, have melted into one.

☞ Dr. UPDEGRAFF performed another operation on Monday afternoon, which proved successful in causing the blind to see. It was upon Patrick Cullen, of plymouth, an old man of sixty-five, who had been blind in the right eye for seven years. The operation consisted in removing the lens or the principal humor in the eye which serves the purpose of refracting the light to form the image on the retina.—This lens had become opaque and was removed. The operation required but a moment. The patient now sees distinctly.—*The Luzerne Union.*

☞ Mr. Fessenden has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, and entered upon his duties on the 5th.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.—The first session of the 38th Congress closed on Monday, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock noon; for which the country should be devoutly thankful.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT.—One of the most outrageous and unprovoked assaults that has been committed in these troublous times in our borough, occured after midnight last Friday night. Mr. Hufford, proprietor of Steele's hotel, sat in his bar-room waiting for some of his guests who were not yet in, when a couple of Irishmen came in and demanded liquor. Mr. H. refused to comply with their request, on the ground that they were already sufficiently intoxicated. One of them then picked up a tumbler and hurled it at Mr. Hufford, which he dodged. He immediately picked up the pitcher—a very heavy one—and struck Mr. H. in the head, inflicting several gashes of a frightful character. They then went into the street and threw stones in the house, breaking windows, picture frames, &c., and endangering the lives of any persons who happened to be within. One stone struck Judge Harrison in the hat, his head narrowly escapeing. A number of persons being aroused, they were persued, caught, and lodged in jail. They gave their names, on the hearing before Esquire Bonnell, as Thomas C. Mooney and Thomas F. Hacket. They were committed to answer at the next court.

Mr. Hufford was badly hurt, though it is hoped he will recover.—*The Luzerne Union.*

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst, by Montgomery Cole, Esq., Mr. Ellis McHenry of Jackson township, and Miss Mary Heller McHenry, of Benton township, all of Columbia county.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Certificate No. 397 for their share of Preferred Stock of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. Co., issued to me May 2, 1864 having been lost or mislaid, this is to caution all persons against purchasing the same as I have applied to said Company for a new Certificate.

JOHN M. POMEROY.

July 23, 1864.—4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Disease of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr J. SKILLIN, HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 23 1864—1y

French Breakfast and Dinner COFFEE.

OWING to the very high price of coffee, and the great difficulty to procure a good, uniform and reliable article our customers have often expressed a wish that they could be supplied from first hands. It was the intention of the

GREAT AMERICA TEA COMPANY

to do a strictly tea business, but as we have had some customers living at a distance that have relied upon us to supply them exclusively with Tea and Coffee, it has induced us to go to the trouble to come to New York, THE GREAT TEA AND COFFEE EMPORIUM of this country—and as our Tea Taster was possessed of information relating to a Coffee that could be furnished at a moderate price, and give universal satisfaction, and at the same time afford the retailer a handsome profit—we have been compelled to supply these parties. THIS COFFEE HAS BECOME SO POPULAR with our customers and to it sales have increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to make large additions to our machinery, which will enable us to supply a few more customers with it. We will therefore send it to those who may order.

It is Fast Superseding all other Coffees.

This Coffee has been used for more than a century in Paris, and since its introduction into this country it has been used by some of the leading French Restaurants here. The Parisians are said to be the best judges of coffee; and the great favor in which it is held by them is the best recommendation that can be procured for its fine flavor and healthy effects upon the human system.

We put up but one grade of this coffee, and that is of a quality that our customers have found from experience will give perfect satisfaction and meet all the demands of their trade. It is the lowest price that we can recommend.

We do all our business on the most extensive scale, buy by the cargo and sell at only two cents per pound profit.

We put up this Coffee in Barrels only, [illegible] each. This method of putting it up [illegible] 5 cents per pound to the customer, and [illegible] a large quantity it retains its fine [illegible] in this form than in any other. We also put up [illegible] barrel Show Cards, Circulars [illegible] dealer to introduce it to his customers [illegible] customers will take pains to have it [illegible] and distributed, as it will be to their advantage [illegible]

This Coffee we warrant to give perfect satisfaction, and if it does not please, the purchaser has the privilege of returning the whole or any part of it within 60 days, and having his money refunded together with all the expenses of transportation both ways.

We issue a Price Circular of our Teas and Coffees, which we are glad to send free to all who wish it—Consumers of Coffee should enquire for the "French breakfast and dinner Coffee" and be sure that it was purchased of the

Great American Tea Compay,

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS

35 & 37 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

July 23, 1864.—3m.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Real Estate of Levi Beisel, deceased

[L. S.] Columbia County ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Sallie R. Beisel, Levi P. Beisel, Kent R. Beisel, Narcissa Beisel and Susan J. Beisel and David S. Hammond, Guardian of the said Susan: you and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Honorable Judges, of the Orphans Court, of Columbia county, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 5th day of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Levi Beisel deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by this Honorable Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell President of our Court of Common Pleas held at Bloomsburg, the eighth day of May eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, sheriff.

Bloomsburg, July 16, 1864.

STATES UNION HOTEL.

606 and 608 Market Street, Philadelphia.

THIS Hotel is located in the very centre of business and is near the respectable places of amusement which make it particularly desirable to persons visiting Philadelphia on business or pleasure; and the Manager hopes by close personal attention to the wants of his guests to make it a comfortable home for much as may favor his house with their patronage.

J. DE HAVEN & SON, Prop'rs.

JOHN SHOCKLEY, CLERK.

July 23, 1864.—12 mo.

LAST NOTICE.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to Ex-Sheriff Miller on costs, are required immediately to pay the same to the undersigned.

ALSO,

The amounts of Dr. George Hall, still unsettled, if not paid by August first will be sued.

JOHN G. FREEZE.
Bloomsburg.

June, 25, 1864.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of John Cox, deceased,

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Cox, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned; residing in Bloom township; all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the administrator, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment Forthwith.

LEVI COX, Adm'r.

June 18, 1864.—6w $2

Dyspepsia,

AND

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC

These Bitters have performed more Cures *HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM THAN ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET*

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay $1000 to any one that will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms—Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil, & depression of spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS

IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS

NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

and CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From the Rev. Jacob Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and feeling the affection of those afflicted with those diseases for which they are recommended, to those Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sanctioned, I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and I dread "a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not freely, to the benefit of his fellows, bear testimony to the benefit he himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly alcoholic mixtures. I was induced to try them, by Dr. Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of the prejudice by proper tests, and for an encouragement to try them, with a suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore humbly thank God and my friends for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the Sansom Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir. I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have invariably declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system or in the second stage of Liver Complaint, it is a valuable preparation. I have seen it long and fairly tested, and I should hail it with the very benevolent intention of calling other from the above causes.

Yours, &c., J. H. KENNARD.

Rev. Wm. Wagenhorst, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Pa., formerly of Kensington, Phila., says:

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir, Personal experience and observation combine to make me a firm believer in the efficacy of Hoofland's German Bitters. In case after case, my recommendation has been followed by the most decided and general delight. I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will prove a blessing to others.

Yours respectfully, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn'a.

From Rev. J. H. Turner Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philada.:

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of generally debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, &c., J. H. TURNER.
No. 816 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown, (Pa.) Baptist Church New Columbus, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since I was much afflicted with Dyspepsia. I used them with great beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough, Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir:—I have been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after taking five bottles.

Respectfully yours, J. S. HARMAN,

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