The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO,.....EDITOR

COLUMBIA, PA.

Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864

Advertisements, to secure Immediate insertion must be handed in on or before Thursday evening each week.

THE NEWS.

General Sherman has been heard from through the Richmond papers of Monday He is stated to have reached the outskirts of Macon, capturing at Griffin a portion of the Georgia Legislature. Another column is reported to be moving on Augusta and Milledgeville. In the military circles of Washington it is believed that Macon has fallen before now.

The Canadianan authorities have issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition. This is done in consequence of information that rebel sympathizers are manufacturing shot shell and cannon.

Washington Nov. 23—There is information from City point dated yesterday morning that but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap Canal will be opened.

About fifty deserters from our armies arrived at City Point on Sunday from the valley, having been taken prisoners by Gen. Sheridan in his late campaign.

The larger number of them were substitutes, and had deserted and joined the rebel army. They were sent to the Shenandoah valley, as there was less likelihood of their being identified, if captured.

A Court has been organized at City Point to try them, of which Gen. Collis is President

The heavy rain storm of the past four days in the quarters is over.

The majority in New York State for Reuben E. Fenton, who is elected Governor over Horatio Seymour, is nearly 2000 greater than that for Mr. Lincoln.

Secretary Fessenden is about to commence the issue of three cent. currency notes, for the purpose of faciliating change.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad held to-day, John A. Garret, Esq., was re-elected President.

A number of women wearing United States uniform have been sent to the alms-house at Baltimore.

The Western papers say that John C. Fremont is to be Minister to France, and Salmon P. Chase Minister of England.

IMPORTANT TO THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.—A note from Postmaster Bowen, of Washington, calls attention to a matter of moment in regard to the transmission of packages addressed to persons in the army. He says:

"A large number of packages, intended for the army, arrived at this office with the wrappers destroyed or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are, therefore, necessarily sent to the dead letter office.

"If persons sending would take the precaution to write out on a card or slip of paper the full name of the officer or soldier for whom the package is intended the number of the regiment and corps to which he is attached, as well as the name and post-office address of the person by whom it is sent, and fasten the card thus addressed securely to the contents of the package *inside the wrapper*, it will in all cases insure their safe delivery or their prompt return to the owner."

REBEL CONSCRIPTION.—Information from Spottsylvania and Stafford counties, Va., shows that rebel conscripting officers are scouring the country in all directions and every man under sixty and boys over fifteen, are impressed into the rebel service. A few days ago a party of these rebel officers captured five men, and were conveying them to the rendezvous, when two of them, taking a favorable opportunity, drew pistols, which they had concealed on their persons, and shot the two cadors of the other party dead, which put the others to flight. Men are everywhere hiding in the woods and endeavoring to escape to our lines. Fredericksburg has become so depopulated that it is estimated not more than one house out of every ten is occupied. Fuel is so scarce that the inhabitants are pulling down the vacant houses and using them for firewood, the market prices of the article being one hundred and fifty dollars per cord

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.—A person asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with different husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A friend of her's requested her to go into a canebrake and get him the handsomest reed. She must get it at once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked her, was that the handsomest she saw? "Oh, no," replied she "I saw many finer as I went along, but I ket on in hopes of one much better, until I got nearly through, and then I was obliged to take up with any one I could find—and got a crooked one at last."

There are plenty of "crooked sticks" to be found now-a-days, in both sexes, as a large numbor of our loveliest damsels are, on trial, found to be *dam-sells*.

Editorial and Miscellaneous.

—The New York banks now hold about $25,000,000 in gold.

—The most honorable solicitor—A true lover.

—Abraham Lincoln is the first President from the Northern States who has been twice elected.

—The estate of the late Senator Douglas has been settled up, and leaves $14,500 for the widow and two children.

—Provost Marshal General Fry has written to Governor Seymour expressing a desire that a more careful examination be made in the towns and cities, of persons liable to military duty, with a view of reaching the correct quota for a future draft. Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation accordingly.

—An oil well has been sunk to the depth of 2020 feet at Jackson, Michigan and it is proposed to continue to the depth of 3000 feet if necessary to strike on—a depth of 400 feet greater than any well yet sunk on this continent.

—"Long John Wentworth," as he is popularly styled in Chicago, has been returned to Congress, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of twenty-five hundred over McCormick, the reaping machine man.

—A man named Fritz was put into jail at Cincinnatti, on Saturday, for a debt of $18. Sunday night he hung himself. In his pockets were found $111 in greenbacks.

—Female compositors in some of the daily newspaper offices in Massachusetts are earning from $7 to $10 per week.

—If you want a natural picture of either yourself or your friends, call in at Hyers', Front Street.

—Foreign papers say that nothing can be more magnificent than the vintage this year in all parts of France. In the wine districts there is a superabundance of grapes. The proprietors of vinyards are actually puzzled to know what to do, their usual supply of casks having long been filled.

—At Townsend, Vt., recently, while a Justice trial was going on in a bar room of the hotel, the floor suddenly gave way and let judge, jury, lawyers, witnesses and spectators all in the cellar beneath in one miscellaneous mass. No one was seriously hurt.

—An old bachelor being asked by a pert young miss if he could account for the application of the term belle to handsome young females, promptly replied that it was owing to the goodly proportion of brass in their composition.

—A modest young man, at a dinner party, the other evening, put the following conundrum: "Why are most people who eat turkey, like babies?" No reply. The modest man blushed and would have backed out, but finally gave the reason: "Because they are fond of the breast." Two middle-aged ladies here fainted, and the remains of the young man were carried out by the coroner on a shutter.

—Never seek to be entrusted with your friend's secret, for, no matter how faithfully you may have kept it, you will be liable in a thousand contingencies to the suspicion of having betrayed it.

—Life is a constant struggle for riches, which we must soon leave behind.—They seem given to us, as the nurse gives to a child, a plaything to amuse it until it falls asleep.

—The New York *Herald* says of Admiral Faragut: "We have seen letters from distinguished British and French naval officers, in which they speak of Farragut in terms of the most extravagant admiration, even going so far as to to compare him to the demigods of Greece and Rome; others call him the naval hero of the nineteenth century."

—A little boy, some six years old, was using his slate and pencil on the Sabbath, when his father, who was a clergyman, entered, and said—"My son, I prefer that you use not your slate on the Lord's day." "I'm making meeting-houses, father," was the prompt reply.

—The delicate, who turn away in disgust from the smell of onions, should soften their feelings to a respect for that which is infinitly better than roses, measured by its sanitary worth. They are the most valuable anti-scorbutics in the worl .

—The *Weekly Phœnix*, of Phœixville, Chester County, says that a young lady of East Vincent township, had an offer of marriage from a young gentleman, as follows: That if General McClellan was elected he would marry her, to which she acceded, and if he was not elected she was to remain single four years longer. Four years is a long period in the life of a marageable young lady, and we have some doubt that—if she is handsome and receives very many proposals—she can hold out.

—The proceeds of captured blockade-runners adjudicated at Boston during the past sixteen months amounted to over five million dollars. In these prize cases the expenses were very small, thus materially increasing the amount to be distributed. In one case a single blockade-runner netted, with the cargo, upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. There are very few unsettled prize cases to be disposed of.

Free-Masonry in the Army.

An army correspondent at City Point, Va., informs the Boston *Journal* how the body of Col. Cummins of Brattleboro, Vermont, who was killed in the battle of Poplar Grove Church, was recovered:—The facts connected with the recovery of his remains are very interesting.—There is an order that no flags of truce shall be sent in, or intercourse of any kind allowed on our picket lines, and so the recovery of his body seemed impossible after the recent battle, although it was known that he fell near our own picket line. Application was made to Gen. Griffin for a flag of truce, which, of course, could not be granted, so another method was resorted to.

An officer of the 7th Rhode Island volunteers, who was a Free-Mason, was on duty on the picket line. He watched a good opportunity, and when he saw a Confederate officer, he threw a Masonic sign which was immediately answered by the Confederate officer, who happened to be a Mason. and a mutual agreement was made that they should meet as friends between the picket lines. Shaking hands, &c., they found each other to be Masons. and our officer communicated the earnest desire of our Vermont friends to recover the body of Col. Cummins, who was also a member of the fraternity.

The Confederate officer could not respond to the request until he went to see the Confederate General in command, who it is supposed was also a Mason, for the request was granted at once.

Fraternal expressions of mutual esteem and high personal regard were exchangd by the officers in blue and grey, and they parted—to meet again, perhaps, on the battle-field, where all ties are disregarded and forgotten, except Masonry.

Several instances have occurred in this campaign, where officers' bodies have been recovered on account of Masonry, and evidence is accumulating every day that, while the Confederate officers hate us, and would murder or assassinate us, they suddenly turn into gentlemen and philanthropists when approached as Masons.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE POOR IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Times* says: The matter of improved dwellings for the laboring classes and the poor is attracting an attention which, it is to be hoped, will result in good. The manner in which many of the inhabitants of the city live is revolting, and seems incredible. The *Citizen*, in a recent number, says that a medical gentleman, connected with the association, visited a tenement house forty feet front, in which 134 families were living. Is it right to say living? Should it not be written that 134 families were dying beneath the roof? Can the children in this crowded house stand any chance for their lives? Another party tells of visiting a room about twelve feet square, with a bedroom attached, in which he saw thirteen individuals, all breathing the same impure and unwholesome air, while the stench from the accumulated filth in the yard below was intolerable. The family residing in the "apartments" (?) consisted of a widow with a daughter over 18 years old, and three sons, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen, and eight years, and all occupying the same bed on the floor. The widow took in lodgers, and in one corner of the same floor lay two sisters. who paid two shillings per night for their bed, such as it was, and in another corner lay the niece of the widow, a married woman, while the dark room was occupied by a man, his wife and three children. Beneath these apartments was a damp cellar, "with ground for the floor," where about a dozen "boarders," men and women, lay like pigs in a sty, and the family who boarded them consisted of five individuals, making seventeen in all.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—An officer of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, serving in Sheridan's army, gives the following account of property destroyed by the cavalry division alone during the operation in the Shenandoah valley, from Augusta 13, 1864, as copied from the provost marshal's report:

"Eight hundred and eighty barns, 57 mills 4955 tons of hay, 1,910,702 bushels of wheat, 4 saw-mills, 3 furnaces, 1 woolen mill, 515 acres of corn, 750 bushels of oats, 1347 cattle driven off, 1231 sheep driven off, 725 swine driven off, 560 barrels of flour, 225 tons of straw, 272 tons of fodder, 2 tanneries, 2 waggons with flour, 1 railroad depot. 1 locomotive engine, 3 box cars, 14 army wagons and contents, 8 ambulances and medical waggons, 81 muskets, 4 caisons and contents, 20,000 rolls of carbine ammunition. Total value, $3,856,372."

A CHEAP WAY TO CLEAN CLOCKS.—A correspondent, writing to the *Scientific American*, states: "Common brass clocks may be cleaned by immersing the works in boiling water. Rough as this treatment may appear, it works well. and I have for many years past boiled my clocks whenever they stop from an accumulation of dust or a thickening of the oil upon the pivots. They should be boiled in pure or rain water and dried on a warm stove or near the fire. I write this by the tick of an eight-day clock which was boiled a year ago, and has behaved perfectly well ever since."

From the Oil Region.

DUNKARD TOWNSHIP,
GREEN COUNTY, PA.
November 21, 1864.

DEAR SPY: In accordance with my promise I now write a few lines with reference to this new oil region. Dunkard Creek rises in West Virginia and running in a northerly direction empties into the Monongehela river two miles above Greensboro in Green county, the latter place being the farthest point up the river to which steamers run regularly.—To digress a little, I would state that the Monongahela river is made navigable to this point at all seasons of the year by means of slackwater, and that the building of one more dam, which has been contemplated for many years and will probably now be soon accomplished, will make the river navigable to Morgantown in West Virginia, and also make Dunkard Creek itself navigable for small steamers for more than a mile from its mouth. The intense excitement which now is manifested at this new "Mecca," is perhaps in part to be attributed to the fact of its being so easy of access.—The land along Dunkard Creek was nearly all leased about four years ago for oil purposes, but on account of the depression in the oil market in 1861-2, and other troubles consequent in part on the prosecution of the war for our national existence, but very little was then done and nearly all the leases were forfeited. But there were a few exceptions to the rule, the "Wylie" and "Pioneer" keeping possession and continuing the struggle until, to use a significant expression, they "struck oil," when a new era in the history of this country was ushered in, and hundreds of persons from all parts of the country rushed to "Dunkard" to secure leases or buy property and make a fortune if possible. An immense amount of capital has already been attracted here, and the cry is, "still they come." New Derricks are springing up as if by magic in all directions, and turn your eye in any direction and it will be greeted by the fleecy steam arising from the new diggings.

As a consequence of this, property has rapidly advanced in price, and since my arrival here (less than a week since) one farmer has been successively offered $125,000, 150,000, 175,000 and to-day 251,000 for his farm, but each time that the anxious purchaser concludes to give his price, he has concluded to ask *a little more*, and I would not be at all surprised to soon hear of his selling for half a million dollars, a property which one year since would have been dear at five thousand. For the "Kramer" well which was commenced but a few months since, and upon which less than ten thousand dollars has been expended, fifty thousand dollars are offered, and one hundred thousand asked. I could multiply these instances almost indefinitely, but these will suffice to show the rapid increase in the valuation of property here. Having had a tiresome ride on horse back, to-day, I will close, but may perhaps send a few words next week, unless I leave sooner.

Yours truly,
L. LEGNA.

General Butler's Wife

[*Correspondence Providence Journal.*]

Some eighteen or twenty years ago a young actress, a Miss Hildreth, played for several eveaings at the Dorrance street theatre in Providence. I happened to see her in the tragedy of Jane Shore. Her part was a secondary one, that of the friend and confidence of Edward's beautiful favorite; but her conception of the character surprised me by its originality and its impressive truthfulness. I felt that she had great dramatic talent, and often wondered that her name had so entirely disappeared from the stage. In the spring of 1849, while visiting a friend in Lowell, I found one morning on returning from a walk a card from Mrs. Benjamin Butler, with an invitation to take tea with her the following evening. I went with my host and hostess; no other guests were invited. The name of Mrs. Benj. Butler had for me at that time no other significance than might have had the name of Mrs. John Smith.

On our way to the house my host, a Webster Whig, spoke of Mr. Butler, not too flatteringly, as a successful lawyer, smart but unscrupulous, ready to take up the worst cases, and noted for always carrying his clients through. On entering the parlors I was surprised to find, in the charming and graceful lady who received us, the dramatic friend and confidant of Jane Shore, whose talent had so impressed me at the Dorrance street theatre.—Mrs Butler was a young lady of Dracut, who, fascinated by the stage and conscious of dramatic power, had obtained an engagement at one of the Boston theatres, and who was for about two years earnestly devoted to her profession, when Mr. Benjamin Butler proffered his heart and hand, and won her back to domestic life. I found that she still loved the art, and prevailed on her to read to me some of her favorite passages of Shakespeare. She read, I remember, the prison scene in "Measure for Measure," with a passionate pathos that made me half regret that the "smart Lowell lwyer" had won her away from Melpomene and all her tragic glooms and splendors.

—It is not what we earn, but what we save, makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned.

Written for the Columbia Spy

Society in Columbia.

MR. EDITOR:—As the *Spy* is "Independent, Fearless and Free," and not devoted to politics, it may be that you will allow me space to say a few words concerning the Society of Columbia.

You are aware that there are as many different grades of society in this place as there are religious denominations, and in fact some churches form, what they call half-a-dozen different "setts." Now these "setts" or "cliques" are the very things that are ruinous to the social standard of this place. It is almost impossible, among the young people, to find six couple in a "sett," and if a young Lady or Gent. associates with one "sett" and should happen to converse with a person of another "sett," they are disowned. A person upon entering society in this place, is not inquired of, whether they are intelligent or respectable, but how long is your purse? and are your parents wealthy? and do you think when they die you will be the only heir? It is a disgrace to any place to have society so inhumanly murdered as it is here, and a drawback to the advancement of the place. A stranger visiting here with the intention of remaining, will naturally ask, "are the people sociable?" and when he receives a reply such as, "No! the place is divided in at least twenty different classes!" do you think he would remain, and have his family brought up among persons that would instill in their minds, vague notions of aristocracy. A great many in this place, consider themselves aristocrats, and yet this aristocratic circle, is divided in about six "setts." Can you tell which "sett" is the aristocracy?

On the street the remark can often be heard, "Who was that young lady?"—"I do not know, she does not move in our "sett," and yet this same lady is their superior in everything except wealth. She can converse fluently on any subject, and entertain men of intelligence, but the person who made the above remark cannot talk about anything but billiards and fast horses. It is to be hoped that something will soon turn up to revolutionize society in Columbia. They may extend the streets, build up wharves, rolling mills, furnaces, get a new band, and anything else, but the place will never succeed as long as the people are socially separated.

TOM.

[We insert the above for the information of the "setts," but rather guess our friend has been "bamboozled."—ED]

BARON ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, it is said, possesses the most voluminous collection of begging letters that any financier ever received. They form a complete series. Among the number is one lately addressed to the Baron containing the very tempting proposition that for the bagatelle of fifty thousand francs, the writer would engage to show how he could prolong his life to the age of one hundred and fifty years. The following is the Baron's reply:

"SIR:—It has frequently happened to me to be threatened with death if I did not give a sum of money. You are certainly the first that has ever asked me for it in proposing to prolong my life.—Your proposition is, without doubt, far better and more humane. But my religion teaches me that we are all under the hand of God, and I will not do any thing to withdraw myself from his decrees. My refusal, morover, does not in any way attack your discovery, from which you will not fail, I hope, to profit yourself. Regretting that I cannot accede to your proposal, I sincerely congratulate you on the one hundred and fifty years which you are called on to live in this world. "Accept, etc.,

"J. DE ROTHSCHILD."

LAW AND MEDICINE.—On a time a question arose in the University of Cambridge, between the doctors of law and the doctors of medicine, as to which ought to take precedence of the other on public occasions. It was referred to the Chancellor, who facetiously inquired whether the *thief* or the *hangman* preceded at an execution, and being told that the thief usually took the precedence on such occasions, "well, then," he replied, "let the doctors in law have the precedence, and the doctors of medicine be next in rank." This humorous observation set the point in dispute at rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EYE AND EAR.—Prof. J. Isaacs, M D., Oculist and *Aurist*, formerly of Leyden Holland, is located at No. 511 Pine St., *Philadelphia*, where persons afflicted with disease of the *Eye or Ear* will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable.

Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment
Feb.6-1864-1y

MATRIMONIAL.—Ladies and Gentleman, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

Sarah B. Lambert, Greenpoint, Kings Co.,
Oct. 15, 2m New York.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Promoted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
Oct. 15, '64. 1y New York City.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Sept24-3m Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

COLUMBIA BANK.

NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

THE Directors of this Institution have, this day, declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable after the 3d instant.

3t. SAM'L SHOCH, *Cash.*

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE Columbia Bank will receive money on deposit, and pay interest therefor, at the rate of 4½ per cent. for six months, and 5 per cent. for twelve months.

SAMUEL SHOCH,
Jan. 30, '64.-tf. Cashier.

The Place to get Your Money's

WORTH IS AT

HENRY SUYDAM'S

COR. FRONT & UNION ST.

He has just received a large supply of new and fresh groceries, also

NEW DRIED FRUIT,
NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS,
NEW NO. 1, MACKEREL,
NEW SEEDLES and LAYER RAISINS,
NEW CITRON AND CURRANTS.
ENGLISH PICKLES,
CRANBERRIES, &c.

Also new Fruit of all kinds. Our stock of staple and fancy groceries is full and complete and we intend keeping it fresh by almost daily additions. Give us a call, corner Front & Union Street, Columbia. HENRY SUYDAM.
Nov. 5, 1864.

Statement of the Columbia Bank

Statement of the condition of the Columbia Bank on Tuesday the 1st of Nov., 1864.

Assets.

Loans, discounts & U. S. Government Securities	$1.222.072,60
Specie & specie certificates	62.010,00
Legal tender and notes of other Banks	52.878,00
Checks and drafts	2.148,27
Due by Banks	53.944,74
Stock of Columbia Bank	11.300,00
Real estate	8.000,00
Bonds	2.000,00
	$1.415.253,61

Liabilities.

Notes in circulation	$623.274,00
Deposits	349.575,21
Due to Banks	42.197,43
Com. of Penn'a	25.800,00
	1.040.846,64
	$374.406,97

Capital $322.500.

Lancaster County, ss:

Samuel Shoch, Cashier of the Columbia Bank, being duly sworn, declares and says that the above statement is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. SAMUEL SHOCH,

Samuel Evans, J. P. *Cashier.*
Nov. 5, 2m

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Has a large stock of
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated Tea Setts, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.,
Oct 8, '64-4 mos.

SUSQUEHANNA ROLLING MILL COMPANY,
COLUMBIA, LANCASTER CO., PA.

MANUFACTURERS of the best Refined and Double-refined Merchant Bar Iron, and Flat Rails, Rounds of all sizes from ½ to 4½ inches; Squares of all sizes from ½ to 2½ inches, and Flats of all sizes and thickness from ½ to 4½ inches wide.

FIRM.
J. G. HESS, H. HERSHEY,
C. S. KAUFFMAN, R. CRANE,
GEO. BOGLE, M. M. STRICKLER,
I. RICHARDS, P. GOSSLER.
P. GOSSLER, *Manager.*
Nov. 5, tf

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

BLANKETS and Flannels at reduced prices. Call and examine them at
STEACY & BOWER'S,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,
Columbia, Pa.

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c.

THE subscriber would invite attention to his large and fine stock of
ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

HE keeps his stock well filled up, and believes that he can offer as good an assortment of everything in his line as can be found in any store in Columbia.

He would direct special attention to his German Wines. These are light wines, good in quality, low in price, and a very wholesome drink either for sick or well.

A large assortment of

Meerschaum Pipes,

Will attract general notice, and will be found to comprise some of the finest pipes ever offered in Columbia. Come and examine them. J. C. BUCHER,
Cor. Front and Locust sts., Col'a Pa.
July 4, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE.—I will sell on Saturday evening, November 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the the Public House of Jacob S. Miller, in the Borough of Columbia, the following Real Estate:

A Lot of ground situated on Third street near Perry Street, containing on Third street 40 feet more or less, and extending back 100 feet more or less. The said lot being bounded on the south by a fourteen feet wide alley, and on the north by the church of the United Brethern, on which are erected a double, two story brick building, recently remodeled and in excellent repair.

A plan or draft of the lots will be exhibited, and conditions of sale made known on the evening of sale.

JOHN EDDY,
Nov. 19, 2t Auctioneer.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR the Growth, Beauty and Preservation of the Hair. Reeves' Ambrosia is prepared from valuable Roots and Herbs, each and all of which have long enjoyed a reputation among eminent physicians, for their medicinal properties. These Roots &c., are carefully selected and chemically compounded by such a method as to extract and combine their medicinal virtues in the most effectual manner.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Burdock Root. Thoroughly eradicates Dirt, Scurf and Dandruff.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Witch Hazel.—Allays all pains in the head; cures sore and diseased Scalps, Salt Rheum, Itching, &c. Removes dull headache.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains English Garden Sage. Will never fail to stop the hair from falling out.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Bay Berries—gives vigor and healthy action to the roots of the hair—is very cooling to the head.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Southern Wood. Prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray. Restores gray hair.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains Rosemary Flowers.—Nourishes the roots of the hair, and gives impulse to its growth—is a delightful ingredient.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains the celebrated Maccassar oil. Renders the hair soft, slick and permanently glossy. Nothing equals this oil as a dressing.

Reeves' Ambrosia—Contains:
L——r Leaves. M——s H——r.
E——m B——k. T——m R——t.

The secret discovery which causes the hair to grow beautiful, thick and long.

Reeves' Ambrosia—is a genuine and reliable preparation. Buy it, try it, and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists, at 75 cents per large bottle.

Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York.
Nov. 19, '64-1y.

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
Diseases resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
are cured by
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 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, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimmings of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, flutter'g of 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, and great depression of spirits

REMEMBER
THAT THIS BITTERS IS
NOT ALCOHOLIC,
Contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can make drunkards, but is the
Best TONIC in the WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Burk, 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 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 calling the attention to those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, "not a rum drink."

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 reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr C M Jackson, this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by propertests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility The use of three bottles of these bitters at 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 thank God and my friend for directing me to use them.

J NEWTON BROWN, PHILA.

From the Rev. Jos. H Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complain, it is a safe and valuble preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH.
Germantown, Pa.

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

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 general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, Respectfully,
J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

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

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland 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 benefitted. 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 Co.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled 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 having taken five bottles, Yours, with respect.

J. S. HERMAN.

Prices:

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per bottle—half doz. $5.
Small Size—75 cts. " " $4

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