



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1864.

S. M. PETERKILL & Co., 37 Park Row New York, are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

MATHEWS & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

Soldiers Vote Democratic.

By reference to the army vote as published in this week's Star it will be seen that McClellan received the majority. We mean the soldiers' vote from Columbia Co. At the October election the Opposition majority on the soldier vote from this county was six; and at the late election the majority is on the other side—seven Democratic! The soldiers are Democratic and will vote their choice when not tampered with or influenced by unfair means. No pains were spared in each county, precinct, ward, borough, or township, throughout the State to secure the soldier vote. In this county all their talent, wisdom and trickery combined failed to bring them out ahead of the Hero and Statesman who successfully defended and saved the Capital from utter destruction at the hands of the rebel hordes. In spite of all that the Abolition party could do to defeat a Soldier, Statesman and Scholar, for the position of President of these United States, the poor soldiers who are sacrificing on the field of battle, their lives, that we might again enjoy the sweet blessings of a restored Union, once more be happy and prosperous, have dared to send home to be recorded a Democratic majority of seven in the little county of Columbia! To give you an idea of some of their electioneering instruments used upon the soldier, we will here insert the following circular, verbatim, which was received by a soldier from one of the young Leaders, and afterwards re-mailed to us, thinking it might interest some of our Democratic readers who have sons in the army. Now is the circular—

Bloomsburg, Pa., Oct. 1864.

Dear Sir: Your name has been assessed in your proper township, your tax paid, and consequently you have a right to vote at the Presidential election.

Please find tickets enclosed for yourself and others who may wish to cross-treason in the rear as well as in the front. All can vote in the army who are entitled to a vote at home, whether on age or otherwise. Beware of fraudulent tickets.

WILLIAM PEACOCK, } W. H. ABBOTT, } Commit. s. } HERVEY H. GROTZ, } J. K. EDGAR, } JOHN L. MOYER. }

A very accommodating and obliging Committee, indeed. They assess, pay tax, and furnish you with a ticket, instructing you how to cross-treason in the rear as well as in the front. Bright idea! How many on the Committee know anything about crossing-treason in the front, or ever will? Not one!

Attempt to Burn New York City.

On Friday night last a desperate and bold attempt was made to fire and destroy New York City. The attempt was speedily frustrated. The following hotels were fired, all at one time, with the same intention, by the conspirators, but resulted in slight damages: The houses are—The St. Nicholas, St. James, Metropolitan, Belmont, Lovejoy, Brandreth, and Lafarge Hotels, and Barnum's Museum. This thing created quite a panic throughout the entire city for a time. At the places of amusement it was with great care and presence of mind on the part of certain parties that many persons were saved from injury by thus keeping them from throwing themselves over banisters and into parquets, maiming and disfiguring themselves for life. It was the act of a complete organized conspiracy to burn New York City. The attempt was made between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Our Dagies give a large and full account of the whole affair. We will quote the following paragraph from the World of Saturday last: "There were two theories as to the meaning of the plot—for such it undoubtedly was. One was that the incendiaries were also thieves, who hoped to plunder and pillage during the excitement that would certainly have followed the success of their efforts; the other was that a rebel organization had conceived and entered upon the execution of the outrage. The discovery of a woman, from Baltimore, whose movements were suspicious (as will be seen from the report of her arrest below) seemed to give a clue to the mystery, and favored the theory last mentioned. In every case the fires were proved to be the work of incendiaries, and the similarity of the work in all the instances left no doubt that one head controlled the business. Had the conspiracy, or whatever it may be, succeeded to the extent evidently intended, half the city at least might have been in ruins this morning."

FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE OR GAZETTE OF FASHION has not yet received a notice from you for the month of November. It has been our neglect. We have received the publication, and a handsome number it is too. There are no Magazines that surpass this one in any particular. As for fashion plates it is impossible; and as for reading matter it is out of the question. Any person wishing to subscribe for a Magazine, one of high character and a wide-spread reputation, will send for Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl St. N. Y., \$3 per annum in advance. It is a large publication, well worth the money.

JUDGE TANEY was born twelve years before the American Constitution was adopted. He could have said of it as Gratian once said of the Irish nation, that he had leaped over its cradle and followed its hearse.

The Grand Jubilee.

Saturday last was the day appointed to hold a "Grand Jubilee" in this place by the Abolitionists over the result of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The day was a pleasant one, the roads in excellent condition and the weather serene and mild. Extensive preparations were made for the occasion and assembling of a large number of people. The whole surrounding country were expected to be in attendance; besides many from abroad were confidently looked for. Three or four thousand people would no more than have filled the measure of their expectations. But they were doomed to disappointment. The day arrived, beautiful, as it was, but scarcely three hundred people came, men, women, and children, all told, (colored included.) At the hour appointed for that promised speech, the motley crew assembled near the head of Market Street and listened to a harangue made by S. P. LONG-STREET, Esq., of Luzerne, one of the Abolition champions of that country. It was not our pleasure to be present at the speech, but will venture to say it was well seasoned with "copperhead," "treason," "traitor," "sympathizer," and like fine expressions, so common in all Abolition harangues. At a stated time a "grand dinner," superbly gotten up, was to be enjoyed, as part of the "Jubilee," at the Fork-Hotel, to which no doubt the small but happy crew did ample justice. The whole affair, save the music made by Stroz's Silver Cornet Band, of Danville, was a complete fizzle! There was no success about it. In the first place, the "Jubilee" was greatly deficient in numbers; and in the second place, that "brilliant display of fire-works" didn't make its appearance; and in the third and last place, the "torch-light procession" was a sorry looking affair, made up of a few men, a crowd of noisy boys, and a sprinkling of girls chattering after it. To give some idea as to what the affair resembled, a stranger was heard to remark, "what Sunday School is that marching around this time of day?" In fact the procession was not as large, nor nothing like as respectable, as the humblest Sunday School in our midst. A few oil lamps were carried, besides two or three very poorly gotten up transparencies. These patriots might make a much better appearance than they did with their harmless lamps carrying a musket down "at the front." Or in other words, would it not been as well to have applied the money expended in this "Jubilee" towards paying off the heavy war debt which is tangling over the people, although it would not have gone far? Poor fellows, ABRAHAM is rejected and the people refuse to participate in "Grand Jubilees," but feel sick and sore over the result. They can see nothing but FOUR YEARS MORE WAR, BLOOD-MED AND TAXATION!

Attack on a Wounded Soldier.

The Republican Jubilee in this place, on Saturday last, culminated in a brutal attack on a soldier, by the name of William M. Hanley, in the evening. We glean the following particulars: Young Hanley, who has been engaged in the service of his country ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, and who is still suffering from a severe wound received in one of his legs, was granted a furlough to visit his friends. Being a warm admirer of General McClellan, under whom he had fought many battles, he voted for him at the recent election. On Saturday evening he chanced into Hockman's Saloon, where were congregated a number of "Loyal Leaguers." Upon questioning him as to whom he had voted for, he told them General McClellan. This was the signal for a torrent of abuse, which resulted in his being choked and knocked down. In the melee his wound received fresh injuries, and several of his teeth were knocked loose. Some humanely disposed persons assisted him to get away, otherwise he would have fared badly. Mr. Hanley re-enlisted for three years and this is the treatment he receives from these cowardly, stay-at-home "Loyal Leaguers," because he had the manliness and independence to say that he voted for his "old commander" and yet they wish to be known as the "Soldier's Friend." Indeed! Shame on you!—Berwick Gazette.

Remons of Peace.

The Eastern papers are filled with rumors of peace, but it is only because the wish is father to the thought. We were always for peace and labored hard to procure it, and we believe the masses are yet for peace, but they were misled in regard to the means of obtaining it. It can easily be seen, from the manner in which newspapers grasp at these straws, that the public mind desires peace. We hope it may come. We pray for its advent. But we hope against hope. Such a result is utterly impossible under the present regime and policy. We might as well expect salvation without repentance. War is inevitable and we must let it come. McClellan and his policy could have brought us peace. Lincoln cannot. He is committed on the question of war and subjugation. Reader, do not become sanguine when you hear these idle peace rumors. They are idle fiction. This nation is not yet scourged as its sins deserve. It must be and it will be swept with the besom of destruction.

Frank Leslie's Magazine or Gazette of Fashion.

FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE OR GAZETTE OF FASHION has not yet received a notice from you for the month of November. It has been our neglect. We have received the publication, and a handsome number it is too. There are no Magazines that surpass this one in any particular. As for fashion plates it is impossible; and as for reading matter it is out of the question. Any person wishing to subscribe for a Magazine, one of high character and a wide-spread reputation, will send for Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl St. N. Y., \$3 per annum in advance. It is a large publication, well worth the money.

Judge Taney.

JUDGE TANEY was born twelve years before the American Constitution was adopted. He could have said of it as Gratian once said of the Irish nation, that he had leaped over its cradle and followed its hearse.

Soldier Vote of Columbia Co.

The Soldier vote as received and counted by the Return Judges, of this county, on Friday last, shows the following official result: For McClellan, - - - - - 192 For Lincoln, - - - - - 175

Maj for the Democratic candidate, J

Since the meeting of the Return Judges the following additional votes have been received and forwarded by the Prothonotary to the Secretary of the Commonwealth: For McClellan, - - - - - 11 For Lincoln, - - - - - 9

Maj for McClellan, - - - - - 2

Thus it will be seen that the official maj. on the Soldier vote of this county, for the Hero of Antietam is NINE! Add this to the majority on the official home vote and we have a Democratic majority in Columbia county for Gen. McClellan of FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE!! Where does your increase vote come in, Mr. Republican? How can you figure up a gain in this county for Mr. Lincoln on any former vote, when it is clear, as we showed in our last, that Lincoln received a less number of votes this Fall than he did in 1860, and the majority now is more than twice as heavy against him. Where is the gain!

This statement, published in some of the Abolition papers, that it is impossible to give the official majority in Pennsylvania on the "home vote" in October last, is simply absurd and ridiculous. This announcement is, no doubt, based upon a queer letter addressed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the New York Tribune in which that officer states the "impossibility" of such a thing, and then coyly adds, that "as the vote was so close as to require the official returns to decide it, the fact as to who had the majority can never be known, nor officially announced." Now, this is all much clearer than it appears at first sight to the unsophisticated reader—it is by no means the "middle" that our Secretary would have the public believe. The plain truth is, the Democracy have a majority on the home vote, and the Abolition officials know it; but for certain very cogent reasons these individuals, who have it seems, the power to play "fast and loose" in the business, do not care about letting the people know the exact truth. Hence the whole matter is smoothed over, and, in fact, summarily dismissed, with the satisfactory announcement, that to arrive at the truth is impossible. If the Abolition Congressional ticket had obtained a majority of the smallest kind, this "impossible" state of things would never have occurred, and the stake holders of the numerous bets pending on the result would, long ago, have been called upon to pay the money over to the fortunate winners of the same. That's what's the matter!—Age.

A Cowardly Dog.

A COWARDLY DOG always makes the most noise and does the least of any service to his master. This is precisely the case with our Abolition friends: They make the most howl and fuss over the anticipated ruin of our Government, and do the least to sustain it. They give it support! How? By remaining at home, abusing their Democratic neighbors, (who have all their sons in the service) for opinion's sake. An Abolitionist now-a-days who can bellow "Copperhead," "Traitor," or "Sympathizer with treason," the loudest is the biggest patriot and is sure to get the best job. The patriot who marches the streets with an oil-lamp perched upon a stick is not the person who shoulders the musket when his country needs his services. This can be plainly demonstrated in our midst.

We Notice.

WE NOTICE quite a number of our cotemporary designs upon raising their subscription price to three dollars a year in advance, about the first of January, should the price of printing material continue at present high rates. If our patrons do not pay us more promptly in advance we shall be obliged to do the same thing. We are still sending our paper for \$2.00 a year, but that price should be invariably paid in advance. Many neglect to do so. Those who have attended to this matter have our thanks. We are obliged to pay in advance for everything we use, and at \$2.00 a year, even paid in advance, we can scarcely afford to print a paper. But such are LINCOLN times.

William Appleman.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN, of Benton township who was tried before the Military Commission, now sitting at Harrisburg, has paid the fine of \$500 imposed upon him and returned home, once more a free man, to enjoy the fresh air. It is no doubt quite refreshing to get out of Old Abe Lincoln's filthy bastiles. Mr. Appleman was incarcerated nearly three months by this unholy and tyrannical administration. Mr. A. is a quiet peaceable citizen, and any one acquainted with him will vouch for our assertion. He never harmed anybody, much less embarrassed the administration. We would like to see the man who could "embarrass" this administration.

Had there been a recruiting officer.

HAD THERE BEEN a recruiting officer in this place on Saturday evening last, and attempted to raise men from out the ranks of that torch-light procession to fill up a Company or Regiment for the front, how many do you suppose he would have enlisted? From what we know of the material that composed the ranks we would suppose not one, unless it would be Thomas Dana. He presented a very patriotic and war like appearance, looked as if he could swallow up a couple of States like South Carolina.

Beast Butler.

"BEAST" BUTLER received a quiet hint to mind his own business from a police Captain in New York city, on election day, which deserves to be reprinted. One of his aids called on Captain Jordan, of the 6th Precinct and informed him that old Ben, wished him (the Captain) to report any disturbance to the hero of Norfolk, at the Hoffman House. The Captain quietly responded that he reported to Superintendent Kennedy, a manly and fitting rebuke, worthy of a New Yorker, to the shouder-strapped tyrant who could not forget his New Orleans despotism.

THE WAR NEWS.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

General Sherman has at length been heard from, through southern channels. On Saturday last he had advanced one column to within a few miles of Macon. His forces were desolating the country as they moved on. It was reported that he had captured several members of the Georgia Legislature at Griffin. Another column was moving in the direction of Augusta and Milledgeville. On Friday last the portion of Admiral Porter's iron clad fleet which for some time past has been at anchor at Fortress Monroe sailed up the James, and anchored with the rest immediately below the Dutch Gap Canal. There is a report that the recent heavy storm caused such a freshet in the James that, on Monday, the piers of earth which kept the water out of the portions of the canal which are still being excavated were swept away, and that now the water rushes through the canal and carries everything before it. The roads in Grant's camp are in a horrible condition, and military operations are almost impossible. Gen. Grant arrived at his camp yesterday.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

A party of Confederate Cavalrymen, on Friday last, appeared in the Shenandoah Valley, between Martinsburg and Winchester. A Federal cavalry force of sixty-two was sent out to capture them. Mosely, the commander of the enemy, laid an ambush; killed twenty-two, wounded eight, and captured thirty-two. Two or three Federal soldiers afterwards escaped, and reported the disaster at Martinsburg.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

General Breckinridge, at last accounts, was at Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, eighteen miles from Knoxville. It was reported that he intended to make a dash with all his troops toward Lexington, Kentucky. General Buell, the Federal commander in Kentucky, is preparing to meet Breckinridge. The Confederates have sent small parties of cavalry to Fredericksburg. The banks of the Upper Rappahannock are full of them. There are all sorts of reports of new railroads from Canada upon Northern New York and Vermont.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

General Sherman's "New Alabama" was called the Sea King. General Sherman, as heretofore announced, has divided his army into two columns. One of the columns contains the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and is commanded by General Howard. The other column contains the Fourth and Twentieth Corps, and is commanded by General Slocum. General Howard's column is the one which marched south towards Macon. General Sherman's started east towards Augusta. Sherman is believed to accompany Slocum's column on that day, and is now about thirty miles south of Atlanta. On Thursday last week Howard's advance was reported at Jonesboro, thirty miles south of Atlanta. On Sunday it was reported eighty-two miles south of Atlanta. There seems but little doubt that Macon was captured about Tuesday. Very few Confederate troops are believed to be successfully opposing Howard's march. Slocum's column is still in the neighborhood of Atlanta and no doubt will move very slowly on its way towards Augusta, until the capture of Macon is announced, and Howard's column turns north east and marches towards Augusta also. It is believed that Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, has already been captured.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

There are indications of the near approach of Grant's new attack upon Richmond. There seems to be a heavy concentration of Federal troops on the north side of the James, in the neighborhood of the Dutch Gap Canal, as if it were the intention to make the principal attack there. The Federal force on the Weldon Railroad is being depleted to allow of the reinforcement on the north bank. Cold weather has set in on the James, and the roads are rapidly drying up. Military movements are again practically arrested.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

A conflict is imminent near Cumberland Gap, which is on the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee. General Breckinridge, with the Confederate troops, has moved north from Strawberry Plains, and is now but a few miles south of Cumberland Gap. General Burbridge, with the Federal troops in Kentucky, is now about six miles north of Cumberland Gap. The Gap is held by the Federal troops. Gillem is at Knoxville, but not in a condition to do anything. The Confederate war steamer Chickamauga sailed from Bermuda, on November 13th, for a new cruise.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

Definite intelligence has at length been received from Sherman's column. The expedition under Slocum, which went from Atlanta south to Macon on November 19th, has at Forsyth, twenty miles northwest of Macon. Here Slocum's progress was checked, and the despatch states he was "signally repulsed." A Federal cavalry force was detached from Atlanta under Kipparick, which marched southeast along the Augusta Railroad to Covington; then advanced through Monticello and Hill-boro to Wallace, a small town about ten miles northwest of Macon. All of these towns were burned, and it was supposed that the cavalry would push on six miles south to Gordon, a village where the railroad from Macon to Milledgeville and the one from Macon to Augusta diverge. This cavalry force thus moves between Macon and Milledgeville, and if Gordon is reached, the troops will be about twelve miles from the city. The Federal force at Forsyth, Georgia militia are not alone in checking Slocum's progress at Forsyth. Beauregard had part of his army, several days ago, in position to transfer it by railroad from Corinth through Mobile to Macon. A very short time would be required to do this, and some of Beauregard's army are, no doubt, by this time in position to oppose Sherman. Beauregard's capture of Macon are premature, as yet. Had Sherman marched unopposed into the town, he could not have taken it before Wednesday last, and this is too early a date for us to receive, even through Southern channels, any news of what happened on Wednesday last at that place. On Monday last, Nov. 21st, Sherman's advance, a force only of cavalry, was twenty-two miles from Macon.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

On Friday of last week, November 18th, Beauregard, at Corinth, issued an address, in which he stated that he was hastening to join the people of Georgia. It is thought that this indicated a movement over the railroads by way of Mobile. Nothing of importance has since been done by Slocum's column, and as the Confederates are besieging from all quarters to Macon and Milledgeville, it looks very much as if they would be successful in opposing him. Both towns are strongly garrisoned, and well defended by earthworks. Slocum has lost so much time in his march that he seems to have missed the golden opportunity. From General Early's army, from the part of General Early's army, from the Shenandoah Valley had made its appearance on the north side of the James, in front of General Butler's lines. A portion of General Sheridan's army has already sailed up the James to reinforce Grant—There has been no fighting lately, and no movement of any importance is reported from General Early's army, from the Shenandoah Valley, but only one of them dangerously ill, but only one of them dangerously ill, but only one of them dangerously ill.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

The Jubilee.—The Republican Jubilee held in this place, on Saturday last was a decided failure. The crowd that was expected, failed to come. The speaker, failed to come. The fire works proved a failure, and indeed it was a perfect fizzle all around, except the Marshal. He was a success, especially his spurs! He reminded us of Jack Falstaff, mastering his recruits.—Berwick Gazette.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

SALT RIVER TRICKS.—There are quite a number of Salt river tricks offered for sale by our Abolition friends in this place; but as none that we have seen are embellished with a government stamp, we advise our Democratic neighbors to have nothing to do with them. They are not legal; on the contrary, they are all bogus and will not pass current on the Salt river voyage, much less will they be recognized by Mr. Lincoln or his Shoddy Tool Collectors.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

A TERRIBLE Railroad accident occurred on the Lebanon Valley Railroad on Saturday evening last at a place called Heidelberg, between Robertson and Warnersville. The Lebanon Freight going east was at the place named whiting cars, when a cattle train also going east, approached it at a rapid rate and ran into the freight train. The smash up was terrible, and in addition to the other horrors the wreck caught fire from an upset stove consuming, besides several cars, a car filled with cattle. Three or four of the drivers on the cattle train were also seriously injured, but only one of them dangerously ill, but only one of them dangerously ill.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

A MIXED CROWD.—We failed to notice any of the leading Republicans of this place in the procession on Saturday night. But we did notice a little "nig" in the ranks, swinging his torch as gaily, and cheering as lustily as any of the "white folks." Our "imp" suggests that he was urged to join the procession as a "sub" by his boss.—Who knows?—Berwick Gazette.

THE OCTOBER HOME VOTE.—For the purpose of deciding bets on the October Home vote, the Union and Democratic State Central Committees have respectively addressed circulars to the Chairman of their respective County Committees for the official count of each county. This is the only way to get at the result, as the law does not recognize the "home vote" as an official fact, and consequently it was not returned separately.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

Among the various French advertisements is the following:—"A man desires to find a wife who has suffered much." We would like to see a wife who has not suffered,—according to her own story.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

Judges Grier and Cadwallader, of the U. S. Circuit Court, held in Philadelphia, have just rendered a decision that "legal tender notes are not a legal tender."

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

MATRIMONIAL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. If you wish to marry and are undersigned, who will send you with out serious attention to business, 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 county, New York. Oct. 12, 1864—2m

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

SHAKE AND BURN! Shake and Burn!! Shake and Burn!!! This is the life of agony endured by the sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wavers like an uncertain shadow never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. This is the condition of thousands in town and country. It is no exaggeration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction, we take great pleasure in recommending HOSSETT'S STOMACH BITTERS, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in renovating the system prostrated by this disease. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, everywhere.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

MARRIED.—On the 13th of November, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by M. Coe Esq., Mr. JOSEPH McHENRY, to Miss SARA M. BARKS, both of Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

In Bloomsburg, by the Rev. J. W. Lescher, on November 5, 1864, Mr. HENRY GITTING, and Miss M. CATHERINE YORK, both of Millin, Columbia county.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, BUTTER, EGGS, RYE, CORN, TALLOW, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, DRIP APPLES, CLOVESEED, HAMS.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

REEVES' ORIGINAL GENUINE & RELIABLE, AMBROSIA,

FOR THE GROWTH, BEAUTY AND PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR. [Established 1860.] Price, 75 cts. per bottle.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

This preparation can show living evidences of its excellence. SEE Photograph and real certificate of Mrs. Wm. Sutton—hair five feet and one inch in length—used Reeves' Ambrosia about twenty months.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

Also, Photograph and certificate of Mrs. L. M. Neil—hair five ft. length—used the Ambrosia 18 months. Thousands are using this preparation and offering willing testimonials.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

These photographs, taken from life, have been awarded to exceed the knowledge of the merits of this wonderful discovery. Hundreds have seen these ladies and heard the facts from their own lips.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

Mrs. Maxwell's Testimonial. New York, Dec. 23, 1862. Knowing positively that Reeves' Ambrosia produced a beautiful head of hair for Mrs. Lizzie Shepherd, of Brooklyn, New York, I was induced, thereby, to use it thoroughly. I needed something for my hair, it being short and thin—had used one half dozen bottles when I could plainly notice an increase in its length, strength, and beauty. An experience of about two years has proved a complete success. My hair is now by measurement, four feet ten inches in length, nearly reaching the floor. I have allowed my photograph to proclaim the merits of Reeves' Ambrosia to the world.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

MRS. WALLACE E. MAXWELL. All enterprising Druggists have these Photographs and keep them for sale. REEVES' AMBROSIA at 75 Cents per Bottle. Druggists who may not have our preparation, will send for it—Applied to: Principal Depot, 62 Fulton Street, New York. Nov. 30, 1864.—6 mos.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

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 already been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, to any one who needs it, in a sealed envelope free of charge. Please enclose a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address: JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 52-ly

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT Trunk line from the North and South-west to Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c. Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows. At 8.00 and 8.15 A. M. and 1.45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M., and 2.45 and 10.00 P. M.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Road, and Sleeping Cars accompany the first two trains without charge. Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M. and 1.45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Stations only. Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7.25 A. M. and 4.40 P. M. Returning, Leave New York at 9 A. M., 12 noon, and 7.00 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8.50 A. M. and 2.35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8.10 A. M. and 2.15 P. M. and Reading at 12 midnight, 7.35 and 10.45 A. M., 1.38 and 6.05 P. M. Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M. returning from Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.40 and 11 A. M. for Ephrata, Litz, Columbia, &c. On Sundays, Leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia at 11 P. M., Pottsville 7.40 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8.15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight for Harrisburg. Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points. Baggage checked through; 80 pounds allowed each Passenger. G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent. Reading Pa. Nov. 30, 1864.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! Toys, Notions and Knick-Knacks! NUTS, CANDIES and SWEET-MEATS, AT B. STOHNER'S BLOOMSBURG BAKERY AND Confectionery Store.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally, that he has just received, at his Store, a large stock of ALL KINDS OF CHRISTMAS TOYS, consisting of Candies made up into nearly every kind of shape, besides thousands of little notions manufactured out of wood, all of which are gotten up with a good deal of care, and with a view of being very appropriate for the season.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

He has a LARGE CASE well filled with NOTIONS, such as Misses' Nees, different styles of combs, beads, buttons, gloves, belts, &c. &c. VARIETY OF SOAPS, marbles, toys, little willow-work, needles, pins, knives, a good article of speculates, together with hundreds of other articles, which he offers to the public at very low prices. Give him a call, as all he offers for sale is useful and in demand in every family. The holidays are fast approaching and we know of no better place in this section to obtain a complete supply of Christmas Toys and gifts for children. B. STOHNER, Bloomsburg, Nov. 23, 1864.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

REFRESHMENT SALOON AND CONFECTIONERY STORE. H. C. CHRISTMAN. RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just opened a new Refreshment Saloon and Confectionery Store, on Main st., second door below the "American House," where he attends supplying all who may desire with the most select and FINEST OYSTERS, Clam Soup, Sardines, Boiled Eggs, Ham, Tripe, Peas, Beef, Dried Herring, &c. He will also keep on hand a superior article of DRUGGIST ALE, Porter, Lager Beer, and Sarsaparilla; together with a good assortment of Candies, Sweetmeats, Cakes, Cigars and Chewing Tobacco. In connection with this saloon he has fitted up a Ladies' Department, where all who may desire can call for Oysters and Refreshments, and will be free from all annoyances, and indecencies that ladies are not often exposed to in some of our best restaurants. Don't fail to give him a call. H. C. CHRISTMAN, Proprietor. Bloomsburg, Oct. 12, 1864.

[From the Daily Age of the 24th inst.]

NEW GOODS!