

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORN, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.



Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Marion.
For Lieutenant Governor,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.
For Secretary of State,
JAMES S. ATTON, of Marion.
For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.
For Treasurer of State,
MATTHEW L. BRETT, of Daviess.
For Attorney General,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Sullivan.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Allen.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
ETHELBERT C. HIBBEN, of Rush.

For Representative,

LEOYD GLAZEBROOK, of Stark.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Treasurer,
D. O. QUIVEY.
For Sheriff,
H. M. LOGAN.
For Coroner,
J. B. N. KLINGER.
For Commissioner, 1st District,
H. A. RANK.

What For?

The recent call of his highness Abraham Lincoln the first, for 500,000 more men may well cause the people to inquire, for what are they wanted? Ostensibly they are to assist in conquering the rebels, to restore the Union, and to enforce obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Ostensibly we say, for really nothing is further from the designs of the administration than to restore the Union and enforce obedience to law. The administration itself has violated every principle of law, has trampled under foot almost every provision of the constitution in its mad attempt to enforce obedience (both North and South) to its partisan dictates and unholy fanaticism. It has set the liberty of the negro above the rights and privileges of the white man, it has deemed the freedom of 4,000,000 of negroes of more worth than the lives and liberty of 25,000,000 of white American citizens. It thinks the abolition of slavery cheaply purchased, at an expense of more than a million of brave white men, to say nothing of the countless thousands of maimed and wounded, the thousands of broken constitutions, the hundreds of thousands of bereaved widows and orphans, and the anguish and destitution occasioned by this infernal abolition-shoddy crusade, carried on in the interests of a few ambitious would-be Cæsars, corrupt contractors and negroes. Already has it expended more than three thousand millions of dollars, and called into the field nearly two millions of men, more than one half of whom have sacrificed their lives in the cause, and still like the "horse leech which cries give give" the administration demands men, more men, 500,000 more men. Well may the people ask what for? Is it said that this is not an *abolition war*, that the abolition of slavery is merely an incident of the war, we point to the President's manifesto, directed "To whom it may concern," and ask any candid man if it is not therein clearly stated that the abolition of slavery is to be agreed upon, and definitely fixed as a basis even for a negotiation for peace. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON JULY 18, 1864.
To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace and the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is in answer to a proposition by peace commissioners on behalf of the South, for a conference at Washington to arrange terms of peace and re-union. What is this but abolitionism in its very essence, and what are the half million of men now wanted for; except it be to enforce the demand here made, "the abandonment of slavery" under the pretence of restoring the "integrity of the whole Union." Do the people like the programme? If so, let them respond to the call, for our part we are free to say we heartily despise it, we loathe it, it is offensive to every fiber of our mental and moral being, and as such we cannot in the least aid in carrying it out, further than to say to all who favor it, and are able to perform

military duty, shoulder your muskets at once, you are the men who ought by all means to fill up this call, your services are needed and will continue to be so long as you shall live, for be assured that on the platform laid down by the President, peace is in the far distant future. Twice has the South sought to stay the tide of war, and twice has the party in power at Washington refused even to hear their terms or receive their commissioners, unless based upon the emancipation of slavery, and the war goes on, armies melt away, and fresh victims are wanted for this unconstitutional, accursed denigment of the present administration, *abolitionism*.

The Programme Laid Down.

"Arrangements are being made to have the Indiana troops at home in time to vote at the fall elections and the copperheads are in great trouble over it. They may well be."

Governor Morton returned from the East Saturday night. Since his arrival he has been busy with delayed matters of executive business.

Nothing has yet been done towards calling for our quota of troops under the President's late call. It is the almost unanimous sentiment of Union men that the Governor should make no call whatever for that purpose, but allow the quota to be filled by a draft. The copperhead counties of the State are largely behind on former calls, and they deem it only simple justice that they should be forced to respond.

The copperheads will not volunteer, but are constantly abusing Union men for not doing so.

We clip the foregoing delectable morsel

from the Indianapolis correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, of the 26th inst. Notwithstanding the Government wants half a million of men in addition to those now in the field, in order to enable it to carry on the war, and if miscegen journals are to be believed, the operations of Gen. Grant are languishing for the want of more men, "arrangements are being made" to have the republican soldiers "at home in time to vote at the fall elections"—that democratic soldiers will be permitted to come, none believe. It is herein foreshadowed that democratic counties are to be drafted and "forced to respond," while republican precincts will, we venture to say, not be drafted until the fall elections are over. We have suspected something of the sort for some time, because unless this or some other equally fraudulent maneuver is resorted to, Indiana will go democratic this fall by a large majority. We noticed "eye S. eaker" Colfax in town the other day in earnest consultation with a few of the faithful. He remained but a short time, and then hurried away, evidently in a state of more than usual anxiety. The next day our worthy Post Master was off to Lake county, the precise object of his mission not yet being fully developed to outsiders. It is, however, more than suspected that the Union League is now being re-visited, and that Colfax expects through its secret workings, aided by fraud, greenbacks, and if need be, bayonets, to secure his re-election this fall.

We have reason to know that Mr. C. has written to his friends here in relation to the matter, and doubtless anticipates another term in "eye Speaker's Chair." His anticipations may possibly be realized, but we advise him and his friends to rely for success on a fair canvass and a free ballot box, as the exercise of fraud and the use of bayonets will be very likely to lead to trouble. "A hint to the wise is sufficient, but fools pass on and are punished."

Enrollment.

The following is the corrected list of enrollment in this Congressional District for each county:

St. Joseph, 2895; Laporte, 3982; Porter, 1225; Lake, 1347; Stark, 347; Marshall, 2461; Fulton, 1611; Pulaski, 977; Jasper, 705; Newton, 560; Benton, 560; White, 1123; Cass, 3071; Miami, 2837. Total 24,628.

Under the new law there is no distinction in classes. They are put together. The number of troops to be raised in the State is about 15,000, under the last call. If they were equally divided up between the eleven Congressional Districts, our District quota would be about 1500, or one man out of about every sixteen, but such will not be the case and it is uncertain as yet, what will be the number of men for us to raise.—*LaPorte Herald*.

The number to be raised in this county according to the above calculation will be about 160, but we do not know exactly how the account stands in the county, whether deficient or not, and if deficient how much. If the *theoretical* war men here would practice as they preach, this county would easily escape the draft.—Will they do it? Echo answers, *do it*; but they won't.

An influential deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston on the 15th inst., to urge British mediation in America. Palmerston informed them that the present was not a favorable time for such a procedure, but that, when an opportunity should arise he would gladly avail himself of it. Mr. Mason had an unofficial interview with Palmerston, which is said to have been satisfactory to all parties.

The Albany (New York) Atlas and Argus thinks there is somewhat less confidence than formerly in Gen. Grant. We agree with it in opinion. It results from the fact that he has sacrificed one hundred thousand men in order to get into his present position, which the rebels would have allowed him to take without losing a man. We suppose that is splendid military strategy, but the common people cannot comprehend it, and hence the loss in confidence.—[*Enquirer*].

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT VALPARAISO.

Hon. David Turpie Nominated.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the convention was called to order, and P. A. Kent was called to the Chair and R. McGee, of Pulaski county, chosen Secretary. The convention proceeded to the selection of committees on permanent organization, appointments, and resolutions.

After the appointment of these committees and the transaction of some other unimportant business, the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The convention having reassembled, the committee on permanent officers reported the following:

President—P. A. Kent, of White.
Vice President—Joseph Bartholomew, of Porter; A. W. Rogers, of Laporte; Jacob Stover, of St. Joseph; J. F. Van Valkenburgh, of Marshall; Thomas Meredith, of Fulton; Dr. James Thomas, of Cass; N. O. Ross, of Miami; Rollin Hughes, of White; A. Sharp, of Newton; and Thomas H. Keys of Pulaski.

Principal Secretary—S. A. Hall, of Cass.
Assistant Secretaries—R. McGee, of White; P. McDonald, of Laporte; W. H. Draper, of St. Joseph; James McEwen, of White; and W. B. Longbridge, of Miami.

On taking the chair permanent, the President, Mr. Kent, tendered his thanks to the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him in calling him to preside over its deliberations.

S. A. Hall, chairman of the committee on resolutions submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, The constitution of the United States guarantees liberty of speech, and of the press, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; and

Whereas, Governments were instituted among men more fully to secure those inalienable rights against the lawless usurpation of those who possess an inordinate love of power; and

Whereas, The mad and reckless misrule and usurpations that have marked the conduct of our National Executive are threatening to overthrow the rights of the State and the liberties of the people, and are tending to establish a centralized despotism; therefore we, the democracy of the 9th Congressional district, in convention assembled, do solemnly resolve:

1. That it is the duty of a free people to meet with firm resistance, upon the very threshold, every encroachment of power upon their rights as guaranteed to them, and to do this, it is necessary and right that they should not only remonstrate, in plain, unvarnished terms, with the usurpers, but they should resist, with their lives and fortunes, every usurpation upon their rights; and that we will resist, by force if necessary, any attempts to abridge the elective franchise, whether by the introduction of illegal votes under military usurpation, or the attempt by Federal office holders to prevent votes by threats of violence.

2. That the present civil war is the legitimate result of the teachings and blasting influences of abolitionism, which has been sown broadcast through church and school for the past quarter of a century, until the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict had become the faith and corner stone of a great sectional party.

3. That the unnatural war in which we are engaged has been wickedly perverted by abolition fanaticism from the purpose for which it was commenced, and instead of being waged for the restoration and perpetuity of the Union (as the President and Congress assured us in the commencement that it should be) it has, through the influence and wicked machinations of an abolition faction, been changed into a war to obliterate State lines,—to abolish slavery; and, as conducted, is calculated, in all its tendencies, to destroy the Union forever, to destroy all hopes of a reconciliation, and to sink our unhappy country from the high position it has heretofore occupied to a miserable and grinding despotism; and therefore we believe it to be fully demonstrated that this war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proved a disastrous failure, and that an armistice and negotiations for an honorable peace are the only hopes left us for the restoration of the Union.

4. That we are distinctly in favor of such an adjustment of the difficulties that distract the country as will concede all reasonable demands consistent with honor, and the perpetuity of the Union, and the maintenance of the rights of the States, and the people under the constitution, and that we condemn unqualifiedly those twin heresies, southern secession and northern abolitionism.

5. That, as the present unhappy difficulties in our land have resulted through departure from the time honored principles of the constitution, as enunciated and applied by the democratic party, the only hope for peace, Union and prosperity to the country, is by a return to those principles in the administration of the government.

6. That the suppression of the right of the writ of *habeas corpus* in States or places not in actual rebellion, and the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, by the administration, are alike crimes against civilization and the highest hopes and interests of mankind.

7. That the profligate and reckless expenditures of the public treasure by the administration, and its criminal inefficiency in the management of the general business and finances of the country, always either leading to or directly tolerating public immorality or the shamelessly dishonest waste of the people's money, have brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and general ruin.

8. That the suppression of newspapers, the arrest of citizens without warrant, and their confinement in prisons without examination or trial, the denial of the right of assembly, and forcible seizure of subjects of foreign powers and their delivery to agents of such governments, without law or treaty, are criminal violations of civil liberty, and the rights and privileges secured to the citizen and alien under the American constitution.

9. That the failure of the administration to promptly pay disabled or discharged soldiers, and pensions to widows and chil-

dren whose husbands and fathers have fallen in battle or died in camp or by the wayside, and the readiness with which the powers at Washington audit and pay shoddy contractors, officers and placemen of the government, are cruel wrongs to the destitute and deserving, and merit the withering scorn of the American people.

10. That the noble and patriotic sons of Indiana who, for love of country and a restoration of the Union as established by our fathers, have sacrificed the endeared homes of home for the hardships and perils of war, merit the thanks of the people of Indiana; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have fallen in battle; and that it is the duty, and should be the highest pleasure of the people to make ample provision for the support of those who have received disabilities in the service of the country, and the thousands of widows, and tens of thousands of orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have sacrificed their lives in defence of their country and the honor of the American flag.

11. That we oppose the abolition policy of freeing and arming the slave against his master, as only tending to widen the breach between the States; and denounce every policy that will, directly or in its tendency, place the black upon political, military, or civil equality with the white.

12. That Schuyler Colfax deserves the just condemnation of all law abiding citizens for his attempt to abridge the right of free discussion in the halls of Congress; and for his subservency to the reigning despotism at Washington in its attempt to destroy the rights and liberties of the people, manifested by his justification of the suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arbitrary arrest of unoffending citizens, the emancipation proclamation, the placing of negroes on an equality with white men by arming and incorporating them into the army, the confiscation of property without notice or legal process, and the interference by the Federal government with the internal affairs of the several States, merits the reprobation of an indignant and outraged people; and that having shown himself unworthy the confidence of a free people by his betrayal of their dearest rights, we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to the most energetic and unceasing efforts to secure his defeat at the ensuing election.

After the adoption of these resolutions, the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress, resulting in the choice of Hon. David Turpie, of White county.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That whereas we believe that Hon. David Turpie, of White county, received a majority of the legal votes in this district in 1862, this convention of delegates, representing the democracy of the 9th district, unanimously nominate him for that office, and request him to resign his position as a candidate for Lieut. Governor on the State ticket, and accept the nomination this day made.

With the appointment of a committee to inform Mr. Turpie of his nomination, and a strong, argumentative speech from C. H. Reeve, Esq., of Marshall county, the convention, with three rousing cheers for the constitution and the Union, adjourned *sine die*.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, July 26.

There are reports that Atlanta has been occupied by the Federal forces, and other reports that only a portion of it is yet in Federal possession. The latter are credited in Washington. The rebels suffered severely in the battles on Wednesday and Thursday. At the close of the first day, Hooker reported that he had buried 400 dead rebels, and 4,000 wounded lay in his front; while Howard reported that he had buried 200, and captured a large number of wounded. On Thursday the rebels left their dead and wounded on the field, and Sherman took nearly 4,000 prisoners, the total Federal loss being only 1,500. On Saturday Gen. McPherson was killed, or mortally wounded. Gen. McPherson was commander of the Army of the Tennessee, comprising the corps of Gens. Logan, Dodge, and Blair.

Gen. Rousseau, with 2,700 cavalry, left Decatur, Ala., on the 10th inst., with the purpose of cutting rebel communications. Everything is quiet before Petersburg. The rebels have reports that Grant is engaged in undermining operations, but they say that his position is not a favorable one for operations of this kind, and that he is but wasting time and labor.

Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Leesburg, Va., on Friday morning; and it was conjectured that Hunter was having a fight with the retreating raiders.

Mosby has made a dash into Maryland. One report puts the rebel force at 5,000, but others state that it numbers only a few hundreds.

The rebels claim that Forrest was not defeated by A. J. Smith at Tupelo, but that the Federals were driven back with a loss of 6,000 men.

Henderson, Ky., was attacked and occupied by rebels on Thursday. Federal gunboats were dispatched to the spot, and at last advised, were shelling the woods at the lower end of the city.

Several prominent citizens of St. Louis were arrested recently, on charge of connection with a conspiracy having for its object the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy! The organization for this purpose is pronounced "a formidable and dangerous one." The officials have evidently discovered a mare's nest.

Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton has been re-nominated for Congress by the democracy of the 10th district of Indiana.

From the Chicago Times, July 26. In the battle before Atlanta on the 20th, the Federal loss is put at 2,000, and that of the rebels at 6,000. In the battle of the 22d the Federal loss is estimated at 2,000 to 2,500, and the rebel at 6,000 to 7,000. A Nashville dispatch states that on the morning of the 23d, but no official intelligence of such an event has yet been received at Washington. There has been no fighting since Friday.

The cavalry expeditions of Gens. Rousseau and Garrard have been successful. The latter destroyed the bridges at Cov-

ington, forty miles east of Atlanta, and burned 2,000 bales of cotton.

Hon. William E. Niblack has been nominated for Congress by the democracy of the 1st district of Indiana.

From the Chicago Times, July 27. The forces of Gens. Hunter, Averill, and Crook had a battle with Early, on Saturday and Sunday, in the vicinity of Winchester, and suffered a disastrous defeat. Two brigades and several pieces of artillery are reported to have been captured by the rebels; and there are rumors, which lack confirmation, that Gens. Averill and Kelly and Col. Mulligan were killed. The Federals retreated to Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. Martinsburg was evacuated by its garrison, and was occupied by the rebels on Monday. The rebels are said to be in large force, and an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is considered probable.

Letter.—Our Washington special says that Col. Mulligan was not killed, but wounded.

The losses in the battle at Atlanta on Friday are now put at 3,000 on the Federal side and 6,000 on the rebel. The rebels have destroyed their immense depots of provisions in Atlanta, and the belief is expressed that they are on the retreat towards Macon. Dispatches received by the War Department yesterday stated that "Sherman's operations were progressing favorably."

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was attacked by rebels, at Shelbyville, yesterday morning. Bridges and depots were burned, and other damage done. Two hundred troops have been sent after the raiders.

A large rebel force is reported to have reached Pound Gap, preparatory to an invasion of Kentucky. A force of cavalry has gone to ascertain the correctness of the report.

A guerrilla force was threatening Brandenburg, Ky., yesterday, with the supposed intention of crossing into Indiana.

Gen. Ford, with a rebel force of 7,000, has demanded the surrender of Brownsville, Texas. Gen. Herron, commanding at that point, is believed to be capable of making an effectual resistance.

A detachment of the 10th Illinois, encamped near Searcy, Ark., was attacked by a large body of rebels on the 15th inst., and suffered a loss of 120 men—the remainder cutting their way out.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 257.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under the Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time, not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial use.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium; or receive their interest in cash from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation

the value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay Over Eight Per Cent. Interest.

In currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Federal Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31 day of March, 1864, was \$768,968,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$15,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 25, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Richmond, Ind. First National Bank of Evansville, Ind. First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind. First National Bank of Lafayette, Ind. First National Bank of Madison, Ind. First National Bank of Terre Haute, Ind.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

50 PRICE 25 CENTS. M. H. RICE.

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 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 he or she has been cured by 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 Mouth 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, swimming of the head, Burring and distention of the stomach, Flatulence, 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, Debility 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't make drunkards;

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pennington, 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 calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to those Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not 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 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 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 merely an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when 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 thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILA.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Holding 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 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 the Roxbury 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 effect.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reform Church, Kutztown, Berks County Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have ever used every 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.

Large size (holding nearly double quantity.) \$1.00 per Bottle—half size, 50 cts. Small size—75 cents per bottle—half doz. \$4.00