

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.



Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Marion.
For Lieutenant Governor,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.
For Secretary of State,
JAMES S. ATTON, of Marion.
For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.
For Treasurer of State,
MATHEW L. BRETT, of Davises.
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 Supreme Court Reporter,
NAPOLION B. TAYLOR, of Marion.
For Congress—5th District,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.
For Common Pleas Judge, 13th District,
JOHN G. OSBORNE, of Marshall.
For District Prosecutor,
G. L. BETTINGER, of Elkhart.
For Representative,
LLOYD C. LAZEBROOK, of Starke.

Democratic County Ticket

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

The National Democratic Convention is over, the Platform adopted, and the nominations made. McClellan and Pendleton are the nominees. The Democracy meet this evening to ratify the action of the Convention. Let us meet together and start the ball right, and then keep it rolling until it crushes out the nest of vipers who are endeavoring to destroy the liberties of the people. Hurra for McClellan and Pendleton! Down with the traitors to constitutional rights!

Are Union Leaguers Armed?

It has been repeatedly charged by democrats, and as repeatedly denied by republicans, that the association known as the Union League enjoins it upon its members to provide themselves with arms. Even Gov. Morton himself a member denies that such is the case. The M. C. Rep. denies the fact and its honest (!) editor lifts up his hands in holy horror at the bare recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee of this county that citizens should meet without arms and acquire a knowledge of military tactics. He sees treason in the thing, he sniffs danger afar off, he worries himself exceedingly at the prospect of any one except Loyalists and sworn friends of Lincoln and Morton placing themselves in a position of self defense. Poor soul he will learn by and by that an ostrich is not all hid when it covers its head in the sand, that although he may lie about the objects of Union Leaguers and deny that they are or have been armed, yet the people, the honest high-minded citizens not members of the League, are not and cannot be thus imposed upon and cajoled out of their dearest rights. That we do not misrepresent the Leaguers we now give the proof which we dare the Republican or any responsible member of the Union League in this place to controvert. We quote from the constitution adopted June 10th 1863 as follows:

"Art. X. Each member of the League shall provide himself with at least one good shot-gun, musket or rifle, and a sufficient supply of ammunition for the effective use of the same."

Let any honest man ask himself the question, why is this? for what purpose have the Union Leaguers been arming themselves for more than a year past?—was it that they might be in readiness to repel invasion, or to march to the front to oppose Jeff Davis and his rebellious brethren in arms? Oh! no, not at all. It was to squelch democrats at home. It was to fear that the preliminary step to the suppression of voters who might not be willing to vote for the continuance in office of "honest Old Abe," and "our noble Governor." Let these midnight plotters of treason cease their abuse of democrats, disband their dark lantern associations, lay aside their arms provided in accordance with the requirement of Art. X, of their constitution, cease their efforts to get their political opponents arrested for merely partisan ends, give the people assurance that they will not undertake to carry the approaching elections by force, and it will then be time enough for them to find fault with democrats should they persist in organizations of a military character. When the Leaguers shall have done all this then

there will be no more occasion for secret organization in the democratic party, but until then let us hear no more bunkum twaddle about the S. O. L.

A Mares Nest Discovered.

The Republican last week published two letters purporting to have been written by J. C. Cushman of this place to H. H. Dodd at Indianapolis. These letters it says were captured in Dodd's safe the other day by the military authorities. The Republican professes to see treason in them, and gives the note of alarm to its abolition friends. Now we are free to say that we fail to discover anything whatever wrong, or treasonable in these letters and we ask candid republicans to give them a careful reading and then point out the wrong or treason if they can. The seizure was made in direct violation of the constitution and laws of the country and therefore merits the severest reprobation of every true patriot in the land. Even if these letters had been ever so treasonable, still there is no justification for such a high handed outrage as has been perpetrated in this instance by the military authorities at Indianapolis.

The time once when a man's private correspondence was regarded as something too sacred for the public eye, but under the progressive doctrines of the present administration that time has passed away. Even the most despotic of European governments would scorn to be guilty of so mean an act as that of publishing a man's private letters. In case they suspected the existence of a treasonable correspondence they would send an officer legally authorized to seize it, and then it would be carried unopened to the proper authorities for examination. If any thing wrong is found the parties are sent for and put upon trial in due form of law; but if not the letters are at once forwarded to the proper destination. How different, how much more dignified and just such a course is than that pursued with the sanction and by the authority of this republican administration. What a figure must our rulers cut in the eyes of the governments of other countries.

A paper that lends itself as a party to such proceedings thereby becomes participant in the original perpetrations of monstrous an outrage, and advertises itself as a receptacle for the unholy gatherings of scandal mongers who have no character to lose by surreptitiously obtaining the private thoughts and letters of their neighbors. The man who is capable of descending so low in the scale of honor and social etiquette as to be guilty of giving publicity to private conversations is justly regarded as unfit for the association of all honorable men, and becomes a loathing and a stench in the nostrils of society. How much better is one who publishes in a newspaper the private correspondence of a neighbor unlawfully obtained, for mere partisan ends? We leave the Republican and the military authorities in undisputed possession of all the glory and all the advantages obtained by this brilliant flank movement and await with patience their next exhibition of masterly strategy.

EDITOR PLYMOUTH, DEMOCRAT:

Dear Sir—In ordinary times, and under any administration previous to this, I should have beheld with astonishment such an act of outrage upon all the usages of civilized society, as that committed last week by the editor of the Marshall County Republican, in publishing in the columns of his paper and commenting thereon, what he knew to be strictly private correspondence. I say in ordinary times it would have astonished me. But the flagrant violations of law, justice, and right, on the part of the administration now in power, and its supporters during the last four years have been so frequent they have ceased to excite wonder, and only add to the feeling of disgust and contempt in which they are held by all honorable men.

What are the facts in relation to this last outrage? Simply these: I had written to a gentleman of Indianapolis, a private citizen of that city. The letters were of a private character, intended for him alone, and not for publication. That gentleman (Mr. Dodd) being a leading democrat had thereby become obnoxious to the party in power in this State, and a few nights since, his place of business in that city was surrounded by soldiers, acting under the orders of some of the military satraps who govern Indiana, (in place of Governor Morton who long since ceased to be anything but a mere puppet in their hands), and seized not only his private property without any warrant of law, but also entering his safe, in I presume the most burglar approved style, stole his private papers! and among them, according to Mr. Mattingly's statement, my letters, which were paraded last week in the columns of the M. C. Republican; he thereby becoming participant in the base transaction.

I have no complaint, however, to parade before the public of the injustice done me in the matter. There is nothing in the letters themselves that I would obliterate. But I acknowledge that I was imprudent in suffering myself to forget for a moment the fact that on the 4th of March 1861, this ceased to be a land of liberty blessed with a Republican form of gov-

ernment, bestowing equal rights upon all its citizens. I had, it seems, for the moment forgotten that there had arisen a privileged class consisting of the base tools of a corrupt and wicked administration, and that beyond the minions of power, none have rights that they are entitled to respect. I had, it seems, forgotten that democrats and all others who refuse to bow the knee at the sound of the trumpet or the nod of the tyrant, and fall down before the colored image that abolitionism has set up in the land, are surrounded by a swarm of spies and informers, who follow their footsteps like shadows, eagerly listening and watching for some unguarded word or look that may be construed into a pretext for incarcerating them in the loathsome dungeon of some of the numerous bastilles that now fill our once happy country. I should have remembered that the party who would countenance the acts of despotism and barbarity of Butler, "the Beast," Hunter, the robber of churches and public statues of Washington, as well as of women and children, Turchin, the incendiary, Burbridge, the petty tyrant of Kentucky, and Carrington, the spy and informer of Indiana, would not hesitate to applaud any act, no matter how base or contemptible, that might be committed by any of the numerous pimps of power.

But does the editor of the Republican and his party friends ever consider that some day the tide of woe and misery they have assisted in bringing upon the country may turn, and that the cup they now force to the lips of others with so much satisfaction, may be placed to theirs, and they forced to drain it to the bitter dregs. Have they ever looked so far beyond the effect of their noses, as to be able to discern that when the Golden Rule is discarded, the law immediately takes effect which claims an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and knows no mercy. If not they had better take heed in time, or when too late they will realize that they have sown the wind to reap the whirlwind.

Democrats have in the past three years, suffered every outrage, insult and indignity that could be heaped upon them by the partisans of this administration; and under it all, they have been patient, *aye very patient*. But it is a dangerous mistake to assume that it is owing to cowardice. They have waited for the hour now rapidly approaching when at the ballot-box they could peacefully hurl the tyrants and vampires from power. But the "feather that broke the camel's back" may be nearly reached. The people are terribly in earnest, and if by fraud or violence they are deprived of that last right so dear to freemen, the world will learn that the present calm was but the prelude of the coming storm.

Asking pardon for so great an encroachment upon your columns, and the patience of your readers, I remain
Truly yours,
JOHN C. CUSHMAN.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Chicago, August 27.—The crowd attracted to the National Democratic Convention is already great, and will be swelled to immense proportions if one half of the numbers reported to be on their way here come in. Although the hotel accommodations of this city are extensive, it has been found necessary to resort to the principal residences for accommodation of numerous parties arriving as late as last night. Numbers of persons were turned away from private houses and the hotels, because there was no place left in which to put them. The outside delegations have made arrangements to camp out. All the regular delegates to the Democratic Convention are now here.

Constitutional Union men are now organizing their mass convention; the object of this convention seems to be to recommend rather than to nominate General McClellan to the Democratic Convention. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, with two or three of the New England States, are claimed as certain for McClellan. Some of these States however do not vote as a unit.

CHICAGO, August 27th, Midnight.—To-night has been one of great enthusiasm. The Court House was brilliantly illuminated with transparencies as high up as the immense dome, and presented a brilliant spectacle. To this was added a brilliant display of fireworks, luminous bonfires, thousands of small flags having on them McClellan and Liberty covered the Court House.

The sea of spectators flooded the entire square and extended up each of the streets leading to the square. Not less than 20,000 persons were present.

Speeches were made by Coombs, Perrin of New York, Norton, Corcoran, and others. The enthusiasm for McClellan was tremendous. At the same time speeches were made from the balcony of the Sherman House, directly opposite, by Reed of Indiana, Vallandigham and others, also to-night the Inevitable Club were addressed by Marshall Rynders, while at Bryan Hall George Francis Train addressed an immense assembly.

Aug. 29.—The convention was called to order at noon to-day by August Belmont Chairman of the Democratic National Convention who nominated Hon. Wm. Bigler of Pennsylvania for temporary Chairman of the Convention. Gov. Bigler on taking the chair was received with loud and long continued applause. The proceedings were opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. H. H. Clarkson D. D. after which motion of S. E. Church of N. Y. H. O. Perrin of New York, M. M. Strong of Wis. and J. M. Tower of New Jersey were appointed temporary secretaries. The following committees were then appointed

ON CREDENTIALS.

Maine—Joseph Titcomb
New Hampshire—J. S. Bennet
Massachusetts—Joshua A. Ball
Vermont—A. M. Dickey
Connecticut—A. E. Burr
Rhode Island—W. A. Allen
New Jersey—Daniel Holsman
New York—Sanford E. Church
Pennsylvania—William V. McGrath
Delaware—E. L. Martin
Maryland—John R. Franklin
Kentucky—Nathaniel Wolfe
Ohio—Alexander Long
Indiana—Alfred Edgerton
Illinois—William R. Archer
Michigan—Alpheus Felch
Missouri—Robert Wilson
Iowa—
Minnesota—J. B. Le Blond
Wisconsin—H. W. Smith
California—E. Wetherill
Kansas—Orlin Thurston
Oregon—Benjamin Stark

ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Maine—Philo Clark
New Hampshire—E. W. Harrington
Massachusetts—Phinas Allen
Indiana—Samuel C. Wilson
Illinois—Thomas P. Rogers
Michigan—Henry Fralick
Wisconsin—Charles G. Rodolph
Minnesota—C. H. Berry
California—Thomas Hays
New York—John A. Green
New Jersey—T. F. Randolph
Delaware—James R. Booth
Missouri—Benjamin G. Harris
Kentucky—Hamilton Pope
Ohio—Clinton A. White
Vermont—George Washburne
Connecticut—Lloyd E. Baldwin
Rhode Island—Gideon H. Durfee
Oregon—William McMiller
Kansas—L. B. Wheat

ON RESOLUTIONS.

Maine—John W. Dora
New Hampshire—Edwin Pease
Connecticut—Charles R. Ingersoll
Rhode Island—Charles S. Bradley
Massachusetts—George Lunt
Vermont—T. B. Redden
New York—Samuel J. Tilden
New Jersey—Abraham Browning
Pennsylvania—
Delaware—Charles Brown
Maryland—Thomas G. Pratt
Kentucky—James Guthrie, T. W. Lindsey
Ohio—Clement L. Vallandigham
Indiana—James M. Hanna
Illinois—S. S. Marshall
Michigan—Augustus O. Baldwin
Wisconsin—George B. Smith
Minnesota—E. O. Hamlin
Iowa—F. Bates
California—John B. Weller
Oregon—Benjamin Stark
Kansas—William C. McDowell

CHICAGO, August 30.

The Convention assembled at half past ten, and was called to order by Hon. Wm. Bigler, temporary Chairman. After prayer by Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., the regular business of the Convention was commenced. The Committee on organization reported the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour of New York as President of the Convention, and our Vice President and one Recording Secretary from each State represented, which report was accepted and adopted, and Mr. Seymour was conducted to the chair amidst deafening applause.

The Committee on resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both northern and southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the expedient of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired,—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution—the subversion of the civil and military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of State rights of the people to bear arms in their defense, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetration of government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty, in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.
Resolved, That the sympathy of the

Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country; and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The reading of the resolutions elicited tumultuous applause, and an affirmative vote was given by the Delegates in one unanimous shout.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Franklin Pierce, Thomas Seymour, and Gov. Powell were put in nomination for President, when the names of Franklin Pierce and Gov. Powell were withdrawn. After considerable discussion by Messrs. Harris and Jones of Md., Long, of Ohio, Wickliffe of Ky., and others, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

A Card.

An attempt has been made to impress the people of the State with the conviction that the undersigned are, or have been, connected with a treasonable and disloyal society, and that we have some knowledge of or connection with the purchase and shipment to this State of certain arms and ammunition recently seized in this city. We desire to say, distinctly and emphatically, in contradiction of these charges:

First—That we are not, and never have been members of any party or society, public or secret, of a treasonable or disloyal character. Nor have we entertained any purpose to inaugurate any movement of a treasonable or revolutionary character against the Federal or State governments.

Second—That we had no knowledge of the purchase or shipment of the arms and ammunition in question, either direct or indirect, or of any other arms. Nor have we contributed, either directly or indirectly, to the purchase of those or any other arms for shipment to the State.

J. RISTINE,
OSCAR B. HORD,
NAPOLION B. TAYLOR,
W. HENDERSON.

August 23, 1864.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, to whom the question was referred, have affirmed the constitutionality of the bill allowing soldiers to vote.

U. S. 10-10 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 GOLD, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten years after they are issued, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN CASH, on Bonds of \$100 or 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 drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

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 31st day of March, 1864, was \$762,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, 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 Treasurer for the payment of the interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of imports, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, 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 Depositary Banks,) will furnish information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

THREE 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. 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, fulness or weightiness of the stomach, sour eructations, tinkling or burbling at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, Headache and difficulty of breathing, Flatulence, and the Heart, Choking, suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, or weak before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Depression of the skin and eyes, Pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, constant imaginations 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, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of 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 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 reason 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 chiefly 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 Helling 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 best 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 deservingly 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 experienced great and unexpected relief, and have been very materially benefited, confidently recommending the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by the total of your good effects.

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 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.

Large size (holding nearly double quantity.) \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00

Small size—50 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manu-

factory,

NO. 631 ARCH ST

PHILADELPHIA.

Jones & Evans,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in

every town in the United States.

July 28, 1864.

50 PCS LAWNS selling from 25 CTS to 35 CTS per yard, at the LOW

PRICE STORE.

M. H. RICE.

THE STAR OF THE WEST STILL AHEAD!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES;

W. W. CALKINS

IS bound to sell for the next thirty days cheap-

er than the cheapest, and

REGARDLESS OF COST.

His large stock of Dry Goods, Notions

Queensware, Groceries and Tobacco, to make

room for his

LARGE SPRING STOCK.

Now is your time for good bargains

For Ready Pay.

Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Lard, Beans and Rags

taken at their highest market value for Goods.

Remember the place: One Door South of

Freshing's Drug Store.

vol 9:34—</