

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.



FOR PRESIDENT
GEN. GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,
 OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
 OF OHIO.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Marion.
 For Lieutenant Governor,
MAHON D. MASON, 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 Daviess.
 For Attorney General,
OSCAR B. HORN, 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—9th District,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.
 For Common Pleas Judge, 17th District,
JOHN G. OSBORNE, of Marshall.
 For District Prosecutor,
G. L. BETTINGER, of Elkhart.
 For Representative,
LLOYD CLAZEBROOK, of Starke.

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.

Hon. David Turpie at Plymouth.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings we have ever seen in Northern Indiana, assembled at this place last Thursday to hear Judge Turpie, Democratic candidate for Congress in this (the 9th) Congressional District. The morning was lowering and had every appearance of rain, but notwithstanding this, at an early hour the people began to arrive from every direction—in wagons, on horseback, on foot, and in every conceivable way in which they could come, and by ten o'clock the town was literally alive with the sturdy yeomanry who had left their plows in the furrows and come to hear the truth fearlessly spoken. At about eleven o'clock the delegations from Walnut, Green and Union began to arrive. The procession was over a mile long, and consisted of two, four, and six horse teams, and near one hundred horsemen. Such hurrahing and cheering, as the procession passed up Michigan street, has never before been heard in this part of the country. The procession was joined in the north part of town by delegations from German, North and Polk townships, and after passing through the principal streets the procession was halted in front of the Edwards House where vociferous cheers were given for the people's candidate for the next Presidency—"Little Mac," the State Ticket, Judge Turpie, &c. A little past twelve a hickory wagon drawn by thirteen yoke of oxen, representing the thirteen original States, and signifying that a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether is what the Democracy are determined on in the coming canvass, was seen entering Michigan street from the east on Madison street. This was the signal for a "general uprising" of those who had previously arrived. Both sides of Michigan street from Yellow River Bridge to the residence of C. H. Reeve, Esq., was completely lined with people. The procession moved down Michigan street, halting in front of the Edwards House where cheer after cheer was given for Peace and Union, the Constitution and the Laws, and the Democratic candidates generally.

At half past one o'clock the immense masses moved to the Seminary Grove where the speaking was to take place. After the meeting had been called to order a most superb flag, on which was inscribed the names of "McClellan and Pendleton," "McDonald and Turpie," "Peace and Union" was presented to the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for the use of the Democracy, by a committee of Democratic ladies, consisting of Mrs. Seth R. Edwards, Mrs. Maria Woodward, Mrs. Dr. J. E. Brooke, and Mrs. J. S. Allen, in a few appropriate remarks by C. H. Reeve, Esq. Judge Turpie then addressed the assembled multitude for over two hours. His speech

is universally spoken of as a most eloquent and patriotic effort. The positions he took in favor of such measures as would tend to restore peace to our distracted country, cannot but receive the approbation of every cool and reflecting mind. His remarks were earnest, dignified and appropriate. The sentiments he uttered were warmly and enthusiastically applauded, and are such as will be approved by the people at the coming election.

To the Democracy of Marshall County.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR 1864.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Central Committee of Marshall County have made the following arrangements for public meetings, in the various townships in the County, during the campaign. In each township in the county there will be one meeting every week until the election, and speakers for the different localities will be announced one week in advance, in the Democrat.

Tuesday evenings there will be meetings in Union Township; and Center Township (out of Plymouth).

Wednesday evenings in Walnut and West Townships.

Thursday evenings in Polk, Bourbon and Green Townships.

Friday evenings in Tippecanoe, German and North Townships.

Saturday evenings in Plymouth, at Corbin's Hall.

The Committee announces the following speakers for the week ending September 24th, 1864:

A. C. Capron, at Shirley's Schoolhouse in Union Township, Tuesday evening, September 20th.

M. A. O. Packard, at Inwood, Center Township, Tuesday evening, Sept. 20th.

Dr. J. M. Confer, at Dwinell's School House, in West Township, Wednesday evening, Sept. 21st.

H. Corbin, at Argos, Walnut Township, Wednesday evening, Sept. 21st.

A. C. Capron, at Tyner City, Thursday evening, September 22d.

M. A. O. Packard, at Bourbon, (town) Thursday evening, September 22d.

C. H. Reeve, at Newhouse School House Green Township, Thursday evening, September 22d.

H. Corbin, at Bremen, Friday evening, Sept. 23d.

A. C. Capron, at Buffalo School House, North township, Friday evening, Sept. 23d.

Dr. J. M. Confer, at Hindel's School House, Friday evening, Sept. 23d; [near corner of Tippecanoe township.]

A GLEE CLUB is being organized for the Campaign, and will attend as many of the meetings as possible. The place of its attendance will be announced one week in advance, in the Democrat, at the time of announcing the speakers.

Let every Democrat and all other conservative citizens, attend these meetings and aid in redeeming our Country, by electing McClellan President. Four years of misrule have almost entirely ruined the nation. Let us improve this opportunity or it may be the last given us, to save our national honor, and secure to us peace and prosperity, in the future.

H. CORBIN, Chairman.

Judge Turpie at Walkerton.

The meeting at Walkerton on the 9th inst was largely attended and Judge Turpie made one of his very best speeches.

Notwithstanding the lovers of free negroes, and abolition rowdies in that neighborhood, had previously threatened to prevent Mr. Turpie from speaking, and had made their arrangements for that purpose, there was the largest political gathering that had ever assembled at that place. Certain "laid fellows of the baser sort" seconded by a number of women of their own stripe brought together for the purpose of endeavoring to create a disturbance during the speaking but were given to distinctly understand that their conduct would not be tolerated, and concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. Walkerton and vicinity being largely abolition in politics, but endeavoring on the occasion referred to, to carry out the legitimate teachings of the party in power. Intolerance, bigotry, and persecution as naturally attend the reception of abolitionism as water runs down hill. We hope that democrats, and especially democratic women in that vicinity will whenever occasion requires set such an example of good order and propriety as will put to shame the poor degraded wretches who at Walkerton last Friday overstepped not only the bounds of propriety but also of common decency.

"One individual firm in Chicago paid a direct tax to the Government, during the year ending July 1st 1864, of the sum of \$723,372 58."—Exchange.

Until the days of Abraham Lincoln such a monstrosity was never heard of in this country. The firm pays the taxes, but it comes in the end, out of the pockets of the people.

The New York Independent says that the people ought to and must, "choose between Jeff Davis and Abraham Lincoln." McClellan is exactly "between" these two.

While one of Sherman's surgeons was amputating the leg of a wounded rebel soldier, the other day he made the discovery that it belonged to a woman.

"No State which cast a republican vote at that (the last Presidential) election has lifted its hand except in defence of the Union."—LaPorte Herald.

What becomes of the charges made by the Herald and kindred papers that Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio are full of traitors clandestinely armed and ready to overthrow the government, establish a Northwestern Confederacy &c., &c. These States voted for Lincoln in 1860, and the Herald now says none of them "has lifted a hand except in defence of the Union" yet Morton, Carrington & Co. have been persistently asserting that a large proportion of the citizens of these States are disloyal and Gen. Heintzelman has issued an arbitrary military order in violation of the constitution prohibiting the people from transporting, buying or selling arms and ammunition under the pretense that these same States, that have not "lifted a hand except in defence of the Union" would use them for treasonable purposes. This admission of the Herald shows conclusively the hollow-ness of the pretense made by the abolitionists that there are secessionists, traitors and rebel sympathizers in these States whom it is necessary to restrain of their liberty or deprive of their right to bear arms. What a comment is this admission of the Herald upon the wholesale system of arbitrary arrests practiced by the minions of a tyrannical administration upon their political opponents for the purpose of securing a mere political advantage and perchance gratifying personal hatreds among neighbors.

THE END OF THE WAR, say the administration papers, is near at hand. It only needs one more effort to crush out the rebellion and secure a permanent peace.

They have been singing this siren song for more than three years, and yet we are under the necessity of drafting half a million of men now to carry it on, and the Federal officers assure us that all inequalities in the assignment of quotas shall be equalized in the next call. True, Sherman has outgeneraled Hood and taken Atlanta, and Grant still remains before Richmond but the fall of Richmond, added to the success of Sherman, will not end the war at all. The only result would be to transfer the field of battle for a time further south, and probably to inaugurate a purely guerrilla mode of warfare, unless the impracticable terms of peace proposed by the administration shall be abandoned and the seceded States offered honorable terms. This Lincoln will never do, yet he asks the people to vote for him.

The LaPorte Democrat, speaking of the recent Colfax meeting at that place makes the following appropriate point in answer to the logic of Mr. Colfax:

"Schuyler's finger feelings were very much wrought upon by the fact that at the Chicago Convention there was not a speaker that denounced Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, clearly showing to his mind that he is in sympathy with Jeff. and his cause. Schuyler himself does not denounce the Devil in his speeches; does he desire the people to think that he is in sympathy with the Devil, and desires his triumph over all that is good? This conclusion is just as fair as the one he tries to force upon the people respecting Democratic speakers. If Colfax would denounce the Devil, it would do more good than for Democratic speakers to denounce Jeff. Davis, as there are more followers of His Satanic Majesty in Colfax's audiences, than there are followers of Jeff. Davis in Davis in Democratic audiences."

All the powers of eloquence which Colfax can bring to his aid, cannot rejuvenate the decaying carcass of abolitionism."

A TEST OATH.—The people of Maryland are to vote upon a new Constitution on the 12th of October next. Persons who refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution which is to be voted for, will not be permitted to vote. By this arrangement those who are opposed to incorporating a test oath in the Constitution, must take that oath before they will be allowed to vote against it. Should they take the oath and then vote against the Constitution containing it no doubt they will then be bedicted for perjury in voting against what they had sworn to support. A more perfidious arrangement than the so-called "Constitutional Convention" of Maryland, which got up this Constitution and oath can scarcely be imagined.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot and Union.

There has not been a legal proceeding in Maryland in the last two years. It has been a monstrous military despotism. As soon as order is restored, all pretended Constitutions will be set aside!

The Coming Draft.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Gov. Seymour has received the following communications:

STATE OF N. Y. NORTHERN DIV.)
 Albany, Sept. 10, 1864.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 18, 1864, and to the instructions of the Provost Marshal General, I have ordered a draft in the 12th and 13th Congressional districts, to be commenced on the morning of the 14th of September in each of such districts.

Very respectfully,
 FRED TOWNSEND,
 Lieut. Col. & A. A. P. M.

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegraph from Washington has been received by Gov. Seymour.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 12.—The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States whose quotas have not been filled up on Monday, the 19th of September.

James B. Fry, P. M. G.

A New Orleans dispatch states that the rebels made an unsuccessful demonstration recently on Brashear City.

The Federals have recently made several expeditions into Florida, during which considerable property has been "confiscated."

High Prices—The True Cause.

It is quite the custom just now to attribute the present high prices to an expanded currency. We are flippantly told this is the one great cause of commercial derangement and that if the currency were only reduced to the standard of three years ago, prices would come down in the same proportion. Let us think a moment, and we shall see the utter absurdity of such a conclusion. No matter what is the medium for making exchanges, or what is currency, or what is lawful money—whether it be gold or bank-note, or treasury notes—war prices always were, and always must be high prices. Europe learned it during her Napoleonic wars; we learned it in the war of 1812, and the same stern teacher compels us to submit to it now. The reason is clear and simple. Production is diminished, and, by the waste of war, consumption is increased. The war draws the farmer's sons from the plow, and the fewer acres are sown and smaller harvests are reaped. The mechanic arts suffer in the same proportion. Scarcely less than two-fifths of our adult male population are now devoting all their time and energy to putting down the rebellion. Of these, a vast number are in the field with our brave generals, a large part man our ships of war, now counted by hundreds, and many are in the hospitals; while those employed in the navy yards, iron works, machine shops, and in the manufacture of military clothing and equipments, and in producing munitions and supplies, swell the aggregate to the limit we have named.

This great class of producers cannot be withdrawn from their ordinary pursuits without a great diminution in the products of the country. When the supply is greatly diminished, and the demand not only continued but, increased, prices must advance. There is no possible help for it. If we could return to a specie basis to-morrow, it would still be a war basis, at war prices.

There is but one exception to this advance in prices, and that is the Government bonds, and they are no exception to the rule, and only follow the general law of supply and demand. The necessities of war have made them abundant, and therefore they are cheap; but when the war ends the supply will cease and they will be dear—and the man who invests in them now is sure of a liberal profit.

A reduction of the currency will be well, and we have the official assurance of the Treasury that it is now taking place, but it is not the infallible panacea for financial disorder that many suppose. Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, states that he has cancelled forty-one millions of interest bearing legal tenders, within two weeks, and that he now holds thirty millions of greenbacks—and yet bread and butter, wheat and corn and cloth are no cheaper.

The first cause of the increased cost of all commodities, gold included, is altogether outside of the currency. A redundant currency increases the misfortune, but does not create it. But suppose the Government does contract the currency; what is to prevent the State banks, that give no security for circulation, from quadrupling their paper issues, as they have already done in many parts of the country?

What, then, can be more absurd than to make the Government or Treasury Department the scapegoat for evils that are simply consequent upon the most gigantic war the world ever knew. If the body has a fever, is it just to make the hand that supplies its wants responsible for its unnatural condition.—Boston Traveller, June 23d.

CHICAGO, Wednesday 14.

A Washington paper makes the statement that Greeley is again in correspondence with Sanders, and has given the assurance that, if desired, Federal commissioners will be sent to Richmond "to negotiate for peace without conditions precedent." The Richmond Enquirer favors peace on the basis of a dual executive.

The draft has been ordered to take place on Monday next, the 19th inst.

The Richmond Examiner expresses the opinion that Grant will soon "make a grand burst and try to reach the South Sea railroad at some point near Petersburg."

Fremont, it is stated, has placed a letter of withdrawal in the hands of his friends, who will soon give it to the public.

A force of 15,000 rebels is reported to be concentrated at the mouth of Red river.

Official returns of the Vermont election show that the democratic vote has increased since last year.

Gold closed in New York, Saturday night, at 22 1/2.

The bids for a new loan amount to about \$73,000,000, and the amount awarded is nearly \$33,000,000—most of it at 4 per cent. premium. Sherman's forces are concentrated at Atlanta. Hood, in a dispatch of the 6th, speaks of the Federal retrograde movement as a "retreat."

Averill fell back from Martinsburg recently during which operation he experienced a "misfortune," the extent of which is not stated. At latest advices Early was retreating toward Winchester, and Averill, having cut off Imboden, was in close pursuit.

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The Letter to Gen. McClellan Announcing his Nomination.

New York, Sept. 8.
 Major Gen. George B. McClellan:

SIR—The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention which met at Chicago, Aug. 29th, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the convention.

It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty, and to act as the representatives of that convention, whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblage of citizens who attended and watched its proceedings with intense interest. Be assured that those for whom we speak were animated with the most earnest, devoted and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union and the preservation of the constitution of the United States, and that the accomplishment of the objects was the guiding and impelling motive in every mind. And we may be permitted to add, that the purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in their selection as their candidate of one whose life has been devoted to its cause, while it is their earnest hope and confident belief that your selection will restore to our country union, peace and constitutional liberty.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants. [Signed by the Committee.]

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, September 12th.

The killing of John Morgan is confirmed. His force, the time of the Federal attack, exceeded 1,800, of whom 75 were killed. All of Morgan's papers fell into the hands of Gen. Gillen.

Wheeler's forces are ineffectually endeavoring to cross the Tennessee River, Rousseau harassing them continually.

Rebel deserters report that the Federal fleet passed Dog River bar and opened terrific bombardment upon Mobile, when the city surrendered. The report is not confirmed.

The Trouble about the Conscription Law.

From Dawson's Times.

A gentleman of this city conversant with the facts in this case, gives us the true version of the affair.

The bill, as passed by Congress and engrossed, reads, that in case the quotas, &c. shall not be filled within the space of sixty days, the President shall immediately order a draft. &c. When this engrossed bill went into the hands of the enrolling clerk, in copying it he made it read "fifty days." This copy was presented to the clerk of the House, and signed by him, then to the President of the Senate, signed by him, and taken to the President, and by him signed. The engrossed bill, which is the one passed by Congress, did not go into the President's hands, was not signed, and is not a law. Neither is the bill which he signed, a law, for that never passed the Congress. So the matter stands, and no draft can be made—for there is no law, except the old one, by which to draft, and no call has been made under that.

The Toledo Blade, of the 9th inst., publishes the following in its telegraphic columns, and mentions the subject editorially. It purports to be a conversation between Mr. Lincoln and a leading republican:

"In regard to the draft, he [the President] stated that in the first nine days after the call was made, the average number of recruits received throughout the country was about 200 per day; in the ensuing nine days the number increased to 300; the whole number during the 50 days is 50,000, and the number is steadily increasing. 'We must,' he said, 'do what we can to encourage this. We shall probably let the draft daily along, enforcing it in a few localities where they do not show sufficient energy in recruiting, but doing all we can to encourage those localities that recruit with celerity.'"

As there is no new law for a draft, and no order under the old one, the President can not draft even in the "few localities" where they do not show sufficient energy in recruiting." If he shall attempt to do so, it will be without the authority of law, and the people will be legally justified in not responding to any notice that may be served upon any of them, that they have been conscripted.

This is an important item to the people, and they will, no doubt, receive the fact as a Providential interference in their behalf to save them from an unjust conscription, and to save the country from evils that would certainly have followed the attempt on the part of the authorities to enforce the order of the President.

As suggested by our informant, the question naturally arises, will the people at the coming election vote to continue the men in power from whose hands the A. I. might have, in this instance, saved them? We think they will not—they can not.

The God of nations is on the side of the people of this country. Will they not take the hand that has been proffered to save them in this, the sorest hour of their trial? Their duty to themselves, to posterity, and to the country, and to the perpetuation of constitutional liberty, imperatively demands that they shall.

We give it now, from these facts known to ourself, that the draft will not take place—and we conjure our people to do so, and to be true to themselves, and to the country, and to the perpetuation of constitutional liberty, imperatively demands that they shall.

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DYSPEPSIA,

AND
 DISEASES RESULTING FROM
 DISORDER 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 is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
 Chronic or Nervous Debility
 Diseases of the Kidneys
 and diseases arising
 from a disordered
 stomach

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

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, Sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, Headache and dizziness, Flatulence, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness of vision, or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Dejection 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, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so benefited by 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 is a purely vegetable preparation, and is not a run-down drug.

Yours truly,
 LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religion, 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