News of the Week.

THE WAR.

The past week witnessed the last of the late rebel invasion of Maryland. Now that the public mind has recovered from the terror and excitement which the visit of the raiders occasioned, calm observation has shown that the opinion expressed in our last issue of the comparatively small amount of damage done by the enemy, was correct. The tone of the rebel press has also gone to confirm our view. They are not at all satisfied with the exploits of Breckenridge and Early. The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"It must be confessed that our invasion, just at this moment looks like one of the most pal'ry affairs of the war. Washington was not taken. Baltimore was not taken. Not a bridge of the road between Washington and Baltimore was burned. The road itself was unbroken. What has been done then?"

The *Examiner* takes the same view of the raid that we did last week. The rebels evidently had something else in view besides the capture of some cattle and horses, and the frightening of a few farmers, and not succeeding in accomplishing their object, their raid may be said to have been a failure. While the war continues there will be no scarcity of subjects of an exciting character to occupy public attention. One excitement is barely disposed of, when another presents itself. In place of the rebel raid, we have had during the past week, marvellous accounts of visits to Richmond, having as their object the healing of our national troubles. And then some of the rebel leaders appear on our Northern frontier seeking for peace propositions. Horace Greeley who was present at the Clifton House Conference, seems to be hopeful of some good arising out of these things. We shall see. In the meantime, we believe, Grant and Sherman are the best peace commissioners we can send the rebels, and that Richmond and Atlanta are the best places to negotiate.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The campaign in Tennessee and Georgia has shown W. T. Sherman to be one of the best Generals the war has produced. He is not only a fighting General, but also a master of real strategy. He knows how to lead his veterans against the strong works of the enemy, and in the successful execution of a flank movement he has few equals. He has proved himself more than a match for the rebel General Johnston, and the authorities at Richmond recognizing this fact have relieved Johnston and sent what they no doubt deem a better man to take his place. Very little is known of Gen. Hood, who now commands the forces opposed to Sherman. Previous to this recent elevation he has never had a larger command than a brigade, though he has always deported himself very creditably. [illegible] his position, however, before he began to go through the same experience as Johnston; for we are informed that in a battle which took place before Atlanta, the rebels were defeated with great loss. We are afraid Hood will not be much of an improvement on Johnston, so long as Sherman stands in the way of success.

At this writing reports are prevalent of the capture of Atlanta, but there is no official confirmation. Sherman has cut most of the railroads leading from Atlanta to other parts of the Confederacy, and, indeed, the most important lines of communication have ceased to be of any service to the rebels.

While the country will rejoice over the victories of Sherman in front of Atlanta, there will be a universal sorrow felt through the loyal States over the death of Gen. James B. McPherson. This gallant officer was killed in one of the recent engagements.

Crossing the Chattahoochee.

After detailing the preparations for the movement, a correspondent gives the following recount of the crossing of the Chattahoochee:

After having secretly examined the ground and determined upon our plans, the troops were put into position to commence operations. One brigade was sent up the river, about half a mile, to try and cross on an old fish-dam by wading. Another was marched to the mouth of a creek, under cover of the wood. A strong skirmish line formed right and left to cover their movements when ordered forward. The other three brigades were on the road, a little to the rear, ready to push forward whenever we were prepared for them. The pontoon train was then got up and the pontoons made ready to launch in the creek. Everything was then ready to start, and only one word from the General, and thousands of men were to rush headlong to death and destruction or victory; for I well know, had we failed, hardly a man of us would be alive to-day. The brigade furthest up the river made the first advance. Fifty strong hearts were chosen to lead the skirmishers across the fish dam. In they dashed up to their arms in water, and away for the other bank. The enemy were completely taken by surprise, and fired but few shots. They evidently were not expecting the Yankees in any such quarter, and as soon as they discharged their loads ran for their lives. Consequently this brigade crossed with little trouble. The principal movement, however, was at the mouth of the creek, and over which the General was personally superintending. As soon as we heard that the brigade above had started, orders were given for the skirmishers to advance across the bottom-land and accupy the brush on the river bank, and at the same time to launch the poontoons into the creek and float them out into the river loaded with men to cross over. As quick as a flash, without any hesitation, a thousond men, as skirmishers, started on the "double-quick" across the flat, and completely surprised the enemy again in his front. Our men were on the river bank before the enemy seemed to know there was such a thing as a Yankee around, and of course gave us a good advantage. Volley after volley was exchanged. The artillery thundered forth with such rapidity that other sounds were completely drowned. The rebels had but one gun, and when our four or five batteries opened they soon saw there was no hope for them. Our pontoons put out as fast as they could be loaded and poled across the river; and as they landed on the other side, cheer upon cheer would ring through the air, that made us all feel that success was sure. As fast as they got over, the men would form and charge up the hill, and in less than an hour three brigades had crossed and held the ridge above the river. As soon as the crossing was secured the pontoons were put down, and by midnight we had two bridges over the river and a whole division behind breastworks ready to hold against any numbers our crossing of the Chattahoochee.

Difficulties of Crossing.

Two of the attempts made by us—that on the right and the one in the centre—have been unsuccessful though unattended with loss of life, because so cautiously made. The attempt to cross on the right was made first. The entire army of the Tennessee was massed near the river, above old Sweetwater's factory, about five miles below the railroad bridge, and on the 6th the pontoon train attached to that army was sent down within a short distance of the river, and a cannonade was opened on the opposite bank, to ascertain if it were practicable to cross at that point. The enemy were discovered to be in too strong force, and too well strengthened by artillery to allow the crossing without great sacrifice of life. On the 6th of July the pontoon train attached to the army of the Cumberland, commanded by Col. Buell, of the 58th Indiana, was brought down within three-quarters of a mile of the river, in front of the 4th Corps, but here again, the enemy were awaiting us, and our cannon elicited such replies as made it plainly evident that the crossing should not be attempted there.

On the evening of the 6th the train was withdrawn to a position a few miles in the rear of this ford, where it remained over the 7th, and arrived here in the afternoon of the 8th, in time for the 23d Corps to cross that evening, as has been heretofore narrated. Fortunately, our superiority in numbers enabled us to leave large bodies of men at the points where we had previously attempted to cross, who made such demonstrations there as induced the Rebels to believe that we still intended to cross, while we sent others still further up the river, who reached above the Rebel line and crossed without opposition.

The Approach to Atlanta.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under the date of Atlanta, Ga., July 22d, gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Sherman's army since crossing the Chattahoochie river. On the morning of the 18th the whole line advanced, McPherson taking position on the extreme left, Schofield the left centre, Howard the centre, Hooker the right centre, and Palmer the extreme right. On the morning of the 19th, our advance reached Peach Tree Creek, a stream running four miles north of Atlanta, and after considerable skirmishing the enemy was dislodged, and portions of Howard's corps crossed; our left in the meantime, swinging round to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad near Decatur, and tearing up several miles of the track. On the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming in line of battle along the north bank of the creek. At 3 P. M., the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard, in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker's corps, the rebels advancing three lines deep. A portion of our line first wavered before the terrible onset, but were quickly rallied and stood firm as a rock. Here this portion of our line was massed over the entire rebel army, both parties fighting for the first time in the campaign in the open field. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines at any point, and retired in disorder, leaving most of the dead and twe hundred wounded on the field. Our loss will reach two thousand men, principally from Hooker's corps. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing exceeds six thousand, including three brigadier generals. On the extreme left the operations were equally successful, McPherson driving the enemy several miles. Blair's division advanced a mile and a half north of the Augusta road. On the morning of the 21st the enemy were driven with much loss to the works immediately around Atlanta, and on the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front, and at 3 P. M. of that day portions of our army entered the city.

Battle Near Atlanta.

The enemy, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on Friday, the 23d, with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Frank Blair, seemed to be the special object of the rebel wrath, as the enemy massed against it an overwhelming force. The "Fifteenth" received the shock gallantly, and held its own until General Dodge with the Sixteenth Corps came up, when the rebels were driven back with great slaughter. General McPherson was shot while reconnoitring. He having become separated from his staff for a moment, a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush. The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point on the line. While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on, on Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be the destruction of supply depots and such other property as they could not convey away, and did not wish to have fall into our hands. This was considered evidence of an intention by the enemy to evacuate the place. Several rebel generals are reported killed, but their names are not given. After General McPherson's death, General Logan assumed command of his grand division.

A despatch received on the 25th, from General Sherman, states that his losses in the battle of Friday was less than two thousand, while that of the enemy cannot be less than seven thousand, owing to the advantage Sherman took of their effort to turn his left column.

General McPherson.

Major-General James B. McPherson, United States Volunteers, and Brigadier-General of the Regular army of the United States, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, during the month of November, 1828, and was consequently in his thirty-sixth year of his age when he was killed. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point as a cadet from Ohio during the year 1849, and even from his first examination gained a high position in that institute. He stood second in the fourth class of 1850, first in the third class of 1851, and first in the second class of 1852. He graduated at the head of his class on June 30, 1853, and entered the regular army on July 1, with a brevet rank of second lieutenant of engineers. He was at once appointed an assistant instructor of practical engineering at the Military Academy, and retained the position until September, 1854. It was not the usual practice in that institution to give this position to so young a graduate; but the skill and education of Lieutenant McPherson was considered of sufficient importance to warrant his appointment.

When the war commenced Lieut. McPherson had risen to the rank of Colonel in the regular army, since then his career is well known to the whole country. Before his death he had been promoted to a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and he was also Major-General of volunteers. He died on the field, the commanding General of that army which he entered two years ago as an unknown staff officer. His fall will be deeply deplored by the people, as a serious loss to the army and to the country, in her hour of need.

Battle of Tupelo.

The battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, was a very severe one. It was fought on the 13th instant. The enemy was totally defeated and terribly punished by our cavalry and negro troops, who bore the brunt of the battle, and fought with remarkable steadiness and valor. Another engagement succeeded this at night, and the rebels were disastrously repulsed, as they assaulted us behind temporary entrenchments. On the 15th another battle occurred. Gen. Forrest led three desperate charges in person upon our lines, every one of which was repulsed, and the enemy was driven back with great slaughter. On the night of the 15th the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning the expedition started to return, followed by Buford's cavalry division, which was repulsed on the 16th, and finally retreated, leaving our forces to continue their march unmolested. From the night of the 15th to the night of the 17th, our troops were without supplies, and were obliged to subsist on the country; but on arriving at Salem supply trains were met, and the men were copiously fed and rested.

On the 20th the expedition reached Lagrange, with a loss (all told) of only five hundred men. Not a single gun or wagon was lost or abandoned during the entire movement. Gen. Garrison says the rebel loss cannot be less than four thousand. Despatches captured from the rebels by Gen. Hatch, admit a loss of two thousand four hundred. Among the rebels killed are Gens. Columbus Faulkner, Mowbray, Nelson, Forrest, and Colonel Grier. Colonel Wilkins, 5th Minnesota, and Lieutenant McMahon, of the 9th Illinois, are the only Federal officers known to have been killed. Our wounded were arriving at Memphis. The expedition returns solely on account of the exhaustion of supplies. Our troops brought in 2,000 prisoners. The rebel dead were buried by our men on several occasions, Forrest refusing to make a detail temporarily for that duty.

Gen. A. J. Smith's handsome victory over the rebels under Forrest and Stephen Decatur Lee was so near the scene of Forrest's defeat of Sturgis, as to give a sort of dramatic as well as military justice to the campaign in that quarter. Guntown, the locality of Sturgis' disaster, is but thirteen miles from Tupelo, where Smith wiped out the disgrace of that humiliating affair. The geographical position of this hotly contested territory is in the northeastern part of the State of Mississippi, Tupelo being forty-nine miles south of Corinth, the junction of the Mobile and Ohio with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

GENERAL A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION

On the 12th inst Major-General Washburne sent out a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, from Lagrange, Tenn., under Major-General Smith and Brigadier-Generals Mower and Garrison, with instructions to march in pursuit of General Forrest and bring him to bay, fight and whip him.

It was known that General Smith had the ability, skill, force and personal fighting qualities to insure success, and sanguine hopes are entertained as to the result. He was ordered to pursue Forrest to Columbus, Mississippi, if he did not overtake him this side. The expedition consisted of a division of cavalry and of infantry, and a brigade of colored troops. Gen. Smith outmanœuvred Gens. S. D. Lee and N. B. Forest throughout the entire movement, and soundly whipped the rebels in five different engagements.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

Preparations for a movement into Alabama, under Gen. Rousseau, have for some time been in progress. Previous to the departure of the column it was, of course, improper to publish anything relating to the subject; but it has now been so long on the march that we are hearing of its work and its whereabouts through rebel newspapers. On the 10th day of July the party of cavalry under Gen. Rousseau, of which the expedition is composed, set out from Decatur, a flourishing town in North Alabama, situated on the Tennessee river, at the point where it crossed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. On the following Friday (July 15th) the column had reached Talladega, having marched about one hundred and twenty miles in a southeasterly direction; and on the 18th, the rebels at Atlanta found themselves cut off from telegraphic communication with Montgomery. The wires were cut at Notasulga, a station on the Montgomery, West Point and Atlanta Railroad. This latter point is in Macon county, Alabama, about 200 miles from the starting point of the expedition at Decatur. Notosulga is but 48 miles from Montgomery. The Richmond rebels were also startled on the 18th, by the information that no train from West Point had reached Atlanta on that day.

It will thus be seen that Gen. Rousseau is actively at work on the object of his expedition, which was to cut off railroad and telegraphic communication between Atlanta and the southwestern states of Rebeldom. Alabama is not very well furnished with railroads. The Memphis and Charleston road, which crosses the northern part of the state, has been in our possession since 1862. After the capture of that line, the only remaining railroad connection through Alabama is that which General Rousseau has just interrupted. It was not only the main line of communication between Alabama and Mississippi and the northeastern states of Rebeldom, but it was the only line left for their military service. It was in the contemplation of General Rousseau's expedition to destroy every prominent point on this route from Montgomery to Opelika, a distance of sixty-four miles. At Opelika the road forks, one branch extending through Columbus to Macon, Georgia, and the other to Atlanta.

We have no doubt that Gen. Rousseau has accomplished his instructions and done his work effectively. He is an able and energetic officer, and one of the Kentuckians who is very much in earnest in the war. He had with him five regiments of Western cavalry, numbering twenty-seven hundred, all veterans, and one thousand of them armed with Spencer's repeating rifle. If he has done what he intended to try to do, Hood's army is cut off from retreat towards Montgomery and Mobile, and the States of Alabama and Mississippi are separated from the rest of the "Confederacy" for a month at the very least. It was over the Montgomery and West Point road that the rebel army at Atlanta received the whole of its supply of beef-cattle from Florida and the lower counties of Mississippi.

From Opelika General Rousseau will have a march of about one hundred and fifty miles to join Sherman at Atlanta; but should he be in danger of being intercepted he will probably strike for Pensacola, about two hundred and fifty miles away.

GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

A step toward the redemption of Kentucky has been taken by Gen. Burbridge. That officer has been taught by experience the secrets of guerrilla warfare, the life of which is in the support it receives from the inhabitants of the country in which it is carried on, and in the indulgence heretofore mistakenly and cruelly granted to captured outlaws. Gen. Burbridge now orders that Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of the scene of any guerrilla outrages shall be sent beyond the United States; that the property of rebel sympathizers shall be sequestered for the indemnification of losses by loyal citizens; and that the murder of each Union citizen shall be avenged by the military execution of four guerrilla prisoners. It seems to us that the career of irregular warfare in Kentucy is run.

PURSUIT OF THE INVADERS.

Gen. Averill moved out from Martinsburg, on the Winchester Pike, on the 19th, with a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and encountered a cavalry force under Jackson at Darkville, which he drove under cover of the intrenchments at Winchester, where they were reenforced by 5,000 infantry under Breckinridge. Averill manœuvred his force so as to compel them to come out from behind their intrenchments and attack him.

The fight lasted three hours and resulted in their being routed and driven beind their intrenchments with a loss of one General (Kelly) killed, and four pieces of artillery, and 200 prisoners captured, and 500 killed and wounded. Our loss will not exceed 215 killed and wounded. We have none missing or captured.

Defeat of Early's Forces.

The following is a despatch from General Averill, showing how he defeated Early:

"NEAR WINCHESTER, July 19.—Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville last night, sending Early to Winchester, and taking the other division toward Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early to-day in front of Winchester, killing and wounding 300 of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms and about 200 prisoners. Gen. Lilley is severely wounded and in our hands, Col. Board of the 58th Virginia is killed. The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburg. The enemy's loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners admit their force to have been 5,000. The commands of Jackson and Imboden, which were present, are not included in the mentioned strength."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We have scarcely any intelligence of importance from the Army of the Potomac. There has been no movement of importance that we have heard of, during the week. Picket firing, and the play of batteries seem to be the only exceptions to the general quiet that prevails.

A NOBLE LETTER.

The following letter from the Hon. John Patton, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania, explains itself. Curwensville, where Mr. Patton resides, is a town of about four hundred inhabitants. It has sent to the treasury of the Christian Commission within a year over *three thousand dollars*.

CURWENSVILLE, Pa., July 5th, 1864.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., President Christian Commission:

My Dear Sir.—I received the Annual Report of the Christian Commission for 1863, and in looking over it I find much to encourage those who have been contributors to do more. I believe there is more done for the soldier's wants, temporal as well as spiritual, by the Christian Commission than by any other agency now at work in proportion to its means.

I was at Gettysburg early after the battle last year, and came away satisfied of the great good being done by the Commission, and I have felt it my duty since that time to make my contribution for the relief of our suffering soldiers through it, as the most direct and certain way to reach them. I do hope in this hour of our nation's sorest trial the Christian public will see the importance of sustaining you in your work of love and mercy. I have no doubt but that thousands of lives have been saved, and very many who have passed away saved eternally through the efforts of the Christian Commission.

I enclose a draft for *one thousand dollars* as a contribution; and may God bless you and your co-laborers in your good work.

Very truly yours,

JOHN PATTON.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence from San Francisco, recently received, states that the movement of organizing Ladies' Christian Commissions begun in the Eastern cities and States, has extended already to California.

An organization has been effected in San Francisco by some of the leading ladies of that city. The membership fee for ladies is five dollars, while that for gentlemen is ten dollars. Over one thousand dollars has already been raised, though the organization has been but recently formed. It is hoped that very soon ten thousand dollars will be realized from this single movement.

ERRATA.—On page 238, in the note introducing the poem "My Only Son," the compositor has quite confused the noble name of *Captain Harry Marchant*, one worthy of a clear and lasting record.

Page 239, 2d column title: Read: Route of Dahomeans and Rescue of Abbeokuta.

Same page, 2d column, 10th line from top; read: "adding one or two more remarkable ones."

Advertisements.

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8 pounds a day,	75 cents	a week.		
12 "	"	87	"	"
16 "	"	$1 00	"	"
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LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

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THE TEN-YEAR NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which a person insured can make all his payments in ten years, and does not forfeit, should not be able to pay his full TEN years, is now a most popular method of Insurance.

Insurers upon the MUTUAL SYSTEM in this Company have the additional guarantee of

$250,000

CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand, amount to OVER

$800,000.

The Trustees have made a DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force December 31, 1863, of

FIFTY PER CENT.

of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year, which amount is credited to their Policies, and the Dividend of 1860, upon Policies issued that year is now payable as the Policies are renewed.

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For finish, durability and cheapness, they are unequalled in the market. Also constantly on hand, a full line of Eastern made SKIRTS, from 15 to 40 Springs, at very low prices.

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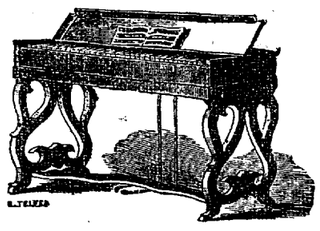

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The best instrument for churches ever introduced.

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WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH;

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or 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, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits,

And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever &c.

THEY CONTAIN NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY.

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church:

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

J. H KENNARD, Eighth st., below Coates, Phila.

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

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

Germantown, Pa., May 31, 1860.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church: Philadelphia, April 20, 1859.

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,

726 North Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough 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 experienced great and unexpected relief. My health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER.

Roxborough, Pa., December, 1858.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge:

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 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.

Philada., June 23, 1861. J. NEWTON BROWN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS *and mix with* THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKEY, *and the result will be a preparation that will* FAR EXCEL *in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous liquor bitters in the market, and will* COST MUCH LESS. *You will have all the virtues of* HOOFLAND'S BITTERS *in connection with a good article of liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.*

Attention, Soldiers! and the Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

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

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS.

OR HALF DOZEN FOR $4.

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.

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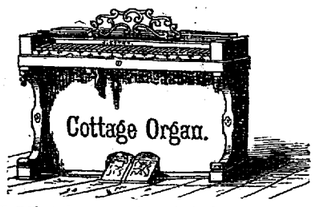

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