The American Volunteer.

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Office in building attached to Franklin House pposite the Court House, Carlisie, Pa. June 4, 1868.—1y HAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR-

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, NEWVILLE, PENN'A.

Patents, Pensions and other claims attended to, May 23, 1868.

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No. 3 South Hanover street. Office with W. F hearer, Esq. April 30, 1868.—1y,

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LAW, Carlisle, Ponna. est of Hannon's Hotel. Dec. 1, 1865. M C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

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NO. 16 SOUTH HANOVER ST. CARLISLE, PENN'A Dec. 19, 1867,-1y

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CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

· BY BRATTON & KENNEDY. Medical. Poefical FOR EVERY STATE A STAR. Come all good Union Democrats Come all good Union Democrats And join the column strong, That moves for Law and Liberty Against the tyrant's wrong ; We'll have no broken Union, boys, No Foland in the South, Nor Ireland ruled by iron hand, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. No padlock on our mouth, Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, hurrah! Hoofland's German Tonic. Hurrah for our country's flag, And on it every star! Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Disunionisis may rant and howl, That Stovens rage and roar, And Summer in the Senate scowl, And Wade his curses pour. Our banner is the flag that bears For every State a star; And death to the Disunionists its symetry would more PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Great Remedies for all Diseases OF THE Its symetry would mar. Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty &c. LIVER, STOMACH, OR Our Union's that of all the States-From Main to Oregon, From Lake to Gulf, the sisterhood Of thirty-six in One. DIGESTIVE ORGANS. Oh! who would strike a single State From out this glorious band ! Accursed be his traitor heart And palsied be his hand ! Hurrah ! Hurrah ! for Liberty, &c. Hoofland's German Bitters Is composed of the pure julices (or, as they are medici-nally termed. 2x tracts) of Roots, Her be and Barks, making a prepara-tion, highly concen free from Alcoholic any control any control free from Alcoholic any control any control any control free from Alcoholic any control and control any control and control any control an Oh i who would blot a single star On 1 who would blot a single star From out the good old flag, Or call it Greeley like, " a lle," And " hate's pointed rag!" The sacrificial blood that flowed The Union to restore, Appeals for the true flag that bears HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purcet quality of *Sunka Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc. making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. These prefering a Medicino free from Alcoholic ad-mixture, will use For every State a star. Hurrah Hurrah | for Liberty, &c. Political. Hoofland's German Bitters. FOR WEAK STOMACHS. FOR WEAK STOMACHS. There are some people, and especially "Republicans" who are disgusted with Grant and their own party, who earnest-ly desired the nominaton of Judge Chase, because, as they say, they could have voted for him consistently, on account of his "record in favor of the war." These gentlemen, not having as yet tasted the strong food of Democracy, do not know its generous and wholesome qualities, and their weak stomachs require a mild diet, lest naseau should supervene. Now, the Radical demagogues are striving hard to make the sqoamish folks believe that if they swallow Horatio Seymour they will get more copper than they can possibly digest. For the benefit of these people, and as a complete refutation of the Radi-cal calumnies against Governor Seymour, we propose to print a leaf or two from the history of the war: WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863. In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholis atimulus is necessary, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO should be used. The Blitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indi-gestion, Dyspepaia, Nervous Debility, ice, is very up to be autom suffers from several or more of the following diseases: Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-•ing or Fluttering at the Pit to Stomach, Swimming of the Heart, Grimming of the Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Chifking or Suffoorting Scnesstions, when in a Lying Posture, Dinness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Defi-diency of Preprintion, Yel-lowness of the Skin and the Side, Stomach, State Interfeet, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. history of the war: WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863. To His Excetlency Governor Seymour: The movements of the rebel forces in Virginia are now sufficiently developed to show that General Lee, with his whole army, is moving forward to invade the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and other States. "The President, to repel the invasion promptly, has called upon Ohio, Penn-sylvania, Maryland and Western Penn-sylvania, Maryland and Western Penn-sylvania for one hundred thousand mili-tua, for six months, unless sooner dismedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepala, Chronic or Nervous Deblity, Juarfines, Disease of the Kidneys, and all rising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or sylvalia for one hundred thousand mili-tua, for six months, unless sooner dis-charged. It is important to have the largest possible force in the least possi-ble time, to be credited in the draft and if other States would lurnish militia for a short time it would greatly advance the object. Will you please inform me im-mediately if, in answer to a special call of DEBILITY. Resulting from any Cause whatever: PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hard-ships, Exposure, Fevere, etc. There is on meddene extant equal to these remodes in such cases. A tone and vigor is inparted to the whole System, the promptly, the one of the stomach tikeser promptly, to one of the stomach tikeser, the stomach tikeser, a block the stomach tikeser, a block promptly, the one of the and the yeak and the rows is the stores.

Governor Seymour's Adjutant to Secretary Governor Seymour's Adjutant to Secre Stanton. tary Stanton. ALBANY, June 16, 1863. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Hon. E. M. Stanton. Washington ; Four returned volunteer regiments can

be put in the field at once for three months' service. Can arms and accoutre-ments be supplied in New York? Old arms not fit for the field. J. T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant General.

overnor Seymour To Governor of Pennsyl vania.

ALIANY, June 16, 1863. Governor Curtin, Harrisburg: I am pushing forward troops as fast as possible; regiments will leave New York to-night. All will be ordered to re-

port to General Couch. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HORATIO SEYMOUR. HORATIO SEYMOUR. Secretary Miniton To General Sanford. [By Telegraph from Washington.] June 16, 1863. To Major General Sanford; The Government will be glad to have your city regiments hasten to Pennsylva-nia for any term of service; it is not pos-sible to say how long they may be useful, but it is not expected that they would be detained more than three (3) months, possibly not more than twenty (20) or thirty (30) days. They would be accepted for three (3) months, and discharged as soon as the present exigency is over. If aided at the present by your troops, the people of that State might soon be able to raise a suffi-clent force to relieve your city regiments.

clent force to relieve your city regiments. EDWIN M. STANTON. Governor Seymour's Adjutant To Secreta-v Storior

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sceretary of War, Washington, D. C.: About twelve thousand (12,000) men are now on the move for Harrisburg, in good

The Governor says: "Shall troops continue to be forwarded?" Please an-Swer.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant General. Gov. Seymour's Adjutant To The Gov. of Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, June 18, 1863. To Governor Curtin Harrisburg, Pa. About twelve thousand men are now moving, and are under orders for Harris Bowing, and are date orders for Harris-burg, in good splits and well equipped. Governor Seymour desires to know if he shall continue to send men. He is ig-norant of your real condition. John T. SPBAGUE, Adjutant General.

Gov. Seymour's Adjutant To The Gov. of Penusylvania.

New York July 3, 1863. To Governor Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa : Your telegram is received. Troops will continue to be sent. One regiment leaves to-day, another to-morrow, all in rood pluck

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant General.

Adjutant General. Adjutant General. If, in view of this record and this meed of praise to Governor Seymour from Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stan-ton, there be those who give heed to his slanderers, it were useless to reason with them. To the candid, fairminded citi-zen however, these documents must be conclusive that the nation owes much to Governor Seymour as one of its chief sa-viors in the hour of its greatest peril. **Recolutions of the New York Legislature.** The New York Republican Legisla-ture, April 16, 1864, passed, unanimously, the following resolutions: *Resolved*, That the Thanks of this

The Police Commissioners also joined in urging General Brown to withdraw his rcops. I was only one to counsel Gen-ral Brown, to turn a deaf ear to any such during the area to turn a deaf ear to any such ALBANY, June 20, 1863. Manton, Secretary of War Wushington. The Governor desires to be informed if he shall continue sending on the militia regiments of this State. If so, to what xtent, and to what point? J. B. STONEHOUSE,

> THE RADICAL PARTY. peech of Thomas A. Hendrick's, Delix ered in the United States Senate—Ex-position of the Radical Policy.

Send forward more troops as rapidly as possible. Every hour increases the ne-cessity for large forces to protect Penn-sylvania. The battles of yesterday were not decisive, and if Meade should be de-feated, unless we have a large army, this State will be overrup by the rehels. Governor of Pennsylvania. **SPECH OF HON. GEO. OPDYKE.** During the New York riots of 1863, Hon. George Opdyke, one of the most eminent of the Republican leaders in New York, was Mayor of the city. In the late Constitutional Convention in that State he was a member, elected at large by the Republican party. During the discussion upon the questions per-taining to the govennment of the city of New York, the matter of the riots was lugged in. We quote the official proceed-ings:

lugged in. We quote the official proceed-ings: Mr. Opdyke. Governor Seymour ar-rived on Thursday morning, and came to my rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he remained with me during the entire riots, except that soon after his arrival he accompanied me to the City Hall, where it was not possible for us to accomplish any good, as the riots were going on in the upper part of the city, and most of all the murders and devastations of property were in that-part of the city.

going on in the upper part of the city, and most of all the murders and devastations of property were in that part of the city. But many evil disposed persons had gath-ered about the City Hall, and the news-paperofilees were threatened. My friend from Kings (Mr. Schumaker) could not have extended his views very far from the steps of the City Hall, or he would not have stated that the mote were as peaceably disposed. He might have seen by extending his vision many scenes the Park or walking along the streets at-tacked by crowds of assailants, and flee-ting for their lives. Mr. Schumaker. I only spoke of the time when Governor Seymour was there. Mr. Opdyke. Perhaps at that very mo-menthere might not have been anything of that kind. But immediately after he was there those scenes did transpire, and on reflection, while I have not the slight-est doubt that I concurred in recommend. Schumaker I made the remark. And on reflection, while I have not the slight-est doubt that I concurred in recommend-ing it, I am quite sure that others sug-ing (i, I am quite sure that others sug-ing it.

this charmous sum of money, which has put the citizens everywhere over the land upon the observance of the strictest econ-omy, to respond to the demands of the government, has been expended in the promotion of the public welfare, or whether it has been expended in the pro-motion of the interests of a party, whether it has been expended to extend the enter-prises of the country, or to maintain in the Southern States that system of gov-ernment which has gradually proceeded from step to step in arraying one race against another; whether it has been ex-pended in genuine acts of benevolence and kindness, or in maintaining a politi-cal system by which the colored people have been organized throughout the South into a political party; in other words, whether this enormous sum that has been

Walt to know how its, independency of the interest provide the bulk addit, they it has taken \$\$00,000,000 to carry this gov-ernment through a period of three years, when in a time of peace it used to require but from sixty to seventy or eighty mil-lion dollars annually. The people will wish to know during this contest whether this enormous sum of money, which has not the aditizens avery where over the hand

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VOL. 55.---NO. 9.

that ticket as an eminent military man, and his associate as a distingaished civil-lan. Against them personally, I expect never to express a sentiment. I oppose their election because they have become, by acquiescing in their nomination the representatives of the sentiments that have controlled Congress for the last three years, because they stand upon a platform which is objectionable in part and equiv-ocal in part. The Convention at New York has expressed its ylews in a platform which in no section can be misunderstood. The man that runs may read and under-giand. The plainest as well as the most all that quite well; but they want to now and they demand to know, in my judgment, with a very earnest demand, why it is that these States have not been restored in the spirit of the Constitution and with that harmony which will pro-mote the permanency of the Union, the stubility of our institutions, and the pro-Stability of our institutions, and the pro-perity of every section of the country.— The people will want to know in this con-rest why it is that Congress stepped in between the Executive and an immediate, pearoful, practical and permanent resto-ration of the States to their practical re-lations to the Federal government; why it was that when we were so far advanced which in no section can be misunderstood.
The man that runs may read and understood.
I and cannot be misled. The contrast between the two platforms struck me with great force as I listened to the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Frelinghuysen), some minutes sluce, as he read one of the sections of the Chicago platform declaring that the public debt must be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. What does that mean? My colleague would asy, I have no doubt that it means one thing, and the Senator from New Jersey would claim that it means another, a very different thing. Many senators claim that the spirit of the law is, that the bonds shall be paid in greenback, if Congress choose to so pay them. The resolution of the Demotration is as follows:
" Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being houest-by applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the government, and where the obligations of the government, or the law in the the spirit for the paid in the law in the the spirit of the paid in the law in the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being houest-by applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." I dions to the Federal government; why it was that when we were so lar advanced in that work under the policy inauzura-ted by the Executive, when States were excepting the propositions, adopting con-stitutions that were acceptable every-where, agreeing to everything demanded by the North, acquiescing in the result of the war in every respect whatever, Con-greas came in, and exciting a strife with the Executive, stopped, and to some ex-tent defeated that restoration pol by which was bringing permanent union, a diper the Executive, stopped, and to some ex-tent defeated that restoration pol cy which was bringing permanent union a d per manen prosperity. That question will be asked by a sensible, thinking people, and it is for the majority in Concress, and for their partizans over the country, to give a direct, plain and unequive cal an-swer. The people will wait to know in this connection, why it is that by this po-litical controversy that Congress has got-ten up with the Executive, striking down the policy that was then almost a success, the return of trade, production and of prosperity, have been indefinitely de-layed. They know, as Senators know, to at from the time when this controversy was gotten up by Congress to break down the policy of restoration, when almost completed, the productions of a large por-tion of the country have from year to year fallen off, and that the exports which these productions furnished, enabling us to keep up the balance of trade somewhat in our favor, have filten off so much that in subway dearned that halance has been

in our favor, have fallen off so much that in a large degree that balance has been made up in gold and the government se-curities. The people want to know why

to be paid in the lawin money of the United States." The resolutions declare that, unless the obligation issued by the government, or the law authorizing its issue expressly provides that it is to be paid in gold, it any be paid in lawful money. The law uthorizing the issue of the five-twentles provided for a lawful money, and de-clares Treasury notes, with the legal ten-der clause, to be lawful money, and de-clares Treasury notes, with the legal ten-der clause, to be lawful money, and de-clares Treasury notes, with the legal ten-der clause, to be lawful money; and nei-ther the law nor the obligation provides that these bonds shall be paid in gold.— Governor Seymear stands upon this plat-form his position is not and cannot be mean the order of the resolutions adop-ted at New York, in contrast with the resolutions adopted at Chicago, to shdw that at New York positions were assumed plabily, distinctly, directly, so that the people could not be misled by anything that was there said. But, sir, as it would iftely take more time than I am able to occupy this morning, I will not go further in that direction. With a platform ex-plicit and direct upon all'he great ques-tions that now attract public attention, it only remains to inquire who are the men that stand upon it. I need not, in ad-drossing either the Senate or the country, occupy much time in speaking of Gover-nor Seymour. He has been long known to the country as one of her first states-men. A ripescholar and profound think-er, in times and in positions of great dif-ceuty he has done the State much service. He has filled positions the highest in the country except that to which he has been nominated, and which in my judgment, he will be elected. A statesman cool in thought and "fileent in action, he will command the confidence of the nation. I tautites. The people want to know why it is that trade cannot be allowed to re-turn to its ancient channels; that the in-dustries of the contrary re not encour-aged, but that on the contrary, they are kept in that disturbed condition, that in-vestments down on the made by capital kept in that disturbed condition, that in-vestments dare not be made by capital, and that labor is alraid to make an effort, even if capital should be invested. The people will ask one further question, what has been gained by this controvers: like the question that in former times was asked by the grandchild of the grand-father in relation to the, great battle, "What has all this been about?" Sena-tis know, very well that when the thirty-tion according to the battles of the former to be tion, according to the policy of Mr. John-son was almost completed. Constitutions to had been adopted in the Southern States abolishing slavery, or declaring it abol-ished forever, repudiating the Southern debt, and making every pledge to the Federal Union which Northern sentiment demanded; but Congress intervened against that polley and interposed its own and now the people after two or three years of delay, of distraction, of the dis-turbance of trade and commerce want to know what has been gained by it. When ion, according to the policy of Mr. Johnturbance of trade and commerce want to know what has been gained by it. When you come to answer that question to the people, you cannot show them a single Southern Constitution, which any repub-lican mind can say is a better Constitu-tion than had been adopted under the Johnson policy, unless you say it is a bet-ter Constitution, because the negroes are enfranchised and a part of the white dis-franchised and he power in a great sec-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

eral Brown, to turn a deafear to any such advice, because all history proves that the only way to put down a riot as for-midable in its proportions as this, was to shoot it down. He replied with several expletives, which I will not repeat, that need not give myself any uncasiness; that whatever the Governor or any friend of his or any one else might say, no troops under his command should ever retire before a mob, unless driven buck. That spirit and determination of Gen, Brown had much to do in inspiriting all in au-thority to aid in resisting the force of the prioters and in putting them down: Though on many occasions, Governor Seymone was advised to interfree, he never did inter-fere, AND HIS CONDUCT DURING THOSE RIOTS, MET MY ENTIRE APPROVAL. Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Stanton to Goy, Seymour's Ad Juinnt, cretary [By Telegraph.] WASHINGTON, June 21, 1863. To Acting Assistant Adjutant General Stone ouse : The President desires Governor Sey-mour to forward to Baltimore all the miitia regiments he can raise. EDWIN M. STANTON, The Governor of Pennsylvania to Gov. Sev mour. [By Telegraph.] HARRISBURG, July 2, 1863. To His Excellency Gov. Seymour : Speech of Thomas A. Hendrick's, beily-ered in the United States Nenne-Ex-position of the Radical Policy. Mr. HENDRICK'S-Mr. President it was ing desire at this time to submit some rather extended remarks to the Senate upon the political questions now occupy-ing public attention; but the condition of my health to-day will only allow a brief reference to them. I have observed for some days past, a purpose on the part of Senators who represent the majority, to avoid the position of the defensive, and to assume if possible, that of the offensive, in this political contest. In my judg-ment, that is neither practicable nor pos-sible on their part; it is not in the nature of the case. For eight years-the Federal government and most of the State gov-ernments of the North have been con-trolled by the party now in the majority in Congress, and it is not possible that that party can avoid a response to the people upon the questions that attract public attention. Waiving an inquiry into the conduct of that party during the war, which they claim it is not just to make, and confining the inquiry to the three years since the eloss of the war, and the return of peace, there are certain im-portant questions that must be answered. And first, the people will desire to know very distinctly and emphatically what have been collected from them, under the internal revenue law and tariff system, since the first day of July, 1865. I know that \$400,000,000 may be accounted for at least in part in the payment of interest on the public dett. Then the people will want to know how it is, independently of the interast. Seon,0000 to carry this gov-ernment through a period of three years it has taken \$800,0000 to carry this gov-

State will be overrun by the rebels. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

March 12, 158.-1y.

rersons Advanced in Life, and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon titem, with all its attendant ils, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIO, an elizit that will -instil new life into their veisa, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years. NOTICE. It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our dom in the engyment to use their own ex-well." They are ian encry, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended. WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fall. Thousands of cortificates have accumulated in the bands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of hat a faw. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed. ----TESTIMONIALS. Hon, Geo. W. Woodward. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. "I find 'Hoofand's a good tone, useful directive organs, and cases of debility, and tion in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD." Hon. James Thompson. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1866. "I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters 'n valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of It. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON." From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. The state of the state of the system, and state of the state of the system, and specially of the state of the system, and specially for liver (show the system) liver (show the show cause. Yours, yery respectfully, Yours, very respectfully, J. II. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St. From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia L have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-land's German Bittera, and feel it my privilege to re-commend them as a most valuable toule, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arking from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL

'Persons Advanced in Life.

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