Ventilating Cellars.—Attention to A ventilated cellar is a Very the seeds of pestilence and , in the thoria and typhoid fever sh. And, quently the result of mi well-spread ted in close under ing once more where vegetable her face beaming allowed that, there was a glow of in my heart, such as I never experienced in my life before, as guest at a marriage feast.

"Well, Elder," said my Methodist friend, as I alighted at his door on my return, "not a limb broken, eh? But you had to swim the river? Guess you did not get much of a fee, did you?"

"Never better paid in my life. What's my bill for Black Hawk?"

"Well, seeing you feel so rich, I think I will not charge you anything at all this time. I'm glad you got back safe and sound."

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Thursday, Jan. 14th, 1864.

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. W. J. Turrell for Pub. Doc.

☞ Read the Prospectus of the New York World, in another column.

☞ Absence of the editor, at Harrisburg, must excuse any lack of interest in this number of the Democrat. He will be at his post again before the next issue.

☞ There is no important news from the army. The intense cold weather has extended even as far as the gulf, and many soldiers have been frozen to death.—The army of the Potomac have gone into winter quarters, making themselves as comfortable as possible. The bombardment of Charleston is still continued, with, it is believed, great damage to the city. The rebels seem disposed to make raids in the Shenandoah valley, but are kept in check by our cavalry.

☞ There is now a strong probability that the draft will be postponed for two or three months, if not indefinitely. The military authorities seem at last to have got their eyes open to the fact that a draft is not the best way to obtain soldiers. Under the present high bounties, the veteran regiments, whose terms of service expire in the spring and early summer, are re-enlisting with a rush. In Philadelphia, the quotas in some of the sub-districts are already filled. In many districts large local bounties are offered, with the view of filling the quotas by volunteers. This is all very well; but reason, justice and common sense would seem to dictate, that the best way to fill the ranks with able bodied men, would be to raise their pay to at least $50 a month. There is now a ridiculous disproportion between the pay of officers and men. Mr. Dennison, soon after the commencement of the present session, proposed to increase the pay of the rank and file, which was promptly voted down by the abolitionists in the House.

The War As It Is.

The war now prosecuted under the policy of the administration, is a war for the destruction of the Union—palpably, undeniably so; and yet the instigators and advocates of it express astonishment that it is not universally popular. Of course this is sheer hypocrisy on their part, but it is not without the intended effect upon men of shallow intellect and narrow views.

A war for the maintenance of the Constitution and restoration of the Union—a war conducted for the single purpose of suppressing armed rebellion, and reuniting the North and the South in bonds of fraternal feeling, would be universally popular, except with the radical abolition leaders; but a war such as we now have, altho. it may tolerated for want of power in the people of the North and the South to stop it, can never be popular with the majority, because the majority are sincerely and earnestly attached to the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, while this war is against both, waged by the administration for the two-fold purpose of unconstitutionally abolishing slavery, and converting the government into a despotism.

It is not strange, therefore, that a majority of the people, who are loyal to the government of the Constitution, should be opposed to Mr. Lincoln and his war for emancipation and military power.—Some men may think and teach others to think, that the people will hold in higher estimation those who boast of blind adhesion to the administration and all its measures. At present this may, to some extent, be true—but there is a dark day before these cringing sycophants, these base betrayers of their country, and it is not far off. No delusion, says the Albany *Argus*, is grosser, and at the same time so selfish and cowardly as the idea that political popularity is to be gained by this civil war! Yet this false idea governs many base minds. On the contrary, all who helped incite it, North and South, and all who seek to prolong it a day beyond its true object of restoring the Union, will be execrated by the people for generations to come.—*Pol. de Union.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Jan. 5th.

The parties being tied in the Senate—16 to 16—no organization has as yet been effected, and none is likely to be in the present temper of Senators. Mr. Clymer (Dem.) proposed, in order to effect an organization, and proceed with the public business, that the opposite party should have the first chance of officers in the gift of the Senate, and the Democrats the second, and so on alternately.—Mr. Clymer said the responsibility of not effecting an organization rested with the opposite party. There was every reason to believe that Col. White (a republican Senator, now a prisoner in Richmond,) had resigned, and was no longer a Senator. This was stated in at least three papers controlled by the friends of Col. White. If this was true, it was the neglect of those whose duty it was to have provided a new member by election, to which the difficulty must be attributed.

In the House, H. C. Johnson, (rep.) of Crawford, was elected Speaker; A. W. Benedict, Clerk, and J. C. Brown, assistant Clerk. All the officers of the House are republicans, that party having a small majority in that body.

Jan. 7th.—Senate still at a dead lock. Gov. Curtin sent in his annual Message, which was read, although the reading was objected to by several Senators.

In the House, the Governor's Message was received and read; 15,000 copies in English, and 5,000 in German were ordered to be printed.

We cannot find room for the Governor's Message this week. He figures the public debt on Dec. 1st 1863 at $39,496,596,78.

Thirty-Eight Congress, First Session.

Jan. 5.—Both houses of Congress reassemble this morning, pursuant to the adjournment over the holidays.

Senate.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy giving the names of the officers who have left the service since the commencement of the rebellion.

Mr. Powell of Ky., introduced a bill to prevent the officers of the army and navy from interfering with the elections in the several States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner of Mass., gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the Enrollment bill.

Mr. Wilson also introduced a bill restoring the bounty of $400 to veterans and $300 to volunteers until the fifteenth of February; also providing a bounty of $100 to persons of African descent resident in the States now in rebellion, during such time as the President may determine.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of N. J. moved the reference of that portion of the President's message referring to a reconstruction of the Union to the Committee on the Judiciary. Referred.

House.—A message was received from the President earnestly recommending that the law be so modified that the bounties recently suspended be continued at least till the first day of February next.

The message was referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Harrington, of Indiana, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers mustered into the United States service, and who have been honorable discharged, and have served for a period of less than three years.

On motion of Mr. Coffroth, of Pa., it was,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House, what have been the services of Jay Cooke and Compny to the Government in the sale of United States Securities, and what has been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor; also whether the said service might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself, and also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisment ordered by Jay Cooke & Company.

On motion of Chandler of New York, it was,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amending the act, entitled "an act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt, so as to reduce the duty on all mineral coals from three and one half cents to one-and-a-half cents per ton.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine objected, saying that he intended to introduce a bill at the earliest moment, for removing the seat of Government from this barren and isolated country. [Laughter.]

Jan. 6.—Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved a resolution of inquiry whether a vessel called the Niagara, which had been reported by a Senate Committee as unfit for service, had not been afterwards purchased by the Government. Adopted.

The bill of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, prohibiting military officers from interfering in elections was taken up and caused much debate. Mr. Grimes thought there was a difference between interference as private individuals, and interference by the order of a superior officer. He wished the bill sent to the Military Committee. Mr. Powell wished it to go to the Judiciary Committee, where it would have some chance. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, denied that there had been any interference with the freedom of elections! Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, laughed this to scorn, and said truly that in his State there was no freedom at the polls. He gave the infamous Schenck a well deserved scoring. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was in favor of what the Administration had done and was doing. He was willing to take oaths of allegiance, as he said, "from suprise to sunset," and no one ought to vote who would not take them. He and Mr. Lane both defended Schenck. The bill was finally sent to the Military Committee, where it will, no doubt, be smothered.

In the House—Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, withdrew from the Bankrupt Committee, and resolutions were passed providing for a select committee on the railroad between New York and Washington, and for the prevention of small-pox in the District. A bill was introduced fixing a uniform time for Congressional elections throughout the United States.

A resolution extending the term for bounties to March 1st, and thus postponing the draft until that time, was introduced by Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois.—In reply to a question, he said he did not know whether the Administration intended to abandon the conscription; and to another question about colored troops would not say whether they were to receive bounties or not. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said his object in all he did was "to wipe out the conscription." The resolution was passed unanimously, and sent to the Senate, where it passed to a second reading, and lies over until to-day.

The enrollment bill introduced yesterdas, was reported to-day by the Military Committee of the Senate with amendments; one of which strikes out the provision authorizing the transferal from one enrollment to another, upon a change of residence. The most important change in the striking out of the commutation clause. The penalty for receiving pay for certificates of disability or any services under this act, is increased from $300 to 500—one-half to go to the informer and the other to the United States.

Jan. 7. In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for all the papers relative to the exchange of prisoners. We will now know who is to blame for breaking the cartel.

The Post Office appropriation bill, passed by the House, was recived and sent to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution requesting the President to call out a million volunteers for ninety days, and place General Grant at their head. It was referred to the Military Committee.

The House bill extending bounties to March 1st, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of a substitute for the $300 clause in the conscription bill.

The conscription bill was taken up, and partially amended, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, during the debate, reading some extracts from a speech of Senator Hale upon conscription two yeras ago, whereupon Mr. Hale made a very poor joke.

Bills were introduced for the codification of the Federal statutes, and granting the franking privilege to the Soldiers Aid Society.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, introduced a resolution looking to the assumption of the State war debts by the United States. It lies over.

Mr. Baldwin, offered a resolution "that any proposition for negotiation with the rebels ought to be rejected without hesitation or delay." Adopted yeas 88, nays 24.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, offered a resolution favoring conciliation and asking that Commissioners be sent to Richmond to try and end the war. Laid on the table, yeas 77, nays, 42.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and soon after reported it. It was at once passed, and the House adjourned until Monday.

Corruption in High Places.

In an article on the practices in vogue at Washington, the New York Journal of Commerce draws the following frightful picture:

The period in which we just now live is one of unbounded fraud and corruption. There never was an administration in Washington under which fraud was carried on as openly and boldly as now. The millions that are squandered and that are the plunder of the present army of hangers-on will never be counted.—There is no end to the terrible revelations. Nor does the trouble stop with the mere robbing of the public purse. The most atrocious crimes are perpetrated with the stolen money, and the people are growing used to the recitals. Legislators are bo't and sold in Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere. Elections are fraudulently carried. The machinery of political parties is turned everywhere to the private account of individual office-seekers or money-seekers. The taint is spreading through the entire body politic. Men look calmly now on crimes from which they would have shrunk two or three years ago. Men think on the whole that it is a good thing when the administration carry an election by shipping home a few thousand selected voters. Men chuckle over some political ruse in which a legislature is bought for money. Men approve the action of the treasury department in giving a responsible office to a man whose vote, conscience and reputation, as every one knows, were sold by himself and bought by the party which protects him. No one seems to think that fraud, public robbery, is a very great crime. We meet daily in the streets, nightly at receptions and grand assemblies, men who are known to be fattening on plunder, but whose social position seems wholly unaffected by the fact. We are not drawing any too dark a picture of the moral condition of affairs under the present administration. The doctrine is in principle everywhere acted on, that if a man professes to be right on the negro question he may be as black a sinner on all other questions as he pleases, and not lose the social and public support of either the leaders of his party or his daily associates in life.

Poisoned Bullets.—According to the Troy Whig, the United States Government is engaged in manufacturing poisoned bullets. This is what the Whig says: "We have before us some specimens of the Minie bullet now produced at the U. S. Arsenals. One of them is made fatally poisonous by the washing of the indental portion with a solution of copper. Another is the Minie ball in three sections.—The heavy part is the pointed or forward end—this is evidently intended to penetrate farthest. Next to this is a washer of zinc. Behind this comes the butt, with the cylinder, on which are joined the three sections of the bullet. Suppose a man to be struck by one of these bullets; the surgeon, on probing the wound, would be apt to get at the light butt and cylinder. The zinc washer would still remain, causing inflammation and death. Should the victim survive, the extraction of the cylinder and washer, a third operation, would still remain for the heavy part of the bullet."

New York Legislature.

Albany, Jan. 5.—The Legislature met and organized this morning, the Republican officers being elected in both Houses.

The Governor's message was read.—After referring to State topics, he devotes a portion of his message to the consideration of military matters in connection with the draft, &c. He goes into the consideration of national affairs at length, and after asking what has been accomplished by the Government, in the territory wrested from rebellion, says: "But one course will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our Government at the outset of the war. We must seek to restore the Union and uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise statesmanship to bring back the States who now reject their constitutional obligations. We must put forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship. We have reached that point in the progress of the war for which all have struggled. We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset. Good faith to the public creditors, to all classes of citizens and to the world, demands that this should be done. The triumphs won by our soldiers should be followed up and secured by the peace-making policy of the statesmen in the cabinet. In no other way can we save the Union."

U. S. 5-20's.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as **"General Subscription Agent,"** will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is $500,000,000. Nearly **$400,000,000** have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have recently ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenue, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, the INTEREST and PRINCIPAL of which are payable in **GOLD.**

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and will advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over NINE per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; the duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in GOLD at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50; $100, $500, and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000, and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by State, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BENTLEY & LOOMIS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Office over Fullers' Drug Store,

SCRANTON, PA.

COLLECTIONS and REMITTANCES promptly made, and all business intrusted to them attended to with fidelity.

Military claims for Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c., will be carefully prepared and attended to, as also all claims for exemption from Draft. The following are among the causes for

EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT:

1. Being one of the sons of aged or infirm parents where there are more than one.
2. The father of a motherless child or children, under 12 years of age, dependant upon him for support.
3. The only son of a widow of aged or infirm parents dependent upon him for support.
4. A member of a family, two members of which are already in the service.
5. Of physical disability, or an alien.
6. All claims for an election of one from two or more sons, must be made before the draft.

B. S. BENTLEY, F. E. LOOMIS.
Montrose, Pa. dec3 6t Scranton, Pa.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary to the Estate of Thomas L. Guyton, deceased, late of Silver Lake township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them to

THOMAS H. HAIN,
MATTHEW KELLY, } Executors.

Silver Lake, Dec. 17, 1863.—6t*

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE,

Over the Post-Office,

Montrose, Pa.

BEING duly authorized to prepare the necessary papers for all applications for Soldiers, and the widows, parents, heirs and children of deceased Soldiers, for

Bounty, Back-pay & Pensions,

I will attend to that business for the sum of

"TWO DOLLARS"

for each claim—this to cover all expenses, including Justices' fees, Clerk's Certificates, and Postage.

This is about one-third the sum usually charged for the business.

All persons interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

FRANKLIN FRASER.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and claim Agent.
Montrose, Oct. 22, 1863. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

ABEL TURRELL

HAS recently received, and is constantly receiving new supplies of

GOODS,

in the respective departments of trade in which he is engaged, embracing everything, with few exceptions.—He tenders his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. The public are respectfully invited to call at his Store, and examine qualities and prices of his goods.

Montrose, Nov. 5, 1863.

R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

MONTROSE, Penn'a.

OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention given to Conveyancing. dec10 '63 ly*td

NEW GOODS!

A general assortment of GOODS, arriving at

TURRELL'S.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION.

SCHENK'S SEA-WEED TONIC

WILL CURE

DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENK'S SEA-WEED TONIC

WILL CURE

DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENK'S SEA-WEED TONIC

WILL CURE

DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENK'S MANDRAKE PILLS WILL CURE

Liver Complaints.

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SCHENK'S MANDRAKE PILLS WILL CURE

Liver Complaints.

DR. J. H. SCHENK has a large suit of rooms at No. 32 Bond street, New York, where he can be found every Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and at No. 29 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., every Saturday.

He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is $2.

Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. Schenk for fear that they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as by abundance of evidence, Dr. S. has shown sufficient certificates in this city that he has cured advanced stages of Consumption.

Dr. Schenk's Principal Office is No. 39 North 6th st., Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Oct. 15, 1863. 3m

LADIES!!

WE have always and desirable assortment of Silks, Merinos, Parmenettas, Alpaccas, Delaines, & Dress Goods of every description. Balmoral Skirts, Shawls, Gloves, and Hosiery &c. &c., for which we are adding new styles EVERY WEEK) which we would ask you to call and examine.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY.

Montrose, Nov. 25.

YOU WILL

PLEASE try some of the BEST Coal Oil in market. Inquire of LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A Highly Concentrated

VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the Head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at 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., &c., sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c. They contain

No Alcohol or Bad Whiskey!

They will cure the above diseases in 99 cases out of 100.

DO YOU WANT

SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
A GOOD APPETITE?
TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
TO FEEL WELL?
TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
ENERGY?
TO SLEEP WELL?
A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Extract from Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge:

"Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, thro' 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.

"It is 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 3 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 6 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.

PHILAD'A, June 22d, 1861.

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 arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large portion 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 saying that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 22d, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been, for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in Nov last, with inflammation of the lungs, and was for 72 days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine," where I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been, about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread arch-fiend, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinborn, of 6th below Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From that time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadows of death receded, and I am now thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for 18 months; for gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

John Cuddeback, 1st N. Y. Battery.
Geo. A. Ackley, Co. C, 11th Maine.
Lewis Chevalier, 92d New York.
I. E. Spencer, 1st Artillery Battery F.
J. B. Fasewell, Co. B, 3d. Vermont.
Henry B. Jerome, do.
Henry T. McDonald, Co. C, 5th Me.
John F. Ward, Co. E, 5th Maine.
Hermon Koch, Co. H, 72d N. Y.
Nathaniel B. Thomas, F, 95th Penn.
Andrew J. Kimball, A, 3d Vermont.
John Jenkins, B, 106th Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNERFEITS.

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

Price per Bottle, 10 cents, or six for $4,00.

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

Principal Office and Manufactory

No. 631 ARCH ST.

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