

The Annual Invasion.

July 6.—The Confederate expedition across the Potomac is led by Gen. Early, who succeeds Ewell in command of Stonewall Jackson's celebrated division. The expedition is variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand. There is a large force of cavalry and artillery with it. It came from Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley. It advanced from there in two columns. One marched northeast to Harper's Ferry, twenty miles distant; the other nearly north eighteen miles to Martinsburg. The Martinsburg column found Sigel's advance few miles south of Martinsburg. The Federal soldiers however retreated, and Sigel evacuated the town. At Martinsburg, in order to outmanoeuvre Sigel, the Confederates divided their column; one part followed Sigel eastward six miles to Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, eight miles above Harper's Ferry. The other marched northeast to Falling Waters ten miles above Shepherdstown. This compelled Sigel to cross the river. He abandoned Shepherdstown and went to Sharpsburg, two miles from the north bank of the river, and on the Antietam battle-field. One body of the Confederates followed him. Hearing that the other body had crossed the river at Falling Waters and Williamsport near by, and were marching down towards Sharpsburg, Sigel hastily retreated southward to Harper's Ferry. This left the road to Pennsylvania open, without a Federal soldier to oppose the enemy's progress.

The column of the enemy which marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, found the Federal advances at Leesport. A skirmish took place and the Federal troops retired to Harper's Ferry and withdrew across the Potomac to Maryland Heights. They took the supplies in the town with them and broke down the bridges which cross the river. The Confederates advanced to the town and occupied it. The river was all that separated the two forces, each combatant being posted on the hills on his side of the stream. As soon as Harper's Ferry was reached, the Confederates sent a force of cavalry and artillery ten miles down the southern bank of the Potomac, to a place opposite Point of Rocks. Here the point of South Mountain juts out to the river, and for some distance the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs along the water's edge. The Confederates on the southern bank fired on a passing train, and compelled the abandonment of that portion of the road. They crossed over and tore up the track, but afterwards re-crossed and remained on the southern bank. Their object is to prevent troops being sent from Washington along the railroad to Harper's Ferry. They have accomplished it.

When our accounts closed, the following was the position of affairs: There was a small Federal garrison on Maryland Heights. Sigel with the troops from Martinsburg had just reached that place, so that all the Federal troops in that quarter were on the north bank of the Potomac opposite Harper's Ferry. The Confederates were in the town, on the south bank and on the hills around it. A force was opposite Point of Rocks, ten miles below, and prevented reinforcements being sent from Washington. A force was at Sharpsburg, six miles north, and another coming towards Sharpsburg from Falling Waters. Hagerstown, ten miles north of Sharpsburg, had been abandoned, and was believed to be held by the Confederates. Frederick, fifteen miles northeast of Harper's Ferry, had all the Federal supplies and wounded taken away from it, and its capture was feared. Governor Curtin has called out twelve thousand men for one hundred days, and has asked the Pennsylvania Reserves to re-enlist for the emergency. There are no troops now defending Pennsylvania; very few at Washington that can be sent westward; and it will take Hunter nearly two weeks to come from Western Virginia. At six o'clock last evening the Confederates attacked the Federal garrison on Maryland Heights.

July 7.—The state of affairs in Western Maryland is very much as we reported it yesterday morning. General Sigel, with all the Federal forces in Western Maryland, is shut up on Maryland Heights, and has not been heard from for forty-eight hours. The Confederate outposts east of Harper's Ferry are at Point of Rocks, ten miles south of Frederick and Middletown, nine miles west of Frederick. Gen. Wallace, with a small Federal force, holds Frederick. Hagerstown, six miles south of Pennsylvania line, was entered yesterday afternoon. The Federal garrison retired northward to Greencastle, five miles north of the border and eleven south of Chambersburg. Gov. Curtin, in a proclamation issued last night, states that the Confederates have crossed the border, from which we presume them to be advancing towards Greencastle.

July 8.—The Confederate expedition across the Potomac is assuming large proportions. Not only Ewell's but Longstreet's Corps is reported to be on the march northward. Nothing has been heard from Sigel for three days. He is completely surrounded, Gen. Conch has removed his headquarters from Chambersburg to Harrisburg, in order to organize the militia called out by the Governor. The Cumberland Valley is fast being deserted by its inhabitants. The Confederates have made a new movement. The entire force has marched towards Washington. Frederick, three miles west of Monocacy River, has been captured. Gen. Wallace, with a small force, garrisoned the railroad bridge across that river near Frederick. Of the strength of the Confederates very little is known. It is however believed to be large. The idea of Gen. Lee appears to be this: Leaving a strong force at Petersburg, he sends a large army northward. This army threatens Washington and Pennsylvania, both comparatively defenceless. By working

on the fears of the Administration, Gen. Lee hopes to secure the recall of the Federal army on the James River. If it is not recalled, Washington and Pennsylvania will be in great danger. There is every indication this morning that at least forty thousand Confederates are on the road to Washington.

July 9.—We are still in a state of great uncertainty about the numbers and movements of the Confederates in Western Maryland. Hagerstown, it seems, is still in their possession and has been partially burned. The force near Harper's Ferry has retreated towards Martinsburg. The Federal troops have advanced from the Monocacy to the line of South Mountain. There is a strong probability that the Confederate expedition is withdrawing. It has accomplished its object, having seized the large quantities of stores kept in Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry and has had several days to carry them off. A very small portion of these stores were destroyed by Sigel. The movements to Hagerstown and Frederick were, most probably, intended to cover the operations necessary in securing these supplies. Gen. Sigel has been released from his confinement in Maryland Heights. Gen. Hunter has not yet made his appearance, and no one seems to know where he is. There is a report that a detachment of Grant's army arrived yesterday in Baltimore, to aid in its defense, if necessary. The destruction of the railroad and canal west of Harper's Ferry, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, has been complete. Gen. Conch, in Pennsylvania, is in a state of excitement, though the border seems now to be out of danger.

JULY 10.—The Sunday Times says: "The news this morning concerning the rebel raid is of a very exciting character, and develops the fact that the rebel force is strong enough to make a formidable resistance against Baltimore and Washington. A dispatch from Secretary Stanton announces that Gen. Wallace fought the enemy yesterday at Monocacy river, and after a severe battle, our forces were compelled to retreat in disorder, before the overpowering numbers of the enemy, whom he estimates to be at least twenty thousand strong. At last accounts Gen. Wallace was falling back on Monrovia, a station several miles east of Monocacy. Much excitement existed in Baltimore last evening, and the city was being placed in thorough defensive order. The Governor and Mayor had issued proclamations calling on all the citizens to arm themselves and report for duty.

There are no further developments of force north of Hagerstown, which place is now occupied by our cavalry, and the invasion seems to have come to an end in that direction. Nothing has been heard of Gen. Hunter yet. Morehe seems to be more ubiquitous than ever. On Thursday night he attacked and defeated a scouting party of one hundred and fifty, at Aldie, Va., under Maj. Forbes, killing, wounding and capturing nearly the entire command. He was pursued, but to no effect. Yesterday afternoon, with a small band of his followers, he turned up at a picnic, within six miles of Washington, and, after dancing with the young ladies, and devouring the refreshments, they took their departure without committing further damage."

JULY 11.—The invasion continues to assume more exciting proportions. On Sunday the rebels cut communication between Harrisburg and Baltimore below Cockeysville, and since, between Philad'a and Baltimore below HavreDeGrace, and a force seemed moving upon the Baltimore and Washington road above Relay House. Wallace retreated upon Baltimore, and rebels are reported near the city and but a day's march from Washington. Intense excitement prevails; but Hunter is said to be at Martinsburg, peeling the rebels. Curtin calls a third time for men, and Seymour has eight regiments about moving, with more in preparation. The period is the most critical one of the whole war; but Washington is said to be safe; and Lincoln meets the invader with a new proclamation about abolition, &c., which may annihilate the whole invasion, crush the last spark of the waning rebellion, and close the war in a blaze of glory!

Among the many small transactions of an administration that has known no higher aim than to persecute its opponents, is the recently announced removal of Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman, who has had charge of the Military Academy at West Point. It is said that Stanton took umbrage at Col. Bowman for allowing General McClellan to deliver the oration on the occasion of the dedication of the Battle Monument, and for this offence the President removed Col. Bowman. Thus has our inimitable President perpetrated another of his jokes upon a most meritorious officer. Colonel Bowman is a native of this town, and is well known to all our citizens, as a high-minded gentleman and an officer whose services are more valuable to the government than any office would be to him.—Wilkesbarre Union.

A telegram received by the president of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad makes the gratifying announcement that the track of this great new road has been closed two miles west of Johnsonburg, and that Philadelphia and Erie are at last united in iron bands.

The Case of Gen. Dix. ALBANY, July 7.—In the case of General Dix, Governor Seymour instructs the District Attorney to enforce the laws of the State, irrespective of the alleged order of the President to General Dix to resist the process of the court.

Monroze Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. Thursday, July 11th, 1864.

July 8th, Gov. Curtin called for 12,000 men to defend the State, (see the call in this paper) and the 'loyal' organ in Montrose, of July 12th, omits the call and sneers at the invasion as a "stock gambling" "humbug." Just so the Lincoln organs are always deceiving the people.

Greeley's Tribune of Wednesday commenced an article on the rebel invasion in these words: "We rejoice to announce the advance of a considerable Rebel force north of the Potomac, a force officially estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and manifestly bent upon an invasion either of Maryland or Pennsylvania."

Last year the President used the army to force the election of the Bramlette State ticket in Kentucky; but as Governor Bramlette does not favor Lincoln for President another four years, the President has declared martial law in the State, and will use the army to prevent the people from casting the vote of Kentucky for Fremont, "or any other man," except Lincoln, if he can. It is hoped that Kentucky can drive out any Jeff Davis or Abe Lincoln rebel raid that may trouble them on election day.

The proceedings, now in progress in New York, against General Dix, who was arrested for his participation in the illegal suppression of the World and Journal of Commerce, reveal the astounding fact that "General Dix received orders from the President not to allow himself to be deprived of his liberty." The only power that can legally deprive Gen. Dix or any other citizen, of his liberty, is the civil courts. If Mr. Lincoln orders resistance to that power, he is teaching the people a fearful lesson, and his "bloody instruction" may speedily "return to plague the inventor."

It has been stated upon the highest authority, that the administration now fully comprehends the situation of affairs, and is about to enter upon a vigorous prosecution of the war; that the rebels are terribly demoralized—are in a starling condition, and their troops all deserting, and that the war will end in sixty days; that many voted for Curtin last fall to save a draft, and that, as only 700,000 men have been drafted since, and as only one draft at a time is now expected, many of the same persons, and others, are considering the propriety of voting for Lincoln this fall to save some more drafts in the same way; and that their conclusion will be recorded in November. All of which is anxiously anticipated by all loyal persons.

Ornel Blows at Loyalty. Col. Wm. B. Thomas of the 20th State Militia, wishing to fill the regiment for State defence, talks thus to the people in a card in the Philad'a daily papers: "You have again been deluded by the siren cry of demoralization, destitution, and disaffection, said to exist in his (the rebel) ranks, set on foot by your wily adversary to lull you into false security, and prevent you from putting into the field a force commensurate with the work to be performed. You are now realizing that against which those who saw more deeply into the designs of the traitors, than others, warned you."

As those who spread the reports of the rebel destitution, &c., were the tools of the Administration, the above amounts to the allegation that the agents of Lee & Lincoln acted in concert. Col. Thomas, the Collector of the Port, belongs to the Lincoln League, and proceeds to write: "Will the Union Leagues and other patriotic associations throughout the state and country, instead of saying to the people GO and join the army, say to them COME WITH US and join the host of liberty? Will they DO something by example rather than precept? Let the Post Offices, Custom Houses, and Arsenals throughout the land send forth their thousands of able bodied men now occupying easy positions, and let their places be supplied by the women and disabled soldiers. Let this kind of spirit and energy be manifested, and we shall have union and peace at a comparatively early day."

Congress succeeded, late on Saturday night, in perfecting the new Conscription bill. Under this act drafts may be made for one, two and three years; bounties of \$100, \$200 and \$300, are to be awarded for one, two and three years respectively. Commutation is no more; but every one drafted may serve in person or by substitute, and fifty days' notice must be given before enforcing the draft. Each State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States in insurrection and have them credited on her quota.

See advertisement of HARPER'S WEEKLY in another column.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

A CALL FOR 12,000 MEN FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS. HARRISBURG, July 5, 1864. PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

Whereas the President of the United States has this day made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve thousand (12,000) militia, as volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity, for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged. I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do make this my proclamation in response thereto, and do hereby call on the freemen of the Pennsylvania Militia to come promptly forward, as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service. It is apparent that the enemies of our government, in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force, in the hope that the army of General Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond; and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth, capable of bearing arms, to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

Another Proclamation—12,000 More Men Wanted.

HARRISBURG, July 6, 9:30 p. m.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond, and is advancing on the North. So large a portion of our army is at remote points, that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them.—They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth.

You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country.—You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against a profligate horde of plunderers.

I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers, in addition to those required by my proclamation of yesterday, to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity.

I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil.

I refer to the General Order from the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia, No 50, dated July 5, 1864, published with this proclamation for the details of the arrangements.

I do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders, to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency.

Her sons have established for themselves on many a bloody field, a reputation for the martial virtues which they will not now forfeit, when both their well earned fame, and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EXIT THE ALABAMA.

The news that the privateer Alabama has been destroyed by the United States gunboat Kearsage is all the more gratifying because quite unexpected. From the account it was a fair, open fight, in which the American vessel got the advantage because of the superior fighting qualities of the crew, and the better management of its guns. It is a mistake to call this Alabama a confederate vessel. In the accounts we give from the London Times and London News, it is openly admitted that the Alabama was an English vessel, manned by English seamen, and armed with English guns; and that, moreover, she was especially prepared to fight with the Kearsage, and the trained gunners from the English practicing-ship Excellent were put on board of her to help destroy the American vessel. From the tone of the English press it is evident that they regard it as a blow at their own naval power, and resent it as such.

The Fourth in Washington.

Washington passed the Fourth without any exciting incident. The final adjournment of Congress was followed by the immediate departure for home of nearly every senator and member. The National Democratic Association celebrated the day by enthusiastic exercises in the Capital grounds. Hon. Charles Mason, of Iowa, delivered an oration, and was followed with addresses by several Democratic members of Congress. The President's grounds were occupied by several hundred contrabands, and the two ends of Pennsylvania avenue were thus politically typified.

The Fremont men of Syracuse had a great ratification meeting on Friday night last. A salute of fifty with the supporters and friends of the Cleveland nominee. Speeches were made by Dr. Joslyn, Mr. Mills, H. L. Green and other prominent men, and a series of strong resolutions were adopted.

Medical men, both Allopathic and Homoeopathic, unanimously concur that the strong alkali contained in common Saleratus is detrimental to health, and paves the way for disease. They also concur that Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the only perfectly harmless article in the market which can be relied upon. Use it with cream-tartar instead of soda. Call on the Grocers for it.

The administration has made such a blunder as to greatly interfere with the Carbondale mail service, in the recent letting. The Advance, a Republican sheet, blows the arrangement up, and says: "If our people can so far forget themselves as to submit to it tamely, they will deserve no better service. We must have a change effected. Should it prove impossible, it will probably not take very long to count the votes Mr. Lincoln will get here."

That's the tender point to touch, and will bring Old Abe to his marrow-bones; but why will loyal men so "embarrass the Government?"

A soft or green Quaker would be as great a curiosity as a dissipated Hebrew; but not so great a one after all as to find the woman who did not prefer the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap to any other the world can produce. Wife says it makes old clothes look as well as new, and a cross man the pleasantest and most lovely creature on the globe. Try it, and our word for it, you will always patronize the Gold Medal Soap.

Lincoln has signed the act repealing the law signed by Washington for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners.

The Herald says Lincoln's view of the Monroe doctrine is like that of a candidate for Governor of Maine. He favored the temperance law, opposed its enforcement.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS!

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority.—Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are to be redeemed in coin, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than TEN NOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN GOIN, on Bonds of not over hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of paying their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium.) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation.

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay Over Eight Per Cent. Interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debt of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Public Debt of the United States of which interest is payable in gold, on the 31st day of March, 1864, was \$78,665,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Government for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged, more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. May 5th, 1864. 2m

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, new edition of Dr. Culverwell's J. Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine,) of Strabismus, or squint, weakness, involuntary seminal losses, nervous debility, mental and physical incapacity, impediments to marriage, etc.; also, consumption, epilepsy, and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents. The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. His Lectures should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO. 137 Bowery, N. Y., Postoffice box, 4368.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE CURED BY

HOOPLAND'S German Bitters, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters Have Performed More Cures! Have and do give Better Satisfaction! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY! HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM! Than any other article in the market! We defy any one to contradict this assertion, AND WILL PAY \$1,000 To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us that is not GENUINE. HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and diseases arising from a disordered stomach, OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Headache, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flitting at the pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Harried and difficult breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Debility of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Itch in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Feet, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY.

And Can't Make Drunkards! IS THE BEST TONIC In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. L. G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Levittown, N. J. Formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

I have known Hoopland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have benefited a strikingly large number. I can speak from experience of the relief afforded by this medicine in cases of indigestion, which has afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this most cheerfully as Hoopland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is not a rum drinker. LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia:

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

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoopland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. Hoopland, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, and the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture, I am induced to say that I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoopland's German Bitters, I feel it my duty to do this course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaints, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I do not think, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cases. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.

Eighteenth century, Coates street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

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 family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoopland's German Bitters, I feel it my duty to do this course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaints, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I do not think, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cases. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.

Eighteenth century, Coates street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church, Roxborough, Pa.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoopland'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 have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I can only recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoopland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity), \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00 Small size—75 cts per bottle—half doz. \$3.00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPED bottle. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the interesting pretenses that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. ABEL TURRELL, Sole Agent, 200 1/2