

MONEY!

We have recently sent out accounts to all our subscribers who owe for a year or upwards. Will they have the goodness to respond immediately and favorably to the call? We have large obligations to meet in a short time, and are without the means to discharge them.

THE OHIO ELECTION—ADDRESS OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM TO THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Democracy of Ohio:—You have been beaten—by what means it is idle now to inquire. It is enough that tens of thousands of soldiers were sent or kept within your State, or held inactive in camp elsewhere to vote against you, the Confederate enemy were marching upon the capital of your country.

You were beaten; but a nobler battle for Constitutional liberty and free popular government never was fought by any people. And your unconquerable firmness and courage, even in the midst of armed military force, secured you those first of freemen's rights—free speech and a free ballot. The conspiracy of the 5th of May still before you. Be not discouraged; despair not of the Republic. Maintain your rights; stand firm to your position; never yield up your principles or your organization. Listen not to any who would have you lower your standard in the hour of defeat.

Moreover, if there be any hope for the Constitution or liberty, it is in the Democratic party alone. And your fellow-citizens, in a little while longer, will see it. Time and events will force it upon all, except those only who profit by the calamities of the country.

I thank you, one and all, for your sympathies and your suffrages. Be assured that though in exile for no offence but my political opinions and the free expression of them to you in peaceable public assembly, you will find me ever steadfast in those opinions, and true to the Constitution and the State, and country of my birth.

IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH.

There is no institution of learning in the country, at present, attracting so great an amount of attention as this. Students are flocking to it from all parts of the country, on account of the reputation it has among business men for making thorough, practical and reliable accountants.

PROGRESSIVE CHRISTIANITY.

We extract the following from the report of the proceedings of a religious body now in session at Springfield, Ill., as published in the Chicago Tribune: "In the Illinois Methodist Conference to-day the case of Rev. W. Blundell, charged with being a Copperhead and opposed to the country, was taken up, and a committee appointed to prefer charges against him."

THIRD ARRIVAL OF Regts, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

In Wayneburg, at the Greene County Boot, Shoe and Hat Store, where the public can be supplied at 25 per cent less than any other house in the county. "A word to the wise is sufficient." I invite a call.

THE COMING CONGRESS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, a few weeks since, wrote as follows:

"I here now forewarn all Copperheads of all degrees, that one of the first and most important measures to come before the next Congress will make slavery in all parts of the United States an odious crime, forever hereafter, inflicting the penalty of death upon whomsoever shall dare to violate it after it shall become a law. And I moreover assure negro-haters and negro-owners, and all their backers of whatever name, that such a bill will pass both branches of Congress by a very large majority, and be hailed by the people as the brightest and best of all the great and good constitutional remedies for treason and rebellion, which have been invoked by one during the most glorious Administration of Father Abraham."

This is but the consummation of Henry Clay's prediction, twenty years ago, when speaking of the designs of the Abolitionists, he indignantly remarked:—"With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government are nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a Government in which are centered the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."—*Ex. Papers.*

Exit Rosecrans—Enter Grant.

It is announced from Washington and Louisville that General Rosecrans has been removed from command of the Army of the Cumberland. General Grant assumes command of the armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Kentucky, with plenary powers. General Thomas is given the immediate command at Chattanooga, an appointment to which he is entitled by distinguished bravery, and abilities tried before and since the birth of the rebellion.

The Democratic party have no tears to shed over General Rosecrans's fate. In his prosperity he proved a bitter and most ungenerous partisan. He wrote letters maligning the opposition, he grossly insulted Mr. Vallandigham when he had him in his power as a prisoner, he would not permit Democratic papers to circulate in his camps, nor reporters of Democratic journals to accompany his army; in short, he did everything to outrage the party to which he once belonged, and commend himself to the Administration which has since got him into trouble, and now proposes to disgrace him for not knowing how to get out of it. So, good bye General Rosecrans and welcome General Grant! Of him we may at least hope that he will do a soldier's duty in a soldier's way. Superior alike to the discouragements of temporary disaster and to the temptations of final victory, the country may rest assured that whatever is set him to do will be heroically attempted, and that when he triumphs, justice and the Constitution, the rights of every citizen and the honor of the nation, will triumph with him.

THE LATE COL. S. W. BLACK.

There has recently turned up a sad but interesting memento of Col. Black. It is now in the possession of his respectful wife. A rebel officer who witnessed the engagement in which the gallant Colonel lost his life, and no doubt intensely admired the bold dash and chivalrous spirit which characterized his movements on that memorable occasion, saw him fall and die on the battle field. He was so much interested in the man, although an entire stranger and an enemy, he caused a photograph to be taken of him when dead, and endorsed on it, "A Brave Soldier." The photograph happened to be shown in a group of rebel officers, and one of them at once recognized it as the image of Col. S. W. Black, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This simple and brief tribute to the bravery of the Colonel, elicited from a stranger and an enemy, is not needed here.—*Pitts. Com.*

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DIED.

Oct. 9th, of Dysentery, Miss ELIZABETH SUTTON, aged thirty-two years. The deceased was the youngest daughter of the widow Sutton, of Morris Tp., this county. She was a faithful daughter, an affectionate sister, an agreeable companion, and above all, a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. She was for several years a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and she died in the hope of the Gospel. The day before her death, she expressed to the writer her willingness to die; and the preciousness of the Saviour to her soul, and the hope of heaven. To her aged mother and brothers and sisters we may say, "weep not, she is not dead but sleeping;" and to all, "be ye also thus prepared." an hour as ye think

News of the Day.

Another Draft—Three Hundred Thousand Men Called For.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1863. By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year: And whereas, In addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, not however exceeding three years.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army & navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premiums and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department through the provost marshal general's office by special letters.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim, that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, there shall be a draft for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the first day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim, that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued for the present draft, in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting; and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been issued by the department.

In issuing this proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lead their willing, cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our national operations to a prosperous end; thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[S. R.] Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WILLIAM H SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Fight at Blue Springs, Tenn.—The Rebels Driven Completely from the State—Railroad Bridges, Locomotives, & Cars Destroyed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17th.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, Washington:—On the 8th inst., the enemy held down as far as Blue Springs and a cavalry brigade of ours held Bull's Gap, supported by a small body of infantry, at Morristown. I accordingly dispatched a brigade of cavalry around by Rogersville to intercept the enemy's retreat. A considerable body of infantry and artillery moved to Bull's Gap on Saturday, the 10th inst. I advanced a cavalry brigade to Blue Springs, where the enemy was strongly posted, and offering stubborn resistance. Skirmishing continued until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when I sent in a division of infantry, who charged and cleared the woods, gallantly driving the enemy in confusion until dark. During the night, the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving their dead on the field, and the most of their wounded in our hands.

We pursued the enemy in the morning with infantry and cavalry. The intercepting force met them at Henderson's but owing to a misunderstanding withdrew, and allowed them to pass with only a slight check. The pursuit was continued until evening, when I withdrew most of my infantry, and returned to this place. Gen. Shackelford, with his cavalry and a brigade of infantry continued the pursuit, the enemy making a stand at every important position, but he has driven them completely from the State, captured the Fort at Zollicoffer, and burnt the long railroad bridge there, and five other bridges, and destroyed 3 locomotives, and about thirty five cars. His advance is now ten miles beyond Bristol. Our loss at Blue Springs, and in the pursuit, was about 100 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerably greater.—About 150 prisoners, were taken. [Signed.] A. E. BURNSIDE. Maj. Gen.

200, was seen only five miles below Memphis. It is supposed that they design operating against steamboats.

Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton and several rebels were captured at Friar's Point on the 19th. The steamer Crescent City also taken, having on board 2,700 bales, at the mouth of Red River.

The National Union newspaper at Little Rock has been suppressed by the military authorities.

There was great excitement among the soldiers at Little Rock, on learning of the murders of Gen. Blunt's officers and men, and swore vengeance against all rebels hereafter caught.

Proclamation of Gov. Seymour, of New York.

The President of the United States has called upon me, as Governor of the State of New York, to furnish its quota of 300,000 men, to recruit the volunteer forces of the United States, which will be largely reduced during the coming year by the expiration of the terms of enlistment.

At this time the defenses of the national capital are menaced by a superior force, the Army of the Cumberland is in an imperiled condition, and the military operations of the Government are delayed and hindered by the want of adequate military power, and are threatened with serious disaster.

In this emergency it is the duty of all the citizens to enlist to the appeal sent forth by the President, and to give efficient and cheerful aid in filling up the thinned ranks of the armies.

It is due to our brethren in the field who have battled so heroically for the flag of our country, the Union of the States, and to uphold the Constitution, that prompt and voluntary assistance should be sent to them in this moment of their peril. They went forth in the full confidence that they would at all times receive from their fellow citizens at home a generous and efficient support. Every emotion of pride and patriotism should impel us to give this by volunteering and cheerful contribution of men and money, and not by a forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the Government.

Not only does duty to our soldiers in the field and the honor of the nation demand that we shall continue to fill our armies by voluntary enlistments, but the interest of all classes in society will be promoted by the success of that system.

The unequal burden which conscription unavoidably afflicts on a portion of society not only causes great distress and injury to individuals, but one more hurtful to the whole community than the equalized distribution of the cost and sacrifice of volunteering, which perfectly adjusts itself to the condition of all classes.

The bounties which will be paid by the General Government are extremely liberal, and much larger than those heretofore given. They will aid the volunteers who shall enter the service to make immediate and ample provision for those dependent upon them.

I expect all classes of our citizens to assist in recruiting the volunteers called for from this State, by their influence and by liberal contributions, and I call upon all State officers to give every assistance in their power to promote enlistments into our armies, and thus save our citizens from the inequalities, irritations, and sufferings of the draft, and at the same time animate our soldiers by an exhibition of sympathy and patriotic devotion, and given strength to our armies in their battles for the preservation of the Union.

Treaty with the Chippewa Indians.

The St. Paul papers publish intelligence from the treaty expedition, to the effect that Gov. Ramsey, on the 2nd instant, concluded a treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of the Chippewa Indians, for a right of way over their land, and an important strip of country on the Red River. Two of the Red Lake chiefs refused to sign the treaty, declaring that they would next winter visit Washington and make a bargain for themselves.

The tract of land ceded by the treaty embraces about twelve thousand square miles, for which the Indians are to receive \$200,000 in money and goods, for twenty years. It is provided that \$100,000 shall be set apart in order to compensate the injured persons for the deprivations committed on the property and goods of British and American merchants, at the mouth of Red Lake river and at Pembina, last year, by these Indians, and for the payment of their just debts, when these are adjusted. They are also to receive \$5,000 the first year, in ammunition; and each chief is to receive \$500 the first year to build him a house, and \$150 each succeeding year. The sum of \$5,000 is to be expended in opening a road from Leech Lake to Red Lake. Besides this it is agreed that one hundred and sixty acres of land within the limits of the ceded tract shall be granted each male adult mixed blood relative of the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa Indians, who is a citizen of the United States. It is also stipulated that a board of three visitors, to be appointed by the President, shall be present at each payment, and report on the condition of the Indians, and the administration of their affairs.

Latest from the Potomac Army.

New York, Oct. 21.—A special in the Tribune, dated Washington, Oct. 20, says: Your correspondent reports the army of the Potomac in full pursuit of the retreating rebel forces.

Trains run out to Bristow to-day, and large quantities of railroad material are transported for putting the track in repair and rebuilding bridges. The rebels destroyed the track for miles, burning the ties and digging down the grading. A prisoner asserts that it is entirely destroyed for twenty-four miles beyond Catlett's and Lee's object was to capture our supplies, and so disable the road that we could not disturb him until another corps of his army could be sent to Bragg and return.

Our forces are in the meantime pushing on, but thus far without opposition, or any indications of being able to halt Lee's force by a general engagement this side of the Rapidan.

Our cavalry captured about a dozen prisoners last night at Catlett's. An orderly of Gen. Merritt's came in from the advance at 4 p. m., reporting that a considerable body of cavalry and infantry were advancing up the road, but up to dark no demonstrations were made, and it is supposed to have been merely a strong picket force for the night.

Large numbers of our cavalry are being refitted with fresh horses and equipments, and every thing put in preparation for vigorous work.

A special to the Times from Washington, of the 20th, says: The mystery of Lee's movement last week is uncovered. Part of his army was at Culpepper this morning, being vigorously embarked on trains of cars for the southwest.

Later.—An officer just in from the front brings intelligence that Lee's whole infantry is across the Rappahannock, and some of his cavalry still on this side and part on the other.

Our reserve cavalry, under Gen. Merritt, yesterday, advanced as far as Warrenton Junction, and meeting but few cavalry, who retired as we advanced.

Defeat of the Rebel Wheeler's Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following was received to-day at the headquarters of the army: CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 18th, 1863.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following dispatch has just been received from Brigadier General George Cook, commanding the 2d cavalry division, dated Rogersville, Alabama, Oct. 16th, 1863.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have had three fights with the enemy since I left the Sequatchee valley, whipping him very badly each time. The last battle ended at Farmington, Tennessee, where I fought Wheeler's entire command with only two brigades. I cut his force in two, scattering a large portion of it, capturing four pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of cavalry arms, 240 prisoners, besides the wounded. As I pushed on after the enemy immediately, I have not been able to ascertain the number of their killed and wounded, but it was very heavy. There were scattered over a distance of fifteen miles from this, to their retreat was a perfect rout, their men deserting and straggling over the country."

"I pursued them with great vigor, but their horses being better than mine, I was only able to come up with a couple of regiments at Sugar Creek, left to detain me. I made a charge on them, capturing some fifty of them and scattering the remainder in the mountains. When within eight miles of the river I struck the gait, but when I reached the river I found they had all crossed at the ford some three miles above Camp Ferry, where they could cross twelve abreast. I never saw troops so demoralized as they were. I am satisfied that their loss on this raid was not less than two thousand."

"No fears need be entertained of their making another raid soon. (Signed) Geo. Crook, Brigadier General commanding "W. S. Rosecrans, Major General."

From Europe.

Few York, Oct. 21.—The Scotia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th, has arrived.

The Government, on the 9th, formally seized one of the suspected rams, built by Laird, on the Mersey. Another authority says that both have been seized, but it is not known what additional evidence had been procured to induce this step. It is stated that the rebel government had resolved not to grant clearances to blockade runners, except on condition of their taking one-third of their outward cargo on government account; also, that a pressure was being used to get a prohibition of exportation of cotton on private accounts, except such as is pledged to holders of the Confederate loan.

The Times thinks the battle of Chicamauga resulted in the total defeat of Rosecrans, and charges the Federal Government with keeping back the news.

The Polish and Mexican questions are unchanged. The Paris Patrie maintains the complete accuracy of its statement that Prince Czartoriski had demanded the recognition of the Poles as belligerents. Continental politics are generally unimportant. There is somewhat of a tendency of a panic in the money market. The Banks of France, Italy and Frankfurt have advanced the rates of discount.

THE MARKERS.—Breadstuffs.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady. For fine wheat and for inferior qualities an advance of 1 to 2 per cent is quoted; Read Western 8s 0c and White 9s to 10s. Corn firm at 27s 6d to 27s 9d.

The Texas Expedition—Banks and Franklin's Armies at the Mouth of the Rio Grande.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Port Royal New South, of the 17th, contains the following:

The U. S. Steamer Bienville, of the Western Gulf Squadron, touched in this harbor on her way to Philadelphia for repairs. She brings important intelligence, which had been received at New Orleans just before her departure, to the effect that a grand expedition, under Major Gen. Banks had effected a junction at Point Isabel, Texas, a small place at the mouth of the Rio Grande river with two corps, one under Franklin and the other under a Major Gen. whose name we did not learn. The successful occupation of Point Isabel will give us, in a short time, possession of Brownsville, which is opposite Matamoros, Mexico, the grand entrepot of the rebels, from which munitions of war and needed supplies are transferred across the Rio Grande to the former place by small boats.

A large portion of the Confederate cotton which has been sent to Europe to purchase supplies has passed through Brownsville to the Anglo-rebel blockade runners lying on the Mexican side of the river. Of course our occupation of the town will effectually put a stop to this illegal traffic, and at the same time still enable our blockaders to close the river with a small force. In other matters the occupation of Texas will have an important bearing. It will enable the government to keep a powerful corps of observation on the very borders of the theatre of French operations in Mexico, which may be made very available in case our complicated relations with Napoleon result in a war with that grasping and unprincipled potentate.

Major Gen. Banks, always active and ever victorious, will soon be in possession of all the important points in Texas, and practically of the entire State.

It is understood that another corps of his army is co-operating with him from the direction of the Red River country.

We anticipate glorious news from that interesting quarter by next steamer.

Military Order Regarding the November Election in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order for the government of the November election in this State. The Judges of the election will be held strictly responsible that none but qualified voters be allowed to vote, and any action on their part excluding qualified voters from the polls, will be punished as a military offense. Any person having borne arms against the Government, and given aid or comfort to its enemies during the present rebellion, and who shall presume to act as judges of said election, and any County Judge who shall knowingly appoint such a person as Judge of the Election will be deemed guilty of a violation of the military orders, and punished accordingly. In those parts of the State where there is danger of interference by guerrillas or combinations of persons, intended to overawe or intimidate loyal voters, the military commanders are directed to prevent such interference; but where such protection is unnecessary, the troops will absent themselves from the poll entirely, and are permitted to vote only at the polls open at headquarters, their respective camps or detachments.

The Fight on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Gen. Custar reports that in the engagement of Monday we drove the rebel cavalry from Gainesville to beyond Buckland's Mills, five miles westward. At this point Gen. Custar's forces encountered a rebel line of battle, of infantry and artillery, at least a mile long.

Gen. Davis' cavalry brigade and a battery were at one time entirely cut off by the rebels, but he succeeded in extricating himself.

We lost about two hundred killed, wounded and missing, and several wagons, one of which contained the official papers of the brigade.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS. Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over FIFTY THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of eminent Americans, etc. viz: 27 MAJOR GENERALS, 25 COLONELS, 84 LIEUT. COLO. ELS, 207 OTHER OFFICERS, 60 NAVY OFFICERS, 523 STATESMEN, 127 DIVINES, 115 AUTHORS, 30 STATISTS, 112 ARTISTS, 47 PROM. T. WOMEN

2,500 PROOF FOREIGN PORTRAITS, 1,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART, Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Statues, and other works of Art, with receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of \$1.00, and sent by mail free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our Albums are especially interesting in being in reality and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cts. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Our catalogues of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Philadelphia. NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

Will efficiently cure LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Headache, Flashes of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Spasmodic Contractions, Sinking or Fluttering of the Pulse of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Vertigo, and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking, Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Biting or Itching of the Nose, Fever and Blisters in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration of the Face, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Lungs, and under the Flank, Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, Intense Depression of Spirits, and will positively cure Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c.

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY! They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoopland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable), hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have lately appeared, offering to cure all the diseases of Nourishment, such as Indigestion, Bile, Spasmodic Contractions, Sinking or Fluttering of the Pulse, Stomachic Disorders, Dropsy, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Spasmodic Contractions, Sinking or Fluttering of the Pulse of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Vertigo, and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking, Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Biting or Itching of the Nose, Fever and Blisters in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration of the Face, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Lungs, and under the Flank, Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, Intense Depression of Spirits, and will positively cure Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS! Are not a new and useful article, but have stood the test for fifteen years, and are not only a safe and reliable preparation, but are also the most efficacious.

Testimony of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medicinal virtues of these Bitters. DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU? DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE? DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION? DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL? DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS? DO YOU WANT ENERGY? DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL? DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING? If you do, use HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines, I must be distinguished by their beneficial effects; I yet know of no sufficient remedy which I can not testify to be beneficial. I believe myself to have received great benefit from their use, in the hope that they may thus contribute to the benefit of others. It is this more readily in regard to Hoopland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was afflicted with their use for many years, under the impression that they were either an alcoholic mixture, I am induced, by my friend, Robert Schumaker, Esq., for the purpose of testing their merits, to give proper tests, and for encouragement to them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, before the close of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not before enjoyed. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. P. H. BROWN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations and medicines of this kind, but only in a small number, containing the essential ingredients, and the most valuable. It is a common mistake to suppose that all these preparations are alike, and that they will all produce the same effects. In fact, they will produce very different effects, and some will be entirely useless, and some will be positively dangerous. It is therefore, very important to know the merits of the medicine you are using, and to be satisfied that it is the best possible. Hoopland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, is a purely vegetable preparation, and is the most efficacious and reliable of any ever prepared. It will cure all the diseases of Nourishment, such as Indigestion, Bile, Spasmodic Contractions, Sinking or Fluttering of the Pulse, Stomachic Disorders, Dropsy, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Spasmodic Contractions, Sinking or Fluttering of the Pulse of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Vertigo, and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking, Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Biting or Itching of the Nose, Fever and Blisters in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration of the Face, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Lungs, and under the Flank, Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, Intense Depression of Spirits, and will positively cure Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c.

Attention, Soldiers!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIER. We call the attention of all having friends in the army to the fact that "HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" will cure all the diseases of Nourishment, such as Indigestion, Bile, Spasmodic Contractions, Sinking or Fluttering of the Pulse, Stomachic Disorders, Dropsy, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Spasmodic Contractions, Sinking or Fluttering of the Pulse of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Vertigo, and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking, Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Biting or Itching of the Nose, Fever and Blisters in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration of the Face, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Lungs, and under the Flank, Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, Intense Depression of Spirits, and will positively cure Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 23rd, 1862. Messrs. Jones & Evans:—Well gentlemen, your Hoopland's German Bitters have saved my life. There is no man in the army who has been so long in the hands of the rebels, and who has seen so many of his comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were so long 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 Capt. R. B. Ayers. Through the exposure attending upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with biliousness, and was for several weeks confined to my bed. I 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," from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been able to do as much as any other man, and yet obtain 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 be sustained under these circumstances, and, accordingly, the physicians who had been consulted, failed, though most assiduously, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread disease. Frankly I tell you they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as I might think proper. An acquaintance, who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbrun, of 616 West Arch Street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly gave me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death departed, and I am now, thank God for his mercy, able to do as much as any other man. I have gained ten pounds, and I feel strong of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter from whom I have been separated for eighteen months. For gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. For your invaluable Bitters I owe the certain and kind recovery I have taken, and place of vigor I now enjoy in your Bitters will give me the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearer to me than life. YR. TRULY OBLIGED, ISAAC MALONE.

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