

WOODWARD'S RECORD ON SLAVERY.

AN ABOLITIONIST IN 1838.

Whatever the sin of seizing the defenceless African from his home and country, and carrying him into hopeless bondage in a distant land, lies at the door of England. And whatever evil has resulted, or is to result to the colored people or the whites of this country, from the institution of domestic slavery, and the presence among us of large masses of degraded and wretched blacks, is also fairly chargeable to the inhuman policy of Great Britain.

If the colonies desired a participation in this nefarious traffic, they were excluded by the monopolizing inhumanity of the mother country.

And this policy so disgraceful to England, and so injurious to the colonies—so persistently adhered to by her, and so abundant in bitter fruits to us, was one of the causes which finally impelled the colonies to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain.

The Revolution was not yet fought—their independence was not yet established, when the "Old Dominion" and the future "Key-stone" of the Federal arch extinguished forever within their borders the nefarious traffic in human flesh.

Let England's patriots dwell on her own guilty connexion with slavery in every part of the world. Let them contemplate the huge sin, which rests upon her conscience. . . . She must have torn from their homes, in Africa, six or seven millions of human beings, and carried them away into hopeless slavery. If the English, instead of snatching from their guilt, by attempts to dissolve our Union, and to sacrifice our liberties, were to enlighten, civilize and christianize the remaining millions on the Continent of Africa, they would scarcely atone for the deep and unnumbered injuries inflicted on that race by the prosecution of the slave trade.

They (the negroes) were forced upon us. They came not as the primitive colonists came, searching for liberty, but torn from their native soil by English rapacity, they were brought here slaves.

It is the great excellence and beauty of our system that it is founded on the consent of the governed, so that allegiance and fidelity result as necessary consequences, and need not be enforced by oaths and penalties. . . . But, the negroes never assented, and their presence here, since it was procured by fraud and force, could not be construed into an adoption of the country, or an acquiescence in its forms of government. They were brought here to be slaves and not freemen.

The act of 1780, which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, was a proud monument to the humane policy of the State. It wiped out the stain of slavery, which England had cast on our soil, and conferred on the negro what he had not before enjoyed—civil freedom. It secured to him those civil rights to which he is common with all other human beings, of whatever clime or complexion, had an INFALLIBLE title, and of which he never ought to have been deprived.

For the manifold evils which connect themselves with the black population of this country—there is a remedy. It is colonization. The negroes belong to Africa, and if they could now be returned to their fatherland, with the arts of civilization, and the lights of education and religion, their bondage might prove a blessing to the benighted millions of that continent.

I believe the negro race to be capable of self-government. Undoubtedly they deserve civil and religious freedom, and with proper culture, are capable of enjoying it. And if they could now be returned to their fatherland, with the arts of civilization, and the lights of education and religion, their bondage might prove a blessing to the benighted millions of that continent.

A Slavery Propagandist in 1860.

Think of these things, fellow countrymen—con them over, one by one—dissect and analyze each fact—trace its connections and consequences; and then, when you examine them in one glowing picture of national prosperity, remember that corrus, the produce of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elements of all this prosperity. More, it must be an indispensable element of all our future prosperity. I say it must be. The world cannot and will not live without cotton. There is not a nation in all the Union that can do without it.

Her mills and oars would rot from rust and decay, and our fields would be a waste of sterile soil. Manumit them and they will never raise another crop. They need the authority of a master and the eye of an overseer to compel and direct them to the duties of the cotton plant which must be rendered at the right season precisely, or the crop is lost.

And thus it happens, that the Providence of God being who has watched over us from the beginning, and saved us from external foes, has preserved our internal relations so that we have become a nation of slaves, and to us and to the people of Great Britain, I say to us: for I do not enter into the question whether the institution be an evil to the people of the Southern States. That is their concern, not ours. We have nothing to do with it. And to obtrude our opinions upon the people of sovereign States concerning their domestic institutions, would be an impertinence. But to you not see and feel how good it was for us to hand over our slaves to our friends of the South—how good it was for us that they have employed them in raising a staple for our manufacturers—how wise it was to adjust the compromises of the Constitution that we could live in union with them and reap the signal advantages to which I have adverted? We consign them to no heathen thrall, but to Christian men, professing the same faith with us—speaking the same language—reading the golden rule, in no one-sided and distorted shape, but as it is recorded, rule to slaves, as well as masters.

This allusion to the golden rule reminds me of an objection which will be urged to much that I have advanced. It will be said that slavery is a sin against God, and therefore, that all reasons drawn from our material interests, for favoring or abetting it must go for nothing.

If it be a sin, I agree there is an end to my argument, but what right has the Abolitionist to pronounce it a sin? I say Abolitionist, because the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in a sermon preached within a week, defined an Abolitionist to be one who holds that slavery is a sin. I accept the definition, and according to it many of our best Christian people must be accounted Abolitionists; for it is astonishing how extensively the religious mind of the North has admitted into itself the suspicion, not to any conviction, that slaveholding is a sin. If a sin, then it is a violation of some Divine law, for sin is the transgression of the law.

Now, deny that any such law has ever been revealed. The burden of showing it is on him who alleges, and when it is shown, I agree it shall rule out all that has been said or can be said for a Union founded on slavery.

I bind myself never to raise my voice again in behalf of such a Union.

But, so far from any such law being found plainly written for our instruction, whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions will see the principle of human bondage, and of property in man, distinctly sanctioned, if not directly ordained; and in all the sayings of our Saviour, we hear of no injunction for the suppression of a slavery which existed under his eyes, while he delivered many maxims and principles, which, like the golden rule, enter right into and regulate the relation. So do the writings of Paul abound with regulations of the relation, but not with injunctions for its suppression. If we go to the most accredited commentators, or consult divines really wise and good in our midst; or what is better, study and search the Scriptures for ourselves, we shall find to find a law which, fairly interpreted and applied, justifies any man in asserting, in or out of the pulpit, that the negro slavery of the United States is sinful. What right, then, I ask again, has the Abolitionist to cheat tender consciences into hostility to an institution which the Constitution and the laws of the part? Good people say we do not wish to disturb slavery where it exists by local law, but believing it to be sinful and inexpedient, we will not submit to its extension, nor assist to restore the fugitive to his master. Such people soon come to conceive that the more unprofitably they can feel towards slavery, the more harsh speeches they make about slaveholders, the more they help on the irrepressible conflict, the better will they recommend themselves to God. In some churches anti-slavery sentiments have become essential to good standing. According to some ecclesiastical councils, it would seem that the great duty of the American Christian is to war with his neighbor's property; and if opportunity presents, to help steal and hide it.

Alas! alas! for the time upon which we have fallen.

We must arouse ourselves and re-assert the rights of the slaveholder, and add such guarantees to our Constitution, as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution, or else we must give up our Constitution and Union. Events are placing the alternative plainly before us—Constitutional Union and liberty according to American law; or else extinction of slave property, negro freedom, dissolution of the Union, anarchy and confusion.

See Clearfield Republican, July 8th, 1863.

With such a record on the Slavery question, what confidence could be placed in Woodward should he be elected Governor. He appears to "shift his sails" to every breeze, a perfect time server, and a fair representative of the so-called Democratic party. An Abolitionist, a Pro-slaveryite, a Secessionist, and a Know Nothing. A pretty record for one man, indeed!

READ! READ! READ!

WOODWARD A SECESSIONIST.

Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self defence. Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such scenes as have occurred? that they would stand idle and see such measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation sooner or later, of their property in slaves? Such expectations, if indulged, are not reasonable. The law of self defence includes rights of property as well as person, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come.

WOODWARD A KNOWNOTHING

In the Debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, at pages 444 to 448 of the 5th volume, will be found the following amendment by George W. Woodward, and his speech in its support:

That the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to PREVENT ANY FOREIGNER, who may arrive in this State after the 4th day of July, 1847, FROM ACQUIRING THE RIGHT TO VOTE, OR TO HOLD OFFICE IN THIS COMMONWEALTH.

After reading the above, who will deny that George W. Woodward is not the father of Knownothingism? He then sought to disfranchise all Foreigners. What do the Irish, the French, and the German naturalized citizens think of it? Will they support this original Knownothing?

Gen. Lee advised to come to the assistance of Woodward.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should Gen. Lee once more advance Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful bragadozia of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania. The Democrats, unable to gain such evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for Spitzbergen shore of the principal part of their strength—the disgraceful mismanagement and conduct of the war.

General Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results, which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid and give confidence to their waverers. He will uphold the Peace party should he again cross the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes. It matters not whether the advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation, or simply for a grand raid; it will demonstrate that, in the third year of the war, they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defence of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not been secured.

WOODWARD AND VALLANDIGHAM'S PROPOSITIONS FOR AN "HONORABLE" PEACE.

Stop fighting. Make an armistice—no formal treaty. Withdraw your army from the seceded States. Retire both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment. Declare absolute free trade between the North and South. Buy and sell. Agree upon a zollverein. Recall your fleets. Break up your blockade. Reduce your navy. Restore travel. Open up railroads. Re-establish the telegraph. Reunite your iron companies. No more monitors and iron-clads but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion. Visit the North and west. Visit the South. Exchange newspapers. Migrate. Internment. Let Slavery alone. Hold elections at the appointed times. Let us choose a new President in sixty-four. And when the gospel of peace shall have descended again from heaven into their hearts, and the gospel of abolition and of hate been expelled, let your clergy and the churches meet again in Christian intercourse, North and South. Let the secret orders and voluntary associations everywhere reunite as brethren once more. In short, give to all the natural and all the artificial causes which impel us together, their fullest sway.

Are the loyal masses willing that their country should be humbled and disgraced by peace on such terms? We trot now. Then go the polls and cast your votes for A. G. Curtin, the true friend of the Union.

THE UNION PLATFORM.

Of August 5th, 1863.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partzanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents.

1st. Their indelible purpose to maintain, by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the National Union as the first, the highest and most sacred duty, and the most overshadowing of all political duties.

2d. That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, is stained with every crime, and detestable in means, and infernal in purpose, must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of whose free institutions it is impudently aimed.

3d. That in the momentous contest now waging there are, and can be but two parties, viz: the one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principles upon which the government rests, and is, therefore, at once the party of law, of liberty, and of patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing the safety and preserving the life of the nation, and is, therefore, the parent of mobs, the enemy of order and a participant of treason, a class whose detestable practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but as confessed in Richmond, light up those days of rebel darkness and disaster, and actually stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom is this day justly chargeable for whatever of vitality the rebellion possesses, and whatever of calamity or affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathizers, and the hopes their treasonable existence inspired, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering load of its own guilt, at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

4th. That wholly without sympathy for the men who have made this war against a free Republican Government, or for the system of human bondage, in whose interest it was instigated, or the cause of despotic principles to which it is now devoted, this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hate; and in like spirit we denounce as doubly recreant and base those residents of the loyal States who tolerate this treason, would affiliate with armed traitors, and agitate our government and liberties in their keeping.

5th. That Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, by his discharge of his most onerous duties in these dark days of civil war has won for himself the adfections and regard of the American people, and always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world, and to him and his administration, its principles and its policy, we give our hearty approval, and pledge an earnest and enthusiastic support.

6th. That we tender to the gallant sons of Pennsylvania in the armies and navies of the republic, the thanks of a grateful people for their unselfish and heroic valor; that we mourn for those who have sealed in their blood their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memories tenderly and proudly; while to the glorious survivors we give the assurance that the last dollar and the last life shall be given to reinforce them until the old flag floats in final victory.

7th. Resolved, That Governor Curtin, by the effective support he has given the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, and his vigilant care for our soldiers alike in the field and in the hospital, has given Pennsylvania a proud pre-eminence among the loyal States, and himself, to the thank of all her loyal citizens, and in placing him a gain in nomination, we but give expression to the spontaneous wishes of the Commonwealth he has served so well, to present, for their suffrages, a patriotic statesman, who is alike the friend of the soldier and the favorite of the people.

8th. Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution, in giving our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, merits our hearty approval, and will receive our united support, and that we recommend the conventions of loyal men throughout the State, to vote all candidates for the Legislature to pledge for it.

9th. Resolved, That we hereby declare our unalterable attachment to the doctrines of the fathers of the Republic, as enunciated in the declaration by President Monroe, that there shall be no interference by a European or foreign power, with Governmental affairs upon this continent.

10th. Resolved, That, in Hon. Daniel Agnew, we present an accomplished jurist, a pure patriot, and a loyal citizen. He will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and give additional security to the rights of person and property.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. Reichhold, of Jefferson, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by the Administration, in summarily arresting persons found to be guilty of traitorous practices, merits our hearty commendation, and that in performing this part of its military duties, were necessary for the public safety, we pledge it our hearty cooperation.

The Way the Copperheads encourage the Freedom of Speech.

The following is the resolution and amendment, and the vote, granting the use of the Hall of the Pennsylvania State Senate to Gov. Andy Johnson, Gov. Wright, Gen. McClellan, and other friends of the Union: Resolved, That Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, be and they are hereby tendered the use of the hall of the Senate this afternoon, for the purpose of addressing their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania; and That when General George B. McClellan or any other friend of the Union, desires the use of this Hall for the purpose of defending the cause of the Union and denouncing the rebellion, it will be cheerfully tendered.

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speaker—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Boettcher, Clymer, Donovan, Glaz, Lambertson, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—10.

Who voted nay? All are Democrats.

COPPERHEAD FREEDOM

To assail the Government, traduce its authorities, and in its defence, applaud its assailants, give aid and comfort to its bloody foes, disfranchise those who fight its battles, discourage enlistments, encourage desertions, incite sedition, stir up dissensions, distract and divide the people, depreciate the national currency, encourage resistance to the collection of the revenue, misrepresent facts, promulgate falsehood, advocate treason, and obstruct the Government in every way possible that the war—this is claimed by the organs and leaders of the present bogus concern calling itself the Democratic party, as the freedom of speech and liberty of the press! And this, too, in time of civil war, when the nation is engaged in a life and death struggle with a gigantic rebellion.

Captain Harry Foster, a prominent Centre County Democrat, in a recent letter says of Woodward:

I firmly believe the elevation of Judge Woodward to the Executive Chamber of Pennsylvania at the present time would be the most dire calamity that could befall our noble Old State, as well as the cause of the Union everywhere. . . . Let the people of Pennsylvania, therefore, re-elect Andrew G. Curtin, in my prayer.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the general election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the sheriffs of several counties to give public notice of each election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; THURSDAY, 1. EDWARD PERKS, High Sheriff of Clearfield co. do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION, to be held on the Second Tuesday of October next (being the THIRTEENTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote

- For one person for Governor of this Commonwealth.
For one person for Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.
For two persons to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson and McKean, in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.
For one person for the office of Treasurer of Clearfield county.
For one person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county.
For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county.
In the county of Clearfield will be held at the following places, viz:
At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Becaria township.
At the house of Asaph Ellis for Bell township.
At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township.
At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs.
At the house of Wm. Hoover for the township of Bradford.
At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township.
At the house of John Young for the township of Burnside.
At the school house near Simon Korabach's for the township of Chesapeake.
At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield.
At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township of Covington.
At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr., for the Borough of Clearfield.
At Centre school house for the township of Decatur.
At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson.
At the house of John I. Bundy for the township of Fox.
At Congress Hill school house for the township of Girard.
At the public school house for the township of Gooden.
At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham.
At the school house in Janesville for the township of Guilech.
At the house of Jesse Wilson for the township of Huston.
At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Jordan.
At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the township of Karlsruhe.
At the Turkey Hill School house for the township of Knox.
At the court house in the Borough of Clearfield for Lawrence township.
At the public school house for the borough of Lumber city.
At the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler for the township of Morris.
At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington.
At the house of Wm. W. Anderson for the township of Penn.
At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr. in the Borough of Curesville for Pike township.
At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union.
At the house of Thomas Henderson for the township of Woodward.

D. R. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT!

THE GREAT REMEDY For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Head-Ache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than Twenty years with the most astonishing effect.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of Headache in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache, also, will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and reinvigorates the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim to this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases it will effect a radical cure.

Quincy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this liniment will not fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment, when used according to directions. Also, Chills, Inos, Frost Feet, and Insect Bites and stings.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET,

of Connecticut, the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's infalible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM AND NEVER FAILS.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment has been used by more than a million of people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment taken internally cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Clusters.

A Friend in Need—Try it.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly, however, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Sprain and Kingbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate as hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

D. R. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, IS THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

And thousands have found it TRULY A FRIEND IN NEED.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infalible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, 43 Cliff Street, New York.

Sold by all dealers everywhere. New York, April 27th, 1863.

NOT ALCOHOLIC. A Highly Concentrated VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philad'a, Pa.

Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Indigestion, Stomachic cases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Stomachic Piles, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Spasms when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Ringing or Pain in the Head, Headache, Stiffness of the Neck, Stiffness of the Joints, Stiffness of the Skin and Eyes, Stiffness of the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Stiffness of Heat, Burning in the Feet, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and all the great Diseases of the Human System.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient remedy for the above mentioned ailments, the benefits he believes himself to have derived from any simple preparation in the hope that it may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to the above mentioned Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson of this city, because I was predisposed to gain them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shonberger, Esq., for the means for securing a supply of the same, and for encouragement to try their effects, suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by a gradual and permanent restoration of my physical and mental vigor which I had not felt for months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1861. A. M. WOODWARD.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, but a great many are composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, containing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as the cheap and adulterated article is sold, the ruin of many constitutions. The system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, and the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is the ruin of many a man's health and life and limb.

For those who desire and will take Bitters, we publish the following receipt: You may buy a bottle of Hooplанд's German Bitters, and mix with it a quantity of water, and take it as directed, and the result will be a preparation that will be equal in medicinal virtues and true cures to any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have the virtue of the Bitters, without the danger of the system being kept continually under the influence of a good article of Liquor at much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS!

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

We call particular attention to the fact, that our Bitters are well adapted to cure the diseases of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

WALDEAPOLIA, August 29th, 1862.

My dear friend, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, and to assure you that there is no mistake in this. It is wonderful by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case, that they have been so well satisfied with the efficacy of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

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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 unavailingly to rescue me from the grasp of the disease, Archer, frankly told me they could do nothing for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as I might see fit. An acquaintance who visited me at the time, told me that he had seen a bottle of Dr. Archer's Bitters, and advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them, the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I was enabled to get up, and to get on my feet. I have taken but two bottles. I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to visit my wife and daughter. From whom I have had nothing for eighteen months, for, after the Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the opportunity of this letter which has taken place of vague hope—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clapping my foot upon the ground of my dear ones.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE. We fully concur in the truth of the above statement as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDEBACK, 1st New York Battery, 840 A. A. KINGSLEY, Co. 6th Maine. LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.

I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F. J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont. HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, 54 Vermont. HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 9th Maine.