

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 11, 1863.

THE WAR NEWS.

Advance and Brilliant Success of General Meade's Army. On Saturday the 7th, Gen. Meade made an advance, and drove the rebels across the Rappahannock. Gen. French's column advanced to Kelly's Ford, where a portion of the 3d corps crossed and surprised the enemy, who was also occupying a portion of our old rifle pits on this side of the river. After a severe fight our men succeeded in capturing nearly the whole of the rebel force, number between 500 and 600. Meanwhile Sedwick's column approached Rappahannock Station, where the rebels were in considerable force and occupying the works erected by our forces. A heavy artillery fire was opened by the rebels from both sides of the river. Our batteries replied vigorously, and under cover of their fire, a charge was made by several of our regiments who succeeded in carrying the rebel works. In these several engagements the rebel loss, in killed and wounded, was heavy, besides 1,846 prisoners. Our loss killed and wounded is between 750 and 800. This movement was a brilliant success, and it is presumed that Gen. Meade will follow it up with quick and vigorous blows and drive Lee's army out of Virginia, and capture Richmond.

From the Southwest we have accounts of several small engagements. A fight occurred at Colliersville, Alabama, in which the rebels were defeated with a heavy loss; our loss was but small. The fight at Lookout Mountain was a brilliant affair our men charging up the steep hill in the face of a heavy fire and carrying the rebel works at the point of the bayonet. The loss was heavy on both sides. Burnside has possession of the whole of East Tennessee, but several of his advanced positions have been assailed and carried by the rebels according to late reports. This needs confirmation, however.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, Fort Johnson and other Rebel forts was in progress at latest advices, but with what success is not known. The late Richmond papers, however, say that it was terrific; and Federal accounts represent it as effective and damaging to the rebel works. We hope soon to hear of the fall of this rebel stronghold.

CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

If the half we hear in regard to the starvation of the Federal prisoners in the South be true, it is about time, says the Pittsburg Gazette, that the Government was looking into it, and resorting to some means of retaliation, in case these barbarities cannot otherwise be arrested. It cannot afford to allow our soldiers to suffer in this way without resenting it. If the apology be want of food, the Rebels ought, as an act of mere humanity, to release the men they hold, on their parole. That they should insist on detaining them under such circumstances, is cruelty before unheard of, but only another evidence of the intense and bitter malignity, and the devilish spirit that have lately initiated this wanton and wicked rebellion, and characterized it throughout. If anything could have softened these hell hounds, it would have been the uniform, but, as we think, ill judged clemency and even tenderness of the President, in his dealings with men who are so utterly barbarized by slavery, as to have sorely a human instinct left. He ought to have learned by this time that there is but one way of reaching them, and that is through their fears, by making a few terrible examples, which shall teach them that we are as dreadfully earnest as themselves. Tenderness to these tigers is cruelty to the innocent. Nobody will ever know how many loyal citizens have fallen by the hands of the bloody wretches who have been allowed to prowl at large over the Border States, after committing atrocities that should have consigned them at once to the gallows. The blood of many a helpless family is upon the hands of the unpunished guerrillas, who have been allowed to loiter in the rear of our armies, and dismissed on oaths of allegiance, and promises of good behavior, which were no sooner made than violated.

The insurrection in the Dominican republic grows more and more formidable every day. It will be recollected that the Spanish portion of the Island of Hayti, mostly inhabited by mulattoes, had long been free under the title of the republic of San Domingo. A year or two ago, however, their President, Santana, betrayed them into the hands of the Spaniards, who pretended to resume authority by the wish of the people. The latter soon showed the falsity of this statement by rising against their oppressors, and have now driven them from Santiago to Port au Platte, defeating them with great slaughter on the retreat, and penning up the survivors in the fortress at Port au Platte. Before leaving Santiago, the Spaniards burnt the town, and Port au Platte has been pillaged by both the contending parties. Merchants and foreign residents are leaving the island. Full \$5,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed.

The Muncy Lumber says that a boy named Lehman, 17 years of age and employed in carrying the mail between the Muncy post office and the railroad depot, has been detected in purloining letters.

PARTIES—WHAT ARE THEY?

At present there are but two parties in this country—the one sustaining the constituted authorities of the National Government, and the other condemning their every act. The Union War party is determined to uphold our Republican institutions and defend them at all hazards against all domestic and foreign foes, and therefore is the true National party,—the other is the "Peace" party, which is willing to give up the unity of the States to the demands of those in Rebellion against the Government, or who favor a nominal reconciliation of the several antagonistic parts so as to bring about a cessation of hostilities for the present, but which will, in the future, be likely to break out anew in a more fearful and desperate war than that in which we are now engaged.

These parties are not imaginary—they are a reality. They have grown out of the existing unhappy state of affairs in our country, and are the creature of the opinions and desires of those who adhere to the one or the other. For instance, the Vallandigham and Woodward leaders have openly opposed the war and clamored loudly for peace "on any terms," (which is equivalent to disunion,) and hence represent a party whose objects are transparent and comprehensible. The Union party sustains the Administration in its every effort to crush out the rebellion, and is opposed to any cessation of hostilities until the rebels show a disposition to return to their allegiance by offering to lay down their arms, which constitutes it a distinctive party, and is one that is demanded by the necessity of transpiring events. The former, the so-called "Democratic" party, we deem dishonest in its pretensions; for whilst it professes to be in favor of the Government and the war, it exerts all its influence to bring the Administration into disrepute—it endeavors to create a distrust in our National currency—it discourages the increase of our armies, and disparages our victories over the enemies of the country—all of which, in our opinion, results in encouraging the rebels and prolonging the war—hence, their avowal that they are favorable to the war and desire its speedy and honorable termination, is too inconsistent to deceive intelligent and loyal men. On the other hand, those who have full confidence in our free institutions, and who are ready to uphold them by their influence and all the means that they can command, are the sincere friends of the Union and the Government, and comprise the true and only National party that now exists in this country. This latter party encourages our armies in the field, and sustains that policy, by word and action, which is calculated to bring about an honorable and permanent peace—whilst its opponents are playing the political hypocrite in pretending to favor the interests of the Union, when, in reality, their actions and votes show that they sympathize with the rebels.

Reader, to which of the two parties do you adhere? To that which has for its object the preservation of the integrity of the Union by every justifiable means consistent with modern warfare? Or to that which is willing to abandon the cause of the Union for a Southern Confederacy in order to procure peace on any terms? The first is the policy of the Union War party, and the other the intent of the so-called "Democratic" Peace party! The parties and the principles upon which they are based, are before you. We have endeavored to present them in a clear and concise manner, and we ask you now to decide in favor of that which accords with your sentiments as a true patriot and a loyal man.

"COLD COMFORT.—A few of our intensely 'loyal' citizens, as if fearing that a demonstration alike creditable to our town and its great would be gotten up, in which, all parties could unite, concluded to serenade Gen. Steadman on their own hook—no doubt expecting to hear him denounce Democrats generally, and "Copperheads" particularly. According to the file and drums were called into requisition, and the vast crowd, embracing at least a baker's dozen, repaired to the residence of Judge Barrett and called for the General, who soon made his appearance. But instead of saying anything flattering to the disciples of Abolitionism, he delivered a short speech full of good sense, and just such a speech as a true Union soldier ought to make."—Clearfield Republican.

The foregoing from the last issue of the Copperhead organ in this place, is about the pettiest piece of meanness that we have seen for a long time, and is an open insult to a brave soldier, and to the intelligence of the citizens of our town. It is well known that the attendance at the serenade to Gen. Steadman was respectable both as to numbers and the character of the persons who took part in it—embracing prominent citizens of both parties. We cannot conceive how the editors of the Copperhead organ could reduce the number present, as they intimate, to a "baker's dozen," unless they imagined that the little knot of "snakes" on the opposite side of the street, made up the entire attendance. And if the "few intensely loyal" citizens," sneeringly referred to by the editors of the Republican, had, like the latter and their friends, hesitated about getting up a "demonstration" until they could ascertain what Gen. Steadman might say or not say, they could truthfully be charged with attempting to make a partisan affair of the serenade, instead of a compliment to a hero.

MAN KILLED.—A railroad accident occurred in the "Narrows," between Lewisstown and Millin, on Thursday last, by which Dr. S. S. Cummings, of the former place, was instantly killed. He had driven down the Pike to a point below the dam, crossed the river in a skiff and was walking down the track to visit a patient, when he met a Westward bound freight train. He stepped from the track of the freight train and was standing on the other track, looking at the train passing, when the Fast Mail Train Eastward came dashing along on the track on which he was—the engine striking him, fracturing his skull, and instantly killing him.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In the course of a thrilling eloquent speech at Cooper Institute, New York city, on Thursday evening, Oct. 29, Hon. Schuyler Colfax made the following allusion to our noble President. It will elicit a cordial response from every truly patriotic heart: "He rejoiced that we had such a President as we have—[loud cheers]—as Abraham Lincoln. The Roman Senate voted thanks to Varro, because in the darkest hours he had never despaired of the Republic. And future generations will record their thanks to Abraham Lincoln, who in the dark days of the Republic a year ago, when we had days without sunshine and nights without a star, quailed not and did not despair of the Republic. [Cheers] If there is an honest-hearted man who lives in this country, that man is Abraham Lincoln. [Renewed cheering.] And though I sometimes differ with the Administration, yet without regard to what Generals they put up or down, I am for the President and the Administration unconditionally to the end."

Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, who addressed an enthusiastic Union meeting in Monument Square, Baltimore, on Wednesday evening Oct. 28th, said:

"The President told him that morning he would send a letter to the meeting, but on calling for it per agreement, the President said he could not find time to write one that would do justice to his feelings. Two years ago he said, 'I passed through Baltimore clandestinely, and now they invite me to their meetings? How can I express my feelings? You tell them anything you wish for me. Tell them I am with them in heart and sympathy in the great cause of unconditional emancipation.'" Applause.

Never was a truer remark: the "more we know or see of Abraham Lincoln, the more we think of him." Ex-Governor Yates, of Illinois, who has had better opportunities than most men for forming an opinion of him, in a late speech observed, "no man is purer in his integrity than Abraham Lincoln, and at the same time for broad Statesmanship he has not his equal on the American continent." In the course of the same speech, Gov. Yates said he had found some fault with Mr. Lincoln: he seemed too slow for him; and yet, after all, he had discovered that Mr. L. could not move faster than God and Providence permitted. If we had triumphed at the first of the conflict, the Union would have been restored with slavery; and when he telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln his fiery dispatch for confiscation and emancipation, Old Abe telegraphed back: "Dick, hold still and see the salvation of God!"

Gen. Daniel E. Sickels—a life-long Democrat as well as a brave and accomplished soldier—delivered a speech in New York city on Saturday evening, October 31st, and thus referred to the subject of this notice:

"How shall we restore the lost sovereignty of the Union? How shall we undo the foul wrong of rebellion? There are not a few who have quailed before the magnitude of the task. Of these, thank Heaven, the President is not one. He whom the burden most bent has never faltered in heart or purpose. He is sustained, as is just, by the great mass of the nation, by the potential voice of the Press, and by the armies and fleet of the Union. Grappling with administrative questions more difficult and delicate than ever before tried the sagacity and courage of our statesmen, he has so borne himself that every loyal heart acknowledges the candor, ability and tact which signalize the character of our First Magistrate."

No man in the United States enjoys to so large an extent the confidence, respect and admiration of the people, as does Abraham Lincoln. He has won this regard not merely by his brilliant talents and dashing action, but by real ability, solid qualities of mind and an indefinable purpose to do right.

We cordially agree with the Cleveland Leader, when it says, "what a tower of strength is such a character as that of the helm of State, in a civil commotion so formidable and terrible as that inaugurated and prosecuted by this rebellion. How dark, how fearful and distressing would be our condition, were the Executive one in whose integrity and sincerity implicit confidence could not be reposed. Who can doubt that President Lincoln has been specially raised up for this great crisis, as a providential instrumentality for good to our people and nation. Invigorated by this belief, all true men should stand firm and work on, co-operating with the President in measures projected for the defeat of the insurgents, and the restoration of the authority of the Government over all the States."

THE VETERANS WILL RE-ENLIST.

It was prudent to make such provision beforehand, as the Government has done by the methods announced in the President's recent proclamation, to keep up the army when the term of the men now in the service shall expire next summer and fall,—if the work of final subjugation of the rebellion shall not have been accomplished sooner. But still, there may be great dependence placed in the veteran troops retaining their places. Indeed, having fallen into the habit of a military life, they will hardly desire more than a thirty days' furlough, to visit their homes and friends. Already we have some evidence that this will be so. For instance, an Ohio paper tells us that the soldiers of the Twenty-third Ohio have re-enlisted in a body. The veterans number four hundred men, and two hundred recruits received in Western Virginia—refugees from the South—have also enlisted for three more years or the war—making a total of six hundred men in one regiment. The major portion of the Twelfth Ohio infantry have signified their intention to do likewise.

MR. JUSTICE WOODWARD and Mr. JUSTICE LEWIS, it is hinted, intend to resign their seats upon the Supreme bench because the members of the late so unanimously condemned them at the late election, and though such a course would be highly gratifying to the great mass of honest men, yet we must say that we consider these gentlemen bound by every tie of gratitude to Jeff. Davis & Co. to hold on to their office as long as possible. Their decisions have helped them vastly heretofore, and there is no knowing when another opportunity may offer.

The London Times editorially combats Mr. Beecher's arguments, and declares that he is not the man to convert the British public to the Federal cause.

"FRAUDS!" "FRAUDS!" "FRAUDS!"

The Copperheads Scotched. NEW-YORK RIGHT SIDE UP.

The National Administration Sustained. THE WAR POLICY ENDORSED.

MARYLAND, O. K. SHE DECLARES FOR THE UNION. Decides in Favor of Emancipation. ELECTIONS IN ILLINOIS, ETC.

The election in New York on the 3d November, resulted in a glorious victory for the friends of the Union—Dewey, the Union candidate for Secretary of State receiving over 82,000 majority. The State Senate will stand 22 Union to 10 Copperheads, and the Assembly 82 Union to 46 copperheads.

Thus it will be seen that the Empire State stands true to the Union, notwithstanding the efforts Seymour, Wood & Co., to put her in an attitude hostile to the National Administration, and in sympathy with the Southern Rebels.

Much of the success of the victory in New York, no doubt, is the fruits of the great "Democratic" Riot in the City in July last. Governor Seymour and his "friends" were then unmasked and their true designs made manifest, and the result is their overthrow and total rout on the first Tuesday of November. Let the Copperheads and sympathizers with rebels learn that the masses of the people of the North are true and loyal and will sustain the legally constituted authorities in their efforts to crush out treason and rebellion whether found North or South of Masons and Dixon's line.

MARYLAND, TOO.

Has nobly come to the rescue. She elects Goldsborough, the candidate of the Emancipation Party for Controller, by a majority of about 25,000, and four out of five members of Congress. This is most cheering news, indeed. The Slave State of Maryland declaring in favor of the policy of the National Administration and for a vigorous prosecution of the war, should cause the heart of every lover of the Union to swell with gratitude. The members elect to Congress are Unconditional Union men, pledged to support the War policy of the President—including the Emancipation Proclamation. All hail! My Maryland, you have thrown off the yoke of Secession and declared in favor of the old Stars and Stripes. May your Star ever shine bright in the glorious Union galaxy.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The Returns from 28 counties in Illinois show, at the important town and county elections held on the 3d November, a Union gain of more than 15,000. Even in "Egypt" there is a gleam of light; a Cairo dispatch says, "The Unionist have carried that Heaven-abandoned corner of the State, Egypt." Such news is almost too good to be true. There are 100 counties in the State, and if the vote is in proportion to that given above, the Union gains will reach near 40,000. Truly, copperheadism is on the wane.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The returns from Massachusetts show a largely increased Union majority. The vote in 399 towns is Andrew, Union, 67,947; Paine, Copper, 28,104; Andrew's majority, 39,843. The remaining towns will increase the Union vote several thousand. Andrew's gain in majority is over 16,000, so far. The Representatives stand 222 Republicans to 14 Democrats, and 4 to hear from. Massachusetts is true to the Union.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

An election took place in New Jersey, last week, for county officers, and although there are large Union gains in many of the districts and in the Legislature, yet she gives a small copperhead majority on the aggregate vote in the State. No doubt, had there been a Governor to elect, she would have declared in favor of the Union. New Jersey stands alone as the Copperhead phalanx.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

This State gives from 15,000 to 20,000 Union majority. Well done, Wisconsin, the Copperheads how wonderfully about Government influence and frauds, but they are too well understood to create any sensation, as this cry has become very common of late.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.

This State is not behind her sisters in devotion to the Union. She elects Stephen Wilber, the Union candidate for Governor, by a majority of about 12,000, a gain of 6,000 since last year.

THE UNION PYRAMID.

Below we present to our readers the great Pyramid erected by the Union men of the loyal States during the past year, to wit:

- OHIO
IOWA
MAINE
KANSAS
OREGON
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
VERMONT
NEW-YORK
MISSOURI
MICHIGAN
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
KENTUCKY
WISCONSIN
MINNESOTA
CALIFORNIA
NEW-HAMPSHIRE
RHODE-ISLAND
PENNSYLVANIA
WEST-VIRGINIA
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW-JERSEY

THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION.

The Copperhead Pyramid Shows the following prodigious dimensions, and was erected during the same period of time:

NEW-JERSEY. SLAVERY AND SECESSION. Oh! poor Cops! What a lank appearance

you really do present. Your days must be sad indeed. The honest and loyal have deserted you day by day until but a mere speck is left of what you so recently pretended to be. No wonder you cry "Frauds!" "Frauds!" "Frauds!" to bolster up the broken spirits of your deluded followers; but it is of no avail. Even little New Jersey has given a largely increased Union vote, and if there had been an election for Governor or members of Congress to bring out a full vote, she would have deserted you too. Poor "Snarks" how desolate you must feel. But "the way of the transgressor is hard," and you are "reaping your reward" at the hands of a loyal and patriotic people.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The Richmond Inquirer, of the 19th inst., in an article upon the late Northern elections, remarks that "the Democratic party of this State (Pennsylvania) was never prof against bribery, because it never had the shadow of a principle."

The immediate provocation for this is that they failed to carry the election. It seems hard, however, that after doing all they could, in the way of traitorous disloyalty, for their Southern masters, they should be punished in the hour of their sorrow and tribulation, in this ungracious way. Our Democratic friends may well say that this is "ingratitude more strong than traitors' arms." They ought to remember, however, that no slave, either white or black, was ever thanked for either success or failure in the work which he was set to do. If they had elected Woodward, it would have been only an additional reason for declining all political association with a people who were mean enough to turn their backs on their own homes, and kindred on the battlefield, to carry favor with those who had cut loose from them, and were waging war for their destruction, just because they hated and despised them.—Pitts. Gazette.

ALLEGED TREASONABLE SWINDLING IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Accounts are published of the discovery of an organized system of supplying the rebels with munitions of war and other necessities, through the port of New York. It is said that a Deputy Marshal and perhaps other officials in the Custom House, were in collusion with certain merchants who have been carrying on these operations. Bonds are exacted from shippers, requiring them to deliver their cargoes at other ports than those which are blockaded by our fleet, and they are compelled to give vouchers showing that the goods have not been delivered at rebel ports. It is stated that in cancelling these bonds certain officials in the New York Custom House knew that the goods had been delivered in rebel ports and that they were contraband of war. Of course the delinquent officials must have been well paid for their treasonable swindling. We hope the matter will be sifted to the bottom and that, if possible, all the conspirators will be brought to justice at once. There is too much disposition in New York to treat crime lightly; but the Government owes it to the people of the nation to see that such giving attempts to aid and prolong the rebellion are punished with the utmost sternness.

DRAFTED MEN.

Instructions have been issued by the War Department, declaring that drafted men and substitutes, disabled since entry into service, will in future be transferred to the Invalid Corps, and discharged in the same manner as other soldiers; but in cases where disability existed before entry into service, a board of three officers (two line and one medical, to be convened by the commanding officer of the regiment) will render, in addition to the usual medical certificates, (upon which the soldier will be discharged in the usual manner, with pay and allowances, except in case of fraud,) a special report, with a full history of the case, giving the name of the Board of Enrollment and the State and District to which they belong, that proper steps may at once be taken to prevent recurrence of such cases. Men drafted will not be discharged for disability existing before entry into service, until they have been with the regiment to which they have been assigned at least one week.

The rebels are giving up all their luxuries and enjoyments one by one, because they cannot afford to pay for them. Even gambling, which is an institution in Virginia, has received a death blow for the present. The tobacco banks in the rebel capital, thirty in number, must have had a run of luck, for they swallowed up large daily sums, and the Exchange says they kept up the enormous high price of provisions by spending a thousand dollars for each day's marketing from each establishment. This was contrary to the wishes of the people, and therefore not more than what a first class gaming house always pays; but the Legislature of Virginia has ordered thirty-nine lashes, to be well laid on at the public whipping post, for gambling, and the result is, that they have left Richmond, and will probably be compelled to leave the State or live in a more honest way.

The President does not find fault with Gen. Milroy for the disaster at Winchester in June last. He considers that some question can be made whether some of Gen. Halleck's dispatches to Gen. Schneck should not have been construed as orders to withdraw Milroy's force, but no such question can be made against Gen. Milroy, who was acting under Schneck. No court martial is considered necessary by the President, and Milroy is thus relieved of the implied censure which has rested upon him since the unfortunate affair at Winchester.

The people of Mexico are becoming more hostile to the French every day. Lower California has raised \$30,000 for military purposes; Chihuahua has sent forward her contingent of one thousand men, fully armed and equipped; a brigade from Oajaca had also left to join the constitutional army. In the valley of Toluca and Tlaxcala they are resisting the invader with spirit. In a word, the strife is being renewed with enthusiasm and devotion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, etc., or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASE must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators and Executors' notices, \$1.50, each; and all other transient notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 80 lines. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Brady township, on the 24th day of October last, a pale red steer with a white face, and some white spots on his legs and sides, and about 3 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold at the law direct. Nov. 11, 1863-3p. ANDREW PENTZ, Sr.

COOK STOVES and Parlor stoves, (for either coal or wood), and stove pipe, for sale cheap for cash at the store of J. D. THOMPSON, Curwensville.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, Corrective and Alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This popular preparation contains a number of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery exotics; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forewarned against disease, and so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irrefragable as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this balsamic medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being pined with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not infrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and its confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretory organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Loss of Spirit and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agency of Bileus Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant and occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay and Debility and Deceptive arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is the only safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the deleterious elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The immense increase in the sale of Hostetter's Bitters, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that it is fully appreciated. In cases of Scrupulous Injunction to "try all things," only "Hold fast to that which is good." Spirituous preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, and their character is soon discovered, and they are "blown to the winds and scattered away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

No family medicine is so universally and so truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters. Prepared by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg Pa. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers everywhere. Nov. 10, 1863, 1 yr.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPON'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. A Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Dropsical Swellings. This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action; it weakens Watery or Catarrhal depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, early Indiscretion of abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of vision, Pain in the back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular system, Hot Flashes, Burning of the Body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pailid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine immediately removes, soon follows Impotency, Fatuity, Epilepsy, Fits, and finally the Patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those Direful Diseases, "Insanity and Consumption?" Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess the receipt of the means which Patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those Direful Diseases, "Insanity and Consumption?"

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the use of Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or suppression of Catamenial Secretions, Ulcerated or Scirrhus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the Decline of Change or Life.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Bess Wash cures, Scarcely Diseases, in all their stages. At Little Expense, and no matter of how long standing. No inconvenience, And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions Preventing and curing Strictures of the Uterus, allaying Pain, and inflammation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous, Dis-eased and worn out matter.

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