REVIEW OF GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

The Army correspondent of the *Tribune* thus sums up the fruits of Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 6, 1864.

Several private letters lately received ask me a hundred questions, the gist of which may be reduced to three, viz: Has the campaign thus far been successful—reasonably successful? Have not our losses greatly exceeded the enemy's? When *will* we get Richmond?

It should be understood that Grant's object is not primarily the occupation of Richmond, but the utter destruction of Lee's army. Let people fix this fact in their minds, and they will have a correct point of departure from which to measure the bearing and importance of daily events.

To the first question I answer, "Yes, reasonably successful, highly successful."

To the second I answer "Not greatly;" "I doubt if our losses exceed theirs by a single man."

To the third I answer, "Don't, I beg of you, imagine me so presumptuous as to fix a date on which, or by which we shall occupy the Rebel Capital; but take it for Grant-ed there will be no respite in this campaign till Richmond falls."

The army with which Grant crossed the Rapidan, unreinforced by a single man, had Lee not been reinforced by a single man, fighting as it has been fighting, before this date would have broken, dispersed, destroyed the Rebel army that moved from Madison Court House. Reduce each army to-day, to those men who formed a part of it at the beginning of the campaign, and we should dispose of the Rebel portion before night I believe this—I know it.

I reason, then, that the heavy reinforcements each commander has brought to his help will simply have the result of prolonging the campaign—that the end were the same in either case. Breckinridge and Buckner and Beauregard have joined Lee, and they bring with them more men than the latter had originally. Overbearing all these and taking Richmond, the victory will mean fifty times as much, will have fifty times the value that it would had it been wrested from Lee alone.

Within a very short time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march with their main army westward or southward, leaving an ordinary garrison, or no garrison at all in Richmond, and in either case expecting the city to fall into our hands without long delay; or, they may make it the "last ditch," concentrate there all they have, and stake the Confederacy upon the issue.

I don't think Grant cares which course they may adopt. If the former, he wins a great victory, moral and material, say by the Fourth of July, and he will have all the Fall to push them to the Gulf. If the latter, it may require several months longer to "take Richmond." But at length taking it, and all that is in it, as he surely would, the whole Rebel concern tumbles in one big crash.

As to the comparative losses:—

As the rule is, that the General prosecuting an offensive campaign suffers more than his enemy, unless winning victories, he compensates his excess of killed and wounded by an excess of prisoners taken. But while this campaign has been boldly, even daringly, offensive, it has been so conducted that in nearly every collision the enemy has been obliged to become the attacking party. So at the Wilderness, where Lee attacked, and where, when he would no longer attack, Grant *left him*. So on the Po. So on the North Anna. So on the Tolopotomy.—Grant attacked here on the Chickahominy, but only in one general assault. In fully half of the fighting here—in all of the night fighting—the Rebels have attacked and been repulsed and slaughtered outright.

I remember this colloquy between the two Roman Generals: "If thou art a great General, come down and fight me!" "If *thou* art a great General, *make* me come down and fight *thee!*" And I have seen that four times out of five, for we have fought on five distinct lines, Grant, by a single march, has made them "come down and fight" him.

Is not the inference, from the nature of the fighting, clear that their losses equal or exceed ours? But there is direct proof of it. We have often held the field, or portions of it, and always the dead, in Rebel gray, have been more than the dead in Union blue.

Now, and probably always hereafter, the nature of the ground will admit of the effective use of artillery. By our immense superiority in that arm, even though we shall be compelled to assault every day, I am greatly mistaken if we shall not still keep the score even, or to our advantage.

It is my rule to religiously refrain from speculation when I do not know, and statement when I do know, as to future movements of the army. But it may alleviate the anxiety which fears terrible losses in the event of an attempt to carry by assault the works now in our immediate front, for me to state that it is not proposed to assault them. We shall go around them.—The list of possible flank movements is not yet exhausted.

Anchor your souls to one fact—a fact of which the army is as firmly convinced as it is that the sun shines to-day, or that it will not shine to-night. *The army cannot be beaten back from its purpose.* Its *morale* is held by continual reinforcements. It numbers to-day far larger than it did on the Rappahannock. The slightly wounded of the first battles are resuming their places by thousands. The conviction is universal, shared in alike by Gens. Grant and Meade and the humblest soldier, that this is the last grand campaign—the last, because it will accomplish the practical destruction of the Confederacy.

I close with the statement that I believe it to be Grant's purpose to compel as many open field engagements as possible, he hopes a decisive one, before he comes to the investment proper, and actual siege of the Doomed City.

READY ON PEACE DEMOCRATS.

At the great mass meeting held in honor of Gen. Grant, at Union Square, New York, on the evening of the 4th inst., James T. Brady, Esq., the eminent lawyer of that city, who is well known as a Democrat, presided. On taking the chair he delivered a short address, in the course of which he spoke as follows of the Peace Democracy:

"Within the sound of my voice, feeble as it is, in houses where these tones can be heard, traitors have been living since this revolution has broken upon us. In the luxurious clubs of men within the sound of my voice have been the skulking and spurious Southerners, who stayed here among us making money not having the courage to share the danger to which they invited their brothers at home. [That's so"—and applause.] I see one in this crowd. [A voice, "Name him; call him out."] I beg pardon; we will not imitate the example of the South, which won't permit a man, and never did permit a man to express his sentiments, unless they agreed with those that prevailed there. Thank God, we are for Freedom, and I shall permit no interruption of it in any individual case, nor in the case of a class. We were troubled with that set of men, and we were troubled with others. We were troubled with the truculent traitors born at the North, who would rather that the country should be murdered than that one of their dogmas should be disapproved.—[Cheers.] Men who had not the audacity to assist in secession, but who stood with their dark lanterns in appropriate places, holding them in such a position that they covered their own precious carcasses, and shed the light into the heart into which the reeking dagger of the parricide was to be plunged. [Applause.] We are done with them. We are done with the sneaking, miserable dastards who, when the extras came about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, skulked into corners and drinking holes, and, though men born in what they called high stations in society, trembled and faltered because they feared that they would really read that the American flag had prevailed. [Cheers.] These men belong to what they call the Peace party, which is now in such fragments that the only view you can catch of a man belonging to it, is to see him hurrying from it, lest some of the falling bricks may destroy his miserable head. [Laughter and cheers.] We are done with them, and as I congratulated you at the beginning, that we have a united army, so now I tell you we have a united North. I have characterized these wretched traitors who have been among us. There is another class of men who have been neither fervent nor warm hearted in supporting this country during this war, but who, nevertheless, have never desired that the Union should be destroyed or disgrace visited upon our armies—a class of men who, unfortunately have mistaken the right of criticism of the acts of the Administration for the right to go against the national existence. They are seeing their way clear out of their erroneous path into which they permitted themselves to be misled, and as sure as you stand here, of all men at the North who heretofore have permitted themselves to be arrayed, even for an instant, against the prosecution of this war, the residue now left is so small that on any rainy day it can meet under an umbrella in the Park. [Great laughter.] Let me tell you another thing—and you will have it verified in your personal experience—that of those men who have undertaken to set up their own peculiar opinions against the existence of their country, it will one day or other be required to produce more witnesses in a court of justice to prove that they were not all disloyal to the Union, than they ever could call to prove that a generous emotion ever stirred in their bosoms. [Cheers.] I have transcended the limits assigned to myself. [Cries of "Go on."] Excuse me. Apart from the vanity which is gratified by uttering one's own language, allow me to say to you that speaking in public in the open air is no easy task. If you think it is I would like one of you to come here and try it. [Laughter.] After the organization of the meeting I shall give way to the reading of the excellent resolutions that have been prepared, after which eminent gentlemen will address you. I will only say in conclusion, that to my mind the grandest circumstance to come out of the triumph of our arms—sure to come sooner or later—from this struggle in which we have spent so much of the blood and treasure, North, East, and West—the greatest triumph to come out of this battle, never to be given up apart from the settling of our national existence under the old flag, is, that the time may come when the united American people in all the States of the Union that we ever numbered, and more added to the list, will visit their just vengeance upon the nation which in our hour of disaster basely and meanly turned against us. [Loud cheers.]

GENS. MEADE AND GRANT.

"Carlton," the war correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Cold Harbor, June 5th, says:

"While the cannonade and musketry were rolling so terribly last night, I rode up to Gen. Meade's headquarters. It was past 9 o'clock. The pile of brush on fire in front of Gen. Meade's tent lighted up the main front. Gen. Meade was passing up and down in front of his tent, looking now upon the ground and now upon the flashes lighting the western sky. 'Those are Smith's batteries; those are Russell's,' he said, as the batteries, one after another, opened their thunders. 'It is going all right. I should like to have them try it every day and every night,' he continued, listening to the uproar.

"An aid came in with a telegraphic despatch. Holding it to the light, he read what Hancock had sent:

"'The firing commenced on the right, ran down the line, and was pretty severe, in front of my line, but they have done us very little damage. Our loss very slight.'

"Passing over to Gen. Grant's headquarters, there was a similar scene—the bright camp-fire—the General and his staff sitting around it. Gen. Grant was holding his half-consumed cigar in his hand, taking now and then a whiff, and *reading* aloud from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 3d, a criticism of Grant's campaign—full of falsehoods. The General made comments in the utmost good humor. He was not exercised in the least about what was going on at the front. It was all right thus far, and it would be all right.

"How excellant the quality or faculty of keeping cool, especially for a commander of a great army. Gen. Grant is imperturbable—quite as much so as any man I ever saw. When the right wing gave way in that night attack in the Wilderness battle—when the panic-stricken men of Rickett's division stemmed through the woods—when the tidings of disaster were given from trembling lips, Gen. Grant sat beside a pine tree, whittling as usual. He looked steadily upon the ground, absorbed in thought, thinking as intently as a geometrician over an abstract problem of his favorite science. His demeanor was in striking contrast to those who stood around him. They were restless, listening to every sound, with every faculty awake."

WHITTLING OUT VICTORY.

A correspondent thus describes Gen. Grant during the great battle on the Chickahominy, on Friday, the 3d inst.:

"O it was the longest day!" Orders at 11 o'clock Thursday evening were to open the fight at half-past four on the following morning. An hour after midnight, Gen. Grant was roused by Col. Rowley, of his staff, with word of message from Gen. Meade. It proved to be a representation from Warren that the men were much exhausted, with an urgent suggestion that the attack be put off till six. "Tell him he may put it off till five, but by all means he must begin then; and be sure the enemy doesn't get the initiative." The original order was sound, for the enemy took the initiative at a quarter before five. "O it was the longest day!"—Despite the popular idea that Grant smokes all the time, it is worth nothing that he didn't smoke much that day. He whittled. Orderlies and aids were riding in hot haste, the blazing sun poured down upon the knoll where headquarters were, corps commanders were sending in messages every few minutes, the great roar of the greatest battle fought by the Army of the Potomac crashed everywhere; but to all outward appearance Gen. Grant was cool, calm and unoccupied. The skin is so drawn over his forehead that wrinkles there don't show when he is perplexed; and his beard so hides his mouth that no nervousness there betrays his thought. So he sat and whittled—cutting away at his stick with leisurely, measured, meditative strokes, much of the time; but turning his knife and cutting at the end nearest himself with short, clipping strokes whenever word came of important change in the chances of battle. Thus he fought the great contest with knife and stick, and when the stick was gone the enemy was beaten.

DO NOT venture into a sick room if you are in a violent perspiration; for the moment your body becomes cold it is in a state likely to absorb the infection; nor visit a sick person (if the complaint be of a contagious nature) with an empty stomach, nor swallow your saliva. In attending a sick person, place yourself where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the invalid, not between the invalid and the fire, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious vapor in that direction, and you would run much danger from breathing in it.

STORY WITH A MORAL.—A young man who was paying especial attention to a young lady, met with the following incident during one of his visits:

Being invited into the parlor to await the lady's appearance, he entertained himself as best he might for some time, and was becoming very weary, when a little girl about five years old slipped in and began a conversation with him.

"I can always tell," said she, "when you are coming to our house."

"You can," he replied, "and how do you tell it?"

"Why, when you are going to be here, sister begins to sing and to get good; and she gives me cake, and pie, and anything I want; and she sings so sweetly—when I speak to her she smiles so pleasantly. I wish you would stay here all the while; then I would have a good time. But when you go off sister is not good. She gets mad, and if I ask her for anything, she slaps and bangs me about, and is ill as a copperhead."

This was a poser to the young man. "Fools and children tell the truth," quoth he; and taking his hat he left and returned no more.

Moral.—Parents wishing their ill-natured daughters married, should keep their small children out of the parlor when strangers are there.

THIS is one of the most beautiful and pathetic stories of the war. It is told by Mr. Wilkeson, in the *Tribune:*

Paymaster Rochester, feeling his lips to be unsealed by the death of Gen. Wadsworth, tells that he always paid him from his entry into the service; and when the General called on him for money on the eve of starting to the Mississippi Valley on a special mission connected with the arming and organization of the slaves in that region, he casually remarked to him that when he got to New Orleans he would find there Paymaster Vedder, to whom he would recommend him as a gentlemanly officer to apply for any moneys he might need. "No Sir," said Gen. Wadsworth, "I shall not apply to Maj. Vedder. While I am in the service I shall be paid only by you. And my reason for this is, that I wish my account with the government to be kept with one Paymaster only; for it is my purpose at the close of the war to call on you for an accurate statement of all the money I have received from the United States. The amount, whatever it is, I shall give to some permanent institution founded for the life relief of disabled soldiers. This is the least invidious way in which I can refuse pay for fighting for my country in her hour of danger."

THE LIGHTED VALLEY.—During the engagement in the South-west, a few months since, the position of the two armies, for about twenty-four hours, remained unchanged. The dead and dying remained on the field, no one daring to remove them. In the night the voice of a boy was heard crying for assistance, which could not be given. Earthly friends in this hour of trial and agony, were of no little avail. Then he turned to one who said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," and at intervals the voice of prayer was wafted on the night air to the ears of his companions and better yet, it was carried to the throne of God. At last the voice hushed in death.

The next day, the rebels fell back, our men found the boy of eighteen, resting against a stump, his eyes open and turned towards Heaven, with a radiant smile upon his countenance, as though he heard the music of the angels, as if he saw the Lord and had glimpses of the heavenly city; and in his hand he held an open Bible, with his finger cold and stiff in death pointing to this passage:

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.—Gov. Curtin, in his speech at the opening of the Central Fair, Philadelphia, uttered these noble words;

"My friends, if there is a man before me worthy of sincere reverence and respect, it is the private soldier of the republic. [Loud cheers.] He is the true nobleman of this land. He falls with an unrecorded name. He follows the armies of the republic on small pay. His friends are not gratified by magnificent pageants at his funeral; he is buried at Gettysburg, where there are one thousand graves of the unknown, and when you minister to the comfort of that man, when you succor the wounded soldier, I pray you in God's name do not forget his wife and orphans when he falls. [Continued cheering.] My friends, the work before this great nation is big enough for us all, and here, when rich and poor men and women have brought up their offerings to their country, let us bury for the time all differences in politics, sect, caste and religion, and declare one and all for our bleeding country."

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A writer, whose life has passed its meridian, thus discourses upon the flight of time:

"Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It now seems but a step. And yet along the way are broken shrines where a thousand hopes have wasted it to ashes; footprints sacred under their drifting dust; green mounds where grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows even which we would not forget. We will garner the sun-shine of those years, and with chastened step and hopes, push on toward the evening whose signal lights will soon be seen swinging where the waters are still and the storms never beat."

THERE is something beautiful and sublime in the hush of midnight. The myriad of quiet sleepers, laying down each their life burden, insensible alike to joy or sorrows; helpless alike the strong man as the infant; and over all, the sleepless Eye, which since the world begun, has never lost sight of one pillowed head. Thoughts like these come to us in our wakeful night hours with an almost painful intensity. Then eternity only seems real, and every day-life a fable. But morning comes, and the stir and hum of life chase them away, as the warm sun dies upon the dew-drops, which, like those thoughts perform their reviving mission ere they depart.

THE LOST THIMBLE.—A bachelor up Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa., picked up a thimble. He stood meditating on the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed it to his lips, saying, "Oh, that it were the fair cheek of the wearer." Just as he had finished, a big wench looked out of an upper window, and said, "Boss, dis please to throw dat fimble uv mine in the entry—I jist now drop it." The thimble was thrown in.

A traveler stopping at a hotel exclaimed one morning to a waiter. "What are you about you black rascal? You have aroused me twice from my sleep by telling me that breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bed clothes. What do you mean?" "Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't going to get up, I must have the sheet anyhow, cause dey'r waiting for de table cloff."

FLIRTATION.—Flirtation, whether seriously or lightly considered, is injurious to a women as well as unbecoming to her. It is a broad unblushing confession which the individual makes, of her desire to attract the notice of men. No girl ever made a happy union by flirtation, because no man capable of making a woman permanently happy was ever attracted by that which is disgusting to persons of intelligent refinement.

A NEW YORK journal states that there are no less than twenty thousand rebel women in the boarding houses of that city.

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Medical.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.—COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	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 Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity and Epileptic Fits,

in one of which 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 RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS *and Melancholy Deaths by Consumption,* bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system.

Which 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 unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages,	At little expense.
Little or no change in diet,	No inconvenience.

And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout matter.*

Thousands upon Thousands who have been the Victims of Quacks, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the POISON has, by the use of *powerful astringents,* been dried up in the system, to break out in an *aggravated* form, and PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu *for all affections* and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

CURES GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS.

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
104 South Tenth St., bet. Chestnut, Phila.
HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S, TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE

no11,62-1y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, of wonderful efficacy in diseases of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS,

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fever, Cramps, 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 no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element, no fiery excitant, but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed 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 infected with FEVER AND AGUE it has been found infallible as a preventive, and irresistible 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 marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients after being plied for months with quinine in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently 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 less 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 secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, 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 agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by 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 DECREPITUDE 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-inforce 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 acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be 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 Storekeepers everywhere. no11-1y