

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

The greatest known remedies for **Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE,** Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS of the SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless aided by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulency, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disordered Appetite, Loss of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Phlegmy at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headache or Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Position, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Yellowing of the Face, Redness of the Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushing of the Face, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, commencing with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Bark from which the extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific process. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitter which can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with such other ingredients as are necessary to give it its full medicinal value. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, and in cases where some pure vegetable stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any other medicinal preparations of the same kind. These being scientific preparations of medicinal plants, while the others are more concoctions of man-made chemicals. The Tonic is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. It is in a pleasant taste, and its use is not confined to the sick, but to all who are afflicted with nervous debility, weakness, and all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendant symptoms. In severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, where the lungs are found to be the seat of the disease, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause the organs of the body to perform their duty, purify the blood, give a good sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a weak-breathed, emaciated weakling.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In the case of Family Medicines, they can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

Blood Purifiers

These remedies are the best ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from impure blood.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all the other ailments which attend impure blood, should use these remedies occasionally. The liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. Be on the watch for the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeits.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 10th, 1867.

"And 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is not only a delicious beverage, but it is a most useful and important medicine for the relief of the digestive organs, one of great benefit in cases of debility and all kinds of nervous ailments in the system."

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, April 20th, 1868.

"I am a sufferer from indigestion, and as a consequence, suffer from nervous debility, and as a result, am unable to perform my duties. I have used Hoofland's German Bitters, and I find it to be a most valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I should not, it will be very beneficial to all who are afflicted with the above ailments."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D., Pastor of the Third Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to recommend to you some of the best of the different kinds of medicinal remedies for the relief of the liver, and I have done so, and with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I have used it for some time, and I find it to be a most valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I should not, it will be very beneficial to all who are afflicted with the above ailments."

Price of the Bitters, \$1.00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.00.
Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Principal Office, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

THE ELK ADVOCATE.

FOR THE RIGHT AT ALL TIMES.

RIDGWAY, PENNA., SEPT. 23, 1868.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor & Proprietor.

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JACKSONIAN VIEWS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.
LETTER FROM AMOS KENDALL.

KENDALL GREEN, Aug. 20, '68.
Alexander Rutherford, Ch'm'n, &c.

DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 15th inst., as chairman of a committee of Jackson Democratic Association, inviting me to attend at the dedication of their hall on the evening of Thursday next, and expressing the belief that my association with General Jackson will enable me, "to add to the interest of the occasion."

In reply, I have the honor to thank you and your committee for remembering me in your seclusion and to inform you that my duties elsewhere on that evening, and my disinclination at the age of seventy-nine years to mingle in political excitements, forbids an acceptance of your kind invitation. But recognizing the duty of every living man to do what he can to serve his country in times of danger, I have no hesitation in communicating to you and your association the views I entertain upon the issue involved in the election of this year.

Of the men who are candidates I have nothing to say. It seems to me the duty of every true patriot in this momentous crisis to think only of the great principles and results involved, and overlooking all that is merely personal in the candidates, consider them as merely instruments in maintaining those principles and affecting those results. A vast majority of our Northern people went into the war for the preservation of the Union. The war was successful and the Union was preserved. The rebels everywhere laid down their arms and peace was restored throughout the land. All that was needed to make that peace perpetual was State officers in all the seceding States sworn to support the constitution of the United States.

Try, every man who had born arms against the United States, and every one who had given them aid and comfort had, under the constitution and existing laws, incurred the penalties of death and confiscation. From these penalties they could be relieved only by the constitutional pardoning power, or by trial and acquittal in the courts. The subject was exclusively executive and judicial, and altogether beyond the rightful jurisdiction of the legislative power. Now, who does not know that had the amnesty proclamations of the President been allowed to have their legal effect, and the Southern States been permitted to reorganize themselves under officers sworn to support the constitution of the United States, we should long ago have had peace and comparative prosperity throughout our borders? Why is it not so? It is attributable entirely to the usurpations of Congress. That body began by adopting the absurdity that the successful war for the preservation of the Union had in fact destroyed the Union; that in compelling the seceding States to remain in the Union our armies had in fact thrust them out; and that however anxious the Southern people might be to stay in or get in they could not do so without assenting to such conditions as Congress might prescribe. If the success of the war put the Southern States out of the Union, would its failure have kept them in? On this absurdity was based the entire reconstruction legislation of Congress. They assumed that the seceding States instead of being portions of our great republic were altogether foreign, and that their people, instead of being repentant rebels, were conquered enemies. Upon these pretenses they took them out of the constitutional supervision of the executive and judicial departments of the government and subject them to the unlimited power of Congress, irrespective of the constitution. Instead of leaving them to be pardoned under the laws in existence when their crimes were committed, they passed *ex post facto* laws, imposing upon them new and unheard of disabilities, from which their victims could, according to their theory and practice be relieved only by the usurping and absolute power which had imposed them; and when the President and judiciary indicated a disposition to exercise their constitutional rights, they sought to deprive them of their rightful powers of legislation and by threats of punishment by impeachment. Thus practically has Congress subverted the constitution, and on this subject taken into their own hands all the powers of government—legislative, executive and judicial. If their theory were true, instead of being false, as it is,

where did they get the power to legislate over the seceding States—to treat them as outlaws and put them out of the pale of civilized and republican institutions? Not, surely, in the constitution of the United States. And if not there what rightful power had they beyond that of any other body of usurpers not bearing the title of members of Congress, to legislate over these people at all? The party which has produced all this wrong, usurpation and oppression calls itself republican. Before and during the war its leaders maintained that the Southern States had not republican government because the negroes had no right to vote. The same men have joined in imposing governments upon these States in which large numbers of white men have no right to vote; and yet these governments are republican enough for them. And these republican leaders have shown their regard for republican government by the scheme lately concocted at Washington and sent out to be executed by their tools in the South, for taking even from these new fledged voters the right to vote for Presidential electors—a right long exercised by every State in the Union except South Carolina, the most aristocratic in the Confederacy. And this plan has been actually adopted in Florida, and so far defeated in Alabama by the veto of a Southern born Governor, who strangely imagines that modern republicanism means something more than a design to retain control of the government, even at the expense of every truly republican principle and institution. Look at the rest of the new States which Congress has admitted into the Union, without the population of a second rate city, each having as many Senators as old States with their swarming millions. Is it republican that twenty thousand votes in the Western plains and mountains should have the same representation in the Senate and the same vote for President, in case of an election by the House of Representatives, as a million of voters in N. Y., Pennsylvania, Ohio and other great States? Yes, it is modern republicanism; it is that republicanism which tramples upon every fundamental principle of free government to secure political power; which casts the constitution behind it when it is an obstacle in its way; which dispenses with the civil authorities in peaceful States and governs with the bayonet; which takes suffrage from intelligence and vests it in ignorance; which imposes constitutions on unwilling communities, under threats of military coercion, and calls them free States; which would impeach a honest President for attempting to protect and defend a violated constitution, and deprives an upright judiciary of its legitimate jurisdiction lest it should commit the same offense; which punishes crimes cancelled by the pardoning power, and compels citizen, by test oaths, to testify against themselves; and which arrogates to itself, over ten States, notwithstanding the constitutional limitations of its authority, all the powers claimed and exercised by the veriest despot on earth.

But there seems to be a pause in the mad career of the usurpers. Reconstruction, lately urged on with railroad speed, seems to be suddenly suspended. What is the matter? Do the tools so eagerly grasped by the usurpers begin to cut their own fingers? Do the negroes begin to rebel against their new masters? Is it certain that their new fledged voters in the South will not vote against the radicals in the approaching Presidential election? Behold their expedients to avoid such a calamity! The first is to take from the people in the reconstructed States the right to vote for electors. The second is to deny to the unreconstructed States the right to choose electors in any mode. By these two expedients they expect to secure the electoral votes of the one class of States and avoid the danger of having the votes of the other cast against them. Of the latter class of States are Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Is Virginia in the Union or out? She went to war to get out and was forced to stay in. Is she not in now who has put her out? What but Congress? And has Congress power to put States out of the Union? They have practically usurped that power and have passed an act prohibiting that and the other unreconstructed States from taking part in the approaching Presidential election. If Congress can at will put States out of the Union and can establish a military empire outside of the Union, we be unto the cause of liberty within the Union.

The members of Congress cannot escape their responsibility to the people and their allegiance to the constitution by any such subterfuge. The people

will ask them why they denied all representation to the Southern people in Congress, when, in their unquestioned privilege to judge of the qualifications of their own members, they had the power to exclude all members elect who had taken part in the rebellion or were disloyal to the government. They will ask why they suspended the writ of habeas corpus in ten peaceful States, subjecting the people thereof to a military despotism when the constitution expressly forbids the suspension of that writ, except "in case of rebellion or invasion," and then only when "the public safety may require it." They will ask why, when there was no resistance to the civil courts, the citizens of ten States have been subject to military tribunals in violation of positive law and most sacred principles of free government? They will ask why so many little States have been carved out of the Western wilderness; why the President has been impeached and the Supreme Court threatened and paralyzed; why Congress has usurped power to regulate the suffrage in the States; why, in the exercise of this power every male negro in the South twenty one years of age has been made a voter and multitudes of white men disfranchised; why, by *ex post facto* laws, they imposed new disabilities upon men who have been pardoned by the President; why they have removed them from many of the most notorious rebels and enforced them upon the less guilty; and, finally, why do they now propose to deprive even the negroes as well as the whites in the South of the right vote for Presidential electors? To all these questions and many more, the radical leaders can in truth give but one answer, and that is:—*"We intend to keep possession of the government. We feared the people of the Southern States would vote against us if they were suffered to remain in the Union, and for that reason alone we practically thrust them out. We know they would still vote against us if allowed to come in on the basis of the constitution, and for that reason we had to legislate outside of the constitution,"* assume the power to regulate suffrage, enfranchise the negroes, disfranchise the whites and impose upon their constitutions virtually of our own making. Fearing there might be some resistance to our plan for securing to our party the votes of the South by disfranchising the whites and subjecting them to the government of their late slaves, we thought it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and put them all under martial law. The President was in our way, and we stripped him of his legitimate powers, as far as we could by legislation, and not satisfied with that, we would have removed him from office, but for treason in our own ranks. It was rumored that the Supreme Court would set aside all our legislation 'outside of the constitution,' and to prevent that we restricted its jurisdiction and denounced its members. Sad to relate, our new fledged voters of the South most ungratefully showed signs unmistakably of a disposition to go over to the enemy; so, to make sure of the votes of the reconstructed States for our candidates next fall we have advised their legislature, composed chiefly of our minions, to take the appointment of electors in their own hands; and as Virginia, if reconstructed, would immediately follow the example of the adjoining States—Maryland and Kentucky—and go for the Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority, we determined to prevent the catastrophe, and have decreed by an act of Congress, though outside of the constitution it may be, that she, as well as Mississippi and Texas, shall have no vote at all. We remove the disabilities of every red handed rebel who will vote our ticket, and enforce them upon every man who seems inclined to vote against us. In short, the political power of the nation we are determined to retain by any and all necessary means, whether inside or outside of the constitution."

Such is the practical language of the radical leaders. And if you ask them how they expect to induce the people of the North to sustain them in these open outrages upon the constitution and every principle of republican liberty they virtually answer, "We have a popular Union soldier as our candidate for the Presidency, and we expect the people to lose sight of the principles involved in their admiration of the man. In addition to this, we have powerful arguments in ringing the changes, through our organs and orators, upon the words rebel, copperhead, sympathizer, traitor to the party, &c., &c." What but these are the means employed to secure the ascendancy of the radical party in the fall elections? And now, having subjected the white men of the

South by military coercion to the domination of the recently emancipated slaves, less fitted to exercise the right of suffrage than the women and half grown children of the North, and led on by adventurers who seek to use them as their instruments to secure office and riches, the radical leaders fill the country with the cry, "Let us have peace." Yes with their feet upon the necks and their bayonets at the breasts of the white people of the South, they cry, "Let us have peace." Let us have peace submission to all the measures of our party to secure their own ascendancy, however unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive. And if any of their victims evince a disposition to resist their usurpations and oppressions and seek relief, even by peaceful means, they denounce them as unrepentant rebels, seeking a renewal of the civil war.

Has any man, worthy to be trusted in public life, read so little of history, or studied human nature so unprofitably as to believe that the white people of the South are pacified by being thrust out of the pale of the constitution and subject to the absolute power of their lately emancipated slaves? Has ages of oppression made Ireland love England? Has oppression and massacre reconciled the Poles to the domination of Russia? Human nature is the same everywhere. Reduced to despair by oppression, the oppressed will resort to desperate remedies. Nay, where all hope is lost, they will sooner rush on death itself than live degraded and dishonored lives. If there be any people in the world who will not submit to hopeless oppression it is those who have been raised under the free institutions of the United States. Let each voter of the North ask himself how he would feel, and what he would do, if an usurping Congress were to deprive him of the rights of a freeman and subject him in life, liberty and property to the absolute control of ignorant and penniless negroes. As he would answer that question so let him act. Let him not wonder that notes such as he himself might utter under like circumstances reach his ears occasionally from the South; and let him ask himself whether he is prepared by his vote to reproduce on this continent the conduct of England towards Ireland and of Russia towards Poland. No man of sense and intelligence can expect in the South so long as a large portion of the white population are excluded from all participation in their own government, and exposed to be plundered and oppressed by their own slaves, led on by adventurers from the North. They laid down their arms in good faith; they gave up their slaves; they surrendered the principles for which they had fought; they accepted the poverty to which they were reduced, and they sought only to be allowed the privilege of free and loyal citizens under the old flag. This President Lincoln, and President Johnson, following in his footsteps, desired to concede to them. The former fell by the hands of a rebel assassin; the latter has been ferociously hunted by another class of assassins. The policy of the two Presidents was identical; and yet our radicals, with singular inconsistency, deify the dead Lincoln and crucify the living Johnson. Why is this? Lincoln is out of their way, and they would profit by his virtues; Johnson is a lion in their path, and they would destroy him for his fidelity in attempting to protect the constitution.

What sort of peace is to be expected in the South so long as white people are proscribed and negroes allowed to govern may be safely inferred from the condition of those reconstructed States—Louisiana and Tennessee. Their Governors and Legislatures are calling for military aid, avowing their incapacity to maintain peace and enforce the laws by the civil authorities. If this be so, it is conclusive proof that Congressional reconstruction, as a means of tranquillizing the South, is a failure. The road to peace is in another direction. Let Congress retire within the limits of the constitution. Let them abolish their test oaths and remove all their disabilities. Let them restore to the President his legitimate functions, and allow his pardons to have their constitutional effect. Let them strengthen instead of weaken the judiciary, and sustain it in its full exercise of its powers for the protection of both the white and the black.

Wipe out as with a sponge all your *ex post facto* legislation, and restore to all the States their constitutional rights. Do this and you will have peace. The men whom you now hold disfranchised and have pushed to the verge of despair will become your satellites for the preservation of peace and the restoration of order.

Reverse the picture and what are the prospects of this country? Attempt to sustain the negro governments by force, and you reduce the proscribed white men to despair. Your army, instead of being reduced, must be doubled. The taxes instead of being diminished must be increased. If Congress cannot (as they have not) prevent an increase of our frightful national debt in time of peace, what mountains must be added to it by a renewal of war? And in the anarchy which must ensue what is to become of our republican institutions? Are we, like the people of so many other republics which have lived and perished, destined to seek for repose in the hands of military despotism? I implore my countrymen to look the dangers of the crisis in the face, and so use the power left to them as to secure Union, peace and prosperity without further resort to proscription or the sword. These views come from one who warned the South against secession as the road to ruin, but in vain; from one who warned the Democratic party against yielding to the counsels of a few leaders who were lukewarm or worse, in support of the war for the Union, but in vain; from one who thinks he sees the fatal results of persistence in radical reconstruction as distinctly as he foresaw the results of secession and the effects of Democratic policy during the war; from one who wants nothing from his government but to be protected and let alone; from one who must soon be summoned before his maker to account for the manner in which he has discharged his duties to his God, his country and his fellow men. As ever, a faithful Democrat,

AMOS KENDALL.

Our Chip Basket.

—A Prussian infant of four years weighs 236 pounds.

—New York uses about 5,000 tons of tobacco per year.

—Nineteen couples were divorced in Hartford last month.

—The Boston Post says that forty New Yorkers live by borrowing money.

—Lake Winnepesaukee is four hundred and seventy-two feet above the level of the sea.

—The latest invention is a machine for sorting potatoes at the rate of a bushel per minute.

—Jefferson Davis has been visiting the Earl of Shrewsbury, at his magnificent seat of Alton Towers, England.

—A home for the newsboys and boot-blacks of Chicago is projected, to cost \$20,000, and to be completed the ensuing winter.

—It is stated that Edwin Booth recently purchased some "aloth of gold" for his new costume in Richelieu, at \$125 per yard.

—A Russia traveler on leaving Konigsberg, Prussia, by railroad discovered, to his dismay, that he had lost a parcel containing \$50,000 in coupons and notes. Leaving the train at the first station he returned to Konigsburg immediately and found a chieftain in the station playing with his valuables, evidently mistaking them for pictures. The full amount was recovered.

—Dr. McCosh, the new President of Princeton, has been obliged to postpone his departure from England till October. His inauguration was fixed for the 30th of September, Rev. Dr. Hodge, John P. Stoughton and ex-Governor Pollock are the orators appointed by the Alumni to receive him. President McCosh will arrive in New York about the middle of October.

—A broad shouldered servant girl, recently met an exquisite on a street crossing in Cincinnati, where one or the other must turn out in the mud. The exquisite didn't care to dirty his boots, and in an insulting manner ordered the girl aside. Her reply was a blow from the shoulder, which sent the swell clean off his feet into the mud, and she calmly stepped over his prostrate form passing on dry shod.

—The Cincinnati iron worker who stabbed a comrade with a red hot bar the other day claims that he did it in self-defense. The victim persisted in heating the other over the head with an iron bar and otherwise mistreating him while he was lighting his pipe with the heated iron, and it was only when forced to protect himself that he stabbed him. After the sufferer had fallen mortally wounded he convulsively gathered himself up and threw a piece of iron at the other. The two men were intimate friends.

—An English artist writes to the London Athenaeum, to complain of the heavy duty of ten per cent, imposed by the American tariff upon imported pictures, and says, "I leave it to your readers to judge of the state of Art in a country of such boasted freedom, when native artists require such ample protection from foreigners." To this the New York Sun replies, that to judge by the character of most English pictures sent to this country, duties equivalent to a total prohibition might be imposed upon them without serious detriment to Art.