

Words with the Bark On. If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these Reconstruction Acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson's.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain the majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country.—Frank P. Blair.

DEATH OF THAD. STEVENS.

The telegraph announces that old Thad. Stevens died on the night of the 12th inst. A little before he died two colored preachers called and prayed at his bed side. Also, two Sisters of charity administered the baptismal rite of the Catholic church. A few minutes ere his decease—about the last words he uttered as nearly as we can gather—he said that the great national questions now are reconstruction, finances and a railway system. On the 13th his remains, were carried to the rotunda of the capitol, where they remained in state till eight o'clock next morning. The body was attended by a detachment of Butler's Zouaves, a colored military organization of Washington city, preceded by Gen. Eakin, Sergeant-at-arms Brown, Senator McDonald of Arkansas, Dr. Gray, chaplain of the Senate, and a few personal friends of the deceased, and some forty or fifty others, principally colored. The Zouaves afforded acted as a guard of honor. On the 14th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., the funeral took place; after which the body was placed on board a car, which reached Lancaster, Pa., at six o'clock that evening.

It is customary with many writers and speakers, to traduce public men while living, but when they die to eulogize them to the skies—always landing them safely in Abraham's bosom. But we have never been guilty of such folly; and while our head is warm we never will.

Our opinion of Thad. Stevens can be quickly given. He was a bold, talented, unscrupulous, fanatical and malicious man. He was the great leader of the Radical party, and he was nearly always in advance of his party. When he first announced his theory of Reconstruction many of his own party denounced it and its author in no honeyed phrase; but in less than six months they were all in full chorus at his heels. It is quite probable that if he had died at the time, or soon after Lincoln did, there would have been no serious opposition to President Johnson's policy of Reconstruction. But old Thad. was not satisfied. The South must be punished; Radical supremacy and power must be retained; negroes must be enfranchised; their former masters must be disfranchised and humbled in the dust; oppression and tyranny must be the rule, and clemency and mercy the exception. To attain these objects he trampled ruthlessly and unscrupulously upon the Constitution, publicly acknowledging that he and his party were acting outside of that instrument;—he swept aside every barrier, regardless alike of precedent, honor, decency or law.—Through his efforts and under his leadership the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government were divested, to a great extent, of their constitutional powers and prerogatives; and finally he attempted to remove the President by impeachment; but in this, thank God, he ignominiously failed. Some call him a statesman; but this is an error. A real, sound and true statesman advocates only such measures as are wise, humane, just and lawful. He never seeks to gratify any passion, such as malice or revenge, under cover of the law, and the public well. Thad. Stevens did; in the Reconstruction and other measures of which he was the author and fervent advocate is embodied more devilry and absolute tyranny than ever was conceived in the brain of the arch-fiend himself.—Had he lived in the days of the French Revolution he would have been a Danton or Robespierre; and, like them he would have expiated his

THE RAILROAD

During the week past a small party of railroad men, under the direction of Mr. Douthitt and Mr. Burrage, have been in and around Albany, locating the Railroad. An article, which we publish elsewhere, from the local editor of the Herald, shows that the Company are doing near Portland. They are at work in good faith and real earnest; and they design having the entire road graded, this fall, from Portland to Eugene. Our citizens will be called upon, at the proper time, to subscribe \$10,000 for the benefit of the Road—to be paid when the grading shall have been completed, not before. Every capitalist, who has the good of the country at heart—every one who consults his own best interests—will subscribe whatever he can for this purpose.

There is considerable anxiety manifested by some relative to the exact location of the road. They want to know just where it will run in Albany. In answer we say that it is by no means certain that the Road will run into or near our city at all, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Unless fair and reasonable inducements be held out the Road will not come here, but will run out towards Sandridge, thus saving a large outlay of money by running in a straight line and materially lessening the distance; and thus, also, building up a rival town in that locality. Nor would the evil so far as Albany is concerned, stop at this. Once let a rival town start up out that way, and it would not be long ere the question of the removal of the county seat would be agitated; and in due time it may carry; for there is no doubt that, outside of a circle of eight or ten miles from Albany, there is a very general feeling of latent hostility to it; a feeling that it would be just as well to locate the county seat somewhere else; and this sentiment would be fostered and encouraged by such a movement. Let those who are deeply concerned—those who have large interests at stake—look well to this matter.—We once believed that the Railroad might be a humbug; but we now have good grounds for believing, first, that the Road will be built, and that, too, speedily; secondly, that the contractors can build it without any aid from those on the line of the road; and thirdly that they are not therefore compelled to run by or into any given point, because they are measurably independent of foreign aid.

As this question will soon be fully presented to the people by the authorized agents of the Road, we forbear discussing it more fully at present. Let the people take hold of this matter in earnest.

Senator Fowler's Defence.

Senator Fowler of Tennessee, was one of the seven radicals who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson, and has had his share of abuse from the radical leaders for so doing. As Senator Fowler has always been true to his party, was never anything else but a radical, naturally enough he does not feel like tamely submitting to denunciation from democratic renegades, like Logan, Butler, & Co. In a letter which we find printed at length in our exchanges, Senator Fowler says: "I can have no interest in a scheme to usurp my government by a few bold, bad conspirators. The whole house of representatives is under the lead of those good old democrats, B. F. Butler and John A. Logan. They are the same men now that they were in 1860, and before. In our house, Wade, Sumner and their satellites lead the revolutionary movement here."

It must be humiliating to all really honest and sincere radicals, like Senator Fowler, to reflect that his party are led by men who were the fast, open, red-mouthed and peculiar friends and apologists of Jeff. Davis and rebellion in 1860. But so it goes. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Ga., who was the managing operator of Andersonville prison, has become a leader in the radical party, and probably has more friends in that party to-day than Senator Fowler or any other man who was always a radical.

It is stated that Mr. D. W. Voorhes has consented to be a candidate for congress in the Seventh district of Indiana, now represented by a member of the "stamped" Washburne family. It is hoped that the statement is true. Mr. Voorhes is one of the ablest public men in the west. If nominated by the democracy in his district, he will be elected; and his election will not only reduce the number of Washburnes in Congress by one, but his influence on the side of popular liberty will counterbalance that of the remaining ten or a dozen Washburnes on the side of Jacobinism.

IDAHO ELECTION.—The Boise Democrat, of a late date, brings glorious intelligence relative to the elections which took place recently in Idaho Territory.—The Democracy have elected Shafer, (Dem.) by a majority ranging from 600 to 1000 votes; thus overcoming not only the Radical candidate but the bolter, Judge May. It is claimed, also, that every county officer on the various county tickets is elected. Keep the ball rolling.

The following advertisement appears in that intensely radical paper, the Chicago Post, of the 19th ult.: WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE COLOR-ED Family, a white woman to do general house work. Apply at No. 75 Carroll street. No Irish need apply. L. JORDAN.

"Yaw! yaw! Go 'way, white trash!—I see a manhood!"

DIRECT COMMUNICATION.

We clip the following from the Olympia Transcript: "Mercer's scheme for a direct line of trade between Portland, Oregon, and New York, is likely to meet with success. He has already chartered several fine vessels, one of which is on the way to this enterprise, if successful, will save an immense amount of money that now goes into the coffers of San Francisco importers."

Yes, and it will be a saving by that class which ought to be benefited—we mean the farmers and producing class generally. People are not yet fully aware of the immense benefit that will result from a direct line of trade between Portland and New York. The following is a letter from Mr. Mercer to a gentleman of this city. It is written from Portland under date of August 10, 1868:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 10th inst. is received and contents noted, to which I make reply as follows: Freight per ton from Portland to San F. \$4 00 2 cartages in Portland " 1 00 Storage " 50 Insurance, 2 per cent. (average in summer and winter) " 50 2 wharfages in S. F. " 50 2 cartages " 1 00 Storage " 50 Leakage and ratage " 50 Total, in coin " \$11 00 Freight to New York from S. F., in currency, 17 00 S. F. coin 5 p. c.—\$1.20 coin, or 1.75 cur'y. 1 75 Total, in coin " \$33 63 Insurance from S. F. to N. Y., 41 per cent. 16 28 Freight, per ton, Portland to N. Y. direct, \$20 00 Storage and wharfage, 75c. or \$1.10 cur'y. 1 10 Total, in coin " \$50 91

Insurance 41 per cent. 21 10 From San Francisco to N. Y., via Panama, per ton, in coin " \$30 00 Reduced to currency " 44 40 New York commission in each case 5 p. c. Cost of freight, per ton, from Portland to New York via S. F. and Cape Horn " \$35 00 To N. Y. direct " 21 10 In favor of direct trade " \$13 93 Or forty-two (42) cents per bushel. Insurance is the same from Portland to New York as from San Francisco. There will be no cartage when shipped direct, as we will have a wharf of our own, and all wheat from up the valley will be landed at our wharf, if very truly, A. S. MERCER.

Negro Suffrage.

If anybody supposes that the Republican party is not irrevocably committed to the doctrine of negro suffrage, let him read the following delightful extract from a leading Republican paper in the West: "The fools are not all dead, but survive still in sufficient force to control the action of the Democratic party, and to dash out the little remnant of brains and life that yet remains to it against the impregnable battlement of equal suffrage." For one we feel disposed to risk the slaughter which opposition to this kind of mongrelism may inflict upon the Democracy. It has not amounted to much in years past. The Democracy dashed against it last year in several of the States, and we think came out with the honors of victory. Fifty thousand in Ohio, thirteen thousand in Kansas, five thousand in Connecticut, three thousand in Minnesota, and thirty-eight thousand in Michigan, against negro suffrage, don't look as though the Democracy were in any danger of being "brained," on that question, right away. If the Radical leaders feel disposed to continue this question as a party issue, as they did last year, they will find any number of honest Republicans who will again vote against it and also against the candidates of the party that has made it the "fundamental principle" of their platform.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON GRANT.—Wendell Phillips, that fearless and indefatigable fanatic, in a late speech at Boston thus alluded to "the greatest military chieftain of the age." He said: "We will have the ballot for the negro by agitation soon." (A voice—"But how do you propose to do it?") "I propose to do it just as Christianity occupied the throne of the Caesars.—(Loud cheers.) I propose to do it by telling men what God tells me. I will do it by telling what the temperance societies, which are as hide-bound as the churches, dare not do—examine a Republican candidate for the Presidency—the most popular man in America, who cannot stand up before a glass of liquor without falling down.—(Great silence, succeeded by applause.) I will do it by opposing the Republican party when it bids 'be silent about negro suffrage North, it will hurt our party. Be silent about Gen. Grant's drunkenness, it will hurt our chances.'—I reply, God bids me speak what you bid me forbear. I will speak, and let the dead bury the dead, whether they bury him in the White House or not."

ALL NEGROES.—Greely boasts that the Northern Methodist Church has been established in every Southern State, that it numbers 150,000 members in those States. We are surprised that his figures are not larger. Yet these members are all negroes. The North should understand this. The whole Radical party in the South is a party of negroes. The Freedmen's Bureau is the Radical party machine that is marshalling and marching the negro. The Radical speakers when they say "fellow citizens" at public meetings but speak to negroes. Governor John Brown Wells has no other audiences but negroes, and receives his pay as Governor from the white people whom he insults. When any of the Radicals talk about "the people" they talk about the "negroes," and none else.

And yet these negroes are the beings whom northern people will not allow to vote—who are not permitted by northern mechanics to work in the same shops with themselves—who are not permitted by the Freedmen's Bureau in the South to be candidates for Congress—and who are merely used here to help strangers in the North without character, whom respectable whites will trust, to get into office.—Dispatch.

CANT TALK.

The Post, in commenting on an item taken from a St. Louis paper, which said that Gen. Grant could not make a speech, intimates that Gen. Washington could not either. Now that's not true, as any who may have read Irving or any other standard life of Washington well know. But there is a good many things that Washington and Grant had not in common. With inferior forces, Washington exhausted the enemy. With trebly superior forces, such as in the hands of a man of genius, could have ended the war in a month, Grant butchered thousands, and accomplished nothing till Sheridan turned the feeble lines of Lee, and caused him to evacuate his positions, almost without Grant's knowledge. Washington lived a sober, dignified and golly life. Grant was driven from the army for his debaucheries, and has even degraded his present high position by drunkenness on the streets of the Capital. Washington was a man whose honor and integrity are unmatched in history. Grant stands accused of an unmanly falsehood by the uncontradicted evidence of the President and Cabinet. Washington was all his life active and decided in politics, with fixed views and decided opinions. Grant declares that he has no policy, never took any interest in politics, and prefers to talk of horses, cigars and bull pupps. From long training in public business, intimate knowledge of the principles of free government, clear though somewhat too arbitrary views of the obligations of individuals to the nation, Washington was eminently fit to govern. Grant has never given evidence of possessing any ideas of political economy; never had any training in public business; never cared about politics, more than to govern his votes by his surroundings, and is utterly unfit for the position of President. Washington to Grant is Hyperion to a satyr. Such comparisons are odious, and only befitting those who would compare old John Brown with the Savior of mankind.—Montana Gazette.

General McClelland on Grant. The soldiers and sailors of Sangamon county, veterans of the late war, who participated in the work of winning laurels which Gen. Grant appropriates to himself, held a convention at Springfield, a few days since, at which they appointed delegates to represent them at the national soldiers' and sailors' convention which met in New York on the 2nd of July. Gen. McClelland was called out to address them, which he did in a most able and eloquent style, and during the course of his remarks he took occasion to pay his respects to Gen. Grant. The following extract from his speech is full of vim, and to the point and the purpose: "Already the thunders of popular indignation reverberate from hill and valley, from river and lake throughout the agitated and distracted republic, and the ominous hand-wringing upon the walls, forbidding the overthrow and political annihilation of these arrogant political malefactors. In their fear and trembling, with blanched faces and stammering articulation, they are seeking shelter under the shield of a military chieftain, but will this avail them? Who is this chieftain? Is he proved or known as a statesman? Is there anything in him to make ambition virtuous? Comrades, you know him and I know him. His greatness is a deception; a thing unearned, unachieved, but thrust upon him. It is a plagiarium of other men's deserts worn by him as an ill-fitting garment, concealing the wearer's intrinsic littleness—utterly hollow. Intellectually he is void of originality; of enthusiasm, and at best and most a but mediocre. His opportunities and his profit by them are a fortune, a compromise between able and better men. His passivity and malleability, together with his public character, render him a fit instrument in the hands of the Radicals with which to push their revolutionary schemes. As an aspirant to the Presidency he should, under existing circumstances, be viewed as an actual menace to the republic. Already his candidacy has led to the practice of political deception in his interests. His partisans have ceased to boast that negro suffrage is a genuine republican principle—it is the text of republican orthodoxy. They have been recent, like their chief, or, if they should speak at all, it is with a forced tongue and in a double sense, meaning everything or nothing, according to the construction put upon their language.—(Great applause.) Such a man ought not to be elected to the Presidency. His election would inaugurate the decadence and downfall of the republic. It would furnish but another lamentable instance of the instability of popular government. Let us then rally to the rescue. Let us assist to avert such a calamity.—Let us counsel peace and concord and conciliation among the friends of the Union, North and South. Let us swear that no harm shall come to the republic if our lives, our fortunes, can prevent it."—(Great applause.)

GEN. BUTLER'S NEW ORLEANS RECORD.—Some of the testimony taken by Jas. T. Brady and General Baldy Smith has just leaked out. It shows, what has been so frequently alleged, that General Butler and his brother chartered vessels for the purpose of sending merchandise and provisions to the rebels; purchased cotton and sugar of the rebels; ran the blockade, and purchased a vessel for \$30,000 which they chartered to the Government for \$250 per day, although the person from which they purchased offered to charter her for \$50 per day. For these offences General Butler subjected himself to dismissal from the service and imprisonment. Instead, therefore of representing, as a squatter, a Massachusetts District in Congress, Benjamin F. Butler should have found employment and lodgings at the Dry Tortugas.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE Philadelphia Telegraph, a Republican paper, says of the late President Buchanan: "Whatever his faults, he was personally a rarely poor man and socially always a brute. His faults were those of timidity, not of morals, and with his death all bitterness surrounding him is laid aside."

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Aug. 12.—The reports of the crops by telegraph from all parts of the country are on the whole quite cheering. The wheat crop is larger than last year in Ohio, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. In North Carolina, Delaware and Vermont the crops have been average. The corn crop is very large and the quality remarkably good. The yield this year is fully one-third more than last year. This is especially so in the Southern States. In Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Maryland, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, New York and Illinois, the yield is large—while in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and other Southern States, it is not more than average. The rains injured the crops in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Maine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Attorney General Evarts has submitted an opinion, stating that a vacancy exists in the office of Collector of New Orleans, which the President has power to fill, the commission expiring at the end of the next session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Attorney General Evarts rendered his opinion on the question of the appointment of a Collector for Alaska. He says the office should be set in operation at once unless some legal impediment to filling it exists. "I do not find it embraced within the operation of the Tenure of Office act, under the accepted construction of the Constitution and the authority of the President, I have no doubt of his power to grant a commission to the Collector of Customs for Alaska, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate."

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Republican's Washington special states, that certain indications here lead to the general belief in diplomatic circles, that both the French and Prussian Ministers believe that war is on the point of breaking out between their respective governments.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 17.—The funeral of Thaddeus Stevens took place here to-day. The attendance was very large. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The treaty between the United States and China, recently ratified by the Senate, has been transmitted to the Chinese Government for approval. Therefore, the ratification of the treaty can't be immediately exchanged.

Gen. Rosecrans spent part of Saturday at the State Department with Seward, and received a portion of his instructions. His other instructions will be prepared previous to his departure for Mexico, which will not take place, probably, until the latter part of next month. The recently ratified convention for the settlement of claims has been sent to Mexico. No commissioners will be appointed under it as stipulated, until a final action upon the treaty by the Mexican Government and an exchange of ratifications.

The Sentinel (Jacksonville) says that county warrants are only worth 85 cents on the dollar in Linn county and lays the depreciation of the Democracy. The Democracy of Linn has been in power now some over two years. When they assumed control of affairs bounty warrants were worth sixty cents. They have paid out immense sums in the way of liquidating the debt contracted in building the finest Court House in the entire State, county scrip advancing to 85 cents the while.—How is it in Marion? The rebels claim six hundred majority there—they have built no Court House nor anything else but debt. It is a rich county. Last fall we had a county order which the Treasurer could not cash nor could we sell the same for more than sixty cents on the dollar. "For why is this?"—Polk County Signal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. THE FOLLOWING LETTERS from well known physicians and individuals show the estimation in which this celebrated preparation is held by those who have used it.

PITTSBURG, May 19, 1866. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—During a visit in the West last Fall, I contracted dysentery and fever, which brought me to my bed, and finally terminated in typhoid fever, by my protracted stay in my room for several months, during which time I was so prostrated that I almost despaired of ever recovering health; having entirely lost my appetite for days, not being able to eat a morsel, I added to which I was much distressed with a receding condition, brought about by the fever. At this stage of my condition a friend recommended me to use your celebrated Stomach Bitters; but being morally opposed to the use of stimulants, I was at first declined, but afterward yielded to my physician, and after taking the medicine for several weeks as directed, my appetite returned, and with it I am rapidly regaining my former strength and vigor. My sleep from the loss of which I had suffered, has never been better, and I have entirely lost my bowels, which were now constipated and irregular, are now quite natural, and in fact I feel myself a new man, and tender you this testimonial of my appreciation of your valuable preparation, in order that others who may be afflicted may avail themselves of its virtues, as I have done, and prevent me from enjoying for so long a period the beneficial effects of my physician, after seeing that I use them regularly. Yours, very respectfully, B. KLINE, 45 Market street.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4, 1866. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.—I think I am only doing the part of a good citizen when I testify to the great benefit derived by me from the use of your Stomach Bitters during the last five years. Suffering for a short time in the fall of 1861, I had a severe bilious attack, which, in connection with dyspepsia, left me in a very weak condition. I was advised to try your Bitters, and having procured a bottle, found that they worked upon me much more than I had been induced to use them very much since that time. As a tonic, I think they are invaluable. This Summer having a similar attack, and before much recovery had been made, I was again induced to use the old Bitters, and with the same good results, having gained six pounds within a few days. I purchased a half dozen bottles a few weeks since, and propose to use them regularly as a tonic. Wishing you every success, I remain, Yours, gratefully, WM. MILLER.

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GALLATIA, Saline Co., Ill. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—I have practiced medicine for some years, and have used your Bitters in a number of cases with great success, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public in general. Very Respectfully, J. SMITH, M. D.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 21, 1865. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—I sell more of your Bitters than any other medicine. Parties who have tried them find it very high praise of their excellent virtues. I have tried them myself, and prescribe them with unparalleled success. Very respectfully yours, G. T. GILNER, M. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FRANKLIN, Clinton Co., Ind., Dec. 9, 1861. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—Some eighteen months since I was troubled with weakness of the stomach, and was unable to eat, and on the recommendation of Dr. Cox, our family physician, I purchased several bottles of your Bitters, which had the desired effect of restoring me to health. But I have not had a day since that I have not used your Bitters, and I can truly say that they are the best I ever used. Yours, truly, JOHN F. HUTCHISON.

EPINGHAM, Epingham Co., Ill. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—With pleasure I can say that your Bitters are superior to any others. I have used them for a long time, and always with beneficial results. Yours, very truly, ROBT. GILBERT.

BUCKLAND, Prince William Co., Va., January 29, 1866. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—I believe your Bitters are the best I ever used. I was afflicted with dyspepsia in 1863, and they cured me. It was not until I had used them for some time that I learned that it did me good. I was then prostrated for several weeks with dyspepsia, and I expected to die; but less than one bottle so far restored me that I could attend to my business. Last week I was again afflicted with dyspepsia, and in a return of the same disease, accompanied with bronchial affection, when I again used your Bitters, and was soon restored to health. I have recommended them to hundreds of my acquaintances, and have never known them to fail in effecting a speedy cure. MIRANDA CHAPPEL, Postmaster at Buckland, Va., OGDENSBURG, Sussex Co., N. J., December 18, 1865. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—For a long time I have been afflicted with a disordered stomach, and was unable to attend to my business. I was advised to use your Bitters, which I did, they proving of great benefit to me. I believe had it not been for them I should have been in my grave ere this. I write not only to testify to the virtue of your Bitters, but also to have you ship me two dozen as soon as possible, as I am now keeping a store. Yours, respectfully, JOHN M. GRACEN.

BORER'S STORE, Gibson Co., Ind. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—I have received so much benefit from using your Bitters that I feel in duty bound to give my testimony to the great virtue. I have been in very poor health for more than two years—afflicted with indigestion and loss of spirits. I tried a great many medicines, but failed to find any relief. Finally, I was persuaded to try your Stomach Bitters, and found my health greatly improved. I continued to use them for some time, and was restored to perfect health. I make this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering with a similar disease. Yours, respectfully, J. M. BORN.

Such is the tenor of the correspondence received by almost every mail at the manufactory at Pittsburg. The foregoing letters are given merely as specimens of its general character, and as valuable information furnished by those who have been relieved to those who suffer. It is not necessary at this late day to publish elaborate testimonials as a means of pushing this great National Specific. It has obtained a firm hold on the confidence of the public, and reached its present position as a Standard Preparation of the best class, through the legitimate medium of experimental demonstration. No one ventures to impugn its medicinal merits. They are everywhere confessed. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco. For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and Storekeepers throughout the world. vial

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Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—It is the greatest pleasure to recommend your Stomach Bitters to the public. I think it the best Bitter of the day. It is especially adapted to the South and West, where the dyspepsia of the liver are prevalent. Ten years' experience in the use of compounds as curatives, compels me to give your Bitters the preference that its popularity merits. A. ANGLE, M. D.

GALLATIA, Saline Co., Ill. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—I have practiced medicine for some years, and have used your Bitters in a number of cases with great success, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public in general. Very Respectfully, J. SMITH, M. D.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 21, 1865. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—I sell more of your Bitters than any other medicine. Parties who have tried them find it very high praise of their excellent virtues. I have tried them myself, and prescribe them with unparalleled success. Very respectfully yours, G. T. GILNER, M. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FRANKLIN, Clinton Co., Ind., Dec. 9, 1861. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—Some eighteen months since I was troubled with weakness of the stomach, and was unable to eat, and on the recommendation of Dr. Cox, our family physician, I purchased several bottles of your Bitters, which had the desired effect of restoring me to health. But I have not had a day since that I have not used your Bitters, and I can truly say that they are the best I ever used. Yours, truly, JOHN F. HUTCHISON.

EPINGHAM, Epingham Co., Ill. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—With pleasure I can say that your Bitters are superior to any others. I have used them for a long time, and always with beneficial results. Yours, very truly, ROBT. GILBERT.

BUCKLAND, Prince William Co., Va., January 29, 1866. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—I believe your Bitters are the best I ever used. I was afflicted with dyspepsia in 1863, and they cured me. It was not until I had used them for some time that I learned that it did me good. I was then prostrated for several weeks with dyspepsia, and I expected to die; but less than one bottle so far restored me that I could attend to my business. Last week I was again afflicted with dyspepsia, and in a return of the same disease, accompanied with bronchial affection, when I again used your Bitters, and was soon restored to health. I have recommended them to hundreds of my acquaintances, and have never known them to fail in effecting a speedy cure. MIRANDA CHAPPEL, Postmaster at Buckland, Va., OGDENSBURG, Sussex Co., N. J., December 18, 1865. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—For a long time I have been afflicted with a disordered stomach, and was unable to attend to my business. I was advised to use your Bitters, which I did, they proving of great benefit to me. I believe had it not been for them I should have been in my grave ere this. I write not only to testify to the virtue of your Bitters, but also to have you ship me two dozen as soon as possible, as I am now keeping a store. Yours, respectfully, JOHN M. GRACEN.

BORER'S STORE, Gibson Co., Ind. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen.—I have received so much benefit from using your Bitters that I feel in duty bound to give my testimony to the great virtue. I have been in very poor health for more than two years—afflicted with indigestion and loss of spirits. I tried a great many medicines, but failed to find any relief. Finally, I was persuaded to try your Stomach Bitters, and found my health greatly improved. I continued to use them for some time, and was restored to perfect health. I make this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering with a similar disease. Yours, respectfully, J. M. BORN.

Such is the tenor of the correspondence received by almost every mail at the manufactory at Pittsburg. The foregoing letters are given merely as specimens of its general character, and as valuable information furnished by those who have been relieved to those who suffer. It is not necessary at this late day to publish elaborate testimonials as a means of pushing this great National Specific. It has obtained a firm hold on the confidence of the public, and reached its present position as a Standard Preparation of the best class, through the legitimate medium of experimental demonstration. No one ventures to impugn its medicinal merits. They are everywhere confessed. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco. For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and Storekeepers throughout the world. vial