The States & Union.

Ashland, : : : Sept. 9, 1868.

GEO. W. HILL, EDITOR.

For President of the United States.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

For Vice President.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Secretary of State.
THOMAS HUBBARD
of Logan.

For Supreme Judge.
WILLIAM E. FINCK,
of Perry.

For Member of Board of Public Works
ARTHUR HUGHES,
of Cuyahoga.

For School Commissioner.
J. F. KIRKWOOD.

For Clerk of Supreme Court.
JOHN M. WEBB.
of Mahoning.

For Congress,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD.

For Judge, Common Pleas,
GEO. W. GEDDES.

COUNTY TICKET.

AUDITOR.
R. M. CAMPBELL.

SHERIFF.
WILLIAM O. PORTER.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.
JOHN J. JACOBS.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM COWAN.

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.
MOSES LATTA.

CAMPAIGN STATES & UNION.

That we may be able to contribute our full share towards the success of the democratic ticket this fall, we have concluded to offer the "States and Union" for six months, during the campaign, at the following rates:

For a club of twelve new subscribers, $7,20 or 60cts each *in* ADVANCE.

For a club of 24 new subscribers, $14,50 or 60cts each, in advance, and one copy for the person getting up the club.

Our expenses for publishing the "States and Union" have been greatly increased, in consequence of enlarging the sheet; and we will be under many obligations to our democratic friends through out the county, if they will make an effort to enlarge its circulation 500 or 600 copies. It can be easily done.

Give us a trial, friends, and see.

THE STATES & UNION.

We are under many lasting obligations to our democratic friends throughout the county, for the liberal support we are receiving for the "States and Union." If our friends will continue their good offices, its circulation will be nearly doubled before the campaign closes. If industry, care and attention will aid in producing a good county paper, ours will certainly succeed. Let us have a club from every township in the county. Remember that the campaign price of the "States and Union" is only sixty cents each for clubs of twelve, and sixty cents each for clubs of twenty-four, with one copy free to those getting up a club.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

We publish, this week, in vindication of the truth of history, a letter from Robert Ould, Confederate Commissioner of exchange, during the late war. This letter most successfully ventilates the vaunted loyalty and the boastful humanity of the Lincoln government, and places the responsibilty upon the proper authorities for all the suffering and death of the Northern prisoners who expired amidst the untold horrors of Anderson ville. The annals of history cannot afford a greater display of perfidy, bad faith and brutality than is fixed upon Stanton, Grant and Butler for refusing to exchange confederate prisoners for the poor fellows who were thus compelled to starve, pine, and die, in that loathsome pen of death, It is enough to mantle every Northern cheek with shame to think of it. Heretofore, the blame of these fearful sufferings, was placed upon the confederate authorities; and the North ern people were asked to execrate and forever detest the Southern people. What shall a just and enlightened people think of Grant Butler & Co?

ECONOMY.

1. What party was it that filched from the State Treasury $850,000 of the Soldier's Relief Fund! The republican party.

2. What party was it that claimed to be the exclusive friend of the Soldier? The same party that stole his bounty.

3. What party was it that defrauded the state out of over $60,000 in the erection of the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus? The republican party.

4. What party was it that squandered $150,000 in the selection of a site for an Asylum at Athens Ohio—! The republican party.

5. What party is it, that after all these frauds, and peculations and stealings, is calling upon the people of Ohio to continue it in power? The republican party.

6. Will the people do it? We think not.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

The "Little Joker" was present, and attempted to speak his piece, before the republican club of Ashland on Saturday evening last. We have listened to many political addresses heretofore, but the effort of Mr. Welker, on the above occasion, was decidedly the weakest defense of his party, we ever heard. He limped and stumbled through a labyrinth of nonsense, in defense of himself, and party, for over two hours. The result was he most successfully convicted himself of all the allegations placed on file against him. He was compelled to admit that he had received the two thousand dollars extra pay, for *each* of the last three years, as we alleged—that, although he had promised the people of this District, if re-elected, he would use his influence to get that law repealed, he has utterly failed, either by bill or resolution, to do any such thing, and thus, had aided in increasing the expenses of the government over six hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Surely Mr. Welker is a faithful and truthful representative of the people. His attempt to extricate himself from the infamous impeachment and reconstruction acts of Congress by saying he would pit that against the course of the "Union" during the war was a lame dodge. The "Union during the war," was no *funeral* of *ours*, and stood upon its own pegs. We run the "States and Union" now, and we insist that Judge Welker has been perfideous to all his promises—that he falsified his pledges when he told the people he would never take the extra $2,000, when he knew that at the time he was uttering that pledge he had the certificate of the proper authorities for that sum in his pocket and intended and did draw and make use of the money. He knew at the sam time he declared he had not voted for that measure, that he had skulked from his seat and had neither voted against it nor offered any opposition to the passage of the bill. He knew when he said, if the people would return him to Congress he would use his influence to get that bill repealed, that he was deceiving the people, and never intended to do so. For these, and other reasons, we are of opinion the good people of the fourteenth Congressional District will invite Mr. Welker to remain at home for the balance of his life.

The meeting was a decided failure; for although the "Glee Club," and the "bummers," were paraded up and down the street for an hour before the speaking commenced, they were enabled to "*drum up* precisely 97 women, 41 boys, 38 Democrats, and about 60 republicans.

There was a great lack of enthusiasm, though our friend "Snorting Jake." "The General," "The Blackberries," and our *adepose* cotemporary of the "Times," used their "*bug-smashers*," to great advantage.

At the conclusion of the "phunny performance," these fellows quietly retired, remarking that the evening was very chilly.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

We give below a statement to show what has become of the people's money. This is only a small part of the enormous amount of stealing that has characterized the bond agency business. Jay, Cook & Co. have accumulated a fortune amounting to hundreds of millions by their collusion with the Treasury Officers at Washington City. Read the following:

Commissions paid to outside brokers for the conversion of gold into greenbacks, from March 2d 1861, to March 18, 1868	$231,650 00
Commissions paid for conversion of various securities into 7-30 notes of Act of July 16, 1861	86,109 10
Do 5-20 bonds of Act of Feb, 1861	1,028,780 32
Do 10-40 bonds of Act of March 1864	496,338 12
Do 5-20 bonds of Act of June, 1864	45,437 50
Do 5-20 bonds of Act of March, 1863	181,456 97
Do 7-30 bonds of Act of June 1864, and March, 1865	4,993,845 45
Paid for converting	$7,067,317 46

The above mentioned seven millions and odd thousands of dollars paid by the treasury to favorite brokers for converting various classes of securities into each other, embraces the amount paid previous to the 1st of May last, as shown by official statement, and for commissions alone. The profits realized by the means of early or exclusive information, &c., are not altogether matters of conjecture.

It will be remembered that some thirty million dollars in gold was converted into greenbacks in May, 1868, at about fifteen per cent. below what was immediately thereafter the market rate, and that somebody must have realized over three million dollars profit by that transaction alone, in addition to the commission paid for selling.

Verily is not a "National debt a National blessing?"

Under Democratic administrations the "blessing" was less than eighty million of dollars—under Radical administrations it amounts to *thousands of millions!*

EQUAL TAXATION.

Let the tax-payers of Ashland county remember there are over $400,000 of United States Bonds held by citizens of this county, and not one dollar of the same is placed on the tax duplicate for taxation.

Let the tax-payers also remember that they are required to nearly double their taxes to meet this deficiency, and to pay the interest on the same as well as to school the children of the bondocracy.

Let the tax-payers of this county insist on having these bonds taxed, that the burthens of the laboring classes may be reduced, and that justice may be done to all.

Let the tax-payers and laboring classes insist that the bloated bondholder shall take greenbacks for his bonds, while the people are compelled take them for their produce.

Let the people demand equal taxation, equal rights, free speech. and exclusive privileges for none, and the country will be safe.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Public Debt Increased overone Hundred and Fifty Millions since the Close of the war.

It is being claimed by Republican Editors, and Stump Speakers that the Public Debt has been greatly reduced since the war. These statements are wholly erroneous, and without foundation in truth. To satisfy the people—the tax-payers, we append a statement of Secretary McCulloch showing that the Public Debt, has increased, instead of being diminished:

THE PUBLIC DEBT "AT THE TIME THE WAS DRAWING TO A CLOSE."

Extract from Secretary McCullough's last Annual Report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867.

In conformity with law, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submtt to Congress, this, his regular annual report:

* * * * *

In order that the action of the Secretary, in the financial administration of the Department may be properly administered, a brief reference to the condition of the Treasury AT THE TIME THE WAR WAS DRAWING TO A CLOSE, and at some subsequent periods, seems to be necessary. On the 31st day of March, 1865, the total debt of the United States was $2,366,955,077 34.

[Signed] HUGH M'CULLOUGH.
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PUBLIC DEBT NOW.

[Extract from Secretary M'Cullough's last Monthly Report.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1868.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of August 1868:

* † † † † * *

Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,523,534 480 67

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st day of August, 1868:

[Signed] HUGH M'CULLOUGH,
Secretary of the Treasury,

INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AS SHOWN BY SECRETARY M'CULLOUGH.

1868	$2,523,534,480 67
1765	2,366,955,077 34
Increase	$156,579,403 33

Such is the effect of three years of Radical rule in time of peace!

HOW TO MAKE A RADICAL.

As the Grant Party, the real pipe and whiskey ring, is anxious to increase its numbers, we present them with a genuine receipt for making radicals. The only ingredient in addition to what follows, that might be necessary, is, to add a *little cigar*, and "*old rot*," and then the *receipt* will be perfect. Here it is—!

Take a large amount of ignorance, a half pint of corruption, one once of cowardice, one pound of hatred of intelligent white men, one pound of negro flattery or deception; put them all in the unconstitutional mortar of contention, bruise them well with the pestle of oppression, or Brownlow's military despotism. Put the compound in the kettle of midnight plotters. Add a gallon of the essence of negro social equality, boil over the fire of confiscation until you can perceive a scum of falsehood rise to the top. Skim the scum off with the ladle of traitorism. Let it stand till it settles, then put it up in the freedman's jug. Take two tablespoonfuls every night and work it off in the morning with a small dose of revenue officer's or collector,s spoils. If the patient be much debilitated (as he will be very apt to be if he has any symptoms of true constitutional government still remaining in him) let him take two teaspoonfuls of decoction of negro leagues sweetened with a hypocritical prayer, and he will be as confirmeda Radical as ever polluted the South with his presence.

A TERRIBLE REVELATION!

Statement of Robert Ould Concerning the Exchange of Prisoners.

Grant Responsible for the Sufferings at Andersonville.

CONFEDERATE OFFERS OF EXCHANGE REPEATEDLY REJECTED! &c., &c., &c.

[From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 20.]

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 17.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently seen so many misrepresentations of the action of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners that I feel it due to the truth of history, and peculiarly incumbent on me as their agent of exchange, to bring to the attention of the country the facts set forth in this paper.

I.

The cartel of exchange bears date July 22d, 1862. Its chief purpose was to secure the delivery of all prisoners of war. To that end, the fourth article provided that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture. From the date of the cartel until the summer of 1868, the Confederate authorities had the excess of prisioners. During that interval, deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion I urged the Federal authorities to send incresed means of transportation. It has never even been alleged that the Confederate authorities failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not held under charges, when they had the excess. On the other hand, during the same time the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in confinement, sometimes in irons, or doomed to cells, without charge or trial. Many officers were kept in confinement even after the notices published by the Federal authorities had declared them exchanged. In the summer of 1863 the Federal authorities insisted upon limiting exchanges to such as were held in confinement on either side. This I resisted, as being in violation of the cartel. Such a construction not only kept in confinement the excess on either side, but ignored all the paroles which were held by the Confederate Government. These were very many, being the paroles of officers and men who had been released on capture. The Federal Government at that time held few or no paroles. They had all, or nearly all, been surrendered, the Confederate authorities giving prisoners as equivalent for them. Thus it will be seen, that as long as the Confederate Government had the excess of prisoners, matters went on smoothly enough; but as soon as the posture of affairs in that respect was changed, the cartel could no longer be observed—So long as the Federal Government held the paroles of Confederate officers and men, they were respected, and made the basis of an exchange; but when equivalents were obtained for them, and no more were in hand, the paroles which were held by the Confederate authorities could not be recognized. In consequence of the position thus assumed by the Federal Government, the requirement of the cartel that all prisoners should be delivered within ten days was practically nullified. The deliveries which were afterwards made were the results of special agreements. The Confederate authorities adhered to their position until the 10th of August, 1864, when moved by the sufferings of the men in the prisons of each belligerent, they determined to abate their just demand. Accordingly, on the last named day, I addressed the following communication to Brigadier General John E. Mulford (then Major), Assistant Agent of Exchange:

RICHMOND, August 10, 1864.

Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange:

SIR: You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents—officer for officer, and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners.

This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side on parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered where it is practicable.

I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible whether this arrangement can be carried out. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

The delivery of this letter was accompanied with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave. On the 22d day of August, 1864, not having heard anything in response, I addressed a communication to Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, covering a copy of the foregoing letter to General Mulford, and requesting an acceptance of my propositions. *No answer was ever received to either of these letters.* General Mulford, on the 31st of August, 1864, informed me in writing that he had no communication on the subject from the United States authorities, and that he was not at that time authorized to make any answer. This offer, which would have instantly restored to freedom thousands of suffering captives—which would have released every Federal soldier in confinement in Confederate prisons—was not even noticed. Was that because the Federal officials did not deem it worthy of a reply; or because they feared to make one? As the Federal authorities at that time had a large excess of prisoners, the effect of the proposals I had made, if carried out, would have been to release all Union prisoners, while a large number of the Confederates would have remained in prison, awaiting the chances of the capture of their equivalents.

II.

In January, 1864, and, indeed, some time earlier, it became very manifest that in consequence of the complication in relation to exchanges, the large bulk of prisoners on both sides would remain in captivity for many long and weary months, if not for the duration of the war. Prompted by an earnest desire to alleviate hardships of confinement on both sides, I addressed the following communication to General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, and on or about the day of its date, delivered the same to the Federal authority:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., January 24, 1864.

Major General E. A. Hitchcock, Agent of Exchange:

SIR. In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners, I propose that all such on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort.

I also propose that these surgeons shall act as commissaries, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicines, as may be forwarded for the relief of prisoners. I further propose that these surgeons be selected by their own Governments, and that they shall have full liberty at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the welfare of prisoners.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

To this communication no reply of any kind was ever made. I need not state how much suffering would have been prevented if this offer had been met in the same spirit in which it was dictated. In addition, the world have had truthful accounts of the treatment of prisoners on both sides by officers of character, and thus much of that misrepresentation which has flooded the country would never have been poured forth. The jury box in the case of Wirz would have had different witnesses with a different story. It will be borne in mind that nearly all the suffering endured by Federal prisoners happened after January, 1864. The acceptance of the proposition made by me on behalf of the Confederate Government would not only have furnished to the sick medicines and physicians, but to the well an abundance of food and clothing from the ample stores of the United States. The good faith of Confederate Government in making this offer cannot be successfully questioned, for food and clothing (without the surgeons) were sent in 1865, and were allowed to be distributed by Federal officers to Federal prisoners.

Why could not the more humane proposal of January, 1864, have been accepted?

III

When it was ascertained that exchanges could not be made either on the basis of the cartel, or officer for officer, and man for man, I was instructed by the Confederate authorities to offer to the United States Government their sick and wounded, *without requiring any equivalents.* Accordingly, in the summer of 1864, I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand of the sick and wounded at the mouth of Savannah river, without requiring any equivalents, assuring, at the same time, the agent of the United States, General Mulford, that if the number for which he might send transportation could not readily be made up from sick and wounded, I would supply the difference with well men. Although this offer was made in the summer of 1864, transportation was not sent to the Savannah river until about the middle or last of November, and then I delivered as many prisoners as could be transported—some thirteen thousand in number, amongst whom were more than five thousand well men. More than once I urged the mortality at Andersoville as a reason for haste on the part of the United States authorities. I know, personally, that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to send off from all its prisoners all the sick and wounded, to continue to do the same, from time to time, without requiring any equivalents for them. It was because the sick and wounded at points distant from Georgia could not be brought to Savannah without a reasonable time that the five thousand well men were substituted. Although the terms of my offer did not require the Federal authorities to deliver any ten or fifteen thousand which I promised, yet some three thousand sick and woumded were delivered by them at the mouth of Savannah river. I call upon every Federal and Confederate officer and man who saw the cargo of living death, and who is familiar with the character of the deliveries made by the Confederate authorities, to bear witness that none such was ever made by the latter, even when the very sick and desperately wounded were alone requested. For, on two occasions at least, such were specially asked for, and particular request was made for those who were so desperately sick that it would be doubtful whether they would survive a removal a few miles down James River. Accordingly, the hospitals were searched for the worst cases, and after they were delivered they were taken to Annapolis, and there photographed as specimen prisoners. The photographs at Annapolis were terrible, indeed, but the misery they portrayed was surpassed at Savannah. The original rolls showed that some thirty-five hundred had started from Northern prisons, and that death had reduced the number during the transit to about three thousand. The mortality amongst those who were delivered alive during the following three months was equally frightful. But why was there this delay between the summer and November in sending transportation for sick and wounded, for whom no equivalents were asked? Were Union prisoners made to suffer in order to aid the photographs "in firing the popular heart of the North?"

IV

In the summer of 1864, in consequence of certain information communicated to me by the Surgeon General of the Confederate States as to the deficiency of medicines, I offered to make purchase of medicines from the United States authorities, to be used exclusively for the relief of Federal prisoners. I offered to pay gold, cotton, or tobacco for them, and two or three prices, if required. At the same time I gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively in the treatment of Federal prisoners; and moreover agreed, on behalf of the Confederate States, if it was insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederte lines by the United States Surgeons, and dispensed by them. To this offer I never received any reply. Incredible as this appears, it is strictly true.

V

General John E. Mulford is personally cognizant of the truth of most, if not all the facts which I have narrated He was connected with the cartel from its date to the close of the war. During a portion of the time he was Assisant Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States. I always found him to be an honorable and a truthful gentleman. While he discharged his duties with great fidelity to his own Government, he was kind and, I might almost say, tender to the Confederate prisoners. With that portion of the correspondence with which his name is connected he is, of course, familiar. He is equally so with the delivery made at Savannah, and its attending circumstances, and with the offer I made as to the purchase of medicines for the Federal sick and wounded. I appeal to him for the truth of what I have written. There are other Federal corroborations to portions of my statements. They are found in the report of Major General B. F. Butler to the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." About the last of March, 1864, I had several conferences with General Butler at Fortress Monroe in relation to the difficulties attending the exchange of prisoners and we reached what we both thought a tolerably satisfactory basis. The day that I left these General Grant arrived, General Buttler says he communicated to him the state of the negotiations, and "most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant General not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him;" and that on April 30, 1864, he received a telegram from General Grant' "to receive all the sick and wounded the Confederave authorities may send you, but send no more in exchange." Unless my recollections fails me, General Buttler also, in an address to his constituents, substantially declared that he was directed, in his management of the question of exchange with the Confederate authorities, to put the matter offensively, *for the purpose of preventing an exchange.* The facts which I have stated are also well known to the officers connected with the Confederate Bureau of Exchange. At one time I thought an excellent opportunity was afforded of bringing some of them to the attention of the country. I was named by poor Wirz as a witness in his behalf. The summons was issued by Chipman, the Judge Advocate of the military court. I obeyed the summons, and was in attendance upon the court for some ten days. The investigation had taken a wide range as to the conduct of the Confederate and Federal Governments in matter of the treatment of prisoners, and I thoght the time had come, when I could put before the world these humane offers of the Confederate authorities, and the manner in which they had been treated. I so expressed myself more than once—perhaps too publicly. But it was a vain thought. Early in the morning of the day on which I expected to give my testimony, I received a note from Chipman, the Judge Advocate, requiring me to surrender my subpœna. I refused, as it was my protection in Washington Without it the doors of the old Capaitol might have opened and closed upon me. I engaged, however, to appear before the court, and I did so the same evening. I still refused to surrender my subpœna, and therefore the Judge Advocate indorsed on it these words: "The within subpœna is hereby revoked; the person named is discharged from further attendance," I have got the curious document before me now, signed with the name of "N. P. Chipman, Colonel," &c. I intend to keep it if I can, as the evidence of the first case *in any court, of any sort*, where a witness who was summoned *for the defense* was dismissed *by the prosecution.* I haistened to depart, confident that Richmond was a safer place for me than the Metropolis. Some time ago a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners in Southern prisons. After the appointment of the committee—the Hon. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, being its chairman—I wrote to the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge and the Hon. Mr. Mungen (the latter a member of the committee) some of the facts herein detailed. Both of these gentlemen made an effort to extend the authority of the committee, so that it might inquire into the treatment of prisoners North as well as South, and especially that it might inquire into the truth of the matters which I had alleged. All these attempts were frustrated by the Radical majority, although several of the party voted to extend the inquiry. As several thousand dollars of the money of the people have been spent by this committee, will not they demand that the investigation shall be thorough and impartial? The House of Representatives have declined the inquiry; let the people take it up.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
RO. OULD.

The Last Crowning Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

BY ITS USE

Gray or Faded Hair is quickly restored to its youthful color and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair.

It will cause Hair to grow on Bald Spots.

It will promote luxuriant growth.

FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT removed from Greenwich St. to 35 Barclay St. & 40 Park Place.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

AGENTS, ATTENTION.—A Gift of $260 worth of Popular Books given to the seven Agents who sell the greatest number of The Voter's Text Book from now until December 1, 1868. It is having an unprecedented sale. Contains all the important matters connected with the Government from 1774 to 1868. Portraits and Lives of all the ex-Presidents. Candidates of both parties and their platforms. Not partisan. Send for circulars with full description.

ASHER, ADAMS & HIGGINS,
Buffalo, N. Y., or Indian apolis, Ind
4x6.

FOR SALE,

Some of the best lands in Northern Iowa, for grain and stock farms. I have personally examined these lands, and for soil and natural advantages they are not excelled in that State. These lands will soon be in railroad communication with both the East and West. The title is perfect. Apply to or address David Clause,
Sullivan Ohio 3m8

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YOU ALL

YOU ALL

YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different preparations now called Bitters or no tavern preparations, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

HOOFLAND'S

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.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits, All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

OF

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. 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 Bitters that 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 pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will hear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of herbs in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. As to its appetite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

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 an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheek, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

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

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your Blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear conscience I can say in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, it will prove beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have 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 counterfeit.

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.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

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CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

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PRICE CURRENT.

Prints,	6-7
"	8 to 12½
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Feather "	48
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Gova Kid Gloves	1,00
Alexandrie Kid Gloves	1,25

The place to buy CHEAP GOODS is at No. 1, Town Hall. Be sure and call.

Remember at Parmely's you will find the world renown GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, and the only Sewing Machine which recieved the highest prize above all Medals, receiving "the cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exhibition.

April 15th, 1868.