American Union

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, January 14, 1869.

Acknowledgment.

Hon. Frank Thomas, the honored Representative in Congress from this State, will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

The Proposed Railroad.

Notwithstanding the vast benefit the proposed new railroad line between the Chesapeake and Atlantic will be to this county, our citizens are not exerting themselves in the least to secure its completion. They *admit* that it will be of great material advantage, yet their interest, it seems, cannot be sufficiently enlisted to even get together and consult upon what route will be the most practicable one for the road. No man, who has any knowledge of the peninsula, can fail to discern the beneficial effects the road will have upon trade and commerce between Baltimore, Washington and the northern seaboard cities, nor close his eyes to the fact that the road *will be built* eventually, for the business interests of such commercial centres as Boston, New York, Baltimore and Washington cannot, and will not, long withstand the opening of such new avenues of trade as their respective increasing business interests demand.

But the construction of this road will not subserve the interest of these cities alone. The coal regions of Western Maryland and Pennsylvania have imperative need of such an outlet as this would be for the foreign shipment of their coal. Their present inadequate terminii are but a source of continual vexation and disappointment to them, and they feel the need of just such a terminus on the ocean as Lewes would be. Here nothing would intervene to bar the progress of vessels of all climes from touching on our coast for coal at all seasons. The difficult navigation of our bays and rivers by seamen unacquainted with their capricious windings would thus be avoided, and we doubt not would contribute greatly to increase the foreign demand for coal. The peninsula also has equal demands for the establishment of such a route, for it has suffered considerably by the high tariff of railroads. It at present enjoys a sort of lame and inefficient system of water communication with some of the northern cities, yet in this system may be seen the grand result which would ensure to this favored section by the establishment of a permanent line of sea-worthy steamships between so central and accessible a point as Lewes and New York and Boston.

With these great interests to be so highly benefitted by this route, who can doubt its successful completion at no distant day?—The means wherewith to construct the road can be secured upon a faithful representation of the advantages arising from it in either of the cities name, or from the coal regions benefitted. There can be no doubt of the success of the road, and wherever its track may be laid there will be seen and felt the great benefits of railroads.

The route of this railroad lies directly through this county, and four miles above the county seat. At present, the business of the town is virtually dead, and what wonder? Its citizens have let opportunity after opportunity to make this a thriving town pass by, and they can never be recalled. They permitted first the Delaware and then the Md. and Delaware roads to be built within a stone's throw, as it were, of our doors, and just near enough to stagnate all kinds of business. We enjoy direct communication with but one city, by one route, and are even then subjected to the capriciousness of those who have no interest in our welfare.

The turning of this road so as to touch this town would more than compensate for the injury sustained by the loss of the others, because it presents increased facilities. We hear the same objections urged against this road that were preferred against the others—"it will never be built," "it will be of no advantage," and a hundred other such foolish things. And yet the other roads were built under less favorable auspices, for while they were merely extensions from city to country, the proposed road is a connecting link between the greatest commercial centres on the Atlantic coast, between extensive coal fields and the outside world.

Another reason why the road will be built is because the people of Delaware are in earnest concerning it. They know the value of railroads and rightly appreciate their benefits. Were they not in earnest, why have continued the Milford branch of the Delaware road on down to the sea-shore? For no other reason than in view of the ultimate success of the through route between New York and Baltimore. And in furtherance of this plan they now propose to obtain a charter for the construction of the entire road, and express a willingness to share its benefits with us.

If we are true to ourselves and the county whose interests are our own, we will never suffer this road to be built anywhere else than through this town. It is the last and only hope we see whereby we can secure railroad facilities, unless we content ourselves with a lateral road hence to Ridgely. Even this would cost us more than would be demanded of us as our proportionate part of the fund for the construction of the great water route in question.

Speedy action in this matter is required of us. The Delaware people will not long wait our slow and easy pace, and we may defer the golden opportunity until it is too late.—Let us be up and doing! Let us call a meeting and appoint a committee to perform what is necessary to be done. *Remember, we must act at once!*

Agricultural Societies.

When we look abroad over our county and note the different methods of farming practiced by our hardy yeomanry, the necessity for the formation of an agricultural society becomes readily apparent. Farmer A., in the First district, has precisely the same quality of land as farmer B., in the Fourth, both being equally improved, yet the one raises double the quantity of crops as the other because of a greater knowledge and experience in the science. Mr. A. is deprived of all knowledge of Mr. B.'s secret of success simply because they are strangers and have no intercourse with each other.

The fact that the soil is not dissimilar to the physical constitution will not, we presume, be gainsayed. Reduce either to a state of exhaustion and it is necessary that restoratives be applied before they will assume their former healthy and vigorous functions. But in the work of building up either it will be found that what will prove highly beneficent in one case will produce no good effects, either real or apparent, in another. For instance, two men are suffering with the bilious: quinine will effect a permanent cure in one case, while in the other it will only temporarily check the disease, or produce no change whatever. So it is with land: the different quality of soils require fertilizers of different manurial properties.—Where Whitelock's would cause a rich and luxuriant crop on one farm, it will be found to be less remunerative on another, because of a difference in soils.

It is for a more perfect understanding of what kinds of manures, and in what quantities, should be applied; for a greater dissemination of the knowledge of the science of agriculture; to stimulate and encourage the farmer in the arduous duties of his calling; to ferret out the numerous impostors who are annually cheating the county out of hundreds of dollars accumulated by hard earned labor, and to devise the means whereby a more thorough and efficient mode of farming may be adopted, that these associations are formed. It is unnecessary that we should enter into an elaborate argument to prove their utility to the ends proposed. We have only to refer to those counties where they already exist in order to find a living witness of their inestimable benefits. New Castle county, Del., for instance, possesses such an organization, and the natural result is she surpasses both Kent and Sussex in thrift and farm economy. Frederick county, in our own State, also possesses an Agricultural Society, and who does not know that Frederick is the richest and most prosperous county in Maryland? So it is wherever these societies exist. They go hand in hand with education and enlightenment, and are the primal cause of a vigorous, persistent, determined effort to enrich the soil and enhance individual prosperity. A most potent argument in favor of these societies is the fact that they seldom go backwards. They seem to enlist the interest and attention of the people through all time.

We do not suppose that we could at present form an Agricultural Society in this county which would rival either Frederick or New castle counties, yet we can lay the foundation for one of equal importance. We might not, and in all probability would not, be able to present so grand a display at our annual exhibitions, nor yet offer such costly and glittering prizes, but would they be any the less sought after and appreciated? All things have small beginnings, and assume their magnificent proportions only through lapse of time and perseverance of the people.

Ours being a purely agricultural region, we need something to stimulate and foster agriculture and inspire our farmers with new life and energy. We shall then witness a more rapid growth in wealth, because a more systematic way to create it. We shall attract the attention of the people of other States, and cause them eventually to settle in our midst.

We commend this subject to the careful consideration of our farmers, not without expressing the hope, however, that they may see clearly its benefits and resolve to attain them.

Happy Day!

Yesterday was the happiest day that has ever befallen our State in all her past history. Never before had her people such cause for rejoicing. Even nature seemed to be touched at the joy of the occasion, and wore a calm and serene visage.

Need we tell our readers the cause of so much joy and satisfaction throughout the State? Did it not occur to them that yesterday was the day upon which Governor Swann's degrading and disgraceful administration terminated? Such was the fact, and at noon he surrendered the archives of his office to his successor. The transmission was unaccompanied by any display of pomp or ceremony, Governer Bowie having been formally inaugurated last winter. The end was most fitting to Mr. Swann's gubernatorial career. He entered his office surrounded by friends who placed in him implicit confidence—he leaves it shunned and avoided by his former friends and despised by those with whom he has linked his political fortunes.—He goes hence to the Lower House of Congress, but we cannot think such an unprincipled demagogue will ever be permitted to take his seat in that honored body.

Governor Bowie enters upon his administration under peculiar circumstances, and such as will forever immortalize his name in history, if he pursues a policy of strict and unerring justice to all men and parties. The partizan bitterness engendered by the late war is fast dying out, and the people are once more living at peace with each other.—He must continue to quench this spirit by introducing only those measures calculated for the good of the whole. He can also test his administrative abilities upon a reform in our basis of representation and other kindred subjects.

Gov. Bowie is a Democrat, yet he commands our greatest respect because of his firm and unwavering course.

As one of his first official acts, we suggest that he appoints a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the approach of the time when we could rid ourselves of Gov. Swann.

Communicated.

South-West Missouri.

"Tell us candidly what you think of the West—is it a good country? Give us facts and figures. A number are anxious to know and are awaiting your reply."

The above is a quotation from one of the many letters that we have received in reference to this country, is from an old friend, and, by the way, a constant reader of THE UNION, through the columns of which he desires to be answered at an early day. So this must be taken as a sufficient apology for this communication.

Mr. Editor, pardon us, should our wild frontier pen prove a bore to your editorial sanctum, or our thoughts a burden to the press; for the present we will refer only to the things which have come under our observation, and using only such figures as are taken from the Land Office at Springfield.

No other States, not excepting even Nevada and California, have attracted so much attention, and become so much the theme of remark, of late, as those of Missouri and Kansas. Geographically, they occupy a central position in the habitable part of the continent, forming virtually the heart of the country. The climate, soil and resources of these States are worthy of this honorable position.

But as we are somewhat limited, we ask the reader to accompany us only down in south-west Missouri, where we will spend all our time for the present. This portion of the State, "the garden of the West," is a land destined yet to be celebrated in story and in song, and in whose history are already interwoven many thrilling incidents.

That the reader may readily understand what is meant by the term "South-west Missouri," let him draw a line from Jefferson city South to the Arkansas border, meaning only that portion of the State West of said line and South of the Missouri river. This scope of country embraces the richest soil, the most valuable coal mines, the finest and largest streams of purest water, and the most salubrious climate on the American continent, and concerning which an interest is now being awakened in the Northern and Eastern States never before manifested in regard to any particular locality, California, perhaps, excepted. The south-west has an area of 20,736 square miles, or 13,311,040 acres of land, four-fifths of which is excellent farming land, while beneath the remainder lies buried inexhaustible mineral wealth.

The topographical features of the country are somewhat varied, the western portion being beautifully undulating and diversified with prairie and timber, while the eastern slope has a greater proportion of timber and surface occasionally broken.

THE TIMBER

Of south-west Missouri embraces most varieties, but is principally oak, hickory, walnut and pine, all of which stands gigantic and in sufficient abundance to ensure a supply for ages to come. Turning our eyes from the dense forest they fall upon rapid streams of

PURE WATER.

The streams of pure, clear, running water are innumerable, every county being liberally supplied. The principal streams are the Osage, Grand, Lac, White, James, Elkhorn, Niangua, Pomme de Terre and Spring rivers. Some of these are navigable for light draft boats. They are clear, cold and rapid in descent, and afford many excellent mill sites. On Spring river alone there are fifty unimproved sites furnishing good water power. This really beautiful stream drains the finest agricultural portion of the entire west, and is fed by some of the finest and noblest springs in the world. This country is remarkable for its magnificent fountains of crystal water, among the most noted of which are Cedar Springs, in Camden county, which bursts forth from beneath a low cliff in the hilly range bordering on the Osage river, and rushes down over its rocky bed in a sufficient volume to propel any ordinary machinery. The Upper and Lower Big Spring, the former rising in Dallas, the latter in Camden, counties, are truly nature's masterpieces of workmanship, and are a source of pride to the country, as well as delight to the stranger. The latter spring discharges 2,000 cubic feet of water per minute. There are many objects of interest and curiosity in this highly favored region, such as falls, caves and peaks.

TO THE SPORTSMAN

Every inducement is offered for profit and pleasure. Deer, geese, turkeys, prairie chickens, raccoons, quails, opossums, otter, beaver, mink, etc., abound in all the unsettled portions of the south-west.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

Of south-west Missouri are beyond all estimate. Almost every county south of the Missouri river contains one or more kinds of valuable ore. In the eastern counties are found silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, tin, nickle, platinum, emery, marble, granite, &c., while in the central and western counties, iron, coal and lead exist in large deposits.

THE COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Of the south-west are as yet limited, there being at present no railroad communication with the eastern portion of the State, with the exception of the Union Pacific railroad. There are, however, several railroads in process of construction, and others contemplated. The Atlantic and Pacific railroad, of which the present western terminus is Little Piney, twelve miles west of Rolla, is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be completed as far as Springfield by the coming summer.

THE SOIL.

There are numerous water-courses in the eastern portion of this district which are invariably bordered by rich alluvial bottoms, comprising, by far, the most fertile lands of this section, although, as before intimated, a large portion of the uplands are exceedingly fertile and well adapted to all the various kinds of grain, fruit. &c., of the climate. A few estimates of the yield of the various productions may not be out of place here, and, perchance, may interest the reader. Corn ranges from 40 to 100 bushels per acre, wheat and rye from 15 to 40 bushels, oats and barley from 20 to 45 bushels, and potatoes from 100 to 300 bushels per acre. Cotton, hemp and flax thrive, and tobacco grows to perfection.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS,

Under the new order of things seem to rise as if by magic, and now every town and village has its church and school-house. The school law of Missouri is now very similar to that of the Eastern States, and under its wholesome influence and effects the educational interest of south-west Missouri are rapidly assuming importance and vitality.—In many of the counties not a dram shop can be found. The people of south-west Missouri are kind and generous, and always ready to extend their hospitalities to strangers who may visit or come to reside among them.

GOVERNMENT LAND.

From the officers of the Land Office, located at Springfield, I learn that there are over 1,000,000 acres of Government land yet subject to entry in that district, which embraces twelve counties. This land can be entered at $25 per acre, or, under the Homestead law, at $16 for 160 acres.

In conclusion, we answer yes, to the original question, it is a good country, and to all industrious people, without regard to rank or profession, it undoubtedly offers unparalleled inducements. But especially is it the land for the poor. Here the poor man, upon whose shoulders rests the wants, necessities and responsibilities of a family, can have as an almost free gift from his Government a farm from which his wants can be supplied, and where he can live in his own dear home, which, of all places, is the most loved of earth. He will also find the rich as good as the poor, and the poor, in standing, not a whit behind the richest of the country. But with all these advantages, a man can live and die as poor here as anywhere. A man can starve to death at a bountiful table, as well as on an ice-drift, if he refuses to eat. So these advantages will not force themseves upon, or make a man. But if improved, prosperity and wealth are sure to follow.

It is difficult to speak of this country without praising it; it is difficult to praise it without seeming to exaggerate its merits, and we shall therefore leave much unsaid. We do not ask the emigrant to take our report without question. We may point out localities that will be found, on examination, to be all that we could desire, but he mast, after all, judge for himself. Here is a broad, beautiful, fertile country open to all—inviting all. Would any one know more of its beauties, let him come and see.

Enclosed, please find $1.50, for which renew my subscription for 1869.

Have you seen anything of Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., in your regions of late? He is a resident of this State, but has not been heard of since about the 1st of November. It is supposed he has been swallowed up by an *earthquake*, or something else.

R. D. BRADLEY.

UNION, Mo., Jan. 4, 1869.

Letter from Preston.

PRESTON, January 9th 1869.

Mr. Editor:

Your correspondent from Indiana seems to think that we have come down on the western stricken people, like a thousand of bricks, and adds that he does not know what we mean when we ask if "old Caroline" has "gone back" on them. We will endeavor to explain for *Hoosier's* benefit: when they have gone to work as they should; when they have improved their land as they ought, has it ever failed to yield them a crop? We think not. Hoosier says: "I have been here in the West for thirty years, and I never saw any person that had 'get up and go' in them, and who was sober and industrious, that is not well off and independent." Now, that is a very bright idea for *Hoosier*, certainly, for a sober, industrious person, who has any spirit of energy in them, can get along most anywhere, either North, South, East or West. "But," he continues, a man must not come West with the expectation that he can just sit down and wealth will come to him without exertion." That is the great fault with a great many who live in Caroline. They imagine they can obtain worldly riches without any labor; but soon they find themselves sadly mistaken. They pack up their "traps," and "toddle" along somewhere else, and what is the result?—"Poor old Caroline" has to bear all the blame. A great many persons leave here, go West and almost work themselves to death in order to obtain a little money, whereas, if they had stayed at home and used the same exertion, in all probability they would have been better off. *Hoosier* says he has been back three or four times on a visit, and has never yet seen anything to be sorry for. Why?—Because, he shut his eyes to all the improvments that are going on around us merely because he lived *in the West*. We would invite *Hoosier* to one more visit to our shore, and let his opinion not be biased by any prejudice, or ill feeling toward Caroline, and we think we may be safe in saying he will carry back to the West with him, a far different idea of it than he now possesses.

But, we are glad to see that the "fever has somewhat abated; we do not hear much talk of people "going West," and we hope that we shall not very soon again. Perhaps they have reconsidered the question, and resolved not to go. If they have, we think it is a sensible conclusion. If people will only go to work, and improve their lands, they will soon see that the Eastern Shore presents as many inducements as the far distant West.

Try again Hoosier!

JIMMIE.

Letter from Preston

PRESTON, January 4th 1868.

Mr. Editor:

There seems to have been created quite a muss over the communication which appeared in an issue of THE UNION sometime ago, signed Blisterfield. We do not know what Webb Blisterfield had reference to, but there is one John E. Webb, residing in the vicinity of Preston, who has gotten hold of the idea that it is he, and he has been going about with his palavering talk, desiring to know who it was that has been circulating such slanderous reports concerning him.—A week or so ago he stopped a young man in the street, asking him why he had been writing about him as he had been told that he (the young man) was the Preston correspondent of THE UNION, and he supposed of course that he was the author of Blisterfied's communication. The young man was utterly dumb-founded at the accusation, as he had only the day before read the article in print, having never seen it before. Webb then wished to know who he thought had written it. The young man of course declined to say, as he might probably name the wrong person. After keeping him standing in the street for sometime listening to talk which did not concern him, Webb took his leave, not forgetting, however, to tell him that he did not wish to be teacher of the colored school, and had never applied for the situation.

This we know to be an absolute falsehood, for if not personally, he has indirectly made repeated applications, in consequence of which, with other actions he has been guilty of, he has so retarded the progress of the colored school house project, that it will ever, likely, be a failure.

Such a character as Webb should be censured by the press. The colored people *do not* want him for a teacher, and we honestly think that this fact alone, should be enough to cause him to cease from all attempts of reaching the pedagogual chair. Once a slaveholder, he has become to think that if there are any favors to confer by the colored class, he should be the recipient of them at the hands of the people whom he kept for years, and until the law relased them, under a state of serfdom.

If this should chance to fall under the observation of Mr. Webb, we would say to him: "Cease from your efforts, your labor is in vain; your name is John Emory Webb, and as long as you are known by it you will never realize a consummation of your desires, at least as far as schools, and school-teaching is concerned.

NONCHALANCE.

It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominain New York city for all those of their employees who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employees, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—*Observer July 1st.*

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE Jan. 11.—Wheat steady but inactive. Common sold for 170 cts., fair 170@200 cts., and choice 225@230 cts. for red. No sales of white. Corn dull at 87 to 90 cts., for prime. Rye 145@150 cts.—Oats steady at 65@70 cts.

PHILADELPHIA Jan, 11.—Wheat dull; red 200 cts; white 220@240 cts. Rye unchanged. Corn dull and quotations barely maintained; new yellow 90@91 cents; white 85 cents. Oats dull; Western 72@75 cts.; Pennsylvania 60@70 cents.

New Advertisements.

PUMPS.

Everybody who has use for a pump should buy

MORRELL'S

Fire Engine,

DEEP WELL

AND

FORCE PUMP.

Send for a Circular.

POOLE & HUNT,
jo14-1y Baltimore, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the equity side of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at public sale, at the Court House door, in Denton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M., on

TUESDAY,

The NINTH Day of FEBRUARY, next,

all those three pieces and parcels of land, formerly belonging to Lewis and John Black and wife, but now belonging to Elijah Towers, Elizabeth Black and Mary Black (infant) undivided, containing, in all, the quantity of

28 Acres ± Land,

more or less. Said piece of land has a good

ONE AND A-HALF STORY

Frame Dwelling



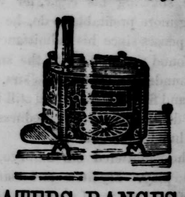
on the same. Said land adjoins the lands of William Fell, William Harriss and others.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are: one-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale; residue in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, to be secured by the bond or note of the purchaser with security to the same to be approved by the Trustee. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficent deed will b egiven, purchaser paying costs of the same. D. BLOCKSOM
jan 14-ts Trustee.

Cook and Parlor Stoves,

OF ALL KINDS.



HEATERS, RANGES, &c.

HAVING returned to this place, I intend to deal in all kinds of Stoves and Stove Ware, and having the advantage over the most country dealers, from the fact that I have made arrangements with the largest Stove Houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore whereby I can purchase Stoves at manufacturer's prices, I am prepared to furnish

Stoves of All Kinds

at cheaper rates than they can be had elsewhere.

STOVES AND TINWARE

REPAIRED.

Sheet Iron Ware Made to Order.

Particular Attention

PAID TO ALL KINDS OF

Metalic Roofing and Spouting.

☞ I sell for the cash only at a small per cent. on cost.

At my store may be found a chcice lot of

CONFECTIONARY,

which I am selling cheap for cash.
ja14-y N. A. HUTSON, Denton.

For Sale.

A TWO-STORY house with two store rooms on lower floor and two rooms above suitable for offices, situated on Main street in Denton in the business part of the town. Also, a dwelling house and garden on Gay street. For terms apply to WM. M. McMAHAN.
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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 from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility,

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 Imagining of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined 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 Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in person. All the medicinal properties are extracted from them by a scientific chemical process, and the 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 they are 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 alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear 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 rum in various forms. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. 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 cheeks, and change the pale face from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

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 digestive organs in order; keep your Liver 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, 1868.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable *medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or 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 proof 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 safe, valuable and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates st.

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,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

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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