American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, January 21, 1869.

Hedges.

Did any of our readers ever consider the relative cost between plank and rail fences and hedges? We suppose not; otherwise the substitution of the latter for the former would have been more general. As it is, we witness old decayed and dilapidated fences enclosing, or intended to enclose, the several farms in this county, and each successive Spring brings with it the usual work of repairs. To the credit of our farmers, be it said, however, the fences are kept in much better condition than formerly.

Averse, as our people are, to the incurring of any more expense than is actually necessary in the management of their farms, it is a matter of great surprise that the cultivation of hedges has not engaged their attention before this. There is certainly a great saving of money in the hedge, and if our readers will follow us we will endeavor to point it out.

First, we will reckon the cost of a mile of plank fence. In a mile there are 1,760 yds., or 5,280 feet. Allowing 6-inch plank, and but four planks to the panel, we find it requires 10,560 feet of plank to construct the fence. Estimating the cost of this plank at $30 per thousand feet, we have the snug little sum of $316.80 as the cost of the plank alone. But this is not all. The posts, nails and labor in building are yet to be added. Reckoning 8 feet to the panel, it will require 660 posts, which, at 10 cents each, will cost $66. Add to this the cost of the nails—$5—and the expense of the labor in putting it up—$21, which is a low estimate—and we have the total sum of $408.80 as the cost of one mile of plank fence. Reader, did you ever make this calculation before?

Next, let us consider the cost of an equal length of rail fence. We allude to that variety commonly known as the "worm fence," because it is in more general use. Allowing 8 feet to the panel and 10 rails, we find the requisite number of rails with which to run the fence to be 6,600, and these, at 3 cents each, will cost $198. In this estimate we will not include the cost of the labor in running the fence, or the expense in carting it, as this is usually done with the farmers own force, without the assistance of hired labor. We can do this in safety, as the proportion between these fences and the hedge is so unequal as to at once strike us as something amazingly wonderful.

Now let us estimate the cost of a mile of hedge fence. We have already seen that there are 5,280 feet in a mile. It is necessary to make a still further reduction, as the plants are set so many inches apart, usually six or eight. By multiplying 5,280 feet by 12, the number of inches in a foot, we ascertain the number of inches in a mile to be 63,360. Placing each plant eight inches apart, we find it requires just 7,920 plants with which to set out one mile of hedge.—These plants can be purchased at almost any nursery at $4 per thousand. Here we have the material at the very low price of $31.68. We will allow the still further sum of $18 with which to cultivate the hedge, which sum, we are told by those who have planted out the hedges, is amply sufficient. This done we have our hedge at the extremely low figure of $50—nearly four times less than the cost of the rail, and more than eight times less than the plank fences.

We have only considered the original cost of these three different kinds of fencing, and have found the hedge far cheaper than either of the others. But this is not all. It is of greater utility to the end for which it is designed, and possess a far greater degree of permanency. When once your hedge is well set it will stand for a life-time, without any care or attention other than trimming once a year, which is a small job. It is proof against cattle, being too thick and thorny to admit of a passage through it and too high for them to jump over. All other kinds of fences require constant attention—the hedge but little. Besides, the hedge is highly ornamental, and doubly enhances the farm on which they grow in beauty and attractiveness.

The mode of cultivation is a novelty to the most of our farmers, but it is simple and easy. Any one following the plan herein laid down will be sure to have a beautiful and durable hedge: Plow the soil for a hedge-row deep, and, if very poor, manure a little. The space thus prepared must be two feet wide, and with a soil from eighteen inches to two feet deep. The best way is to open a trench of the required width and depth, throw some well-rotted manure in the bottom, and then fill up with the surface earth. Along the middle of the filled trench stretch a line, and make holes under it every six or eight inches with a pointed stick. Set your plants in the holes precisely as you would plant cabbages, pressing the earth around the roots, and leaving only one inch of the top visible above the surface. The plants may be either one or two years old, and the tops should be cut off within two inches of the root. The young hedge must be cultivated a little for a few years, and cut back once or twice a year until it shall be four feet high. The conical shape is the best for a hedge, as it admits every shoot to the benefit of air and light. Where vacancies occur, vigorous shoots may be "layered," that is, fastened to the ground with hooked pegs, when they will take root and send up sprouts to fill the openings.

Properly attended to, every hedge must succeed. A few years' care will give our farmers a fence that will last for ages. All worriment of mind over imperfect fences can be dispensed with, and farmers can sleep soundly at night in the full consciousness that their own nor other people's stock are not trespassing upon forbidden pastures. Therefore, it is to the advantage of every farmer to plant a hedge. No need of sending abroad for the plants. They can be obtained from the Choptank Nursery, right at your very doors.

Gov. Bowie's Address.

We submit for the consideration of our readers the address delivered by the Hon. Odin Bowie on the occasion of his induction to the office of Governor. He promises that the State polity of Maryland shall be in full accord with the administration of Gen. Grant in so far as it shall conduce to the "supremacy of the Constitution and the reconstruction and prosperity of the Union." Many of his political friends were considerably exercised at announcement, and disappointment was visible on their countenances when he uttered it. If the Governor continues in the course he has marked out, he will render himself the most popular of all the Governors of this State. We trust he will not depart from it.

The address is as follows:

Mr Secretary of State and General Latrobe:

It is with exceeding regret that I note the absence of my distinguished predecessor, and know that it is caused by serious and protracted illness.

In receiving from his hands the helm of the Ship of State, which he was guided so successfully through an eventful and, at times, stormy administration, I had hoped to receive the suggestions of his wisdom and experience. I shall yet expect, upon his restoration to health, which, in common with all the people of the State, I hope may be immediate and complete, to have the benefit of his wise and prudent counsel.

It is known, sirs, that, after mature consideration, I decided not to convene the General Assembly in extra session, for which there had been some pressure, and which has been generally customary when the regular session was not held in those years that the Executive entered upon his official duties. But I could see no pressing necessity which required it [applause], and I preferred that the finances of the State should be preserved from the unavoidable expenses attendant upon such session. The Legislature, therefore, not being assembled, it will not be expected, and is entirely unnecessary, that I should dwell in these brief remarks upon any matters of State polity.

It gives me great satisfaction, however, to say that I am assured of the sound and excellent financial condition of the State; that our people are happy, contented, and generally prosperous, and look with hope and anxiety to an improved and more settled condition of national affairs.

The country has just passed through an exciting contest between the two great political parties. The result has been peacefully and immediately accepted and acquiesced in. Every disposition is everywhere very properly manifested to give the incoming Administration a fair and liberal trial, and, if deserving, a cordial and generous support.

I am assured by those best acquainted with General Grant, that he is a man of enlarged and liberal ideas, of generous impulses, of high magnanimity, of firm purpose, and of exalted sense of right and justice. He is, fortunately, a man to lead, and will not be led. The same antagonism between Congress and the President, which threatened all of President Johnson's earnest and sincere efforts for reunion, will not exist. The same motives which prompted him at Appomattox to accord just and liberal terms to General Lee and his veterans of many bloody and brilliant battlefields, will nerve him, let us hope, to be just and reasonable to those States from which those veterans came, and to those people whom they so gallantly represented. The same firmness of character which made him insist upon the observance of terms there agreed upon, will enable him to lead others, less willing perhaps than himself, to restore to their inalienable rights the people of our sister Southern States whose pitiable condition we of Maryland so deeply deplore.

"Let us have peace," was his utterance, reflecting the aspiration of the people, and resulting in his election. It is with him to "let us have peace." His is the opportunity seldom offered to man. If he avails himself of it, his will be the honor and the glory. The country will be pacified and prosperous, reconstructed and reunited; and if this be the result, as long as the Republic shall exist, his name will be honored and revered. [Applause.]

In this desirable consummation Maryland has as deep an interest as any other State, and as her Executive, whilst I shall compromise no political sentiment of my own, or of a majority of her citizens, I shall reflect her wishes and interests by giving to the administration of General Grant a cordial support in any and every effort for the supremacy of the Constitution and the reconstruction and prosperity to the Union. [Applause.]

I thank you, gentlemen, for the courteous and considerate manner in which you have discharged the trust delegated to you by Governor Swann, and I hope that at the expiration of my gubernatorial term I shall be able to transfer to my successor in office those valued archives, and our proud insignia, as honored and as untarnished as they have been delivered to me. [Applause.]

PENSION TO MRS. LINCOLN.—A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate, providing for the payment of a pension to the widow of the late President Lincoln. The bill recites that "Abraham Lincoln, the late President of the United States, while acting as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, was killed in the war of the rebellion by the enemies of the country; and under a proper construction of the Pension laws, the widow of the said Abraham Lincoln is entitled to a pension, the same as the widow of any other officer who fell in the war." Truly, there is nothing contained in this bill of Mr. Morton's but what any generous and christian heart can readily acquiesce in.

ONWARD.—The first number of this new magazine for the youth of America, conducted by Captain Mayne Reid, is received. It is handsomely printed on extra-heavy book paper, and is profusely illustrated. The contents are large, and both interesting and instructive. Terms, $3.50 per year, in advance. New York: G. W. Carlton, publisher, 467 Broadway.

The Proposed Railroad Again.

We feel rejoiced to know that some action has at last been taken to secure to this town the advantages likely to accrue from a situation on the railroad connecting the Chesapeake with the Atlantic. A petition has been drawn asking the Delaware Legislature to so modify the charter presented by the Delaware people as to cause the road to strike the Maryland line at or near Burrsville. It, therefore, only remains for our people to come forward and sign the petition so that we can first modify the charter, and afterwards subscribe our number of shares to the capital stock of the road. Let no considerations of doubt as to the practicability of the road or uncertainty as to its eventual completion deter us from affixing our names to the petition, for our present inaction might be to us a source of continual regret in after years. We know men prophesy against the success of the road, but what great undertaking was ever begun that had not its enemies? Old fogies always did, and always will, exist to look with ill-favor upon anything looking to the enhancement of the value of property, or any departure from the old established stage-coach system. Heed not the advice of such men, we pray you, but take down your maps and study well the route of the road. We have heretofore indicated its course, and it will be no difficult matter to trace it out on the map.

Older heads than our own have weighed the matter of the construction of this road, and that, too, at as great a distance from it as New York. Horace Greeley and Samuel Sinclair, the one the editor the other the publisher of the New York *Tribune*, are large stockholders in the eastern section of this road. Does any one suppose that these gentlemen would invest their means in a mere branch railroad so far in the country when it could be more profitably invested at home? We cannot believe that this was their only inducement. We *do believe*, however, that the subscriptions were made in vew of the fact that the Junction & Breakwater R. R. was a part of the connecting link of the proposed short water route between New York and Baltimore.

Thus it will be with other New York capitalists when this road shall once more be brought to their notice. Foreign capital and enterprise will largely assist us if we first assist ourselves. So let us begin the work at once. The petition is ready for signatures, and we trust all will come up and sign it.

THE CHURCH QUESTION SETTLED.—The question of the right of the M. E. Church South to seize the property of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch came up for adjudication in the Court of Appeals on an appeal from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county one day last week. The decision sustains the court below and denies the authority of the former to seize for its own use any property belonging to the two in common before their division. The same decision has been reached in similar courts in other States, and the probabilities are this long-mooted question will soon be heard of no more.

ENLARGEMENT.—Our enterprising cotemporary across the water—the Annapolis *Gazette*—has been enlarged by the addition of about ten columns, and improved in every particular. It is now one of the largest, ablest and neatest papers in the State. Very rarely does it happen that so great an enlargement as this takes place in a country newspaper, and is a powerful illustration of the increase in business of the "Ancient City." We wish friend King much success.

RENNE'S MAGIC OIL has been advertsed in this paper for several months, and has doubtless come under the observation of all our readers. We know how reluctant the people are to use these "cure alls," because of the many that are thrown into the market. But we don't think they need have any hesitancy in buying the Magic Oil, for we believe it possesses the curable properties claimed for it. We have used it upon several occasions ourself, and it has always "acted like a charm." Try a bottle.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

On Thursday morning last the large jewelry store of Caldwell & Co., Howell's Paper Hanging Establishment and J. F. & E. B. Orne's Carpet Store, on Chestnut steet, above the Continental Hotel, were entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock, A. M., issuing out of the basement in the rear of Caldwell's Store, and an explosion was heard at same time which alarmed the neighborhood. It is supposed the explosion was caused by the blowing open of a safe, and the origin of the fire is attributed to incendiaries. The Continental and Girard House were for a time in danger, causing great excitement among their guests, many of whom had thier baggage ready for immediate flight. Several clerks and other employees who slept in the jewelry store were seriously injured by the fire before they escaped or were rescued. Two perished in the flames. The estimated loss is $810,000, upon which there is an insurance of $610,000.

THE vast amount of PLANTATION BITTERS now being sold and shipped from New York is almost incredible. Go when and where you will—along the wharves and piers, and at the depots—you will see great piles of these Bitters awaiting shipment and conveyance to every nook and corner of the country and to the hundreds of foreign ports. They are very popular among all classes of people, and are conceded to be just the thing for this climate. No Bitters have yet been introduced which have become so deservedly popular and worthy of patronage, to all who require a tonic and stimulant. They are prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya and Cascarilla Bark, and all the world knows full well what beneficial results accrue from these combinations.

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

The Supreme Court has not yet held any consultatation on the Legal Tender act.

The State Finances.

The Comptroller's Report is a valuable document not for what it discloses, but for what it ingeniously attempts to conceal. Read the text of it and our State finances appear to be in a flourishing condition—the receipts of the fiscal year exceeding the expenditures, and the footing up of the account showing a handsome balance. We quote:

"The total receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868, amounted to $4,135,405.75, to which sum add the balance in the Treasury September 30, 1867, $156,838, and the aggregate will be $4,292,243.75. The disbursements during the fiscal year amounted to $3,809,892.74, and the balance remaining in the Treasury September 30th, 1858, was $482,351.01."

Not a word of explanation is given as to the sources of these receipts, whether ordinary or extraordinary, whether such as can be depended upon from year to year, or created to meet a special emergency. But turning to the table of detailed items of receipts, we find these two lines:

Loans, temporary	$372,466.14
" Maryland Defence	1,924,913.07
	$2,297,479.22

Thus it will be seen that over two million of these so-called receipts were drawn from loans. Turning to the table of disbursements, we find that the temporary loan of $372,466.15 was repaid with interest.—Making this reduction, it will appear that the legitimate receipts into the State Treasury during the year, less the amount of Maryland Defence Loan issued, was $2,210,[illegible].98, whilst the expenditures were 3,809,692.74, an excess of expenditures over receipts of $1,599,200.06. The fact therefore, is that notwithstanding the enlarged assessment throughout the State and the high rate of taxation, the State is actually going backward and increasing the amount of its bonded indebtedness. Nor is this the worst aspect of the case. In his estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year, the Comptroller admits that there will be a probable deficiency of $267,000, but comforts himself with the reflection that this deficit will be more than covered by the surplus at the close of the last fiscal year.—That is, in plain language, we have created a surplus by increasing the State indebtedness over four times the amount of that surplus, and are asked to comfort ourselves with the reflection that this surplus will not be quite eaten up by the excess of our expenditures in two years. What would the stockholders of one of our banks or [illegible]d companies think of such an exhibi[illegible] part of their treasurer?

In reference to the public debt the Comptroller says:

"This debt has been increased within the last fiscal year by the sale of the bonds of the 'Defence Loan,' under chapter 235 of 1868, in the sum of $1,924,913,07, and decreased by the exchange effected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of the bonds of said Company held by the State for an equal amount of the bonds of this State held by said Company (including $885,800 of the 'Defence Loan' issued under chapter 15 of 1864), as authorized by section 3, Article XII., Constitution of 1867, in the sum of $1,013,461.94. By this decrease, however, there is a corresponding reduction of the State's productive assets. It will be seen from these statements that the State, by a judicious disposition of her assets, could liquidate her entire indebtedness, and have a large surplus in the Treasury."

This statement is so muddled as to lead almost certainly to misunderstanding. Unless closely examined, the reference of every reader will be that the increase of the debt on account of the Defence Loan is set off to the amount of $1,103,361,94 by the exchange of bonds effected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. But that transaction in reality effects no reduction of the State debt, and is, in fact nothing more than the transfer of an account from one side of the ledger to the other. The Comptroller gives the assurance that judicious disposition of the State assets would entirely liquidate her indebtedness, and leave a large surplus in the Treasury. We much doubt whether the nineteen million dollars' worth of assets on the unproductive side will ever represent anything more than that much of expended capital, but, taking the statement for all that it is worth, it is evident that if the State goes on as now expending more than she receives, the halcyon day of entire unindebtedness must be indefinitely postponed.—*Baltimore American.*

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

The Democratic Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. Fox, has appointed a Republican, General Mulholland, to be Chief of Police.

Several of the committees of the United States Senate have adopted a rule to report in favor of no confirmations except in cases of vacancy.

Three New York distillers, charged with defrauding the Government of the tax on whiskey, were, on Friday, upon motion of District Attorney there, committed to close custody.

Lieutenant Governor Cumback, Indiana, was, on Friday, nominated by the Republican majority in the Legislature of that State to succeed Mr. Hendricks as United States Senator.

The Republicans of Missouri have honored their State and themselves by selecting Carl Schurz as their candidate for United States Senator, to succeed John B. Henderson.—Mr. Schurz is a German by birth.

A committee of Virginia Democratic politicians, now in Washington, had, on Thursday, says a despatch, a pleasant and satisfactory interview with General Grant.—What transpired is not stated.

Governor McClug has been inaugurated Governor of Missouri. He promises to appoint only loyal men to office, and opposes any proposition looking to the enfranchisement of Rebels. He recommends the adoption of manhood suffrage in the State.

The Northern Central Railway Company has accepted the award of the jury of inquisition concerning the Bond property, lying near the line of their road at North and Boundary avenue, Baltimore. The Company pays $95,000 for eighteen acres of land.

Under the direction of Attorney General Evarts, and in accordance with the proclamation of the President, the indictments against Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge were disposed of by a *nolle pros.* in the Criminal Court at Washington on Wednesday last.

Preparations are in progress, under the lead of responsible parties, for the arrangement of a grand inauguration ball on the 4th of March next. The ball will take place in the Capitol, a resolution granting certain portions of the building for the purpose having already been introduced in Congress.

The oldest postmasters in Maryland at present are Edward Stabler, at Sandy Springs, Montgomery county, appointed December 14, 1830; Jas. Burton, Grantsville, Allegany county, January 6, 1834; Samuel McKinstry postmaster at McKinstryville, Carroll county, October 9, 1837, and James B. Mathews, at Matthew's Store, Howard county, appointed July 30, 1841.

HON. REUBEN E. FENTON, ex-Governor of New York, has been nominated by the Legislative caucus to succeed Hon. Mr. Morgan, the present incumbent. He will, of course, be elected.

The Markets.

BALTIMOE, Jan. 19.—Wheat steady. We note sales of common red at 195@167 cts., and ordinary to fair do. at 180@190 cents. Choice wheat brought 217 cts. Corn active and advanced two or three cents. Damp white sold at 75@80 cts., and white for shipment at 85@88 cents. Yellow sold at 88 to 90 cts. Rye 140@150 cents. Oats 69 to 74 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Wheat dull and drooping: red 180@195 cents; amber 200 to 205 cents. Corn very quiet; new yellow 87@92 cents. Rye unchanged. Oats steady; 72@75 cents.

New Advertisements.

GOULD, DUKES & CO.,

GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

102 Light St. Wh'f,

je14-y BALTIMORE, MD.

Jas. G. Redden, admr. of S. Dunning, decd. vr. George Sheppard. } Notice to Ratify Constable's Sale.

IN this case, it is, this twelfth day of January, in the year 1869, ordered that the sale made and reported by Matthew Garey, constable, of the land mentioned in said constable's returns, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 5th day of April, 1869, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Caroline county once a week for three successive weeks, before the 15th day of February, 1869. FREDERICK STUMP.

True copy:
ja21-3t Test—THOS. H. KEMP, Clk.

W. L. ROCK'S

Good Samaritan,

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Stiffness of Joints,

PAINS IN THE BACK,

PAINS IN THE CHEST,

SPRAINS, &c.

PRICE, - - Fifty Cents per Bottle.

For sale by,
jan21-2m J. ALBURGER.

Order of Publication.

Wm. T. Elliott and Nettie Elliott, his wife, and J: F. Mancha and Lizzie, his wife,

vs.

Lavina Zook, widow of J. L. Zook, dec'd, and Mary F. Zook, Carrie A. Zook, Richard R. Zook, Henrietta Zook, J. W. Kerr, and Thos. H. Kemp, admr's of Jacob L. Zook, dec'd & J. G. Redden.

Circuit Court for Caroline county, in Equity.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for a sale of certain real estate situate and being in Caroline county.

The amended bill of complaint states that heretofore the complainants filed their bill of complaint in this court against Lavina Zook, widow of Jacob L. Zook, late of Caroline county deceased, and Mary F. Zook, Carrie A. Zook, Richard R. Zook and Henrietta M. Zook, who were then residents of Caroline county aforesaid and praying, among other things, for a sale of the real estate in said bill of complaint mentioned, to which bill the defendants and other proceedings were, as by the proceedings now in this court will appear; that since filing said original bill they have discovered that the personal estate of Jacob L. Zook, dec'd, in the hands of the administrators, J. W. Kerr and Thos H. Kemp, will not pay the debts due from said deceased; that one James G. Redden holds a mortgage against said real estate for a large sum of money, but for what amount, after deducting all proper credits, your orators are not informed; that since filing their original bill in this cause, Lavina Zook, widow of said Jacob L. Zook, and Mary F. Zook, Carrie A. Zook, Richard R. Zook, Henrietta Zook have removed from Caroline county to the State of Pennsylvania and are now non-residents; that Mary F. Zook, Carrie A. Zook, Richard R. Zook and Henrietta Zook are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Denton, Caroline county, once in each of four successive weeks, before the twenty-second day of February next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF MAY, next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

FREDERICK STUMP,

True copy:
jan21-4t Test—THOS. H. KEMP, Clerk.

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.

J. S. URICK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from the cities with a fine stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which he will make to order at good rates, consisting of French, English and German cloths, &c., &c.

Special to the Ladies.

He has also on hand a fine lot of cloaking for the ladies, to which he invites their especial attention. [oc22-1y

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.
oc8-tf

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,

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.

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 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 some form. 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 the 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 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 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 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 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 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,

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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