American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, January 28, 1869.

Baltimoreans, to the Rescue.

The city of Baltimore has long felt the necessity of a more perfect communication with this Peninsula, comprising the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia. She has long beheld with jealous eye the trade of that truly beautiful and fertile country as it flowed to other people who have no interest common with our own. The people of the Peninsula have themselves also lamented the imperfect, and at some seasons of the year none whatever, communication with the Monumental city, from the fact that that market holds out better inducements for the shipment of their grain thither, it being the best grain market on the Atlantic seaboard, with a single exception, and grain being the chief staple of this portion of the country.

Various plans have been proposed and agitated for the purpose of creating a competition between the market facilities of the rival cities for the Peninsular trade, but either from their expensiveness or inutility were unable to sufficiently enlist the attention and sympathies of the people. And no wonder. It has been proposed to build a railroad parallel with the Delaware road, commencing at Elkton and running southward to some undetermined point on the Chesapeake bay. To build such a road, it would be necessary to locate it wholly in Maryland, the charter of the Delaware company forbidding the construction of a competing road within that State for fifty years, which is equivalent to a perpetual monopoly. Hence this would throw the road too near the Chesapeake to be successful. Its tributaries are traversed by vessels of all classes, and whatever trade there is along these finds its way to the Baltimore market by means of water transportation. Another proposition was to connect the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Delaware roads by means of a road from Middletown to Elkton. But the construction of such a road would avail but little, as the distance from Middletown to Baltimore is equally as great, if not greater, than from the former place to Philadelphia. So but little benefit could accrue from the construction of this connecting road. But there is still another proposition which has been submitted as an effective means of securing to Baltimore city the trade of this section. We allude to the bridging of the Chesapeake. The magnitude of such an undertaking as this would naturally cause stout hearts to quail, and its expensiveness compel the people to tighten their purse strings.—Still, if such a thing is possible, and we have the assurances of one of the best civil engineers in Maryland that it is, we believe that the bridging of the Chesapeake would be the most efficient method yet proposed. Its most serious objection is its expensiveness, and would cost more than the uninterrupted flow of trade from the Peninsula, through an entire generation, would repay.

But there is a method by which this trade can be secured to Baltimore, and possessing superior advantages over all others. This method is the building of the Chesapeake and Atlantic railroad (we call it by that name for the want of a better one) and the connection of its Chesapeake terminus with Baltimore by means of fast sailing steamers. Along this road would flow the trade of the central and southern Peninsula. The upper end already enjoys all the facilities that its trade requires. Yet, should it feel the necessity of a water transit across the bay, it will only be necessary to continue the Queen Anne's road a few miles further than its proposed terminus, or possibly no further at all, as the proposed road would terminate somewhere near Queenstown. Striking the Delaware road at right angles, as this new road would, and being a direct route to Baltimore, it would materially lessen the northern flow of trade and turn it where it properly belongs—to Baltimore. It is not the trade of the section bordering on the bay that that city is deprived of, but of the interior and seaboard portions. These it can only reach by railroads, and where is a more favorable one than the one we are now discussing? The Delaware road has extended its lateral branches until every county is penetrated by them, and in order to arrest the trade of those counties in its northward passage it is only necessary to tap the main stem at some favorable point. Other places on the Delaware road are equally as advantageous for this purpose as Harrington, but when considered in connection with other great interests none surpasses it. It is the most practicable route by which to reach New York by water, and, we are informed, the leading railroad men in this State look with great favor upon it.

So, if the people of Baltimore are desirous of securing the Peninsular trade, we think it is high time they were about it. Railroads will not grow of their own accord, but with a little capital and energy they can soon be constructed and put in successful operation. The road we have been discussing presents a two-fold advantage, and if this is not sufficient to induce the people of that city to take hold of the matter, we fear what benefit may arise from this garden will be lost to them perpetually. Everything indicates that this Peninsula is one day destined to become one of the finest agricultural and manufacturing districts in the land. Factories and mills are increasing in number each year, while the influx of people is greater, perhaps, than in any other old settled section of country. The future looks bright and encouraging. Thrift and industry are apparent on every hand, and trade promises one day to be large and valuable. The people of the Peninsula are ready and willing to assist in building this road, and if the Baltimore people will properly exert themselves it will be built and that speedily.

It is high time the people of this town had hit upon some means for the shipment of goods other than by the Adam's Express Company. That company is but a source of continual annoyance to our people. It disregards all printed and written orders relative to shipment, and send the articles over such routes as best pays it. No matter how plainly a package may be marked to Harrington, the only station on any railroad with which we have any communication, it is invariably shipped down the Md. & Del. R. R., and when a person goes to one station for it they are told it is at another, and thus it goes. No one can tell where their goods are with any degree of certainty. We would, advise our business men to discard the Express Company altogether, and have their goods shipped as regular freight to Harrington. Perseverance in this will eventually compel a concession on the part of the Express company.

Some of the literary monthlies are so selfish that we wonder they don't devour themselves. Among this number none is more so than the New Eclectic, published in Baltimore. Not content with a monthly editorial notice from the country papers, its editors now demand that they (the country press) send them four new subscribers, or publish about half a column prospectus, and give monthly editorial notice besides. This is most to much. We are not in the habit of hobnobbing persons to subscribe to our own paper, and we don't think we shall do so for another. As to publishing the prospectus, we now have about as heavy a pressure upon our advertising columns as we well know what to do with, and consequently decline this offer also. Besides, a half-column of advertising is more than we would give for the *Eclectic*, or its editors either, unless they were expert typos. So, if the Eclectic cuts off our head, we care not.

New Map of the Peninsula.

We have received from Messrs, Boughman, Thomas & Co., Wilmington, a handsomely mounted map of the Peninsula. Each election district, each town and village each river and creek, all the railroads proposed and completed, in fact everthing that could be expected to be found on a map is on this. It is very correct in its locations and distances. Every business man should purchase a copy. It can be had of the publishers.

We direct attention to the card of Wm. H. Newton & Co. They are unknown to us yet they offer for sale some very desirable farms in Virginia. Persons contemplating a removal to that State should first provide themselves with their circular.

The Growth of Baltimore.

A short time since the authorities of Baltimore had a census of the city taken by the police force, the result of which has exhibited a very gratifying increase in the population of the city. The difference in the number of inhabitants in 1860 and 1869 is as follows:

	White.	Colored.
In 1860, - - -	183,520,	57,816
In 1869, - - -	303,761,	48,365
Increase - -	119,241,	20,559

This comparison shows that the increase of the white population in the last nine years has been 119,241, and the colored 20,559, making a total increase of 139,800 as follows:

Whole population in 1860, - -	211,336
" " " 1869, - -	352,136
Total Increase - - - - - - -	139,800

The whole number of houses in the city is set down at 54,512, including 2,448 warehouses. The number of new buildings erected during the last five years is set down as follows:

Buildings erected in 1864, - - -	152
" " 1865, - - -	710
" " 1866, - - -	1,334
" " 1867, - - -	1,800
" " 1868, - - -	2,879
Total in five years, - - -	6,875

The language of nature and experience demonstrates that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of landscape, *the joys of companionship*, the riches of literature, of the honors of station and renown, *must preserve their health*. The effect of foul, injurious food, entering the stomach, is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshing sleep, low spirits, feverish burnings, etc., which are the symptoms of that horrid disease, *Dispepsia*, which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a miserable life and premature decay. Plantation Bitters will prevent, overcome and counteract all of these effects. They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Acquittal of Mrs. Twitchell.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—The trial of Mrs. Twitchell for complicity with her husband in the murder of her mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Hill, which commenced on Wednesday last, was suddenly terminated at noon to-day by the abandonment of the case by the Commonwealth.—This action was not unexpected, as the evidence adduced during the trial of her husband was purely circumstantial and in no way connected her with the terrible tragedy. After the examination of several witnesses this morning, District-Attorney Sheppard stated that in his opinion the evidence was insufficient to warrant a verdict of guiltv of murder, and the Judge charged the jury accordingly. When the prisoner was ordered to stand up, Mrs. Twitchell, for the first time, removed her veil and exhibited her face, which showed marks of intense grief and premature old age. When the verdict of "Not guilty" was recorded she fell into her seat and wept bitterly. She was then conveyed to her home, accompanied by some of her relatives, an innocent woman in the eyes of the law.

Letters from the People.

[We invite contributions from the public upon any subject. All such shall have a place in this column.]

"The Greenest Man in Maryland."

Bloomery, Jan. 25th, 1869.

Mr. Editor :—

Sometime during the month of December there appeared a communication in the Easton *Star*, giving a glowing description of the "greenest man in Maryland," and locating that personage at this place. We were unable to get hold of a copy of the paper containing the article until the other day, and only then through the kindness of a friend in Easton.

Now, it so happens, Mr. Editor, that I am well acquainted with the man this scribbler attempts to decry, and know something of the circumstances upon which he bases his slanderous article. The personage is no less a being than Mr. David Connolly, an industrious and hard-working man who has been living in this community for a number of years. Where he was raised I know not.—His defamer is *no greater* a being than a second rate teacher of a country school, Phillips by name, if our memory serves us right.

Connolly had gone over into Talbot to secure a home for the present year, and this elite pedagogue, assisted by some others of a would-be aristocratic mien, took this occasion to poke fun at an uneducated man, and afterwards to magnify the most trifling breach of "*Talbot etiquette*" through the columns of a newspaper into something really wonderful. Born of poor parents, his education has been of necessity neglected, yet his reputation for honesty is equal, if not superior, to that of the parties who were playing their pranks upon him. They had a fair test of this when it was proposed to steal apples, and the manner in which he turned the joke upon them on that occasion they will doubtless well remember.

The comments upon his ignorance of the late war are nailed to the counter by the fact that he was in constant dread of the drafts. He had sense enough to know what they were. Besides, is it to be supposed that a man could remain in a state of blissful ignorance of such a war as ours was, especially when one-fourth of the people of his neighborhood had forsaken their homes to take an active part therein? Such a supposition is the height of absurdity. And if thus much of the article is false, it is fair to presume it is false in every particular.

His verdancy relative to the "*sansages*" was only manifested by the most willful misrepresentation on the part of the pedagogue. This he admits in his spread-eagle effusion. Hence we rather think he is more deserving of the odium which he attempts to fasten on Connolly. A *schoolteacher* whose business it is to impart knowledge, engaging in the lowest species of buffoonery! *O tempora! O mores!*

The fact is, Mr. Editor, the entire article is a thrust at the laboring class of this county. Here we have no representatives of a defunct aristocracy, but sociability exists at almost every fireside. Here we rate men by the qualities which they cherish within their bosoms—by their principle—and not by the amount of money they happen to hold in their pocket, or the quantity of land they may be the possessor of. 'Tis true some of our people, though we are happy to say they are few in number, are in a state of deplorable ignorance, but these men are found in every community. Yet we don't knowbut that our condition is as good as that of our sister county of Talbot. We will warrant one thing, however, that give this "greenhorn" with an "intellectual countenance," as the pedagogue is pleased to call him, an equal chance with other men and he will outstrip those who are endeavoring to belittle him.—In the first part of the article the author reads us a homily, gratuitously, upon the ill-effects of neglected education in early youth, and then presumes to make light of a man who has never had any of the advantages to educate himself, even if he had desired so to do. This is hypocrisy, it is downright knavery, and the soul that is so craven as to engage in it is beneath the respect or toleration of any civilized community. Thank God! that being is not a citizen of our county.—His foul contamination we abhor, and his malicious design we despise.

A Friend to Connolly.

Fourth District, Jan. 23rd, 1869.

Mr. Editor :—

In looking over your paper a few weeks since we noticed an advertisement from the honorable Board of School Commissioners for this county, setting the commencement and time of closing the school terms of the present year. It is seldom that we essay to differ from the powers that be, but when we feel that our rights, as teachers, have been trampled upon, we hold it to be our duty, as well as privilege, to defend them. They (the Commissioners) have fixed the time for opening the first session to be September 1st, 1866, and the closing of the last session July 24th, 1869, making in all nearly eleven months that the schools are to be kept open. With no thanks to the present Board, we consider ourselves capable of reading and putting a right construction on as simple a sentence of the law as the following: "There shall be kept for ten months in each year one or more schools," &c., which can be found in chapter vi, section i, of the Public School law, if they have a copy. Perhaps they will say that this sentence is indefinite, and does not prevent them from keeping the school open for longer than ten months. We would say for their benefit that it is definite enough to be rightly understood by every other Board in the State, as far as we can learn.—Doubtless had the Legislature thought that the law would have come under the administration of men unable to comprehend it, they (the Legislature) would have made provision for a special interpreter for old Caroline.—Why do they wish us to teach longer, with a smaller salary than any other set of teachers in the State? We opine that were they teachers instead of directors they would think differently. "Consistency, thou art in truth a jewel." In section 7th, of the same chapter, we find the following words: "The month of August shall be vacation throughout the State, and the following days shall be holidays, viz: Thanksgiving day, from Christmas eve to the 1st day of January, inclusive, Washington's birth day, the 4th day of July, from the Friday before Easter to the Monday after Easter, inclusive, and the Monday of Whitsuntide, and the remaining month of the vacation shall be fixed and designated by the Board of County School Commissioners to subserve the convenience and advantage of their respective counties." If there is any thing in this section which they can construe as giving them the power to keep the schools open longer than ten months each year, then we have failed to see it in the same light.—We claim that the remaining month of vacation, called for by the law, which ought to be either July or September, has neither been "fixed" nor designated by the Board.—Now, in the name of justice, we ask are we being treated as we should? Are we in the hands of the Philistines and compelled to submit? If so, then we of the 4th. district do it under protest. If such a power is given to the Commissioners as they are using, they are even then unjust, compelling us, who are teachers for the present year, to teach a month of our successor's time, as we have understood that the term is lengthened in order that the schools may be opened hereafter the first of October. "*Fiat justitia ruat cælum.*" But unfortunately for us, who are dependents, when some men are elevated to high and responsible offices—such as School Commissioners—they forget to be just, but feeling themselves robed in a little brief authority play such "fantastic tricks before high heaven," etc. But we trust this is not the case with our worthy Commissioners, and that they may see they have erred in the course they are pursuing and immediately take steps to shorten our time or increase our pay, paying us extra for all time we may teach over ten months—that prescribed by the law, as we understand it.

Yours, etc., Teacher.

Avondale, Pa., 1st mo., 18th, 1869.

Editor of "American Union,"

Respected Friend:—I have been observing the improvements thee has been making in thy paper for several months, I mean in the way of general news, and have felt as if I would like to speak of it, and by so doing hope to encourage thee to perhaps greater efforts. I think it gives more general news than any county paper I know of, except one—the *Village Record*, published at West Chester, Pa. This county being larger and more thickly settled, that paper, of course, has the advantage as regards news. The Union is a very interesting paper to me, and I doubt not it is to many others. I hope thee may he encouraged to persevere and keep The Union what I now consider it—a first-class county paper. You may renew my subscription for another year. Should I see an opportunity of sending thee a new name shall not fail to do so.

Chester county is said to be "the garden spot" of Pennsylvania, and so far as my knowledge concerning it extends, I believe the assertion to be correct; at least in the way of beauty and productiveness, and a more healthy county would be hard to find. The people, as a general thing, are a very industrious and hard-working class. We have excellent society around us, and one good feature is that the working class is so thoroughly respected. Our crops the past year were but middling good, with the exception of oats which were quite a failure.

Our average corn crop is about sixty bushels per acre, wheat twenty, oats forty, white potatoes one hundred and fifty, clover hay two tons, timothy the same. Many are now turning their attention to the dairy business, some in the butter, and others by sending the milk immediately to the city. There are different opinions which pays the best. It is given up by our best farmers that the dairy business pays better than feeding stock at the present prices, but being attended with much labor, is the reason there is not more done. A good cow is expected to bring from sixty to eighty dollars.

I doubt not but I have tired thy patience ere this, so I will conclude by directing thee to God for counsel and strength in all things.

I remain thy friend,

M. W. M.

The Dry Tortugas Prisoners.—The Washington corespondent of the Savannah Republican writes as follows:

The President has decided to pardon Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators (so called) convicted by millitary commission of being concerned in the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. The pardon will, it is said, be granted in response to the petition of a large number of citizens who believe Mudd to be entirely innocent.

The Detroit *Tribune* grinds out this short hymn on Johnson's amnesty proclamation:

Blow ye the trumpet, blow,
The scarce expected sound;
Let all the traitors know,
To earth remotest bound,
That Johnson's jubilee has come,
Return, ye sneaking Rebels, home.

The Markets.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—Wheat in good demand and prices firmer. Prime red sold at 225@230 cts.; fair do. 200@210 cts.; low grade, 180@190 cts. Corn active, and prices better White sold at 80@87 cts., and yellow at 84@88 cts. Rye firm at 150@158 cts. Oats active at 70 to 74 cents.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—Wheat dull and declining; red 170@190 cts.; amber 195@200 cts.; white 210@225 cts. Corn in fair demand; new yellow 89@90 cts. Oats 73 cts. for western.

New Advertisements.

Wanted—Walnuts.

25 OR 30 bushels of BLACK WALNUTS, for which I will pay from 50 to 80 cents per bushel at my place of business.
jan28-tf N. A. HUTSON.

$50 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to my hay stacks on the night of the 16th inst.
ja28-3w JAS. PIPPIN, Jr.

Attention Farmers!

40 POUNDS of Fresh Butter for one dollar. Two pounds of Butter from one quart of milk. Address, with red stamp, for particulars or send $1 to C. H. LOWMAN,
Elkton. Md.

☞ Five hundred good receipts for sale—worth from $1 to $500. [ja28-tf.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Md., letters of administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM NORRISS, Jr.,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of November, 1869, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1869. ROBT. CLENDENNING.
jan28-3w Administrator.

Clocks, Watches, AND

JEWELRY REPAIRED.

M. FRANK LOWMAN,

HAVING located in Denton, is prepared to repair Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner. All work warranted for one year.
ap2-tf M. FRANK LOWMAN.

New Advertisements.

HO! FOR VIRGINIA!

WM. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Land Agents,

23 LEXINGTON STREET,

BALTIMORE,

HAVE for sale some great bargains in farms on the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Send stamp for circular.

300 Farms with Improvements at $8 to $25 per Acre.

Many of them have brick dwellings.
jan28-3m

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: Test—THOS. H. KEMP, Clerk.
ja21-4t

Jas. G. Redden, admr. of S. Dunning, decd. *vs.* 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: Test—THOS. H. KEMP, Clk.
ja21-3t

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

GOULD, DUKES & CO.,

GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

102 Light St. Wh'f,

je14-y BALTIMORE, MD.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN

Clothing

6th & Market Sts.

OAK HALL

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Samples sent by mail when written for.

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 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, causes 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 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" to 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 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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