American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, February 18, 1869.

PRINTERS, ATTENTION!

We offer for sale a second hand Ramage, or Franklin, Press in good condition. Size of bed, 22x28. This press can be bought for the low price of $30. Warranted sound in every particular. A first class job press for a country office. Only reason for selling—want of use. Address, UNION OFFICE, Denton, Md.

THE bodies of those executed for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln have now been removed, save the remains of Payne. The bodies of Booth, Harold and Atzerodt were removed on Monday. The first was taken to Baltimore for interment, beside the body of his father, and the latter two were taken in charge in Washington and buried by their relatives on Monday afternoon.

GEN. GRANT is emphatically a man of his own counsel. All attempts to obtain the least information relative to his selection of cabinet officers have proved abortive, and his late response to the committee of notification has turned away the news mongers in dismay. He declares that no knowledge of his cabinet officers will be imparted until their names are sent to the Senate for confirmation. This is wise; it is well for General Grant, for his appointees, and for the country at large.

IN response to the notification of his election, Gen. Grant sent a short written communication to Congress, in which is contained the following: "And say to them (the two Houses) that it will be my endeavor that they, and *those who have elected me*, shall have no cause to regret their action." His fidelity to the Republican party is herein fully set forth, since it is to that party alone that he owes his elevation to the Presidential chair. Will the Democrats still persist in denying that General Grant is a "Radical?"

BOTH BRANCHES of the City Council of Baltimore have adopted resolutions calling upon the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session for the purpose of taking such action with reference to Jones' Falls as will avert another calamity such as befel the city last summer. Governor Bowie has heretofore declined to call together this body, but has intimated that, should the City Council of Baltimore ask for an extra session, he would feel it incumbent upon him to grant it. We conclude, therefore, that the Legislature will shortly assemble; but we indulge the hope that their labors will be confined to this subject alone. Legislation upon all other subjects can very well be deferred until next winter.

GENERAL GRANT is now President of the United States for the four years next succeeding the 4th of March. Both Houses of Congress assembled in joint convention on Wednesday and proceeded to open and count the certificates of election of the several States. General Grant had 212 votes, while Seymour received 182.

Whilst thus assembled, a rather stormy and exciting scene was enacted, growing out of the counting of the electoral vote of Georgia. Rules for the guidance of the convention had been concurrently agreed upon by the two Houses, and in accordance with those rules President Wade ordered the vote of Georgia to be included in the count. Whereupon Gen. Butler offered resolutions of censure. Much animation was manifested on that andthe succeeding days, and the speeches were of a very personal character. The affair has been amicably settled by the tabling of Gen. Butler's resolution, and those of our Democratic friends who were anticipating a split in the Republican party thereover have doubtless realized what a delusive thing hope is.

The Presidency.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT—GEN. GRANT'S REPLY TO THE COMMITTEE.

On Saturday morning last, at half-past ten o'clock, Senator Morton and Representatives Pruyn, of New York, and Wilson, of Iowa, made their appearance at the headquarters of the army for the purpose of presenting to General Grant the certificate of his election as President of the United States.

The object of the visit being briefly stated by Mr. Morton, Gen. Grant replied as follows:

"I will inform the committee that my best efforts will be used to conduct my administration so as to secure the best interest of the country, and to call around me as my assistants such men as I believe will be thoroughly able and efficient. At least my whole attention shall be directed to that end. If I should fail in making my first choice of assistants and officers, I trust that a second or even a third trial will result more successfully. In the matter of removals I shall be governed alone by the interests of the public service. I should just as soon remove from their positions my own appointees as I should those of my predecessors. [Applause.

"There is one other matter it may be proper to mention here—for it may be that something of the kind is expected of me—and that is the composition of my cabinet. I have always felt that it would be indelicate and premature on my part to announce whom I intend to invite into my cabinet, or even to consult with friends in regard to their selection. I am not prepared even now to announce the names of gentleman to whom I intend offering positions in my cabinet, and hope that this course will meet with the approval of my friends."

Senator Morton bowed acquiescence.

General Grant continued: "Until I have made nominations to the Senate, I do not think I shall make any declaration whatever as to who I shall select for any position in my cabinet."

The Truck Business.

The season is now near at hand when it will devolve upon our farmers to sow the seed for the approaching harvest. Already have the warm and balmy breezes of Spring—gentle Spring—fanned our cheeks and invited us to partake of their invigorating influences, and nature is preparing to robe herself in her choicest and richest attire. Many have already determined in their own mind the kind and quantity of the different seeds they intend to sow, but there are some who are hesitating between two opinions. To this latter class we address ourselves in the hope that they may be brought to reflect upon the advantages and profits arising from the growing of truck.

Trucking is no visionary theory or experiment, though many hereabouts seem disposed to regard it in that light. It is an accomplished fact. Thousands now follow it for a livelihood, and all concur in stating that it is the most profitable mode of farming. Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen, and Delawareans to a certain extent, have amassed fortunes in this way, and are now living amidst plenty and at ease.

New Jersey is generally accredited with being the best truck-growing section in this part of the country. Its light, sandy soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of potatoes, beans, melons, etc., and its climate is such as to have the most beneficial effect upon their germination and subsequent maturity. But howsoever much others may sing the praises of New Jersey, we are not prepared to admit that that State possesses superior advantages, either by reason of its location or anything else, over this peninsula for the cultivation and growth of truck. The soil of both is alike, or very nearly so, though we believe that in point of *natural* fertility the advantage is in our favor. Their geological formation is alike in many respects, and the probabilities are that they were formed by the same processes of nature and about the same time. It cannot be doubted, however, that the land of New Jersey is more improved than is ours, yet when we become as proficient in farm economy as the Jerseymen we shall be able to present as desirable land as theirs. Our land is even now amply rich enough to grow potatoes, and some of our farmers did, last year, raise large and remunerative crops.

A certain farmer, within three miles of this town, planted ten acres in irish, or white, potatoes. From those ten acres he grew *two thousand* baskets of potatoes, which cleared him one dollar per basket. What else could he have grown on an equivalent number of acres from which he could realize such an amount of money? Most assuredly neither wheat nor corn.

And this man's success would but be the success of all if all would give up the old established custom of raising wheat and corn. One thing is very evident; if some other system is not adopted fully one-third of our farmers will become bankrupt. The wheat crop has failed for several years successively, and the immense amount annually expended in fertilizers only increase their obligations. Their other crops are not sufficient to make up for the deficit in the wheat crop, and the result is the land is neglected and worn out.

The principal reason urged against the adoption of the truck system is our remoteness from market. Here, we think, the great mistake is made. Very few sections of country possess superior market facilities to our own. This county is especially blessed with avenues of trade. With our two railroads and the Choptank river every section of the county is opened to a free and full intercourse with the great marts of the East. The Md. & Del. R. R. extends its iron rails through the upper portion of the county, being diverted from its straightforward course only when it comes to a section of country bordering on the head of navigation. The Choptank penetrates the very heart of the county, while its tributary—the Tuckahoe—borders on one of the finest farming sections of the Peninsula. The lower part of the county is sufficiently near the Dorchester & Delaware road for all market purposes. Hence, every section of the county has an outlet for trade, and he must, indeed, be ignorant of the affairs of his own county who has failed to perceive these great advantages. We have the markets of four thriving cities thrown open to us, and the completion of the Wilmington and Reading road will soon open the fifth. "Oh, but," says one, "New Jersey is so close to Philadelphia and New York that they glut these markets with their produce, and ours would bring but a mere nominal sum." By no means. Only a small portion is located near these cities, and the remainder is compelled to resort to railroads and steamboats. Within a radius of twenty miles of Philadelphia, the farmers employ their own teams in the shipment of their produce, but the expense thereby incurred is almost equivalent to what it would be if sent by boat or rail. We in this part of the country know nothing of tolls over pikes and ferries, and the still further expense of stabling teams whilst the produce is being disposed of. Besides, the produce of New Jersey is inadequate to supply the demands of these two cities, and they must be supplied from somewhere. Then why not our people give the truck business their attention? Philadelphia and these other cities will then look to us for their supplies as regularly as they now do to the Jerseymen.

Many have told us that they intend, this Spring, to devote more of their time and attention to the growth of truck. We have no doubt they will find it to be very remunerative, and in the course of time the cultivation of wheat and corn, save in quantities sufficient for home consumption, will be abandoned. Necessity will then require smaller farms; a greater population will be the result, and increased thrift and prosperity be everywhere visible.

The First Fruits.

The election of General Grant, it was claimed by his friends, would put an end to the fierce and bitter feuds fomented by the late war, and restore peace and harmony to the country once more. A full and complete verification of these claims cannot be realized until the President elect has been inducted into office, and some evidences of his future policy been foreshadowed. Yet his election has already been productive of some good results, and such as cannot escape the observation of even the most casual observer of affairs transpiring around him.

Prior to the late election, and even until the result became positively known, the history of the South was one continued record of crime, murder and violence. Might asserted the sway and right cowered beneath its power, even as a whipped spaniel before his master. Life was most insecure, and the friend of the Government knew not when he saw the going down of the sun whether he should ever behold the rising thereof; neither was he aware at what moment the incendiary's torch would be applied to his property. Partizan judges occupied the bench, and justice was banished from its own temples. Swindlers, at the North, preyed upon the Government, and the revenue was assessed only to fall into the hands of dishonest officials. An envenomed public sentiment pervaded the breasts of the friends of the "lost cause" and no epithet was too harsh to apply to their opponents—no personal injury too great to visit upon them.

But now how marked the change! Peace and quiet is reigning everywhere and protection is extended to every creature wherever floats the American flag. Frauds in the revenue have ceased, and the Government is now realizing thousands where it only received hundreds before the election. Partizan prejudices have died out, and a disposition is now manifested to live in peace and dwell in harmony as offspring of a common parent and with joint interests in view. The natural sequence of this order of things is prosperity, and the South is to-day in a more solvent condition than she was at any time before or during the war. Business has revived, commerce has assumed a new life, and there are now five lines of steamers between different cities of the South and foreign countries, whereas there was not a single one before the war. The national faith has been maintained and the national credit been put upon such a basis as to challenge the wonder and admiration of the world.

This is but a foretaste of what is yet to follow. Gen. Grant has not yet taken his seat and his firm and decisive arm has not yet been felt at the helm of the ship of State. As cautious as he is wise, we need have no fears that the noble old ship, once commanded by Washington, Madison and Lincoln, will be beached upon the shoals and quicksands which lie directly on our course. With the constitution as his chart, and the great and vital interests of our people as his guide, he will hasten us on to the Augustan age of the Republic. The future is pregnant of good, and under the wise administration of Gen. Grant, we shall witness such an era of prosperity as never before occurred to any people. May the Father of All hasten on the time.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES has withdrawn his recent opinion regarding the Oyster law, and directs the prosecuting of all persons who may be found taking oysters in an unlawful manner until the constitutionality of the law can be affirmed by the Court of Appeals. A violator was captured in Chester river on Friday last and arraigned before Judge Wicks, in Chestertown, and it is thought this will be made a test case. Little doubt is entertained, however, but that the constitutionality of the law will be affirmed, as it is clearly evident that the Legislature intended to protect, not only a part, but *the whole* of the oyster beds of this State.

Mr. Colfax's Reply to the Official Announcement of His Election.

The same committee appointed to officially inform Gen. Grant of his election, subsequently called on the Vice President elect—Mr. Colfax—and likewise acquainted him of the result of the official count. He replied as follows:

"*Gentlemen:* Please convey to the two houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

Trouble on the Md. & Del. Railroad with the Land Owners in Regard to the Right of Way.

In condemning the land for the right of way between Easton and Hillsborough, for the line of the Md. & Del. railroad in 1856, it would seem that the commissioners on the part of the company did not comply with the charter, and give the land owners a certified copy of their awards. Since then, considerable land on the line of the road has changed hands, while the original owners in some cases have died, as also some of the commissioners, which renders it impossible now to give the notice required by the law, without the appointment of a new commissioner. With a single exception, we understand that each land owner, whether one or ten acres was condemned, was allowed $1 and no more. The attempt of the company to take the land at a nominal valuation, without legal condemnation and without respect to the damage inflicted, has created some dissatisfaction among those whose property is threatened; and there was some talk last week about sueing writs of injunction, to prevent the contractors from entering on the lands in dispute before the land damages are ascertained and paid. It would be very damaging to the company at this time to be ousted from these lands as wrong doers, and we hope the difficulties may be settled without litigation.—*Easton Star.*

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

THE MAMMOTH OX, GENERAL GRANT, which was presented to the President elect in New York, has arrived safely in Washington. This animal is a noble specimen, perfectly white, and weighs over 3,000 pounds. The ox is consigned to a committee consisting of Mayor Bowen, Henry D. Cooke and Mr. De Haas, and will be exhibited at some suitable place in the city till about the 25th inst., when he will be slaughtered for use on inauguration day. He is 11 years old, was once presented to President Lincoln, and by him given to the sanitary commission, whose funds by its exhibition during the war were increased about $12,000. His skin will be stuffed for the Central Park Museum, New York, and his skeleton, at the request of Prof. Agassiz, deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass.

A HIGHLY intelligent lady, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., says that she was afflicted nearly a year, periodically, with derangement of the circulation, the blood rushing to the lungs with such force as to threaten congestion and death. This was attended with the most intense pain in all parts of the body. Failing to obtain relief from any of the physicians whom she employed from time to time, she was induced to try the PLANTATION BITTERS, and to her surprise and joy they have relieved her, and she is now in good health and flesh.

THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—A recent statistical publication says that in the United States there are 542 daily papers, 4,425 weekly, and 277 monthly—total 5,244. The number of printing offices exceeds 6,000. In addition there are 56 tri-weekly papers, 63 semi-weekly, 46 semi-monthly publications, 297 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, and 24 quarterly, making the total number of all American publications 5,734, or of newspapers proper, a total of 5,353.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Wheat steady but market inactive. Good to common Pennsylvania red sold at 160@175 cts.; prime do. 182 cts.; Maryland do. 195@205 cts.; prime Virginia white 230 cts., and choice white 235 cts. Corn firm, at 92@94 cts. for white and 90@92 cts. for yellow. Rye 150@155 cts. Oats 70@75 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Wheat—Good scarce and looking up; common and good red 170@185 cents; amber 190 cents. Rye 155@158 cents. Corn less active; yellow 87@90 cents. Oats firm 72@76 cents for Western.

New Advertisements.

Horse Bills.



We are prepared to print, at the shortest notice and at the lowest price, HORSE BILLS of any size and in any quantity.—Our office is well supplied with type of the latest design, and we have a large stereotype cut especially for this class of work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call at THE UNION OFFICE.

Road Notice.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, thirty days after date, we intend to petition the County Commissioners to open and make a new County Road leading from Potter's Landing to Andersontown, near Wingate Neal's, thence across the lands of T. M. Raymond, John W. Wright, the heirs of Revel Horsey, deceased, then down the line between the lands of Jas. W. Saulsbury and Thomas N. Todd, thence across to the county road leading from Andersontown to Concord Church.

THOS. N. TODD,
A. H. FOUNTAIN,
fe18-4w JAS. W. SAULSBURY.

LEGAL CAP PAPER and good FOOLSCAP at TODD'S.

Examiner's Notice.

THE undersigned, being appointed by the County Commissioners of Caroline county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the alteration of the public road, known as the Lockerman road, so that it shall run on the outside of the enclosure of Jas. Melvin to a point near Henry Fountain's house, and thence with the division fence of said Melvin's field until it intersects the county road aforesaid, give notice that they will meet at the point of commencement of proposed alteration, on MONDAY, 1st day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of executing said commission.

THOS. H. KEMP,
J. BOON DUKES,
WM. G. HORSEY,
fe18-tme Examiners.

JUST received—an assortment of KNITTING COTTON, at TODD'S.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of law, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, situate in the 1st Election District, and assessed to William H. Dill, to satisfy the State and County Taxes due thereon, for the years 1865 and 1866, amounting to $35.93:

All the said William H. Dill's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land called

"QUEBEC,"

the same lying along the county road leading from Denton to Greensborough, adjoining the lands of Esma Lowe, S. H. Horsey and William Cohee, and containing

370 Acres, more or less

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in pursuance of the order of the Commissioners of Caroline county, I sell at public sale, on

TUESDAY, the 23rd of March, proximo,

at the front door of the Court House, in Denton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., the above specified property, for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned taxes, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THOS. C. WYATT,
fe18-ts ($6) Late Collector.

THE celebrated "CLIMAX" COLLAR at TODD'S.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Secrets of the Great City,

A Work descriptive of the VIRTUES and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of New York city.

If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how countrymen are swindled by sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings: tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

PRICE ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.

☞ Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy. [fe18-2w

New Advertisements.

$25! $25!

THE

American Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE!

Is retailed at a price within the reach of all.—This Machine uses a straight needle, makes the LOCK STITCH (alike on both sides), has a self-adjusting tension, and can do every variety of sewing. It will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, seam, quilt, tuck, ruffle and gather; will work equally well on silk, linen, woolen, or cotton goods, with silk, linen, or cotton thread.

THE AMERICAN

Shuttle Sewing Machine

—IS—

Warranted for Five Years!

Our Agents will be supplied with duplicate parts of the Machine, in case of accident. It makes precisely the same stitch made by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and Florence Machines. It has the Under-feed, like the best of high-priced Machines, and is the only low-priced Shuttle Machine in the market that has this feed. We are enabled to sell a first-class SHUTTLE MACHINE at a very low price, on account of its simplicity, and consequent low cost of Manufacturing, in comparison with Complicated Machines.

AGENTS.

We wish to arrange with Agents, male or female, to represent the American Shuttle Sewing Machine, in each State, County and Town in the United States and Ontario. Extra inducements to Experienced Agents. For full particulars, as to Salary or Commission, address

G. V. N. ANDREWS.
General Agent,
Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—For the benefit of our Agents we have arranged with parties who have Goods suitable for Sewing Machine Agents to sell. We will send BOOK OF SAMPLES and full particulars on receipt of one red stamp. Address G. V. N. ANDREWS, General Agent, Detroit, Mich. fe18-1y

NEW EMPIRE

SEWING MACHINE.

Lock Stitch.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE
AT THE
GREAT FAIR of the AMER. INSTITUTE,
In New York, October 26, 1867,
AND HIGHEST PREMIUM FOR
BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE
At Paris Exposition, July, 1867.
WHY IS IT THE BEST?
IT RUNS OVER SEAMS ALL RIGHT,
IT WILL TAKE
FIFTY STITCHES TO THE INCH
Finer than any other Machine.
IT WILL SEW
HEAVIER AND THICKER GOODS
Than any other Machine.
IT USES ANY and EVERY KIND of THREAD
IT SEWS STARCHED GOODS
AS WELL AS UNSTARCHED.
It Sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.
AGENTS WANTED. LIBERAL DISCOUNT GIVEN.
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
294 Bowery, New York.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Received the First Grand Gold Medal, and the still higher recompense
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR
at the
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.
In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States. Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists in the world.
WAREROOMS:
No. 11 East Fourteenth St., New York.
Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.

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, 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 Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditions, 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 23, 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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