Ladies, if you Want the Best HOOP-SKIRT and CORSET that is Made, Buy PETERS & WOOLLEY'S and Take no Other.

American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING::::::::April 8, 1869.

Republican Triumph.

Connecticut opens the campaign by a glorious Republican victory. She has discarded English and his copperhead allies, and has returned to her first love. The "reaction" has set in, and Democracy must fall before it.

The main struggle was for the Legislature, the ratification of the XVth Amendment depending upon the cast of that body. By what majority the victory is won is not now known, but sufficient has been ascertained to warrant the assertion that the Democrats are routed horse, foot and dragoon.—Jewell is elected Governor over English.—Well done, Connecticut.

Our County Roads.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, on Monday, Judge Wickes made special reference to the miserable condition of our county roads, and admonished the Jury that it was a part of their duty to present those Supervisors who had been negligent of the trusts they had assumed. This attestation on the part of so high a functionary to the neglected state of our public highways is most gratifying to us, from the fact that we have made frequent fruitless appeals to the Supervisors and admonished them of their wilful neglect.

Our county roads, bad enough at all times, are unusually so now, and public safety requires that something be done to them.—Not a few shovels-ful of dirt into some hole, or a plank upon some dilapidated bridge, but a thorough and complete process of repair. We are told that in some places roads which are naturally good have become rough and uneven by partial repairs, and that they are left in this condition for the public travel. Common sense should teach the Supervisor that this is not the condition in which to leave a public highway, and by a strict law, rigidly enforced, should they be judged.—They have no excuse for this gross neglect, for the past winter has been an unusually mild one, and there has been but few days when it was impossible to work.

We entertain the conviction and express the hope that the violators of their trusts will receive that punishment they so richly merit. The present road law is obnoxious, we know, but the best way to rid ourselves of it is to rigidly enforce it. Let this be done.

Lay Delegation in the M. E. Church.

During the month of June, next, a question will be submitted to the votes of the entire membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, male and female, above the age of 21 years, the decision of which cannot fail to have a marked influence for good or evil upon the future of that large and rapidly growing denomination. This question is whether the laity shall be represented in the legislative assembly of the Church, or whether the law-making power shall remain, as heretofore, solely in the hands of the ministry.—The question is no new one, but has been agitated for years. Previous to the session of the General Conference of 1868 most of the annual conferences had adopted resolutions favoring some action on the subject, and petitions, both for and against the measure, have been widely circulated among the members. These petitions were presented to the Conference, those favoring a change of church polity signed by 25,519 male members of the church above the age of 21, and petitions opposed to a change signed by 1,223. After careful consideration, and dilligent effort to reconcile conflicting views, resolutions were adopted by the nearly unanimous vote of 231 to 3, embodying a plan by which lay representatives, chosen by laymen, should be admitted to seats and votes in the General Conference, the adoption of the plan being subject to the approval of the ministers and lay members of the church, such approval to be manifested in a way pointed out by the resolutions, the second of which reads:

During the month of June, 1869, on any day except the Sabbath, the time to be determined by the pastor and the two laymen appointed by the quarterly Conference as hereinafter provided, there shall be held a general election in the several places of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which all members in full connection, and not less than 21 years of age, shall be invited to vote by ballot: "For Lay Delegation" or "Against Lay Delegation." This election shall be held under the direction of the preacher in charge and two laymen appointed for the purpose by the Quarterly Conference, who shall see that due notice is given thereof, for at least twenty days before the election, and who shall superintend all the details of the election. They shall report the result within ten days after the election to the Presiding Elder of the district, who shall report the same to the Bishop presiding at the ensuing Annual Conference, to be entered upon the conference Journal.

The third resolution reads: "Should a majority of votes cast by the people be in favor of lay delegation, and should three-fourths of all the members of the annual Conferences, present and voting thereon, vote in favor of the above proposed change in the Constitution of the Church, then the General Conference meeting in 1872, by the requisite two-thirds vote, can complete the change, and lay delegates previously elected may then be admitted."

General Andrew W. Denison has been nominated to the Senate for the position of Postmaster at Baltimore; Colonel G. W. Z. Black, to be Postmaster at Frederick; James McGowan, to be Postmoster at Ellicott City, and Joseph L. Mahan, to be Postmaster at Elkton, and Robt. H. Ellegood to be Postmaster at Salisbury.

Major George H. Bier has been appointed Adjutant General of Maryland by Governor Bowie.

Agricultural Societies Once More.

There is, perhaps, nothing under the sun so grateful to man as praise, especially when whole communities join in its bestowal. If the commendation comes because he has done that which others have been unable to accomplish, it nerves him to still greater exertion for the purpose of eliciting more widespread adulation. The plaudits bestowed upon individuals is equally grateful to communities; and when the resident of a section which is lauded goes abroad he knows that he will hear nothing which will jar his sensibilities, but when the tongue of scandal is busy with the place around which all his interests and affections cluster he feels diffident in defending his home from the slanders which scandal has been busy in circulating.

It is for these reasons that we have been so earnest in our advocacy of permanent improvements in our county, and we sincerely believe that an Agricultural Society properly conducted will be the means of working a radical change in our whole social being.

We believe it will kindle an emulation among the different trades and employments which will produce efforts at excellence, since it will bring each one—the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer—into competition with the other. This will quicken every faculty of the mind and rouse the dormant energies of the people to renewed exertion. It will enlist the popular interest and sympathy, and cause our people to take such pride in their annual fairs as will render them equal, if not superior to those of our neighbors. We are arguing on the supposition that the Agricultural Society will give at least one exhibition each year, for without these exhibitions the society would soon lose the interest attached to it and prove very short-lived. The natural sequence of this will be an improvement on our stock, an increase in our crops, freer interchange of opinions concerning the best and most permanent means of enriching our soil, and consequent wealth.

Besides this, an Agricultural Society will bring our farmers and business men into closer communication with each other and with other sections of our State through its corresponding secretary. Every society is expected to have such an officer, whose duty it is to keep the members conversant with the doings of other societies, and without him it would be very much like a fertile farm with an unthrifty farmer upon it.—Through exchange of sentiment we arrive at perfection.

It is true that there is no money to be made directly from an Agricultural Society, and any one who joins one with the expectation of making it a speculative concern will find himself sadly mistaken in the end. Its objects and its ends contemplate far different results. It closes not its doors against the poor and the ignorant, admitting only the wealthy and intellectual part of our population, but it is free to all. Upward and onward is its motto, and its benign influences operate upon all alike. Was it a money-making affair, none but the rich would be able to gain admittance, and its whole object would be defeated.

There is still another reason why we should have a well conducted Agricultural Society, and that is to foster immigration. Any intelligent man will much sooner settle where there is all the working machinery to which he has been accustomed, than where he is thrown upon his own resources without the slightest knowledge of the soil and climate. Neighbors may volunteer advice, but this cannot be relied upon; and in many cases it would be of the most perverse character. But take a foreigner, who has all his life been connected with an Agricultural Society and place him in a similar organization in a strange land and he will immediately feel that he is among friends. He will feel that he is bound to his new home by cords of sympathy and affection, and that friends stand ready to greet him everywhere.

Our fairs at the outset may not be all that is desired, and perhaps those who go into the work with their whole souls may be discouraged by the sneers of those who always prophesy failure at every undertaking. But of one thing we are satisfied: if the thing can be kept alive for two years even these croakers will be silenced and become hearty workers in a cause which will be beneficial to them as well as the projectors of the society.

As we said in the outset all men love to be praised; and as the outside world seems disposed to laugh at us and disparage anything that comes from Caroline, let us show these traducers that we are worthy of our resources, and that we know how to make use of all we possess. Instead of detraction we shall then receive praise.

The rapidity with which PLANTATION BITTERS have become a household necesity throughout the civilized nations, is without a parallel in the history of the world. Over five million bottles were sold in twelve months, and the demand is daily increasing. Rich and poor, young and old, ladies, physicians and clergymen, find that it revives drooping spirits, lends strength to the system, vigor to the mind, and is exhausted nature's great restorer. It is compounded of the choicest roots and herbs, the celebrated Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, etc., all preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. It is sold by all respectable dealers in every town, parish, village and hamlet through North and South America, Europe, and all the Islands of the Ocean.

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

The President has removed General Stoneman from command in Virginia, and ordered him to join his regiment, which is about leaving for California. Gen. A. S. Webb succeeds him.

PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

—The Catholic Church which has been building in Salisbury for some-time will be consecrated on Sunday next. The Bishop of the Diocese will officiate.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

—Mr. Hopkins, of Salisbury, has established a bakery in Newtown.

—A serious fray recently occurred in Sandy Hill between two negroes when one struck the other such a blow over the head with a brick that his case is precarious.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

—Peach Growers say the crop is nearly destroyed in the vicinity of Cambridge.

—A disease supposed by some to be a combination of the measles and scarlitina, but pronounced by the physicians measles in an aggravated form, is raging in this county.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

—Extensive preparations are being made for the shipment of strawberries from Princess Anne the coming season.

—Geo. Conner was unprovokedly assaulted and murdered at Kingston Station on Monday week by a drunken man named Bundick.

—It is intimated that the route of the Somerset & Worcester R. R. will be changed and run to Westover Station, as first contemplated.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—Lewis Graham, of Kenton, has been appointed constable.

—A brass band has been organized at Townsend with Professor Beggs as teacher.

—Sheriff Lyle, of Philadelphia, visited Smyrna week before last and fished all day Sunday.

—Robt. Cain had his leg broken at Harrington last week whilst at work at Ward's saw mill.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—Jacob Gibbon died recently from the effects of a hurt.

—The high school in Easton is to become a military academy.

—Dr. J. N. Baird has left Easton and taken up his residence in New York.

—The Bay Side post-office has been removed about two miles and a-half from its original site, greatly to the disadvantage of the people on Tilghman's Island.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—A new printing office is to be started soon in Wilmington.

—The *Commercial* says the rumor that the express train will soon be put upon the Del. R. R. is incorrect.

—After several more unsuccessful attempts to raise the steamer Swann she has been abandoned to the wreckers.

—Ninety thousand acres of College land scrip, donated to the State of Delaware by the National Government under the Agricultural College Act, was sold yesterday at public auction at Dover, to G. T. Lewis, of Cleaveland, Ohio, for $80,000.

CECIL COUNTY.

—The mill dam at Back Creek was washed away on Monday week by a freshet.

—The money of the North East Building Association sold on Wednesday at 42 per cent.

—Jno. V. Reardon, of Elkton, has obtained a patent for a nerving bridle for vicious horses.

—Geo. W. Vandiver has been appointed Notary Public at Port Deposit, and Wm. Lindsey Measurer, Marker and Inspector of lumber at Chesapeake City.

—Postmaster Gen. Cresswell has appointed Wm. H. Eder of Elkton head clerk on the postal car service from Washington, D. C., to New York, and Jas. Johnson, of Bay View, to a subaltern position on same line.

KENT COUNTY, MD.

—The widow of the late Judge Ricaud died in Baltimore on Saturday last.

—A child of a colored man living near Chestertown was so badly beaten by its parents, one day last week, over the head, that it died from the injuries.

—The Railroad Company are about to contract with a gentleman from Delaware for the laying of the track and ballasting the road.—The grading to be commenced by the 10th inst., and finished between Massey's and Bell Air by the first of December next, and on the balance of the road and the branch to Chestertown, by the 1st of July, 1870. The track laying to be commenced at Massey's as soon as the material shall be furnished by the Company, and the track to be laid and ballasted to Kennedyville within 60 days thereafter and this continued to Bell Air within 60 days more.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—There is some talk of reviving the Farmers Club of Milford.

—A company has been chartered to build a railroad from Georgetown to Greensboro.

—The first vessel that has been launched at Milton for a long while was committed to the water a few days since.

—Capt. Levi Jump, of the schooner H. W. McColley, of Milford, was drowned in February while on the way from New York to Kingston, Jamaica.

—Mr. Hammersley's drug store, in Milford, narrowly escaped distruction by fire one day last week. The rats had knocked down some Muriatic and Nitric acids which had ignited some paper lying upon the floor.

—Court commences in Sussex co., on the 12th of this month. Several important trials are to take place, among which is that of Goldsboro for the murder of Marsh. Saulsbury and Curtis W. Wright are for the defence.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Washington despatches state that General Sickles has been offered and declined the Mexican mission.

Gov. Wells, who was recently displaced by Gen. Stoneman, has been reinstated Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Foster Blodgett, who was removed from the position of Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., by President Johnson, has been reinstated.

Several colored men have been nominated to important positions by the President. B. F. Joubert, appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue in Louisiana, C. M. Wilder, Postmaster at Columbia, South Carolina, and two of the Justices of the Peace of the District of Columbia, are among the number.

A gentleman of Columbus, Ohio, who recently visited ex-Secretary Stanton, says his health is in a worse condition than is generally believed. His system is in a very weak state; he is unable to leave his room. He converses with great difficulty with the few visitors that are admitted on account of a painful cough, which greatly annoys him.

The public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department shows that the principal of the debt has been decreased $2,573,039.28, whilst during the current month $2,915,350 have been issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies and branches, making a total reduction of debt proper of $6,507,359.28. This statement embraces only receipts as shown by returns received up to 12 o'clock M. yesterday, and would show a farther reduction to the extent of some $4,000,000 additional, had it been withheld until the 6th or 7th of the month, as heretofore. From the statement it appears that bonds to the amount of $56,852,320 have been issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and that these Companies are in arrears for interest due on these bonds to the amount of $2,828,750.34.

THE HILL MURDER.

Twitchell Makes a Statement--A Strange Story--The Murder Charged on his Wife--He Helped to Dispose of the Body--Mrs. Twitchell Fled from the City.

[From the Phila. Telegraph Saturday]

In the presence of Rev. George Bringhurst and Wm. B. Perkins, Esq., prison superintendent, George S. Twitchell, Jr., under sentence of death in Philadelphia, for the murder of Mrs. Hill, his mother-in-law, has made the following confession of the particulars of the murder of Mrs. Hill. It will be seen by this statement of Twitchell's that the conditions of the murder were somewhat different from what was generally supposed, and if Twitchell has given a truthful relation of the tradgedy, the horrors of the murder are greatly increased, as it implicates the daughter as the chief perpetrator of the fearful deed:

I went to my room on the night of the murder, and, instead of going to bed, lay down on the lounge which was in my room and fell asleep. My wife was in bed at the time. I was aroused at her repeated calls, and ran down to the dining room, where I found her much excited, saying:—"I have had a quarrel with mother and killed her!" I do not know whether she said: "Save me! or help me hide it!" But at last we threw the body of Mrs. Hill out of the window, to make it look as if she fell out. I went down stairs and washed my hands and face at the hydrant; then went to my room, undressed and went to bed. My wife came up afterwards, and got into bed, where we staid until Sarah Campbell rang the bell. I think we were in bed ten or twenty minutes. I made a solemn vow to eternal God that night that I would never reveal it, but I cannot keep it any longer. I am sorry that I said "I knew nothing of it," but I did it with the vow in my mind, and to save my wife. I now make this disclosure that I may have peace with God. GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, JR."

In the presence of Rev. George Bringhurst and Wm. B. Perkins.

MRS. TWITCHELL LEAVES THE CITY.

This morning Mrs. Camilla E. Twitchell left the city, under circumstances which would appear to lend the countenance of truth to the above arraignment of her by her husband for the murder of Mrs. Hill.

About a week ago she visited the condemned man in his cell for the last time.—She then had a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, in the course of which she manifested the liveliest concern as to whether her husband had said anything to his spiritual adviser which would implicate her in the murder. She inquired especially if Twitchell had made any statement about the crime. Mr. Bringhurst responded that he had. Then the wife inquired if he had made a confession, to which she again received an affirmative response. Mrs. Twitchell then inquired if her husband had made any statement concerning herself in connection with the murder, to which she likewise received an affirmative response. "Yes," said Mr. Bringhurst, "he has told me all about it." "Then," exclaimed Mrs. Twitchell, "he is a villain—the greatest villain on the face on the earth!" She then directed her inquiries to the day of the execution, asking if Twitchell intended to make any statement on the scaffold. She was assured by Mr. Bringhurst that he intended to do so.

This brought out the inquiry as to whether any newspaper reporters would be present, and when she was told that such would be the case, she exclaimed: "That would be bad!"

Since the day on which this conversation occurred, Mrs. Twitchell has not been near the cell of her husband, and this morning she left the city for parts unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The press of this city is united in condemning the so-called confession of Twithell as a falsehood, and it has caused great increase in the general belief of the entire innocence of Mrs. Twitchell. It is now thought that there is no possible hope of escape for him.

THE latest advices pronounce the flight of Mrs. Twitchell untrue, and state that Twitchell will expiate his crimes on the scaffold to-day.

The Philadelphia Tragedy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

There are some additional facts in connection with the Blackstone family that will complete the horrible record.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning Mr. W. S. Bushnell and Mr. J. R. Crampton arrived in the city from Madison, Connecticut, and stopped at the Continental Hotel. The former is the uncle of Mrs. Blackstone, and says she was a remarkably amiable woman, who throughout her life has been much beloved by all of her acquaintances. She has two sisters residing in Lyons, Iowa, and another at her former home in Connecticut.—On Tuesday afternoon a letter was received by Mr. Selah Lee, the father of Mrs. Blackstone. It was written on a fragment of one of Adams & Co.'s Express receipts, and read as follows:

"I send you all that I am. I have killed my three angels. They are angels still.

(Signed) JAMES."

The friends of the family were horrified at such a missive, and from the mannner in which it was written and the scrap of paper they believed its contents to be true. A telegram was at once sent to this city, and in a short time their terrible fears were confirmed. There was no date to this letter, but it requires but eight hours to go from Philadelphia to Madison, hence the letter might have been mailed on Monday, after the slaughter of the family.

Mr. Bushnell further states that the father of Mr. Blackstone is a man in good circumstances, reported to be well off in a financial point of view. As he advanced in years, however, and was physically unable to work, he became melancholy and depressed in spirits. He expressed his fears that he would, as is termed by Mr. Bushnell, have to be supported by the town—become a pauper. In consequence of this his friends watched him very closely, for fear that he would take his life. It is the impression of the friends of young Mr. Blackstone that he labored under a similar hallucination, and destroyed his family for fear they would come to want. He was a strictly religious man, without a bad habit of any kind, and very attentive to his business.

Mr. Crampton states that he was well acquainted with Mr. Blackstone and wife, both of whom were of exemplary character, and tenderly attached to each other.

Mr. Bushnell and friend visited the establishment of Mr. Horne in the forenoon and identified the bodies of the husband, wife and children, in the presence of the Coroner. They were completely overcome by the shocking spectacle, as their last recollection of them was when they were in full health and in the enjoyment of complete happiness.

Mr. N. P. Minner entered the room at this time, and he too joined in with the grief of his townsmen and friends. He left in an afternoon train for his home to communicate the details of the horrible event and prepare for the funeral arrangements.

A consultation of the three gentlemen was had, resulting in giving directions to the undertakers to keep the bodies in ice until ten o'clock last evening, when they were to be carefully laid out and placed in coffins and taken East in the midnight train. The arrangements to be made by Mr. Minner was that the funeral should take place upon the arrival of the bodies, without show or parade of any kind.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The New Jersey Legislature has adjourned. The bill submitting the Suffrage Amendment to the people, which passed the Senate, failed in the House, not having been taken up in time for action.

Ex-Confederate Gen. Longstreet's nomination as surveyor of the port of New Orleans was confirmed by the Senate on Saturday in executive session.

Both Houses of the Delaware Legislature have adopted a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Friday next, 9th inst.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Wheat dull at from 190@220 cts. for white, and 140@155 cts. for common red. Corn active. Both white and yellow, 85@86 cts. Rye 145@150 cts. Oats 58@62 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Wheat very quiet; red 160@165 cents; Rye steady; 150 cents. Corn held firmly; yellow 83 cents.—Oats steady; Western 73@75 cents; Pennsylvania 60@70 cents.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

ONE pair of platform scales nearly new, for particulars apply to or address.

S. H. MELSON,
apr8-3w. * Fowling Creek, Md.

MEAL AND FLOUR.

FOR SALE for the cash, at the new Enterprise Mill, near Denton. Positively no credit at this mill.

apr8-3w. EMERSON & ROSHY.

Notice.

THE teachers of the public schools in Caroline county are hereby notified to meet at the Academy, in Denton, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of May, proximo, to organize a Teachers Association.

By order of the Board,
GEO. F. BEAVON,
apr8-3w. Secretary.

School Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Registered voters in each School district in Caroline County to meet at the School House in said District on SATURDAY, *the 8th day of May*, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing two Trustees in compliance with the provisions of the School Law, Chapter 5th, Sect. 1st.

By order of the Board,
GEO. F. BEAVON,
apr8-3w. Secretary.

Notice to Fill Vacancy.

A paper from the visitors and governors of St. John's College having been transmitted to the School Commissioners, showing that Caroline county is entitled to six free scholarships in the above named College, and that there is now a vacancy, the Board of School Commissioners give notice that they will meet in Denton on the 11th of May, prox., at which time applications for this vacancy will be received from youths, their parents or guardians.

By order of the Board,
GEO. F. BEAVON,
apr8-3w. Secretary.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

RICHARD PLUMMER,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

DENWARD WILLIS,
apr8-3w. Administrator.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN!

Here is one More Chance for Bargains at the Old Stand of

H. BLACKISTON,

OPPOSITE THE HOTEL.

He has just returned from the city with a large and well assorted stock of

Spring Goods,

consisting of

Ladies Dress Goods, of various styles,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
and Linens, coarse and fine for
Gentlemen's and Boy's Wear,
Ready Made Clothing, a good stock,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, coarse & fine,
A Splendid Stock of Notions, too numerous to mention,
Fine Calf Boots and Gaiters for Gents,
Fine lot of Lasting Gaiters and Morocco Bals. for Ladies; also Children's Shoes, a nice assortment,
A Fine Stock of Hats, direct from the Manufacturer in New York,
A Splendid assortment of Queensware and Crockeryware,
Hardware and Tinware,
A Splendid Assortment of Peters & Woolley's Hoop Skirts and Corsets of the latest styles,
A large stock of Groceries,
Stock of Oils, viz: Coal Oil, Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Machine Oil,
An assortment of Baskets, suitable for marketing,
And a large variety of other goods too numerous to mention.

Just call in and examine for yourselves, and if you wish to purchase I will try to give you the worth of your money. My motto is, "deal justly with all," and not to puff my goods.

☞ Nearly all kinds of trade taken in exchange for goods. H. BLACKISTON.

N. B.—Friends and customers, I am in need of money, and have been waiting for you, whose accounts have been standing 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, to call and pay up. And if you do not call soon I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of calling on you. Please don't put me to that trouble (ap8-y) H. B.

For Rent.

THE STORE ROOM at present occupied by the Misses Postlethwaite, on Main street, in Denton. Suitable for an office or business stand. Inquire of

mr25-3w H. BLACKISTON.

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 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 cases 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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