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# American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::::May 13, 1869.


## Lay Delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in 1868, the question of lay delegation, so long agitated, received, as it merited, the favorable consideration of that body.

The action of the Conference took shape as follows: (we quote from the Dicipline of the Church, pages 333 and 334.)

PLAN FOR LAY DELEGATION.

*Whereas*, The General Conference of 1860 expressed its willingness to admit lay delegates to the General Conference whenever the people should desire it; and whereas, the General Conference of 1864 concurred in that action; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That we also concur in the same, and reccommend the following plan to the goodly consideration of our minis ers and people:

Change the Dicipline, page 45, Part II, chap. i, sec, 1, so that it reads as follows:

*Question*. "Who shall compose the General Conference, and what are the regulations and powers belonging to it?"

*Answer* 1. The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates. The ministerial delegates shall consist of one member for every thirty (30) members of each Annual Conference, to be appointed either by seniority or choice, at the discretion of such Annual Conference, yet so that such representatives shall have traveled at least four calender years from the time they were received on trial by an Annual Conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the Conference.

The lay delegates shall consist of two laymen for each Annual Conference except such Conferences as have but one ministerial delegate, which Conferences shall be entitled to one lay delegate each.

The lay delegates shall be chosen by an Electoral Conference o f laymen, which shall ass mb'e for the purpose on the third day of the session of the Annual Conference, at the p'ace of its meeting, at its session immediately preceding the General Conference.

The Electoral Conference shall be composed of one layman from each circuit or station within the bounds of the Annual Conference, and on assembling, the Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary of their own number; such layman to be chosen by the last Quarterly Conference preceding the time of its assembling; *provided*, that no layman shall be chosen a delegate either to the Electoral Conference or to the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the elections.

The ministerial and lay delegates shall sit and deliberate together as one body, but they shall vote separately whenever such separate vote shall be demanded by one third of either order, and in such cases the concurrent vote of both orders shall be necessary to complete an action.

*Resolved*, 2. That 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 p'aces of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which all members in full connection, and not less than twenty-one 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.

*Resolved*, 3. That should a majority of votes cast by the people be in favor of lay delegation, and should three-fourths (¾) 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 (⅔) vote can complete the change, and lay delegates previously elected may then be admitted.—*Journal*, 1868, pp. 275-277."

From the above it will be seen that the General Conference approved the *principle* of lay delegation, and fixed upon a *plan for its inauguration*; which, together with the principle is to be submitted to a vote of the membership, male and female, in the month of June next ensuing, and then to the ministers composing the several Annual Conferences as they, respectively, shall assemble in their next sessions. As the ministers have already approved the principle and proposed a plan, it may reasonably be supposed that they will vote to ratify it by final ballot. The ministry have shown a commendable spirit in thus agreeing to part with the absolute power of government which they have heretofore possessed, and in the invitation to the laity to share this authority with them. And now it only remains for the laity to accept the *right* so courteously and heartily tendered, and they will then occupy the position which we conceive members of a christian Church should occupy:—a position where they can influence the legislation by which they are governed, and assist in the direction and distribution of the millions so liberally contributed by them for the cause of Christianity.

About the strongest argument brought against the introduction of the lay element into the chief councils of the Church is, that the church, as at present organized has had large success, and that any tampering with that organization might militate against her efficiency. In other words, the objection is simply the trite old adage of timid conservatives—"Let well enough alone."

On the other hand, it is urged that there is no such thing as "*well enough*," when it is possible to do *better*; and that the church, by adopting this new feature, *will do better* for several reasons. First of all, Lay delegationis apostolic. The Apostle Paul, called together the *whole church* both *ministers and laity*—when important questions were to be discussed and decided.

The principle of lay delegation accords, also, with the spirit of our Democratic institutions, and with all just government.—It is an axiom which no American will question; that government can only exist by consent of the governed, and that those who are to be ruled have the *inherent right* to choose their rulers, and to influence the legislation by which they are to be ruled.

The adoption of the principle of lay delegation will bring into active operation and co-operation the large and increasing lay talent of the church, and add immensely to her influence and efficiency. There are many departments of Church enterprise for which laymen, because of their business experience, are much better adapted than ministers.—Bosides all this it is a well recognized principle of human nature that men are interested in organization and enterprise, in proportion as their own efforts contribute to their advancement and consummation, and when the intelligence, the wealth, the enthusiam and the piety of the twelve hundred thousands, who constitute the laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are re-enlisted, as they will be when lay delegation shall have become an element of her organization, and fully consecrated to her service. What a power will she be in this land! What a power will she be in the world!

Methodists, if you wish to remove an objectionable feature in your church government; if you wish to economise and bring into requisition the dormant elements of power which she possesses in such abundance; if you wish her to be all she may be as an evangelizing influence, vote "for lay delegation."

In this connection we will state ,upon the authority and at the request of Rev. J. W. Hammersly, that the vote upon this question, Denton Circuit, will be taken as follows:

Harmony, June 7th, 7 to to 12 o'clock.
Potter's Landing, June 7th, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Concord, June 8th, 9 to 12 o'clock.
Bloomery, June 8th, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Denton, June 9th, 9 to 12 o'clock.
Harris' Chapel, June 9th, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Wesley Chapel, June 10th, 9 to 12 o'clock.
Let the people vote, and vote intelligently.

THE KENT NEWS feels very solicitous for our "safety," and hopes our situation "may not be such as to afford an apology for the discontinuance of that (this) paper." We can assure the weathercock who "runs that machine" that his fears are groundless.—There never was a time when the *Union* was upon a better basis, and its patronage is constantly increasing. We have at last weathered the storm, and feel perfectly able to stand alone now that the day is dawning.—Had it been necessary for us, at any time during the dark period through which we have passed, to have moulded and fashioned our views to the predominating sentiment or suspended publication, we should have accepted the latter most cheerfully. Unlike the *News* we would not have sold our "birthright for a mess of pottage." But will the *News* inform us what is to be its course when the new era dawns? Is it to continue warring with an old-line Democrat concerning its Democracy, or is it to reverse its tactics—to falsify its present vows—and cast its lot with the "black-and-tan party" against which it now deals such *telling* (?) blows? We shall await its decision with no little degree of anxiety, since the ultimatum will be one fraught with such momentous consequences. Of one thing, however, we are assured, the *News* will survive if it can only discern which party is in the preponderance.

THE last spike of the Pacific railroad was driven on Saturday at 3 o'clock. Ocean is thus connected with ocean by an indisoluble bond, and commerce now no longer seeks our Eastern marts over rough and tempestuous seas, but finds its way through the wide-extended prairies of the West.

## Acquittal of Miss Cairnes.

The trial of Miss Martha Jane Cairnes for the killing of her alleged seducer was concluded at Bel Air, Md., on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. On the last day of the trial the counsel for the accused made a passionate appeal to the jury, the child of the young woman was brought into the Court-house and ladies of the neighborhood gathered near the dock and gave demonstrative evidence of their sympathy with the accused. The jury was out but ten minutes. We copy the following account of the closing scene of this "trial" from the correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*:

When the jury re-entered, the crowd in attendance was cautioned by the court not to make any demonstration when the verdict was rendered, on pain of arrest, and there is no no doubt that the caution was necessary to repress the enthusiasm of the brawny yeomanry clustered all around. The clerk polled the jury, and after the other formalities, the foreman gave the verdict of "Not guilty." when a few furtive yells went up from some small boys in the rear of the crowd who were not to be deterred by the threatening terrors of the court.

The accused, whose composure during the trial had been so generally noticed, could no longer bear the strain upon her and gave way entirely; she wept and gasped for breath, and seemed in imminent danger of fainting. With the assistance of the sheriff and others she was taken into an adjoining room, the door locked to keep out the crowd that was pressing upon her, and after inhaling a little fresh air she recovered sufficiently to be taken over the street to her hotel, where for a long time parties were constantly coming to inquire after her. Later in the evening, with her mother and others of her family and friends, she left for her home near Jarretsville, the scene of the tragedy with which her name is so closely connected.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—An examination of the books in the United States Treasurer's office shows that the public debt reached its maximum in August, 1865, when it was $2,757,689,571. At present it is $2,529,157,885, a decrease in three years and eight months of $228,531, 689. In August, 1865, there were but $1,258,000 in Pacific railroad bonds out, while there are now $56,852,000 issued, so that the decrease of the debt, exclusive of these railroad bonds, is $284,125,666, being at the rate of nearly $80,000,000 a year.

## *PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.*

WICOMICO COUNTY.

—A lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias has been instituted at Quantico.

—Salisbury Lyceum is the name given to a literary association lately organized in Salisbury.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

—Centreville is lighted up with street lamps.

—Centreville has got a velocipede. Why shouldn't it have? It *claims* to be the first town on the shore.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—Paul B. Anthony, of Altoona, Pa., has succeeded Ed Sutliff in the proprietorship of the Millington Hotel.

—O. H. Maull, late postmaster at Lewes, fell from a scaffolding on Tuesday, 23 feet high, upon which he was roofing a barn, and badly hurt himself.

—William. T. Van Gesel has purchased the goodwill and fixtures of the "Railroad House" at Harrington, formerly occupied by J. W. Hessy.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—Two base-ball clubs have been organized in Easton.

—Thos. H. Trippe has been elected town commissioner of Easton, to succeed James C. Norris.

—The St. Michaels *Comet* thinks it will require a new population ere the measles can again prevail to such an extent as the epidemic has of late.

—Bishop Lay confirmed a class of 22 at Easton, on Sunday week, and on Monday a class of 21 at Trappe.

CECIL COUNTY.

—The growing wheat looks very promising.

—Randolph Bye, of Elkton, has received the appointment of mail agent on the Pacific railroad, to run 500 miles west from Omaha.

—A public cemetery is about being opened near Elkton.

—P. C. Strickland, George F. Harlan, Thos. Drennan, A. G. Tuite, Geo. R. Howard, R. Y. Reese, and W. C. Banks have been elected commissioners of the town of Elkton.

—The M. P.'s will dedicate a new church at Cecilton, on Sunday next.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—It is stated that the J. & B. R. R. will be completed to Lewes by the middle of May.

—Seventy-five acres of pine and oak wood was on fire near Milford on Tuesday week.

Jas. Barrett, lately of Milton, has become deranged, and his friends have confined him in the Insane Asylum of Philadelphia.

—The breach of promise case did not go to trial, but was settled by the defendent paying the plaintiff one hundred dollars and all costs.

—Mr. William C. Welch is building a large two story blacksmith shop at the upper part of Milford, on the site of his old one.

—The Methodist Protestant church, at Gumboro, will be dedicated on Sunday, 16th inst.

—A new hotel, 50x60 feet, is being built at Seaford.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—The canal stables at Delaware city were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, and one man and thirty-five mules perished in the flames.

—The carriage factory of Robinson & Bro., and the shingle factory of McAlpin Wilmington & Bro., were consumed by fire on Monday week. Loss over $50,000.

—A man named Charles Davidson was drowned in Mill Creek, near Wilmington, last week. He got entangled in his net somehow and fell into the water. A wife and two children survive him.

—John Hunt who resides near Kiamensa Mills, in Mill Creek Hundred, had a child drowned last Friday. It fell into a spring headforemost, in which condition its mother found it, dead.

—Court met at New Castle last Monday.

## Wilmington Conference.

By reference to the published Minutes of the late session of Wilmington Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, we find some interesting statistics regarding that denomination within the bounds of said territory, which embraces the entire State of Delaware, and all the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. The Conference is divided into four Presiding Elders' Districts, named respectively Wilmington, Dover, Easton, and Snow Hill. There are twenty-six appointments on the first district, with forty-three churches; twenty-four appointments on the second, with eighty-eight churches; twenty-three appointments on the third, with eighty-five churches; and fourteen appointments on the fourth, with sixty seven churches, making in all eighty-seven appointments, and two hundred and eighty-three churches. These churches are valued at $910,150. There are also forty-two Parsonages, valued at $116,000.

There are, in the regular travelling connection, one hundred and four preachers; of whom one is superannuated, and thirteen are supernumerary. Eight of the number were received on probation at the last session. One has died during the year, one withdrawn from the ministry and church of the denomination, and three were transferred to other Conferences.

The highest salary paid a preacher (Grace Church, Wilmington, not reported,) was $1400, by St. Pauls, Wilmington, and the lowest paid, (Elk Neck not reported,) was $300 by Queenstown Queen Annes county. The whole amount paid in the Conference for the support of the ministry for the year was $90,374.62.—Amount contributed for the support of worn-out preachers, and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers, $2,947.23.

Collections were for Missions $10,498.64; Bible cause, $733.15; Tract cause, $425.98; Sunday-School cause, $384.72; Church Extension, 530.16; Building and improving churches, $19,682,85. Building, improving and furnishing Parsonages, $10,072.33; Support of local Sunday-Schools, $7,095.07. Whole amount of contributions for the conference year, $112,745.75.

There are one hundred and twenty-two Local Preachers, 16,688 members of church, and 3,369 probationers. There are 324 Sunday-Schools, with 4,083 officers and teachers, and 21,670 scholars.

The sum of $5,000 has been appropriated for the support of Missions within the bounds of the Conference, for the current year.

The Presiding Elders reside viz:—Rev. J. D. Curtis, of Wilmington District, at Wilmington, Del.; Rev. T. J. Thompson, of Dover District, at Smyrna, Del.; Rev. Vaughn Smith, of Snow Hill District, at Snow Hill, Md.

CROP PROSPECTS.—The New York *Tribune*, which has extensive correspondence all over the country, says:—"We believe there was never before so large an area of our country in wheat at this season as now, and that sowed last Fall is looking remarkably well. Unless some disastrous blight shall yet be experienced, we shall harvest more wheat in 1869 than in any other former year. And on all this Atlantic slope a very large breadth has already been sown to Spring Grain, while much land is now in course of preparation for Indian Corn. Our orchards are just bursting into bloom, and the promise of Fruit—especially of Peaches—is remarkably good.

Our meadows and pastures are beginning to feel the need of a long, warm, gentle rain.—The last two or three weeks have been very favorable to Spring work, but Grass does not start as it should for want of a soaking rain. Clouds gather to little purpose and disappear; and a few more hot, bright days will shorten our Hay crop disastrously. We want rain.

## Growth of the Country.

The ninth census will be taken next year, and speculation is already active as to its results. With the increase of each successive decade in the past, we can very nearly approximate to what it will be in the future. Beginning at 1820, the census returns already taken exhibit the following results:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In | 1820 | the population was | | 9,638,151 |
| " | 1830 | " | " | 12,866,020 |
| " | 1840 | " | " | 17,052,566 |
| " | 1850 | " | " | 23,191,876 |
| " | 1860 | " | " | 31,445,089 |

—The increase, it will be observed, has been about one third of each census. Between 1860 1870 the Civil War comes in, when the waste of human life was very large—but peace, and our accession of Territory in Russian America will more than make up for all loss. Presuming that the country has increased since 1860, and will continue to increase in the ratio of former decades the result will be about as follows up to the close of the present century:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870, | estimated population | | 42,328,432 |
| 1880 | " | " | 56,450,241 |
| 1890 | " | " | 77,266,989 |
| 1900 | " | " | 100,355,988 |

—It is more than probable, however, that the increase will be much larger in the future than in the past, and if, as we all suppose, large accessions will be made of territory in the next thirty years the ratio of increase will be largely in excess of the above figures. With Cuba and the West India Islands, a large slice or the whole of Mexico, and possibly the British possessions on our northern frontier, added to our present area, and with the tide of emigration from Europe and Asia surging to these shores, which since the abolition of slavery are emphatically the refuge and "home of the oppressed," the close of the century will find a population largely in excess of one hundred millions of people protected by the "stars and stripes."

The new census will make important changes in the ratio of representation in our National Congress, and Electors for President and Vice President. The Middle States, like Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., will about hold their own. The growing States of the West will have a large increase in representation, while the Eastern and Southern States will lose considerably. The special Congressional Committee on Census have already reported a ratio in which one member of Congress is allowed to every one hundred and seventy thousand population. Should such ratio be adopted, the New England States would lose seven members, New York three and Missouri, Illinois and other Western States would increase to an equal if not a greater number.

## A Noble Act.

On Monday last a young boy, a son of Mrs. Forest, living on Riddle's Banks, near this city, had occasion to take his aunt across the dam of Jessup & Moore's paper mills, to the east side of the Brandywine Creek. On returning, owing to the strong wind and high freshet, the boat became unmanageable and was carried over the dam breast. Providentially, the boat, as it was rushing down the rapid water below the dam, struck upon the only rock in the creek whose top was above the water, and here young Forest scrambled and thereby was saved from immediate drowning. The people soon gathered for the rescue, but the question arose as to how the boy was to be saved from his perilous condition. At that moment a lame boy, with a crutch, came forward and said "I can fetch him off!" One of the by-standers objected, until his father, Patrick Mulrien, who was present, said "Let him go, you can't drown that boy." A rope was procured, and young Mulrien, with rope and crutch, went to the rescue. After feeling the water a little he threw the crutch ashore, and manfully plunged into the rapid, rushing flood of waters, headed for the rock in middle of the creek, where sat the half drowned, chilled and frightened boy. Mulrien swam round and round till he got through the eddying water, and onto the lee side of the rock, where he scrambled up, tied his rope around young Forest, and with his feet had to push him off the rock into the seething, boiling current, as the boy stubbornly refused to leave the only place of safety, benumbed with cold, and afraid to face the dangers of the rapid flood again. The men soon pulled him ashore, where kind hands ministered to his wants. The trouble then was how Mulrien was to get back again, as he still sat upon the rock and looked quietly at the people, then at the rushing flood. He prepared himself for to plunge, and, after circling round the patly covered, dangerous rocks, directed his course down the creek, made headway with the current, and very soon gained the shore, some distance below the scene of the disaster.—*Wilmington Commercial*.

## *ITEMS OF NEWS.*

Flattering accounts of promising crops come from all parts of the South.

A West Texas millionaire farmer has fenced in a pasture of 130,000 acres.

A vessel arrived at new York yesterday with several cases of small-pox on board.

The Connecticut Senate has ratified the fifteenth amendment—12 republicans to 5 democrats.

The President has appointed General Terrill, of Illinois, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The saddle used by General Grant during the rebellion has been presented to the father of Hon. E. B. Washburne.

At Cumberland on Friday Mrs. Rowland, of Hagerstown, who was tried before the Circuit Court of Allegany county for the murder of her husband, was acquitted.

Parties arriving at Washington from Tennessee say that ex-President Johnson has fizzled completely out, and no longer possesses any power to seriously annoy the Republican party there.

George Myers and Henry Black (colored), Baltimore, have been appointed messengers in the Postoffice Department at Washington by Postmaster General Creswell.

Mr. Richard Marley, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, and one of the oldest members of the Order of Odd Fellows in the United States died on Friday.

Sergeant Robinson, the soldier who saved the life of Secretary Seward at the time of Payne's assault, has received a gold check for $500 from citizens of Nevada. He is at present a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department.

Reports received at the Internal Revenue Department in Washington from Assessors say that more persons have made income returns this year than in any previous year.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., 159 West 14th St., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend to them, but she has taken PLANTATION BITTERS for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

## A Lady Lawyer.

At a recent meeting of the Cecil county (Md.) School Board a scene occurred which shows the growing influence of women in public matters. The Commissioner from the second District stated that one of the assistant teachers from his district, a Miss McKinsey had been absent from her school for three weeks but claimed pay for the full term. Miss Martha Biddle, principal of the school, backed Miss McKinsey's claim and had counsel to plead her case before the Board. She claimed that during the assistant's absence to attend to her mother during her illness, she, the principal, had by extra labor performed her duties so that the school had lost nothing. The Board heard the case and confirmed the District Commissioner's decision that the young lady's salary should not be paid for the time she was absent. Subsequently Miss Biddle demanded a hearing, took the floor in behalf of her assistant, and by her vigorous presentation of her client's case, in the course of which she made some severe thrusts at the District Commissioner, she procured a reversal of the decision and the allowance of full pay for her assistant.—*Wilmington Commercial*.

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE, MAY 10.—Wheat steady at 170@185 cts. for red, and 182 cts. for white. Corn dull; white sold at from 82@83 cts, and yellow 85@87cts. Rye 135@145 cents. Oats 76@78 cents.

PHILADELPHIA MAY, 10.—Wheat dull and depressed; sales of red at previcus rates; amber 170@180 cts.; white 200 cts. Rye steady; Western 143. Corn quiet and lower; sales yellow at 88@90 cents; mixed Western 86@88 cents. Oats in good demand; sales Western at 80@83 cents.


## New Advertisements.

**M. M. ANDREW,**
Successor to J. Thomas Jarman
**Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,**
GREENSBOROUGH, Md.

ALL work executed in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. I work only for the cash and am therefore enabled to keep good my word.
My12-4t.

**Road Notice.**

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, thirty days after date, we intend petitioning the County Commissioners for a new County Road, to begin at the Southwest corner of the lands of German Dickinson, on the county road leading from Clement Sullivan's to Chipman's Lane, thence running between the lands of German Dickinson and William Morgan, and on through the lands of Robert Greenley, John W. Covey, and Wm. H. Bullock to intersect the county road leading from Concord to Bloomery, opposite Henderson Scotts.
JOHN W. COVEY,
EZEKIEL EATON,
my13-4w. GERMAN DICKINSON.

**NEW MILLINERY.**
Miss MOLLIE POSTLETHWAITE

HAS just received from the city a new stock of Millinery Goods, and is now prepared to accomodate her old friends, and as many new ones as may see fit to call, with
**Bonnets, Hats,**
AND
Millinery Goods of Every Description,
**At Liberal Rates.**
Sewing and Stamping Neatly done.
Great care is taken in the preparation of all work, and satisfaction can in all cases be given. Profiting by a long experience, she feels competent to do her work in the neatest style.
My12-y

**Choptank Nurseries,**
DENTON, MD.,
**KEMP & KERR, Proprietors.**

AS the season for transplanting is now close at hand, we hereby inform our friends and patrons that we can furnish them with *complete* selections for orchards of
**Apple & Peach Trees,**
*PEAR, (DWARF & STANDARD)*
**Cherry, Plum, Apricot**
—AND—
**NECTARINES.**
We have, also, a fine stock of
**GRAPE VINES**
**And Strawberry Plants,**
which we offer at moderate rates.

☞FARMERS! Look to your ☜Interests, and buy no more ☞Inferior Trees, such as are ☜huckstered around thro' ☞the Country by Foreign☜ and bogus Agents and Tree Brokers.☜

We invite you to come and inspect our stock and learn our terms before purchasing elsewhere. Remember, we send out stock of no kind whatever but what we guarantee to be exactly what we represent it.

Health, vigor and correctness is our aim in the cultivation of Nursery stock; and for our patrons to have full satisfaction is the end we aim at in our sales. In addition to what is enumerated above we can sell you, at reduced rates,
SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
of various kinds, &c., &c.
We ask a trial to prove our advertisement.
Respectfully yours,
fe25-odno12y KEMP & KERR.

**CLOTHING**
AND
**Gents' Furnishing Store,**
IN DENTON.

THE undersigned, having leased the store-room of Capt. Alex. Stewart, has opened a first-class assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, which he will sell at reasonable prices. He respectfully invites all in want of clothing to call and examine his stock. All styles, varieties and prices.
ap29-3w WM. L. TAYLOR.

**Take Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to William M. McMahan either on note or open account are hereby notified to make immediate settlement with J. W. Bryant, Esqr., as he has my books and notes in hand for collection.
W. M. McMAHAN.
New Hope, May 3d., 1869. [J.]

THE VELOCIPEDE COLLAR AND TIE in one at TODD'S.

**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 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 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 most 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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