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:.....June 24, 1869.

Onderdonk's History Once More.

Our article of last week, condemnatory of the introduction of Onderdonk's *partizan* history of Maryland into the public schools, seems to have grated harshly upon the ears of our neighbor up town, and he attempts a reply thereto, but strange to say, offers nothing to disprove a single line against which he raises his objections. He, however, promises this week to lay before his readers the portions of the work upon which we base our allegations, and *then* "probably may indulge in additional comments." We feel gratified at this determination, for we verily believe that every *candid* and *honest* man will turn away from the stuff with loathing and disgust. We can conceive of no more forcible argument in our favor than the production of the work itself, and should have given it place in our own columns had they not been so burdened with advertisements.

We renew our charge this week, and, if possible, with double force, our convictions being strengthened more than ever before by a second perusal of the work. In our first reading, we thought probably that we had misconceived the meaning of the author, but a closer scrutiny has fully satisfied us that our first position was tenable. The bias of the writer protrudes itself not only on a few pages of the concluding chapters, but is interspersed throughout the entire book, wherever comparisons could possibly be interjected, and his evident intentions were to present to the youth of our State such a one-sided view of our late difficulties as would prejudice their tender minds against the loyal history of Maryland and the "aliens" who preserved her fair fields from the devastating effects of the war. One of the most forcible examples of this effort on the author's part is contained in the comparison between Admiral Cockburn, the brute of the Chesapeake in 1813, and the "heroes of 1863-64,"—a labored argument such as would scarcely become Brick Pomeroy's filthy offspring.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that this history of Maryland *is true*, this does not redeem it of its partizan character.—We could sit down and write a history of Maryland from 1861 up to the present time, every word of which would be *true*, yet it might be so warped by prejudice that it would be unfit to place in the hands of the youth of our State. It is not the truth of the work of which we complain, but it is its *partial* and *one-sided* representations. With a few exceptions, it may be as true as any history for aught we know. The work itself is but a rehash of Southern, or Rebel, or Democratic newspapers, combining all the coloring usual with such papers at the occurrence of the events. A Union success is barely mentioned whilst a rebel victory or a trivial and unimportant incident is spun out to its greatest capacity. The battle of Antietam is told in *four* lines, but the incident at the Relay House occupies *eleven*, and the battle of Gettysburg is mentioned in *three*, whilst the "*precipitate retreat of four hundred troops*" from Beltsville before the Rebel invaders is chronicled in *ten*. Such battles as Antietam and Gettysburg usually occupy *pages* in history, but in Mr. Onderdonk's the bare mention of them is all that is necessary. Is not this partizan in the extreme?

Another and more forcible evidence that this history is partizan is contained in the fact that every Democratic newspaper, of the most ultra proclivities, *without exception*, has been most loud in their praises of the book, whilst there is not a single Republican newspaper in the State but what has as strongly condemned it. Besides, it is the only book yet introduced against which we have heard any complaint being lodged. Its commendatory notices on the fly-leaf are exclusively Democratic, it not even being noticed from a Conservative stand point. Its introduction into the schools was by Democratic boards; Democratic newspapers rejoice thereat and we are forced to conclude, with the motto of a Democratic newspaper, it is "Democratic in the beginning and to the end."

When the *Journal* can wipe out these things then he may stand some chance to refute our arguments; but until then it is best to let "well enough alone."

Were the reverse of the case true, we should as strongly condemn the measure.—Politics is something which should never be allowed to enter the schools, and the further it can be kept aloof the better. Men seem naturally inclined to dabble in the "polluted pool," and they generally learn enough after they have arrived at maturity, without its being made a study in youth. Youthful minds should be free from all contaminating influences, and the study of only those things which are ennobling should be required of them. And we *insist* that this history has not the least ennobling properties, but on the contrary has a tendency rather to lower the history of Maryland in the esteem of our youth. But if our Democratic School Commissioners desire their children to study the work we have no objection; only don't force it upon those who contemn and despise it, otherwise the future may be to them a season of perpetual regret.

If the editor of the *Journal* has any doubts as to the genuineness of this article we will disabuse his mind of such impressions if he will visit our sanctum. And if it will be any great service to him we will submit to a "system of espionage and surveillance" such as Mr. Onderdonk relates of the good people of Maryland.

HOT—the weather.

Serves Them Right.

Our Delaware friends are in a "peck of trouble." They've every prospect of an enormous crop of peaches, and to this crop of peaches, they look for a safe deliverance from debt. But the peaches are worthless in their orchards. They must be got to the market ere they profit them anything, and just here is the difficulty. Previous decisions of the Supreme Court had rendered the capitation tax, from which Delaware derived a great part of her revenue, as nugatory and invalid, and the P. W. B. R. R. determined to pay said tax no longer. This raised the ire of the Delaware Legislature, and threats of suits to compel the payment were whispered around. Finding this game wouldn't play, it feed two Delaware celebrities, who after an incubation of weeks, brought fourth the celebrated tax bill.—Among the articles of tax was the rolling stock of the P. W. B. R. R., upon which $10 per car was levied. Now the Company refuse to hire their cars without the payment of $5 extra for each car to pay up for the tax. Supposing that one man hires ten cars, he thus pays $50, or five times the amount of the tax. It will be thus seen that this is a steep game for the Delawareans. They must ship their fruit, and to do so they must thereby sustain serious injury. Still, we don't think they can complain, for they were the authors of the game. If they would be dealt fairly by they should remember the golden rule, and not tax a railroad company simply because that company has, in the past, illegally and unjustly furnished the principal part of the revenue for the State.

Do Fertilizers, at the Present Price of Grain, Remunerate the Farmer?

In the lower part of Kent county, Maryland, is a Farmer's Club, lately organized, having for its object "agricultural, horticultural, social, moral and literary improvement." Its discussions are represented as able and highly instructive, and are delivered in both forensic and colloquial style. On Thursday evening last the club met as usual and the question with which this article is headed occupied its attention. The subject was well ventilated, and the discussion was quite spirited, being participated in by some of the best farmers in the county—men who had made the application of fertilizers a life-long study—and the recorded sense of the meeting was that what are ordinarily sold as fertilizers are unprofitable to farmers.

This conclusion is most sensible, and reflects our views upon the subject, except that we go a little further in our belief and deem all fertilizers worthless and unprofitable to the farmer. Small farms and a free application of manure will be found more advantageous to the farmer, and will so improve his land that its life will not be exhausted with the crop.

The Gold Case.

Many of our readers are doubtless familiar with the celebrated gold case of A. S. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, *vs.* the Chesapeake Bank, of that city. The cause for the action is that, in 1864, Mr. Abell, deposited $3,000 in gold in the aforesaid bank with the understanding that an equivalent in gold would be returned upon demand. Subsequently the bank refused to return the gold, and suit was instituted to compel the payment. The case was tried and a decision rendered in favor of the plaintiff, but an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, when it was remanded back to the Court below for another trial on account of some informality in the proceedings. The second trial was concluded on Thursday, and a verdict rendered a seeond time in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of $3,909.50 in gold, being both principal and interest. The case goes again to the Court of Appeals.

The time at which a pardon is completed has just been decided in a court of law. In the case of Dupuy, of New York, convicted of a fraud upon the revenue, and pardoned by Andrew Johnson the day before the expiration of his term of office, Judge Blatchford, in the U. S. District Court, renders the opinion, and justly so, we think, that the pardon took no effect so long as it remained the hands of the Marshal. The Judge said that if the President could revoke the pardon whilst the Marshall was within ten feet of him, he could do so even up to the time until it was delivered into the hands of the warden, the Marshal being but the President's messenger. The action is final when the pardon reaches the warden. The change in the person of the President makes no difference—the office is perpetual.

THE ratification by the Florida Legislature of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, swells the number of States that have approved it to twenty-five, leaving the approval of but three more necessary to engraft it, upon our fundamental law. Rhode Island and Vermont have yet taken no action upon it, but they are certain for the Amendment. Virginia, Texas and Mississippi will also ratify it, and thus will the approval of two more than the requisite two-thirds be secured. The election of 1870 will create quite a change in the state polity of Maryland.

ENLARGEMENT.—*The Maryland Republican*, the neatest of all the neat newspapers, reached us last week looking unusually neat and attractive. It has also been enlarged, and beautified with a very tasteful heading, in the centre of which stands the State House. The *Republican* is opposed to us politically, yet it is calm and dignified in its political discusssions, and as such cannot fail to elicit the encomiums of even the most ultra. We wish you abundant success in your enterprise, friend Colton.

A Rare Case of Generosity.

Captain Chas. A. Connor, the editor of the Baltimore County *Union*, and one of the staunchest Republicans in the State, was recently appointed by Mr. Cresswell postmaster at Towsontown. The office was unsolicited by him, and his apointment was wholly unexpected. He says, however, that he will "accept the office, turning over all its duties and emoluments to a one-legged soldier of our village." This is a case of generosity rarely witnessed in this day when the scramble for office is one of the predominant passions.

Lee Harrison and Thomas Gladman, two respectable colored men of Lynchburg, Va., decline appointments as registrars in Lynchburg because they cannot take the oath.

So says a Democratic exchange. Respectable colored men! Well, this is frank, to be sure. Cuffee has suddenly lost his smell, and become respectable. If the *prospect* of his becoming entitled to a vote shall work such a change upon our Democratic brethren, what may we expect when he comes to *enjoy* the privilege? Having been made *respectable* they will hardly refuse him admission to their private residences.

A FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

The Donnelly-McGuire Fight---Donnelly Strikes a Deadly Blow---the Murderer Breaks through the Ring and Escapes.

A terrible affair happened on the banks of Cayuga Lake, New York, on Saturday last. Two men named Donnelly and McGuire had some dispute with regard to their physical strength. Donnelly, who is a large, heavily built man, of no particular pugilistic skill, had frequently boasted that he was able to "lick" McGuire, who was a stout, wiry man, weighing some thirty pounds less than Donnelly. McGuire had a local reputation as a boxer. Each man had a crowd of friends who angrily canvassed the strength of their favorites, and did everything in their power to bring about a fight.

At last the preliminaries were arranged, and small sums of money were staked upon the result. The fight took place on Saturday afternoon, at Odgen's Dock, on the west side of Cayuga lake. Several hundred persons were present. Seconds, referees, and an umpire were chosen, and the fight began. The first round was a long and bloody one, but Donnelly was finally sent to grass. In the second round McGuire gave Donnelly a terrific upper cut, and Donnelly returned it by knocking McGuire into his corner.

In the third round Donnelly forced the fighting. McGuire sprang away from him, but was finally knocked through the ropes, The fourth round opened with signs of fatigue on the part of McGuire. Donnolly punished himself severely

The fifth round opened with the closing of one of Donnelly's eyes. McGuire closed in with him, and threw him, heavily. The sixth, seventh, and eighth round were marked by similar results. At the beginning of the ninth round Donnelly, who had been considerably blown, appeared to catch his second wind. After some fibbing, he struck McGuire a powerful blow on the left temple. McGuire dropped to the ground like a bar of lead, gasping twice, and died. Donnelly gazed at the corpse with bloody eyes, and cried: "My God, I've killed him. Oh, Jimmy, speak to me." His friends urged him to fly. An alarm was raised. It was said that the Sheriff's officers were approaching.—Donnelly drew on his coat, broke through the ring, and fled like a deer. He has not since been seen, and it is said that he is now in Canada.

The Peace Jubilee—Closing Scenes.

A telegram from Boston, dated June 19, says:

The closing performance of the National Peace Jubilee was given to-day by 7,000 to 9,000 school children, attracting a large and delighted audience. Ole Bull performed a solo, Parepa Rosa and Adelaide Phillips sang a duet, and other pieces were given, all of which were encored. The closing piece, "The One Hundredth Psalm," was sung by the children, the audience joining. Several children, overcome by the heat and excitement, fainted during the concert, but they received immediate attention and sustained no serious injury.

The members of the orchestra presented Mr. Gilmore with a gold watch and chain.

Another dispatch says:

The dust in the neighborhood of the Coliseum is six inches deep, and about 2½ o'clock a sudden gust of wind caused the vast throng of persons there assembled to look as if they had just come out of a flour mill.—The exclamations of the richly dressed ladies may better be imagined than described.—Some of them were to be found neither in Lord Chesterfield's Code nor in the Bible!

All sorts of four-wheeled vehicles are presed into service as temporary stage coaches. Common wagons with settees placed in them, old express wagons with canvas tops, and even butcher carts go about with painted signs on their sides. One of these last was suddenly stopped by the police this afternoon as one the hind wheels was about to break. It had no sooner been brought to a standstill than crash went the wheel, and a shriek ascended in chorus from the ladies inside—not a chorus of jubilee, this time, however.—Fortunately, no one was injured.

PETRIFIED REMAINS.—The body of the late Adam Treusch, who died at the age of 65 years, and was buried on the 28th November, 1861, in Baltimore Cemetery, was on Saturday disinterred for the purpose of removal to Greenmount. The body was found to be almost as perfect in appearance as at the time of burial, except that it was completely petrified. The face alone showed signs of decay; the eyes were gone and the clothing on the body had nearly disappeared; but the body and limbs were solid and stone-like, hard and chalky to the touch. The deceased was a very large man and weighed about 300 lbs. at the time of death. In the process of removal it required the utmost strength of four men to lift the remains from the grave, and this, too, after an interment of eight years. There were several other bodies in the same lot, members of the family of the deceased, but on removal none of these showed any but the usual and natural signs of decay, and Mr. Harryman, the superintendent of the cemetery, says that with one exception this is the first case of so-called petrefaction that has come under his observation in twenty years.—*Balto. Sun.*

Death of Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, editor and proprietor of the New York *Times*, died at five o'clock this morning. He left the *Times* office at midnight perfectly well. A stroke of apoplexy caused his death.

PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

—The steam dredging machines have returned to complete the inner-harbor improvements.

—A grand fair for the benefit of Lakesville M. P. Church, will be held at Chas. Lake's on the 24th (to-day.)

TALBOT COUNTY.

—The wheat crop was considerably damaged by a storm on Monday week.

—A party was arrested on Tuesday week for breaking open a trunk belonging to Fred. Roe and abstracting money therefrom.

—Saml. B. Hopkins, Sr., has begun the erection of a new carriage shop in Easton.

KENT COUNTY, MD.

—A cavalry company has been organized in the 5th district.

—A goose, 76 years old and blind, was run over by a cart and killed near Edesville last week. It was the property of Mrs. Jas. M. Page.

—Jesse K. Hines has been elected to fill the vacancy in the board of Directors of the Kent R. R. Company, caused by the resignation of T. W. Eliason.

CECIL COUNTY.

—Reed & Bro., of Bay View, had about 105 lbs. of tobacco stolen from them a few nights since, but the box was subsequently found in an adjoining field with about 30 lbs. missing.

—Robert Trimble was kicked in the face by a horse which he was unharnessing a few days since and severely injured.

—Jas. Denny, of Elkton, has been appointed mail agent on the through route between New York and Washington.

—The Chesapeake & Del. Canal Co. has declared a dividened of 3 per cent.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—A little son of Mr. Turner, of Smyrna, died, one day last week, from a cold in his jaw. He had had a tooth drawn and went in bathing the succeeding day, thus superinducing the cold.

—Dr. Sharp, of Camden, was presented with a gold-headed cane by the Del. Medical Association at its late session.

—The vote on lay delegation in Dover stood—for, 32; against, 15.

—A little son of Fred. Windolph was run over by a carriage, which was being driven at a very rapid rate, and severely hurt.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

—After a four week's session, court adjourned on Saturday week.

—The crop prospect is reported very flattering.

—Jas. S. Dunton and his wife, Mahala, have been legally divorced.

—Brown, who was last year sent to the Lunatic Asylum has so far recovered that his return is looked for in a few weeks.

—The vote on lay delegation in Snow Hill stood 19 for to 6 against.

—The survey of the Worcester railroad has been begun.

—The schools of this county will be continued during the summer term.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—The Odd-Fellows will give a grand celebration in Milford on the 5th of July.

—The sloop Martha Davis, of Milford, was sunk at Ridley creek, Pa., one day last week. She has since been raised.

—A colored boy named Cannon stabbed another colored boy named Collins in an altercation between them near Milford on Saturday week.

—Aaron France had his hand badly mangled in the machinery of Hoffecker & Bro's Woolen Mills on Wednesday last.

—A young man named Spicer, in attempting to jump from the train as it was nearing Ellendale, fell and broke his jaw beside tearing a large piece of flesh from his thigh and other injuries.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

—Lambert T. Colbourn, has been appointed post master at Centreville, vice Thos. B. Cook.

—Jno. H. Thompson has been transferred from the postal car service to a clerkship in the Post office Department.

—The railroad is in a muddle. At the last meeting the contractors were not present, and some uneasiness having arisen, the money due them in the hands of the company, as also their tools and personal effects, were attached.

Peregrine, son of Jas. Tilghman, came near losing his life on Saturday week from a fall through the hay loft.

—There will be an excursion from Centreville on the 7th prox.

—The Episcopalians on Kent Island contemplate the erection of a New Church there.

—It is denied that street lamps are to be used in Church Hill. Unless some great moral reformation has taken place there this action is not to be wondered at.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—Miss Laura Carswell, aged 23, was burned to death on Wednesday night last by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. She was in the act of retiring, and blew down the chimney to extinguish the flame when it reached the fluid and ignited causing the explosion.

—A M. E. Sunday School is about to be organized at Centreville.

—A camp-meeting will be held at Red Lion, commencing the 4th of august.

—Rev. Chas. Breck, of Trinity Church has received and accepted a call to Cleveland Ohio.

—It is estimated that it will require $117,000 to carry on the city government of Wilmington.

—William Collins, aged 14, committed suicide by hanging himself with a plow line near New Castle recently.

—A German paper will be established in Wilmington about the 1st of July.

—The vote on lay delegation in Union M. E. Church stands 23 for to 7 against.

—The ordinance creating Assistant Street Commissioner of Wilmington will, it is thought, be repealed at next meeting of Council.

ESTRAY.



Came to the subscriber's on the 4th inst., six shoats—two black spotted, one sandy and three white. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEO. SEMBACK,
Near Denton.

je10-3w*

MEAL AND FLOUR.

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

apr29-tf. EMERSON & ROSHY.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, DENTON, June 22d 1869.

The County Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the 6th of July for the purpose of receiving and adjusting the accounts of the Road Supervisors for work done in June and the said Supervisors are hereby notified to bring in their accounts on that day.

By order of the Board,
A. P. SORDEN, Clerk.

je24-2w

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING

GRAINING
AND
Paper Hanging

Done to order by

J. BARTHEL,
Denton, Md.

je24-1y

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons having claims against James H. Fountain, late of Caroline County, deceased, that William A. Johnson auditor in a cause of mine in Queen Anne's County Circuit Court as admr. D. B. N. of said deceased against the bond of the late Administrators of said deceased, will sit at his office, in Centreville, on the 8th day of July next, to audit said cause, to ascertain the amount due the estate of said deceased. Any and every person having such claims must produce them, properly authenticated to me or before said Auditor on or before said day, or they will hereafter be debarred from recovering the same.

D. BLOCKSOM, ADMR. D. B. N.
of Jas. H. Fountain, dec'd.

je24-w

PATENT OFFICE

Inventors who wish to take out letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for more than Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency.

A phamphlet, containing full instructions to inventors, is sent gratis. Address

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

je24-3mos.

SEE LOW PRICES OF

China and Glassware.

China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$6.50
China Cups and Saucers, 24 pieces	2.25
China Tea Plates, per dozen	1.35
White Stone Toilet Sets, 11 pieces.	3.50
Water Goblets, per dozen	2.00
White Parisian China Dinner Sets, 133 pieces, (beautiful shapes)	29.00

All our other Goods marked down equally low.

Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
(ONLY STORE,)
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block,

Store running through from 3rd to 4th Avenue between 7th & 8th Sts., one block from Broadway.

Especial pains taken in selecting and packing of goods for the country. In addition to the above list of goods, we have always on hand, AT LOW PRICES, Decorated Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Cologne Sets, Smoking Sets, &c., &c.

je24-3mos.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND
181 BALTIMORE St., Baltimore.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.

Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.

Using both threads directly from the spools.

No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.

Wide range of application without change of adjustment.

The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

☞ The Highest Premiums at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, and the work done by them, wherever exhibited in competition.

☞ The very highest prize, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines.

je24-1y

PEACH BASKETS
AND
PEACH CRATES

For sale at the Seed Store of
C. B. ROGERS,
No. 133 Market St., Phila.

je17-4w

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, 1868.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist 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.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3528-0106.jpg