orduroy trousers and a blue frock coat the handiwork of the tailor employed by the coal-miners—the new-comerpre-sented many marks for play-ground satire. On his shoulder he carried a bag containing his books and a dinner of rye bread and cheese. The clatterof rys bread and cheese. The clattering made by the heavy iron-cased soles
of his boots on the school floor did not
escape the notice of the lads. The
master was on the lookout to see that
he was not improperly annoyed; but
there was no occasion for his interference. In Robert's dark eyes there ference. In Robert's dark eyes there was a soft light of courtesy that conciliated the elder boys."

When school was out and the boys began to talk to him, his replies made them laugh outright, for he spoke with the deep guttural tones caught from the Northumberland miners. He could not be stake that they were laughing at imagine what they were laughing at. Puzzled and ashamed, he walked away to another part of the play-ground, and spoke no more until they werd recalled to the school-room. Gradually, how-ever, he and his school-fellows became good friends, and he gradually overcame those peculiarities of dialect and de-meanor which had called forth their meanor which had called to the their ridicule. For a long time he walked to school every morning, a distance of five miles, and walked home again at night. At length his father bought him a donkey, upon which he used to ride to and from the Newcastle academy.

nowels of the earth. During his appren-

of a long morning down deep in the bowels of the earth. During his apprenticeship, he made with his own hands a mining compass, which is still in existence, and he learned to play so well on the flutte that he was permitted to perform in the band of the village church. It was hard to make George Stephenson think that his son would be benefitted by attending the lectures given at the Edinburgh University. It was not his wish, he said, "to make his son a gentleman."

"Robert must wark, wark," said he, "as I hae warked afore him."

"Robert must wark, wark," said he, "as I hae warked afore him."

His son, however, had displayed so much ability during his apprenticeship, that his friends persuaded the old man to let him go to Edinburgh for one term of six months. Short as his residence was in Edinburg, the lectures were of considerable advantage to him.

He had given such striking proofs of possessing en_incering talent, that, at the early age of-twenty one, he was offered the post of engineer to a wealthy company, formed in England for the purpose of re-opening and working some

Tell property of the control of the

VOLUME 69

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 30 1863

THE GEORGIA BIOT.

INDICTMENT OF THE RADICALS.

GREAT SPEECH OF

HON. EDGAR COWAN. My FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:— he American people are about to be called in again to exercise their sovereignty in the lection of a President for another term of

The American people are about to be called in sgain to exercise their sovereignty in the election of a President for another term of four years, and a Congress for half that time. Upon the event of this election in my judg; ment will depend the fate of the Union and the long continuance of our federative system. If the Democratic party, which consitutes a very large mejority of the white people of the United States, can be restored to power again, our republic has a chance for longer existence, according to the plan of its founders. But if, on the other hand, the Republican party, aided by the negroes of the old slave States, can carry the elections this fall, then the revolution now in progress will go on. Congress will be supreme, not only over the executive and judicial departments of the Government, but also over the Constitution liself—or if arrested in its career at all it will be by the military power it has created to assist it in its usurpations. The old drama will be enacted. (Applause,) I propose to occupy your attention for a short time in giving you my reasons for believing as I do, that the time is critical and the danger imminent—and to show if I can the circumstances surrounding us which render it impossible for the Republican party to save us in case of its success. Not that I consider the great mass of that party less particule than we are that all is not going well, but it has fallen into the hands of a faction which carries it against its will and despite its better judgment into the most extreme and dangerous courses. (Cheers.) Were it still guarded by the men who mershalled it on to victory in 1860. I should trust it, and hope for peace and Union; but with its present Radical leaders I know this is impressible. (Great cheering.) One of the most singular phases of things, too, is presented to us in the Republican party, in the fact-thatin Congress it is ruled entirely by the Radicals, to the exclusion of both the American and Whige element, which gos olargiety to make up the mass of its vot

meanor which had called forth their ridicule. For a long time he walked to school every morning, a distance of five miles, and walked home again at night. At length his father bought him a donkey, upon which he used to ride to and from the Newcastle academy.

He was not a bright boy at school, and gave no promise of future eminence. At sixteen years of age, his father having prospered in the world, he was apprenticed to the engineer of the extensive series of coal mines with which his father was connected in the capacity of machinist. The apprentice, we are told, never spent a penny until he had saked himself three questions:

Is it worth the money? Do I want it? Cam I do without it?

Twice a month, he accompanied his master into the coal mines, traversing ever part of it, and spending the whole of a long morning down deep in the bowels of the earth. During his apprens.

hand in it as well as those who lorwarded it by terrorism and murders; and it further makes no difference between the people proper and those powerful leaders who are always responsible for troubles of this kind. It is done without any hearing, and without any representation in Congress—a whole people is cheined in silence, obliged by military power to see these negro slaves put upon an equality with themselves.—Nay, more, put over them. This, too, is aggravated by the still more galling insult of the filling up of all places of honor, trust and profit, by strangers lately come among them, and whose every interest depends not upon properly governing and representing them, but in tyranizing over them and misrepresenting them in every respect.

It is if I am a citizen of the United States, unquestionably, and if I offland against the Federal laws I am entitled to the same mode of trial and defence precisely as I would be in a Fennsylvania forum. It is so provided expressly in the Federal Constitution. There are the same safe guards; grand jury, petit jury, judge, and the same did not in the case of Mr. Vallandigham that they the secessionists admitted, as long as my State, was in the Union, that the relation, between me the Union, that the relation, between me into the Union Government was dissolved; that I no longer owed me protection; that my citizenship was lost by the act of my State, and I became towards the United States the same as a Frenchman, Englishman, or any other foreigner; and if, in obedience to the command of my State, I made war upon them, I was no more guilty of any offence against their laws than such as foreigner would be in a like case when ordered to do so by his Government—of the constitution of the Union of the United States and a head of the Constitution they passed a law making the Co

The search of the flutter of the flu

But perhaps the most conspictious example of Radical statesmanship is to be found
in their managament of the finances of the
country. Not having money to carry on
the war, it was necessary, of course, to borrow for that purpose, and one of their
schemes was to issue U.S. notes, payable
on demand, to circulate among the people
as credit currency. Anybody else would
have stopped there, but these Solons must
go further and make these notes a legal
tender in discharre of all contracts, past, tender in discharge of all contracts, past, present and future, thus setting it up as the Standard measure of value in all business

of ferest on directation, and \$9,000 on the deferest on directation on the deferest on directation on the deferest on directation on the deferest on the deference of \$1,500—and then out of this the deference on the deference on the deference on the deference on the deference of \$1,500—and then out of this the deference on the deference of the

by way of interest (nearly 14.3 per cent.) or before the Sennte. Now the Constitution to which must be added what it made by banking on the \$90,000 of circulation given it. This \$90,000 it leans to the people at 10 per cent. any; and because Government of the circulation always; them out at the same rate, 10 per cent, and generally a great deal more. Here then we see the people paying to the bank \$9,000 in the deposits \$18,700 (gold to the Government of the circulation and \$9,000 on the deposits \$18,700 (gold to the Government of the constitution, and \$9,000 on the deposits \$18,700 (gold to the Government of the constitution of the constitution and \$9,000 on the deposits \$18,700 (gold to the Government of the constitution of the constitution and \$9,000 on the deposits \$18,700 (gold to the Government of the constitution of the constitution and \$9,000 on the deposits \$18,700 (gold to the Government of the constitution forbids him to impeach the constitution and \$9,000 on the deposits \$18,700 (gold to the Government of the constitution and they care nothing about the Constitution, and they care nothing about the Constitution forbids him to impeach the president of the whole pack, perhaps strong and clear enough to be a distinguishing characteristic of the whole pack, perhaps strong and clear enough to warrant its being set down as a month of the constitution, and \$9,000 on the deposits \$18,700 (gold to the Government of the constitution forbids him to impeach the president of the whole pack, perhaps strong and clear enough to warrant its being strong and clear enough to warrant its being at constitution, and they care nothing about the Constitution, the constitution of causes of quarters of the credit of the constitution and they care nothing about the Constitution, and they care nothing about the Constitution, and they care nothing

President and usurp his office, certainly by far the most infaunous and shameless proceeding nhich has taken place in any civilized country in the nineteenth century.—His offence was charged as a violation of the Tenure of office law, to which I have just called your attention, in removing Mr. Stanton from his position as Secretary of War, when even by the plainest construction of that law he had the right to remove any Cabinet officer he had not himself appointed, Stanton having been appointed by Mr. Lincoln, was of course within his power—so that even supposing the law to

nower-so that even supposing the law to be valid the President had not broken it;

fence, and was mainly instrumental in having the President impeached. Now I think the annals of the world may be fairly

think the annals of the world may be fairly defied to produce a parallel to this—if we except perhaps that of Judas Iscariot. It is impossible to conceive of anything so shamelessly wicked, and yet the Radicals were delighted with it, and seized upon it as a means ont only to wreak their yengance, but also to gratify their ambition. [Cheers.] But the proceedings was so glaringly in violation of all law, human and divine, that even Radical tyrunny could not marshal all its followers to consummate it by conviction. And when the roll of infamy was called, there were seven Republicans who refused to become accomplices in the great crime, and to hand themselves down to posterity as a hissing selves down to posterity as a hissing

farious schemes, he has been anathematized and driven from all fellowship with them. Now, my friends, what are you to think of people who do such things as these? Can the republic be safe in their hands? Have justice and righteousness wholly left the earth, that an intelligent and respectable Justice and righteousness wholly left the earth, that an intelligent and respectable party of the American people will tolerate such things any longer? One would think that for their own sake they would rebuke this base faction in such fashion as would be a lesson for all the future. And if it is not rebuked, when will the end be? If such a career of faisebood, slander, perjury, and tyranny as this Radical faction has run is not sufficient to consign it to unutterable infamy, then what more has it to do? Its treatment of the President ought to be enough, without more, and if the people do not so decide now, they will atone for it in suffering, and history will record the proper verdict. (Cheers.) Is it not now known to all intelligent men that the stream of low and vulgar abuse which during his whole term they have poured upon the head of the President—charging him with every crime. From murder down—has been but pure falsehood and slander, so bold and transparent as a general thing that nearly as

enough to warrant its being set down as a new species. Then that they will abuse Grant; and as Grant knows nothing about the Constitution, and they care nothing about its both will be at sea with nothing to guide them, there will be plenty of causes of quarrel, then who is to yield? Will Grant give them the appointing power as well as the removing power, as they now usurp both? Will he allow them to purge Congress of all his friends in order to override his vetoes? Will he allow them to set some other General over his head to command the army as they have set him over Mr. Johnson? Will he in short suffer them to go nonusurping until they have reduced him to the mere shadow of a President? And if he does, what becomes of the Government? It will be a Government by Congress alone, claiming to be omnipotent,

Government? It will be a Government by Congress alone, claiming to be omnipotent, and with a majority at its back, the worst and most dangerous tyranny in the world, the least responsible and most difficult to put down. Then your Investigation Committee will be turned into revolutionary committees and committees of publics afety; and not content, as at present, with destroying the reputations of men, they will wreak their vengeance by destroying life. This is an old story, however, and you can read it in any history you take up. This form of Legislative usurpation is now brought to be as well understood as small-pox, and the

certainty. (Laughler,) I return to Grant. Suppose the General should retuse to yield to all these demands or submit to all these exactions? Suppose he should say that there were certain powers vested in him—that he intended to exercise them in spite of Congress. That he was the sworn defender of the Constitution and that he was going to defend it? What then? And suppose he orders his Secretary of the Treasury not to pay any more mileage and salary to the members of Congress—no more to the clerks and doorkeepers, &c.? How long will the machiner un in that event? (Cheers

will the machine run in that event? (Cheers and laughter.) But weak people asy "there is no danger of all this—that Grant and his party will have nothing to differ about, and all will go smoothly"—then I say, so much the worse for our Government, and in that case Congress will have all power before his term is half out, unless the States interfere to stop the usurpation, and then there will be war in earnest. But I have already shown that it is hardly possible for them to agree, and I do not believe they will agree. Nothing but a strict adherence to the Constitution on the part of both will prevent clashing and conflict, and Congress has now thrown one part of the Union outside the provisions of that instrument. That part of the train is already off the track, and if the President gets his part of, too, how of the train is already of the trace, and the President gets his part off, too, how long will it be till the smash comes? It is only a question of a single or double despoism, and the people will have no choice, even if choice was desirable. I cannot sufficiently ware my countymen of the dan-

constitution. They believe that to do so would restore the Union, and bring the Democratic party again into power, and this is an event they cannot contemplate without shuddering. They fear and tremble when they reflect upon the precedents they have made and the examples the have set. These tyrants who are now so ready to send for persons and papers, I may them selves be investigated—other and less conspicuous knaves are in the same category—and if they are caught in it, they will be consigned to an ignominy oven worse than that which now oppresses them. They can well confront carpet bag representatives from the South, but they dread meeting the real representatives of the Southern people, either while to black, as worse than another war, inasinuch as there would then be no

the Republicans! Radical insult! They paid one-half the taxes. What had they prisoned without cause or warrant; their newspapers suppressed, and the whole mass of them brought under a reign of terror, simost equal to that which prevailed in the French revolution. Let no man charge them, after enduring all this, with want of loyalty; they deserve all praise for their forbearance. [Cheers.]

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Surely it must now be evident to all men that it is to this party we must look for the sacification of the country. It is in vain to expect it from the Radicals. Three years and unity to secure for us peace of the sheriff. They acted as his police in the whole affair. The negroes and yet what have we? The people of ten states deprived of all fredom, and humilist the peace which peace which precedes the battle when the combatants clench their teeth and await in silence the hour of conflict. Peace! It is the peace which peace offered you by a Democratic Congress. The constitution is again supreme; the States are restricted to their places; their rights are restricted to the places; their rights are restricted to their places; their rights are restricted to their places; their rights are restricte

ATLANTA, Car. Sopra at inaugusrting of the Radical attempt at inaugusrting relia. I terror at Camilla, telegraphed from Balmbridge to Augusta, Ga., yesterday, wer in some particulars incorrect. The loss of the control of the contro Bainbridge to Augusta, Caa, yesseray, were in some particulars incorrect. The loss of life was by no means so great as represented. The criminal conduct of the carpet-baggers, Pearce and Murphy is fully, established by the Sheriff's testimony.

The following is the statement of the Sheriff of Mitchell county, sworn to by himself and other prominent citizens. It is addressed to the members of the Legislature:

On Saturday, the 19th inst., it was made known to the citizens that John Murpby, of Albany, Ga., had issued a circular and bring their arms with them to a pointest meeting advertised for that day at this place. The information was corroborated by statements made by Robert Cochran, Sr., Thos. Jones and others, who came from the road in the direction of Albany, stating that armed negroes were assembling in large numbers at China Grove Church, waiting for the delegation from Albany, headed by

mittee of six other cutters, and to protest against armed negroes being marched in procession in our town, and to state to them distinctly,

in our town, and to state to them distinctly, that if they would toy down their arms to to be conveyed to the objection would be made to their entering the town and holding their pottacal meeting. The excitement around they replied that they had nothing to do with these armed men, the guns belonged to them and they were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went. The selfer not them are the fear to forbid the assembling of armed men at political meetings, and assured them that if they entered the town with their music and banners, followed by armed men as they then were, that their would be a cost will be about it be a cost will be about. men as they then were, that there would be a breach of the peace, and that he would not be responsible for the consequences. Shortly afterwards the column moved into the town in regular order, headed by Pearce, the caudidate for Congress, and one Putney (white), in a buggy, armed with a double-barrel shot-gun and a Spencer rifle, and two pistols, with a quantity of aumition, as was afterwards ascertained; next a four horse wagon, containing a band and a number of the peace of the p

as was afterwards accertained; next a four horse wagon, containing a band and a number of armed negroes; next followed a column of negro men, on foot, of between three and four hundred, attended by about twenty mountyd outriders. At least one-half, if not two-thirds, were armed with guns, and most of them with platols. The music was playing, and the crowd were noisy and threatening in their conduct. Murphy and one Philip Joiner, a negro, were in a buggy in the rear. As the head column approached the square, one of our citizens, Jus. Johns, who was intoxicated, approached within a tew feet of the column and ordered the nussic to stop, which was not done, and the column moved on. When about twenty steps from him his gun was fired, whether intentionally or not is not known, but it was pointed in a different direction, and the shot struck, the ground about twelve feet

intentionally or not is not known, but it was pointed in a different direction, and the shot struck the ground about twelve feet from him. The column thred a volley, some of the shots at Johus, most of them in the direction of Maples' store, thirty or forty steps from the column, at which place there was a number of our citizens, all unarmed, wounding six of them immediately, about twenty of our citizens spring to their arms and fired into the crowd, by which two negroes were killed and an unknown number wounded. The negroes immediately broke to a thick cluster of timber one hundred yards north of the court house. At this point there was an attempt made by Pearce to rally his routed forces. Our citizens, to the number of about thirty, a part of them being mounted, immediately made a charge, and completely routed the whole force, Pearce flying through the woods and fields, Murphy and Phil Joiner escaping in a buggy up the road towards Albany.

Seven negroes were killed, and from the best information we have been able to procure, between thirty and forty were wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for. It is a source of deep regret that the calamitous consequences of this affair fell

be attributed more to the sharpness than shrewdness of their gallant leaders in effect ing their escape, than to attention on the part of our people. We hereby disavow any purpose or intention on the part of our people. We hereby disavow any purpose or intention on the part of our selves or our citizens to violate law or the peace of the State in what was done. We were willing, and so expressed ourselves to these leaders, for them to hold their political meeting at the Court House in our town if the negroes were disarmed; but we did think, and still think that it was our duty to obey the orders of the Sheriff, as a civil officer of this State, in breaking up this unlawful assemblage. We felt, as their numbers vastly exceeded that of our citizens present, that had this meeting taken place, the lives of our wives and children would be at the mercy of an infuriated mob, white its consequences are to be regretted, and we do not boast of what was done by our people. We feel that they have but discharged as the total the investigation of the second control of the seco We feel that they have but discharged a paintil duty imposed upon them by wicked and corrupted men, now engaged in leading astray into acts of lawlessness the colored people of our country. We appeal to the law-making powers of Georgia, and the lawful authorities of the United States to check the progress of these stroling criminate that are proviling about the houses, and disturbing the peace and quiet of our war-stricken neonle.

that are proving dood the locates, and the starbing the peace and quiet of our war-strick en people.

The foregoing statement from the military and civil authorities give full particulars of the riot.

General C. C. Sibley's Report to General to C. O. Howard.

Washington, Sept. 22, 1868.

The following was received here to-day: ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22, 1808.

Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, de., Washington, D. C.

A delegation of colored people, going to attend a political meeting at Camilla, were attacked by the whites, because, as it is alleged, they were armed, and ten or more were killed. Probably hity were killed and wounded.

William P. Peace, the white Republican candidate for Congress from the Second districts, was shot in the leg. John Murphy and F. F. Putney, white speakers, were wounded. As far as known, only two of the attacking parties were injured.

No further difficulty has been reported. Report forwarded to-day.

C. C. Sibley,
Brevet Brigadier General, Assistant.

are reconciled: they both find themselves necessary to one another; the one hirse and the other is hired; there is new lite and animation everywhere; the fields are again productive, the engines are rattling and the mills going; capital is confident and sent to the needed locations; all people are happy and all people are at work, which is the same thing; the Freedemen's Bureau to the Governor's message and their refusal to ask the President for ald to maintain order.

The Late Edwin A. Stevens' will has been ployes, who had not character enough to is the same thing; the Freedemen's Bureau and sent to the needed locations; all people are happy and all people are at work, which is the same thing; the Freedemen's Bureau and sent to the needed locations; all people is the same thing; the Freedemen's Bureau and the mills going; capital is confident and sent to the needed location; and any the work of the millions are welcome. Millions are saved to the people in taxes by this. The army has departed and along with it all its employes, who had not character enough to the people are all this colonels, and officers of all kinde, millitary rule has ceased, and the burders of the people are lighter by onehundred millions annually on this account. This will be a real peace, and with it will come a real Union—a Union of interest and affection—which will be two winds and millions a year cheaper than a Union with negroes, maintained with an army of fifty thousand men. And who will be the worse for all this? Nobody; for the Radicals it would put out of office will be the worse for all this? Nobody; for the Radicals it would put out of office will be the worse for all this? Nobody; for the Radicals it would put out of office will be the worse for all this? Nobody; for the Radicals it would put out of office will be the worse for all this? Nobody; for the Radicals it would put out of office will be the worse for all this? Nobody; for the Radicals it would put out of office will be the worse for all this? Nobody; for the Radicals

BATE OF ADVERTINIES.

LEGAL AND OTH PERFORMS

EXECUTOR OLICES
Administrators notices
Administrators notices
Addings notices
Other Notices, 'ten lines, or less, three times,

A Negro Fieud tires Attempts to havish a white Cirl and then Murders HerHe is Caught and Hanged.

From the St. Louis Times, 15th.]

A most atroclous murder was committed on Friday, at Pond's store, on the Manchester road, about twenty-five miles from this city. Mr. Hildebrandt, who keeps the Pond store, is a strong believer keeps the Pond store, is a strong believer in the doctrines of negro suffrage and negro equality, and in order to put these themes into practical execution, employed a negro named Jordan to do the work around the firm. To obliterate all lines of distinction, he permitted the negro to eat at the same table and fratternize with the family. Among the members of the household was a maid, Miss Amenia Drienhofer. Jordan presuming upon the liberty permitted him, and believing that equality meant a right to do overy and anything his more bestial nature might suggest, on Saturday morning followed the young woman into the wash-houre and made an indecent proposal to her, which she indignantly refused, ordering him out of the building. Not content with the rebuff, he attempted to carry out his design by force. She resisted and drove him out, locking the door now him. As he left the

buff, he attempted to carry out his design by force. She resisted and drove him out, locking the door upon him. As he left the room he declared he would kill her. Deeming this but an idle threat she paid no further attention to it, but in a few moments she was borrified by seeing him at the kitchen window with a gun in his hand, which he immediately discharged. The builet entered her back and passed through the bowels. He immediately dropped the gun and run for the woods. He was arrested, and on preliminary examination was held to answer, and was sent to Glencoo station to be conveyed to the juil in this county. The excitement around the depot was intense, and fearing violence, the negro was tense, and fearing violence, the negro was returned to Pond's store for safe keeping. In the afternoon the crowd broke in and seized Jordan, whom they conveyed to a clump of trees, where they hung him with-

It is expected that that the Suez canal will be opened for vessels of the largest size in the course of October next. Its depth is 26 feet, its width from 180 to 300 feet. Its cost will be about \$80,000,000, and it will be shorten the navigation between Europe and India by about one-half. It belongs to a French joint stock company. I s construction is due mainly to the genious, energy, and persistence of Mr. Ferdinand De Lesseys, who as a grandson of the Marquis of Lainyette, has a special claim upon the regard of Americans. Much of the excavation has been done by machinery, and where heavy masonry has been requisite tion has been done by machinery, and to guard the canal against the influx of sand from the Mediterranean, vast blocks of artificial stone have been manufactured for the purpose of sand and hydraulic lime. About 20,000 Europeans have been employed on the work, and are settled in new towns along the line. A vast number of Arabs have also worked at it irregularly. It has lately been visited by Ggn. Charles W. Darling, Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New York, who speaks of the enterprise with admiration, and regards it as certain to be successful.

Boofland's German Bitters.

AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. The Great Remidles for all Diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are needlednaily termed, Habracar) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, I making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely fres from alcoholic admixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, Is a complication of all the inspections of Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Sanda Cruz Rum, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from Alco-bolic admixture, will use 100FLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will das HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and comain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonis being the most palabable. ing diseases:
stipation, Fiatuleuce, Inward Piles, Fulss of Blood to the Heat, Acidity of the
Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust
for Food, Fulness of Weigh, in the
Stomach, Bour Fructations,
Sinking or Fiuttering at
the Pit of the Stomach
Bwimming of the
Head, Hurried or
Difficult Breathing, Fiuttering at

Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Bensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimenses of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and Eyes, Pain in the Aide, Back, Cheat, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Cheat, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes, of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. The sufferer trom these diseases should excremely for his case, purchait his unvestigations and induprated, is tree from injufficults is skilfully conducted, is tree from injufficults ingredient, and has established for itself a manufacture of the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known_remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOUF LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

AND
HOOF LAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years aince they were first introdu d into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubledly performed the country from Germany during which time they have undoubledly performed the second of the country of the country from the dealer of the complaint, Jaundice, D. Dysoepsia, Chronic or Nervous Diarrices H. Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever Phot-Tration of The Syntem, and the country induced by Svere Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the sppetite is atrengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly messes outled and headily, the complex time is oradicated from the eyes, a notion in given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, And feeling the hand of time weighting heavily upon them, with all its attendant lis, will dind in the use of this BitTERS, or the TONIC, an cliver that will instil new life into their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the emails performed of our population and the centre of the contact of the c

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedles. They will cure overy case of MAR-ASMUS without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but few. Those, it will be obser eu, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the supreme Court of Pa, writes:
"I find." Hoofing the Supreme Court of Pa, writes:
"I find." Hoofing the Grand of Great of Court of Court

HON. JAMES THOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"I consider 'Hendelphia, April 28, 1888,
"I consider rediction in all 1889, a valuable medicine in also of attacks of indigestion of Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

ZJMES THOMPSON." tion of Dyspers.

experience of it. Yours, with respect,

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

Fraitr of the Traith Baptist Church, Philadelphia,

Dr. Jackson—Dear dir: Inave been treducite
by requested to connect my name with recome
mentations of different kinds of medicines,
but oparting the practice as out of my approphiatoparting the in all cases declined; but
with a clear proof in My artious instances
and particularly in My own family, of
the usefulness of Dr. Hoolland's German Bit
ters, I depart for once from my usual course,
to express my full conviction that, for general
debiting of the superior, and especially for Liver
Complaint, it is a agle and valuable preparation,
in some cases it may fail; but awasily, I dout,
not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Eighth, below

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL.

Assistant Editor Oriented The State of Handelphia
I have derived dense Bliters, and feel it my privilege to commend them as a most valuable tonic, all who are suffering from general debit or from diseases arising from derangedebit or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

E. D. FENDALL. CAUTION Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the designature of C. M. JACKBON is on the Wapper of each both of the counterfeit. All others are counterfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 AROH Birect. Philadelphia. Pa. CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKBON & CO.

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

PRIOES

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle,\$1.00

Hoofland's German Tonic put op in quark bot tles, \$1.50 per bottle, or a half dozen\$0

Do not lorget to examine well the article you buy in our to get the genuine.

For salesty true less and Dealers in Médicines every will be article.