

The Impeachment Trial.

On re-assembling on Monday, the Chief Justice announced that he had framed the following questions to be put to Senators when their names should be called on the verdict:

First: Do you believe Andrew Johnson guilty of this article as charged?  
Second: Do you believe this constitutes a high crime or misdemeanor?

The Senate remained in session till a late hour in the evening, the time being principally occupied in debate on impeachment; and it leaked out in the course of the day and evening that four Republican Senators had spoken against impeachment, viz: Fessenden, of Maine; Grimes, of Iowa; Trumbull, of Illinois; and Henderson, of Missouri.

According to radical accounts that party was thrown into violent excitement, and messengers were sent out to sound the alarm and bring an additional pressure upon Senators, as a conviction seemed impossible unless party lines be drawn tight enough to hold other doubtful ones in subjection to partisan dictation.

On Tuesday, Howard of Michigan was too ill to be present, and after a secret caucus, the impeachers foreseeing defeat as the result of a vote, rescinded the order to vote, and an adjournment to Saturday last was carried.

The week was spent in canvassing to obtain pledges as to how Senators would vote, and in influencing doubtful ones.

A radical committee sent messages all over the country, asking partisans to bring political pressure upon the Senators; and, from radical newspaper reports, alone, it is evident that a riotous course of conduct has been pursued. Senators have been overrun with promises and threats, and the cry is raised that duty to the party requires each Republican to vote for conviction, while those who refuse to do so are to be branded as traitors to the party, and treated as such in future. So shameless is this conduct, that it fully justifies the belief that there was a criminal conspiracy to depose the President for political purposes, in defiance of the law and facts.

But such means can hardly influence doubtful Senators; for conviction under the circumstances would bring utter destruction upon the men and the party guilty of it. Those, therefore, who may choose to be guided in part by self interest, will be likely to vote for acquittal and live with the country, although the party die.

In addition to the four above named, seven more are conceded to be doubtful, viz: Fowler, of Tenn.; Van Winkle and Willey, of West Virginia; Anthony and Sprague, of Rhode Island; Frelinghuysen of New Jersey; and Ross, of Kansas. Any three of these voting against conviction will give the number necessary to acquit; and the three first named are given up by the radicals. Sherman, and perhaps others, will vote no on some of the articles; so that a conviction is not probable; and impending defeat has thrown the impeachers into an uncontrollable panic.

The action of Saturday cannot reach us in detail before we go to press; but the conspirators contemplate further postponement if conviction is not insured then. Their convention to nominate a candidate for President meets this week at Chicago, and they hope that the declarations of that body can be used with sufficient power to whip in the needed number—36 out of 54.

But we now anticipate an acquittal let them vote when they will.

On Friday the impeachers held a morning caucus, and decided that, as more votes could be polled for the eleventh article than any other, they would vote on that article on Saturday, if the requisite number could be relied upon. At night they were again in caucus till after midnight, and as Willey had agreed to vote for that article it was decided to change the order, and vote on that first.

The telegraph announces that on Saturday the vote on the eleventh article stood 35 to 19—a full vote.

With 19 votes for acquittal, 38 are required to convict. As no other article could command over 35 votes, and most of them a less number, impeachment dies, and with it its party.

Defeated, demoralized, panic-stricken, the impeachers adjourned the court, and fled to Chicago, where they will vainly seek consolation from the white and negro delegates assembled to nominate a defeated candidate for President.

The seven Radicals who voted for acquittal are:

Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine.  
J. S. Fowler, of Tennessee.  
Jas. W. Grimes, of Iowa.  
J. B. Henderson, of Missouri.  
E. G. Ross, of Kansas.  
Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois.  
P. G. Van Winkle, of West Va.

Senator Fessenden's Argument against Impeachment.

During the secret session of the Senate on Monday, Senator Fessenden delivered a long speech on the impeachment question, in which he defined his position.

He quoted the provisions of the Constitution giving the President the right to appoint, and instanced the case of the removal of Timothy Pickens by the elder Adams, as an instance of the constitutional construction and practice under the laws. He said it has been argued that even if this right of removal by the President may be supposed to exist during the recess of the Senate, it is otherwise when that body is in session. I am unable to see the grounds of this distinction, or to find any grounds for it. The Constitution makes no such distinction as it says nothing about removals.

Frequent instances have occurred where the President thought proper to remove an officer at once before sending the name of his successor, and prior to the act of March 2, 1867, I never found his right to do so seriously questioned. He says, judging from the short experience we have had under the law of 1867, the supervisory power of the Senate over removals is poorly calculated to secure a prompt and vigorous redress of abuses in office, especially upon the modern claim that when officers are of a local character, the representative has a right to designate the officer, under which claim this branch of executive authority, instead of being lodged where the Constitution placed it, passes to one of the legislative branches of the government.

He next considers the removal of Mr. Stanton, and says that before the passage of the civil tenure of office act, the President had clearly the right to remove him, and argued that the case of Secretary Stanton did not come under that act, because he had never been appointed by President Johnson; arguing that as he was appointed by President Lincoln, he merely held the office under sufferance, and was liable to be removed at any time. He concludes his argument on the subject as follows:

As Mr. Stanton was appointed to hold during the pleasure of the President for the time being, and his tenure was not affected by the act of March 2, 1867, the President had a right to remove him on the 21st of February, 1868, and consequently cannot be held guilty under the first article, and even if I were not satisfied of the construction given herein of the act of 1867, I should hesitate to convict of a high misdemeanor for what was done on the 21st of February, 1868, because it was the mere issuing of a written order, and failed of accomplishing the act intended, and it would be an abuse of power on the part of the Senate to depose the President, which could not be justified to the country or the world. With regard to the letter of authority to General Thomas, he concludes that as the President had a legal right to remove Mr. Stanton, he had a right to designate General Thomas to discharge the duties of the office, ad interim.

Alluding to the speeches of the President in relation to Congress, he asks, is the President alone excluded from the privilege of expressing his opinions of the constitution of a particular Congress, and of denouncing its acts as encroachments upon constitutional rights, and the fundamental principles of government? In process of time there might possibly be a Congress which would be justly liable to the severe criticisms of a President. In such a case is he to remain silent, and is he forbidden by the Constitution, on pain of removal from office, to warn the people of their danger? If he believed his strictures to be true, he had a perfect moral right to speak; if he did not, his office is against good morals, and not against any human law.

There is nothing in these words to prove the allegation that the President's intent in speaking of them was to impair and destroy the respect of the people for Congress, or the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, or to set aside its rightful authority and powers. He has not been able to discover any measure or threats against Congress, unless they are found in the declaration that he would veto their measures. The speeches at Cleveland and St. Louis, though highly objectionable in style and unbecoming a President, afford nothing to justify the allegation that they are menacing towards Congress or to the laws of the country.

The first article falling, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th must fall with it. Article 9th is actually disproved by the evidence.

In considering the eleventh article he says that, however objectionable and reprehensible the claims of the President might be, he cannot be convicted of a high misdemeanor for asserting an unconstitutional doctrine, if he has made no attempt to give it practical effect.

In closing he says it is evident that the offense for which a Chief Magistrate is removed from office, and the power entrusted to him by the people transferred to other hands—especially where the hands which receive it are to be the same which

take it from him—should be of such a character as to commend itself to the minds of all right thinking men as beyond all question an adequate cause. It should be free from the taint of party, leave no reasonable ground of reasonable suspicion upon the motive of those who inflict the penalty, and address itself to the country and the civilized world as a measure justly called for by the gravity of the crime and the necessity of its punishment.

Radical Motive for Impeachment.

Dana Predicts that the Defeat of Impeachment would be the Death of the Republican Party.

The N. Y. Sun, a Republican paper now owned by C. A. Dana, ex Assistant Secretary of War, joins other papers of its party in urging on the Senate the policy of convicting President Johnson. Such arguments as the following are unblushingly put forward by that paper in its issue of the 18th:

"The acquittal would almost certainly have the effect of prostrating, if not disbanding the Republican party. That party is committed to the policy of impeachment. After much hesitation and long reflection, the measure was finally resolved upon by the unanimous voice of the Republicans in the house of Representatives. The Republican press throughout the country, with here and there an exception favors it. The Republican State Conventions which have since assembled, with the minor organizations of the party have approved of it. Its platform speakers and its mass meetings have advocated it. The New Hampshire and Connecticut campaigns were fought upon this issue. In a word, the party is committed to the measure in every possible form. Now, we are not inquiring whether it was wise for the party thus to commit itself; we are only saying that it has done so, and are but uttering the conviction of every mind capable of forming an opinion upon the question, when we say that defeat upon this issue is the ruin of the party. It would, of course, still keep up a show of organization, and enter upon the Presidential campaign; but it would fight the battle with spiked cannon and under a tarnished flag, and nothing could save it from an overwhelming defeat in November, after which it would substantially be obliged to dissolve and disappear. No wonder that the Republicans in every part of the country are exceedingly sensitive to every symptom which even faintly indicates a likelihood that the President may escape. His acquittal, as they feel with an unerring instinct, would be the certain destruction of their party, and the restoration of the Democrats to power."

The Tenth Article of Impeachment.

What a commentary on the farce of trying President Johnson for certain speeches made by him, has been furnished by Congress within a week.

Never in the annals of parliamentary debate was there such an exhibition of gross indecency, as in the encounter between the Radical blackguards Washburne and Donnelly. And, to cap the climax, Old Thad Stevens tried to read a speech in the House on Wednesday, which was so grossly abusive of one of the President's counsel, that he was not permitted to proceed. Lament as Colfax is toward the Radical blackguards, whom he is surrounded, he was forced to stop Mr. Stevens. A nice set to impeach any one for indecorous language these four-mouthed wretches are, to be sure. A pretty comment they furnish on the tenth article of impeachment!

A Candid Confession.

The N. Y. Times is more candid than most Republican newspapers. In a late issue, speaking of the way in which the negro vote of the Southern States is controlled, it says:

"The Military Commanders are all warm advocates of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. They do everything in their power to secure the adoption of the new Constitutions, and the election of the radical candidates for office. The Freedmen's Bureau, through all its agents and branches, is active and effective in the same direction. The President is powerless in the matter. He cannot interfere, if he would."

That we call a candid confession. Not only the Freedmen's Bureau, but the Army is employed to force the negroes to vote the radical ticket. The tax payers are fleeced out of more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year to keep up those electioneering agencies. How much longer do the white men of the North intend to pay that amount out of their hard earnings for the purpose of subjecting men of their own race to the domination of a set of barbarian negroes? We would like to know.

General M. E. Conference.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church at Chicago, after an animated discussion and amid much confusion, on Friday carried the resolution for the admission of the Southern mission delegates (colored). From the report of the Sec. of the T. S. it appears that for the past four years the receipts have been \$53,853 & disbursements \$49,220. The number of pages of tracts printed 53,858,000. The receipts of the Sunday School Union, for the same period, were \$58,741, and disbursements \$87,191. Total number of schools 15,592; officers and teachers 171,895; scholars, 1,089,525. Conversions during four years 119,428.

If the G. A. R.'s are banded together in secret for charitable and social purposes only, as stated by mongrel organs, why did Geary, Logan and others offer their services to put down the President?

Terrible Tornado in the West.

LOSS OF LIFE—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—FEARFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.

A terrible tornado or cyclone swept over portions of Illinois and Iowa on Sunday, the 3d inst.

The most serious visitation was in the flourishing town in Shanghai, Ill., where fifteen dwellings were totally destroyed, and many more removed from their foundations. Many of them were picked up by the whirlwind, lifted into the air, and carried quite a distance, and then, seemingly with demoniac fury, dashed to the ground and shivered into a thousand pieces. The only two churches in the place, both less than a year old, were broken into fragments, and scattered over the prairie for miles.

Services commenced in the second advent church (a new building completed last fall) at four o'clock in the afternoon. As the people were wending their way from their farms and cottages to church the sun was brightly shining, although the clouds were visible on the horizon.

It was a day not now common in this state at this time of the year. The pastor of the church, Rev. G. W. Hurd, ascended the sacred pulpit and commenced his discourse, which was not interrupted until it was nearly through; when the evidences of the coming disaster began to be apparent.

First it was perfectly still, and then a noise was heard in the distance as of the roaring of a mighty cataract. The windows began to shake, and some one cried out, "Mr. Hurd, a bad storm is coming up." The minister answered, "Never mind the storm; there is a day coming when there will be a storm compared to which this will be nothing. I will be there soon."

Just then hail and wind commenced to break in the window lights, and in an instant the windows of the church, sash and all, were torn out. The only persons who succeeded in getting out were George Vern and Harrison Wixor, who were instantly killed.

The building reeled like a drunken man but none could make their way out. Wives clung to their husbands, children to their parents, brothers and sisters to each other, and despair was depicted upon every countenance. Suddenly the crash came, and with a deafening sound, mingled with the shrieks of the pent up people, timbers, scantling and all came down with a sudden crash upon the devoted heads of the congregation, men, women and children.

Some had skulls broken, others arms, while many received severe internal injuries from which they cannot possibly recover. There are several who did not receive a scratch, but nearly all were more or less injured.

Services were to have been held at the same hour in the Methodist church, but owing to the non-arrival of the minister the services were postponed. This church was also entirely demolished.

The tornado extended to Iowa, and occasioned great loss of property in the vicinity of Muscatine.

Those who saw the approach of the tornado previous to its commencing its work of destruction, say that it had the form of an inverted funnel, which whirled like a top as it sped along. The funnel seemed to have formed by two clouds meeting.

Mr. Lindley Hoopes lost house, barn, five head of cattle, and a number of sheep and hogs at one fell blow, besides having a number of horses and cattle injured. There were in the house at the time, Mr. Hoopes and his family and his son-in-law, Mr. Bartlett and his wife. The tornado was discovered a minute or two before it struck the house, and all the occupants succeeded in reaching the cellar except Mr. Bartlett and his wife.

They were in the act of going down stairs when they were suddenly dropped to the ground amid a mass of ruins, with portions of the ruins upon them. Mr. B. states that just previous to falling, he cast his eyes into the room he had occupied, and saw the bed turned upside down. He was dug out of the ruins severely bruised, but his wife, strange to say, escaped with scarcely any injury. Mr. Bartlett and his family were nearly buried in the cellar; but the obstructions were soon removed, and it was found that Mrs. H., a little girl, and William Hoopes were slightly bruised, though otherwise the family were unharmed.

The premises present one scene of ruins. For a quarter of a mile northeast of the house and barn, the ground is strewn with lumber and shingles, frequently split into small splinters, and carcasses of animals. In many places strips of plank and lumber are driven into the ground several feet deep. The grass has the appearance of a great flood having swept over it, though not a drop of rain fell. Every article of furniture in the house was carried off or broken.

A Question Answered.

The Chicago Post, the liveliest organ of the Radicals in Chicago, on Monday night, contained a hundred frantic appeals to the Radicals of that city to turn out and vote against the Democratic ticket. In one of them it asked:

"Shall the wires tell Grant to-morrow night that a majority of the citizens of Chicago are against him, and prefer Pendleton for President?"

That question has been answered! The city of Chicago, which for years has been Republican, has elected the entire Democratic city ticket! The wires from Chicago give Grant the same information that he received from Connecticut. The tide of victory is with the old Democracy, and the result in Chicago yesterday is but the precursor of a grand victory in November!

Increase of Debt.

During April the Federal debt bearing interest in coin was increased to the extent of nearly nineteen million dollars, but the debt bearing currency interest was decreased to the extent of twenty one million dollars. This arrangement has been effected by the radicals in order to delude the people into the belief that the public debt has been reduced about two million dollars during the month yet it is evident that, according to the difference in value between gold and paper, the public debt has really been increased (gold at 140) to the extent five million and a half of dollars. This sum has gone into the pockets of the holders of the gold interest bearing bonds, subject to no tax or drawback whatever.

Impeachment,--Then Negro Equality.

Wendell Phillips, in the "Anti Slavery Standard," thus projects the next step forward which the radical party must take:

"After Impeachment, the safety and future of the Republican party demand the embodiment into law and platform alike of the principle of equal national citizenship—the same in Michigan as in South Carolina.

Negro equality, as well as impeachment, it is to be noted, are here advocated, not with interests of the country, but simply for party purposes; and the intention to force negro suffrage upon Michigan (where the people repudiated it by 40,000 majority) as they have upon the South should be noted by white men.

Cost of Despotism.

It costs one hundred and fifty million dollars annually to govern Southern States under the Rump despotism plan, and the whole expense borne by Northern workingmen. Formerly the Southern States were not only able to pay for their own government, but they paid over two hundred million dollars annually into the Government Treasury. They would do the same now, under a righteous and enlightened political policy, but they never can under military despotism and negro suffrage, which cripple every public and private enterprise.

Political Reasons.

The N. Y. Times (Rep.) admits that the Managers of Impeachment have utterly failed to make out their case. It declares:

"The Tribune rightly said the other day that this is 'a political trial.' Political considerations enter into it at every stage. The President never would have been impeached but for political reasons and for political offences. Whether this be right or wrong it is true, and its influence cannot be denied or doubted."

After that confession is anything more needed to convince the masses that this whole business of impeachment is the most reckless and audacious act of usurpation ever attempted in any government. How can any man who understands the genius of our government, or who has any love for our republican institutions sustain a party which is ready to remove the lawfully elected President, for "political reasons" alone?

Daniel Gerberich, Radical Tri-angler of Lebanon county, has absconded, pending an indictment against him for using \$17,000 of the county funds in erecting a paper mill at Mechanicburg. The Lebanon Advertiser charges prominent radicals with an endeavor to cover up his crime and keeping back legal proceedings for nearly two years in order that he might wind up his affairs and escape punishment. Perhaps others shared with him in the stealings.

The Athens, Georgia, correspondent of the New York Times (Republican) says that the most infamous frauds and intimidation were practised by the radical election officials at that place, and the result is the "election" to the Legislature from that county of two negroes, neither of whom can read or write his name! In this way, radical organs tell their northern dupes, the Southern States are to be "reconstructed" into stability, prosperity and greatness. What a mockery!

As to impeachment, Mr. Johnson, has never doubted the result, and has not been known at any time, when referring to the subject, to disclose a particle of feeling. His uniform expression has been one of confidence in the mass of the people and the integrity of senators enough to do justice.

The Democratic State Committee of Arkansas have proved Radical frauds to so alarming an extent that, instead of the "constitution" having been adopted by 1,679 majority, it has been defeated by a clear majority of 6,342. Their evidence has been forwarded to the military authorities.

No Medicine over appeared with stronger vouchers for its general and substantial excellence than the Peruvian Spruce. Invalids, especially those suffering from dyspepsia or debility, should send to J. P. Dinshore, 36 Dey St., New York, for a pamphlet (sent free), concerning this remarkable remedy.

In the case of Gen. Cole, on trial at Albany for the murder of Hon. L. Harris Hiscock, the jury reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They stood six for conviction and six for acquittal, and were discharged by the Court.

The increasing demand for Metal Tipped Shoes, both Silver and Copper, the former being extensively used on fine shoes, shows conclusively that the public appreciate their value. It is astonishing that any parent should buy any other, as they save half the expense in keeping children supplied with shoes.—N. Y. Post.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND  
Hoofland's German Tonic.  
The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the  
LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE  
ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Is composed of the purest juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Iron, Orange, &c. making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objections to the combination as stated, will use

Hoofland's German Tonic.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, &c., is very apt to lose its functions. The result is, a general debility, which it closely does with the stomach, then, as it is affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the heart, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, fullness 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, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginations of evil, and great depression of spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which is assured from his investigations and inquiries possess true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well known remedies:

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND  
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-five years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefit suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will efficaciously cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, stomach, or intestines.

Debility.

Resulting from any cause whatever: Prostration of the System, induced by severe labor, hardships, exposure, fevers, &c.

There is no medicine so equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes rosy and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, will all its attendant ills, and the use of these remedies, or the Tonic, an elixir that will instill new life into the veins, restore in a measure the energy and vigor of more youthful years, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE:

It is a well established fact that fully one half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or are the victims of "female troubles." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To the class of persons who are afflicted with the above named troubles, the Tonic, or the Bitters, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMO, without fail. Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will not allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, 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 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a good tonic, useful in disease 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."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,  
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
writes:

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion for 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 medicine, and 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 from 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 do not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,  
J. H. KENNARD,  
Eighty, below Conates St.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL,  
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic. To all who are suffering from general debility or from disease arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,  
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All other signatures are fraudulent. Principal office and manufactory at the German medicine store, No. 231 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.  
Formerly C. M. JACKSON, & Co.

PRICES:  
Hoofland's German Bitters per bottle, \$1.00  
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.00 per bottle, or a half dozen for \$5.00.  
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.  
For sale by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.  
April 14, 1868.—17