

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Election, Tuesday October 13, 1868.

The Presidential Contest and the Democratic Press.

We are about entering upon the most important contest known to the history of our country. It will determine whether the Government is to be entrusted for another four years to the Radicals who are striving to abolish every vestige of our once free and popular system, and establish a despotism in its stead, or whether it shall be wrested from the hands of those who have betrayed the trust reposed in them and abused their power, at the cost of public liberty and property.

From all quarters come tidings that the people are aroused to the importance of the issue; that they see the danger, and are preparing to sweep Radicalism out of power. All the elections give us large Democratic gains, and the hopes of a Democratic President are well founded. We have only to use the means in our reach to render victory certain. But a general system of negligence will insure our defeat. The Radicals will use all the corrupting influences known to vile human nature. They will scatter broadcast, at public expense, tons of printed matter to poison the public mind and affect the doubtful voters.

How are we to meet their efforts and prevent them from deceiving those who hold the balance of power? Public meetings—speeches—will be of service, but they come too late, and do not reach the ones who most need rousing to the dangers that threaten. The newspaper press is the engine that moulds public opinion, awakens the dilatory to a sense of duty, and determines the result.

Let one or more of our faithful Democratic newspapers visit every Democratic household each week. Put them also into the hands of those in doubt or not helplessly radical. Truth will in this way drive out error from many a voter's mind, and victory, fruitful with important and vitally beneficial results, will surely follow.

Begin the work now and push it vigorously until November. Other means—organization, &c.—will presently follow, but this must not be delayed. Every Democrat should first secure his County paper, and as many others as his means will permit. Read them, show them to your friends and urge them to subscribe.

We are about to enlarge and improve the MONTROSE DEMOCRAT, not only as a permanent matter of business, but with special reference to this campaign. There are hundreds who have never taken the paper who should now come to our aid. Let them send in their names without delay. Let every patron seek one friend or more to be added to our list. This will materially strengthen our hands just now, and help secure future and additional improvements; and the beneficial results sure to follow in the success of our National, State, and Congressional ticket, will alone warrant the effort. Our friends as well as ourselves have long felt the need of an enlarged paper; we are now about to have it; we have made the first and all-important step, which will be apparent in our next issue. Now let our friends fall in promptly and help us push the enterprise to a complete success.

Send us the pay for old subscribers, and also new ones; that is the favor we ask.

Mississippi Election.

The news from Mississippi shows that the Bureau has failed to control the negro vote, and that radicalism has been largely beaten. But it is said that Grant has had a dispatch saying that the radicals will carry the State; which means, we presume, that after the polls close the "voting" will be kept up by the military power until a count can be made up to suit the radicals, as has been done heretofore.

The latest despatches state that the radicals are beaten by 25,000 majority.

—On Monday, the 22d, the largest Democratic county meeting was held that has ever heretofore convened in Schuykill County, at which all difficulties existing were happily healed, and all seemed animated with but one desire to be united, which gives promise of a larger majority than Schuykill has heretofore given, at the coming election, for the Democratic ticket.

Doings in Congress.

June 23.—Mr. Henderson, of Indiana, presented a petition of soldiers stationed in Washington, representing that they have been residents in this city for more than a year, and of their ward for more than a month, and that they have no residence anywhere else; that their votes at the last election were thrown out, and complaining that the bill recently passed cuts them off from a proper hearing in regard to their rights, and asking the Senate to consider the matter. Referred to the Committee on the District. As they all voted the Democratic ticket, their legal rights will not be protected by the Radical Senate.

Mr. Thayer presented the credentials of the recently elected Senators from Arkansas, McDonald and Rice, who were sworn in.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the whisky and tobacco tax bill, the question being on the amendment to reduce the tax to fifty cents per gallon on whisky. Various other rates were proposed, varying from twenty to fifty cents. The question was discussed at considerable length, members generally participating in the debate. The vote was taken on the various amendments and all rejected except Mr. Van Wyck's, fixing the rate at fifty cents, which was adopted—yeas 87, nays 87.

June 24.—The committee on credentials made a report that the Arkansas members elect are entitled to their seats—the report was agreed to, and the members, Hines, Roots and Boles, were sworn in. The Democratic members made an able protest against their admission, which was received. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the special tax bill.

June 25.—The President's veto of the omnibus bill admitting Southern States to representation in Congress came over from the House, and after a speech from Mr. Davis upholding the course of the President, the bill was passed over the veto. Both Houses had passed the Arkansas bill over the veto.

In the House Mr. Schenck made a statement concerning the tax bill, urging Radical members to attend to their duties more faithfully, complimenting the Democratic side of the House. The Tax bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. The President's veto of the omnibus bill was received, and the Committee rose. The message having been read, the previous question was moved and agreed to, and the bill passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas 105, nays 80. Mr. Butler moved to print 20,000 copies of the Democratic protest against the admission of the Arkansas representatives. At the suggestion of Mr. Eldridge he increased the number to 50,000, and it was referred to the committee on Printing.

June 26.—In the House the tax bill passed. It proposes to levy a tax of fifty cents for every proof gallon of spirits.—Spirits in the bonded warehouses must be withdrawn within six months, and pay in addition to the direct tax a tax of four dollars per barrel of forty gallons. The bonded warehouse system for spirits is abolished, and the collection of the tax at the distillery is required. The tax on chewing tobacco and snuff is 32 cents, and on smoking tobacco, 16 cents per lb. Cigars are taxed at \$5 per thousand.

The sections on banks and bankers, provides that there shall be a tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. a month on the average amount of the deposits of money other than public money of the United States, subject to payment by check or draft; and a tax of one quarter of one per cent. each month on the average amount of all deposits of public money in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer or any disbursing officer of the United States; and a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. a month upon the capital of any bank beyond the average amount invested in U. S. bonds; and a tax one sixteenth of one per cent. a month upon the average amount of circulation. The bill goes to the Senate.

The Omnibus Bill Veto.

On Thursday the President sent the following message:

To the House of Representatives: In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," I do not deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my approval. I will not, therefore, undertake at this time to reopen the discussion upon the grave constitutional questions involved in the act of March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, in pursuance of which it is claimed in the preamble of the bill the States have framed and adopted constitutions of State government, nor will I repeat the objections contained in my message of the 20th inst., returning without my signature the bill to admit to representation the State of Arkansas, and which are equally applicable to the pending measure. Like that recently passed in reference to Arkansas, this bill supersedes the plain and simple mode presented by the Constitution for the admission to seats in the respective houses of Senators and Representatives from the several States.

It assumes authority over the States of the Union which has never been delegated to Congress, or is even warranted by previous constitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration. It proposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the government. In the case of Alabama, it violates the pledged faith of Congress by forcing upon that State a Constitution which was rejected by the people, according to the express terms of an act of Congress, requiring that a majority of the registered electors shall vote upon the question of its ratification. For these and many other objections that might be presented, I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it for the action of Congress required in such cases by the Federal Constitution. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Arkansas Bill.

President Johnson's Veto Message.

To the House of Representatives: I return without my signature a bill entitled "An Act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." The approval of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the "act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to these measures has undergone no change, but on the contrary, has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.

Even were this not the case, I could not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may at its pleasure, expel or exclude a State from the Union, or interrupt its relations with the government by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State not in the Union, this bill does not admit it as a State into the Union. If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled "to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union." The Constitution already declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative;" "that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State;" and "that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its suffrage in the Senate." That instrument also makes each House "the judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," and therefore all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas into all its constitutional relations to the government is the decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective Houses of Congress. This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution, and believing that it had been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would have long since been completed, I once again recommend that it be adopted by each House, in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit is not only at least doubtful constitutionally, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but is unnecessary, not so effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, involves the additional delay, and from its terms may be taken rather as applicable to a territory about to be admitted as one of the United States than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century.

This bill declares the State of Arkansas entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition: That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution here recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall be duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State. Provided, That any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress. In assuming the power to impose a "fundamental condition" upon a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a territory, and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people—the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves, and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principle of the Republic, and to place in the hands of the Federal Government (which is the creature of the States) the sovereignty which justly belongs to the State or the people, to the true source of all political power by whom our federal system was created, and to whose will all is subordinate.

The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the "fundamental condition" which Congress endeavors to make unalterable and irrevocable. Nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed should the people of the State amend or change the particular portions of the Constitution which it is the purpose of the bill to perpetuate, but leaves them in uncertainty and doubt as to the consequences of

such action, when the circumstances under which this constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress are considered. It is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions; and especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration. It is seriously questioned whether the constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons who, under the act of March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue. Section ten of the schedule provides that "no person disqualified from voting or registering under this constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of the constitution at the polls herein authorized." Assumed to be in force before its adoption, in disregard of the law of Congress, the constitution undertakes to impose upon the elector other and further conditions. The fifth section of the eighth article provides that "all persons, before registering or voting," must take and subscribe an oath which, among others, contains the following clause: "That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority of all of them, do not believe in or accept the political equality of Indians, Mongolians, or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters of many of the States of the North and West were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualification, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions. How far and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress, it is not possible to know; but that such was its effect, at least sufficient to overcome them all and give a doubtful majority in favor of the constitution there can be no reasonable doubt.

Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the "fundamental condition," what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow? And if so, may we not dread, at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew, in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be ill-timed and unfortunate. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, June 20, 1868.

Catastrophe on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, June 21. The steamer Morning Star, hence for Detroit, collided with the barque Cortland, thirty miles from here, last night, at 11 o'clock. Both vessels sunk in a few minutes. The total number of passengers on the steamer was forty, and she had a crew of thirty men. The crew of the barque was thirteen men. About twenty persons are reported missing, the remainder having been picked up by the steamer R. M. Rice. Their names are not yet known. All the officers were saved except James Moreton, clerk of the steamer, who was seen to go down with Mrs. Hackett, the wife of Captain Hackett, a passenger.

Railroad Accidents.

TOLDO, June 20. An eastward bound express train on the Toledo and Cleveland railroad, leaving here at 2:30 a. m., was thrown off the track by a misplaced switch, which was forced open and blocked. The engineer, baggage-master and express messenger were injured. Three men, with a wagon, were seen near the locality immediately upon the occurrence, and it is supposed they designed to rob the express car. No passengers were injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.

Five cars of a train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad were thrown from a trestle twelve feet high about three miles from Monument, this morning. Five persons were injured, two of them severely.

Impartial Suffrage.

It is an interesting fact in political history that the loudest screams for "impartial suffrage" come from the very men, who, not a long while ago, insisted that a probation of five years was too short for the foreigner, who sought our shores to enjoy a freedom that was denied him at home. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Schuyler Colfax, and many other modern Radicals, whose names will at once occur to every reader, had "seen Sam," and one of the obligations they took in the presence of that mysterious personage, was to exclude the foreigner from the ballot for twenty one years.

Negro Rule.

Promptly upon the admission of the Africanized States, comes Mr. Sumner's call for negro Congressmen to make laws for the whole United States. Thaddeus Stevens has a bill to force negro suffrage on the Northern States; it was sent back to a committee to wait till after election. Every Radical Congressman from Pennsylvania (except one) favored the measure, and (except about election time) is ready to force it on his State.

In the case of John H. Surratt, the prisoner was discharged on the old indictment for murder, and held in \$20,000 bail to answer a new indictment for conspiring to murder. No nolle prosequi, however, has yet been entered on the first indictment.

Hon. Henry D. Foster has received the unanimous nomination for Congress by the Democracy of Armstrong, Indiana, and Westmoreland. If the people of that district prefer honesty and brains to empty brass—assuming that Covode is to be the Radical candidate—there will not be much of a contest.

Manton Marble, the accomplished editor of the World, is stricken down with grief over the death of his lovely wife.—Endowed with rare talents, and an ardent sympathiser, and help-met in all the pains and aspirations of her husband, her loss is indeed a terrible affliction to him.

Great Britain was in a state of high joy on Saturday, the occasion being the thirtieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne. The Queen reviewed twenty-seven thousand troops at Windsor Castle, and salutes, banquets, and pyrotechnic displays were the order of the day and night.

"We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime."—Chicago (Radical) Platform.

How about the payment of the interest on our State debt in greenbacks, when the bond called for specie? Was or was not that one of the "forms" of repudiation?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CASH.—Believing the nimble sixpence preferable to a slow shilling, we have adopted the Cash system. All Goods in one line from 10 per cent. below former prices. We have a full line of Dress Goods, Prints, Delaines, brown and bleached sheetings, fine hams, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Cottonades, plain & fancy Casimeres, the best assortment of notions in town, all kinds of Flower and Garden Seeds, and Groceries of every description. None come all, and try the Cash, and Cash only, system. Can be found in the same building with the post-office. Montrose, June 2, 1868. A. D. BURTSFIELD.

DR. TOBIAS' WONDERFUL VENETIAN LINIMENT, whose wonderful cures, sore and instantaneous action, in cases of chronic rheumatism, headache, toothache, cuts, burns, colic, catarrhs, erysipelas, etc., have astonished the civilized world. It is no new discovery, but an article that has stood the test of twenty years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand, even the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. Try it and be convinced. No family should be without a bottle of it in the house. Hundreds of dollars and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use. Colic, cramp and dizziness, febrile and other ailments, can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter if you have come over, derive in Patent Medicine—try this, and you will be sure to buy again and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of Physicians recommend it, and it is the only genuine unless signed "S. I. Tobias." Price 50 cts. per bottle, held by all Druggists. Depot 66 Cortland st. New York.

MENTAL DEPRESSION.—Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jest, and is called by various derivative terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are all real, for it is a real disorder, the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. It is a disease which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of Hoofland's German Bitters in cases of this kind, for which it is the best and safest of all remedies. In fact it is the only pure and reliable stimulant known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are put up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let them alone. Hoofland's German Bitters has proved itself, by many years of trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.—J. M.

DEBILITY.—Every one feels the necessity at times of seeking to tone up the system depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. At such times let every one instead of taking alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, which afford only a temporary relief, reinvigorate his debilitated system by the natural tonic elements of the Peruvian Syrup, or protected solution of the Protoside of Iron, which vitalizes and enriches the blood by supplying it with its Life Element, Iron. Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, invigorating strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

Wm. C. Sterling, Esq. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says: "Since taking the Peruvian Syrup I feel better, my strength is improved, my bowels are regular, my appetite is restored, and my general health is better than it has been for many years." There is an old Physician in this city (older than I am), who has been in the Drug business for 40 years, who has used the Syrup for three months, and he has decided opinion, that it is the best alterative medicine he ever knew.

For Dyspepsia, Debility and female weaknesses, the Peruvian Syrup is a specific. A 24 page pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 28 Dey St. New York. Sold by all Druggists.

SCROFULA cured after seven years' suffering. J. W. Hornor, Esq., a prominent lawyer, Parkersburg, W. Va., says: "I had 81 running Ulcers when I commenced using Dr. Anderson's Iodine Water. My breast, throat and face were so sore that I could not now walk manly, and am satisfied the Iodine Water saved my life."

Being free in regard to this remedy will be sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 88 Dey Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists generally.

Deafness, Blindness & Catarrh treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 303 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. nov17

MARRIAGES.

In Tunkhannock, June 13th, by Rev. S. F. Brown, Mr. JOHN S. GARDNER, of Auburn, and Miss SARAH A. CRUVER, of Tunkhannock.

In Laneshoro, May 14, by Rev. C. E. Hewes, Mr. JACOB E. TAYLOR, of Laneshoro, and Miss OPHELIA F. CONKLIN, of Oakland.

DEATHS.

In Bridgewater, on the 28d inst., Mr. BENJAMIN HOLBROOK, aged 53 years.

In Tunkhannock, June 17th, 1868, Mrs. NANCY S. BENSON, aged 78 years.

In Gibson, May 1st, 1868, JOHN BAUDY, aged in the 65th year of his age.

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 medically termed, extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Berries, making a preparation highly concentrated, and entirely free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of sweet Orange Juice, Orange &c. making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Those preferring a medicine free from alcoholic admixture, will use

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 a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. It is then, especially when it is closely connected with the stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, flatulence, inward piles, flow of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, distress for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, evening of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, hoarseness or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flashes 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 alcohol, 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 benefited more humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedy known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Catarrhs, 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 excessive 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 appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes clear and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a vigor is 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 weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, as the case may be, a new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful years, but up their stricken form, an 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; to use their own expression "feel well." They are languid, and all their energies, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of rickets, and will fall thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those who 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 is a good tonic in cases of disease of the digestive system, and its 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. Philadelphia, April 28, 1868.

"I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of indigestion for Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my own 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. 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 doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, B. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates 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 diseases arising from derangement of the liver. E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper. All others are counterfeits. Principal office and manufactory at the German medicinal store, No. 314 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON, & Co.

PRICES: Hoofland's German Bitters per bottle, \$1 00 half dozen, \$5 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 Tarrell, Montrose, Pa. April 14, 1868.—7