

CURRENT NEWS.

The Democracy of Maine are making large gains at their spring elections.

The new locomotive "Advance," recently ran from Allentown to Bethlehem, a distance of six miles in five minutes.

A negro undergoing his examination as a witness, when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, sir, he is a member of Congress."

Major E. D. Johnson, elected jury Commissioner in Montgomery county, by the Radicals, attended and voted at the Democratic delegate election last week.

The wife of a retired soldier, living at Nunn's Hill, near Paris, Pa., has recently brought forth, at one birth, four boys and two girls, and is suckling her children herself.

Among the recently announced patents is one for a watch case that is both dust and water proof. They can be left lying in water all night without injury.

A man in Illinois last week threw a bucket full of buckwheat batter at his wife, but hit and plastered another woman who has sued him for battery.

Somebody says a baby laughing in its dreams is conversing with angels. Perhaps so; but we have seen them crying in their waking hours as though they were having a spat with the devil.

A Mormon exchange announces the death of a bishop thus: He was thirty-seven years old, and leaves an interesting family of eleven wives and forty-seven small children to mourn his death."

If the Southern States are not in the Union, why do the treason mongers want them to pass the Constitutional amendment? Do States outside the Union amend the Constitution?

The World gives election returns from 52 towns in New York, which, in 1866, gave a Radical majority of 3,044; in 1867 they returned a Democratic majority of 77, which at the town elections was increased to 791.—Similar gains throughout the State would add 20,000 to the Democratic majority of last fall.

One of the black-and-tan organs thinks the "Democratic victories was only a straw."—But it was a straw which broke the back of Mongrel ass.

How sweet to recline in the lap of age—say about eighteen.

A forlorn editor says it is hard to live without a wife, no gentle heart to get up mornings to build a fire.

The grasshoppers are beginning to hatch out by millions on the Texas plains.

A lad in a French prison has made a watch, that keeps perfect time, out of straw. An effort is to be made to secure his freedom.

There are young women who will lay their heads upon the bosom of one lover to gaze and wink at another.

Whatever may be said of an extravagant wife, she undoubtedly does her best to make home the dearest spot on earth.

Artemus Ward's old agent is to serve Olive Logan in the same capacity.

A square in Philadelphia now worth millions of dollars, was once sold because the rents did not pay the taxes.

Weston, the pedestrian, lately passed through Cleveland in disguise to avoid distasteful attention. Such are the misfortunes of greatness.

Arthur Helps, Victoria's editor, is a widower of fifty-four, short, and spare in person and has one daughter.

Sieklar's speech in New Haven was interrupted by three cheers for Gov. English.

There is a cult in Montpelier, Vt., with two perfect heads.

There are three Shakespears in Michigan—one Yankee, one Irish, and the other Scotch. Massachusetts has 53,000 more women than men.

"Old Ad Interim" is the name now given to Gen. Lorenzo Thomas.

John H. Surratt is said to be in very poor health.

Two of Brigham Young's daughters have married Elder H. B. Clawson.

Not a stick or stone marks the last resting place of Zach. Taylor.

A favorite dish of the Chinese is balls of cotton fried in oil and stuffed with beetles.

Philadelphia is full of young men from the country seeking employment.

Kissing a factory girl may be called a "mill privilege," particularly if there be a high water-fall on the premises.

The Kansas Democracy has elected a Pendleton delegation to the national convention.

Capital punishment in Arkansas—to be locked up two days with eleven pretty girls in a jury box. Oh! my! Who would ever find a verdict?

A Parisian has paid 500,000 francs for the privilege of hanging framed advertisements in the Grand Hotel and the Hotel du Louvre, for five years.

The word "effrit" is said to be a corruption of "ma fleurette" (my little flower,) a term applied to their young lady friends by the gallants of Louis XIV's court.

There is a curious rumor in Washington that Mrs. Senator Sprague, who is quite a politician, sympathizes strongly with the President, represents to her husband and her father (Chief Justice Chase) that it is an act of tyranny, and that Mr. Johnson has only stood up for his rights.

During the month of February there were losses by fire to the amount of nearly four and a half million, not counting any fire where the loss was under \$20,000.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Mar. 18, 1868.

Democratic State Ticket.

Auditor General, CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General, Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia.

Protest of Democratic Members Against the Arbitrary Course of the Majority.

"The undersigned, members of the fortieth Congress of the United States, representing directly or in principle more than one half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby, in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practiced by a majority of the House in violating the sacred rights of free debate and unobstructed deliberation upon the greatest questions ever bro't before an American Congress.

"The rules of the house, made for the protection of minorities, and by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from the wantonness of power, are but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities, to have during their entire Congress, in violation of their true spirit and interest, wantonly and unprecedently suspended and set aside, not upon a particularly pressing matter, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that by this reckless and arbitrary suspension of the rules, and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded.

"The House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has the dangerous and oppressive practice obtained, that measures affecting vitally the whole country, and the dearest interests of our constituents, tending, as we believe to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature demanding of the people's representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny—have been hurried through the forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration—without, indeed, the opportunity for the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the then operating order, enforced by the majority as the order of the House.

"These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand this formal protest if we were not forced to the belief that a determination exists with the majority to revolutionize this government by destroying the other co-ordinate branches, and resting all the powers of the government in Congress. In the steps taken to depose the President of the United States, we are admonished that there is no end to these oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority.

"The resolution was rushed through the house under the operation of the previous question, referring the matter to the Committee on reconstruction. The committee, in hot haste, sitting while the house was in session, considered, and by a strict party vote, adopted and presented it again to the house for its action, and then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative parliamentary body.

"Members were allowed, some thirty minutes, some twenty, some ten, some five, and some one minute only, to discuss the most momentous questions ever presented in Congress. Many could not even get one minute under the arbitrary rule of the majority; and more than half of those even of the party voting to enforce the previous question who desired to be heard were permitted only to print speeches in the Globe, after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which were never delivered in the house. No comment can demonstrate more completely that the facts themselves, the viciousness and illegality of such proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here.

"While the committee were in session upon the further proceedings, to remove the President, and in anticipation of his action, under the operation of the previous question, without debate, in violation of an express rule, new special and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing, without previous notice, the standing rules of the house were adopted, to further limit debate, and were completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority.

"Thus, while the majority of Congress is warring upon the other co-ordinate departments, the executive and the judicial, endeavoring to subjugate and bring them both under the will and control of Congress, the minority of the house of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the councils of the nation. We do, therefore, most solemnly protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of this house inaugurated, presented and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the house, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the

people for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which the attack was directed, and the unforeseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge.

"We do also most solemnly protest against this thrice repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordinate branches of the government, through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against the person who, by the Constitution, is in the rightful and conscientious discharge of its functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to an earnest effort to relieve the pressing wants of the people, a restoration of a torn and distracted country to union and good order, and to lighten the burden of a taxation which is pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

"We do again most solemnly protest against, and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other, any of the departments of the government upon the mere question of the constitutionality or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belong exclusively to the judicial tribunals, and we hereby warn the people of the United States, that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved in this suicidal struggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter overthrow.

"We do further most solemnly protest against that wild and radical spirit of innovation upon the early and well settled practice of the government—a practice established by the men who framed the Constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning—which puts the Chief Magistrate of the republic, the representative of the dignity and power of the people, at the mercy of one of his subordinates, assuming to be the Secretary of War, in violation of his own pronounced convictions of the law, and who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarranted position of communicating directly with Congress in utter contempt of the authority of his superior, and with the deliberate purpose of resisting his authority.

"The undersigned, therefore, in their character of representatives of the people, being deprived, by the despotic power of an inexorable majority, of the high privilege of debate, that great instrument in the discovery of truth, and the most cherished heritage of a free people, do hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against these infractions of the rights of their party, and respectfully asked that their protest may be spread upon the journal of the House.—Signed by 45 members.

"The Prospects.—The N. Y. World of Wednesday, in an editorial on the New Hampshire election, says:

"Assuming that the total vote of each party in the election in New Hampshire, as printed in yesterday's World, to be substantially correct, the gain of each party upon its vote of 1867 is, Democratic 11 per cent, and Republican 5 1/2 per cent.—Should the vote at the Presidential election next fall show the same change, the following States (taking for a basis of calculation their vote at their last general elections) would be carried by the Democratic party:

Table with 4 columns: State, Dem maj., Elect. vote. Rows include California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania.

There are 274 votes in the electoral college without the votes of Southern States, of which a majority is 124; with them the number of votes is 317, of which a majority is 159. It is clear, from the above tables, that the Democrats have every prospect of obtaining a majority of the electoral votes of the Northern States, and if a fair vote is allowed in the Southern States and they take part in the Presidential election, their vote will be cast for the Democratic candidate, thus insuring his election by a triumphant majority.

Stanton has not a particle of self respect and wanting in manhood and honor.

When the question was before the Senate of including Cabinet officers in the Tenure of office bill, Mr. Williams, (Rad.) of Oregon said:

"I have no doubt that any Cabinet Minister who has a PARTICLE OF SELF RESPECT would decline to remain in the Cabinet after the President had signified to him that his presence was no longer needed."

Mr. Howard (Rad.) of Michigan, had no doubt the practical working of the bill would be as the Senator from Oregon had intimated. Mr. Sherman (Rad.) of Ohio said:

"I take it that no case can arise or is likely to arise, where a Cabinet Minister will attempt to hold on to his office after his chief desires his removal. I can scarcely conceive a case, I think that NO GENTLEMAN, NO MAN WITH ANY SENSE OF HONOR would hold a position as Cabinet officer after his chief desired his removal. And again he said:

"If I supposed either of these gentlemen [referring to the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson] was SO WANTING IN MANHOOD IN HONOR, as to hold his place after the politest intimation by the President of the United States that his services were no longer needed, I certainly as a Senator, would consent to his removal at any time, and so would we all."

Among the one hundred and four convicts in the State Penitentiary of South Carolina are eight negro preachers.

The Senate Cannot Convict.

A furious partisan majority in the House of Representatives has presented the President of the United States for trial before a fiercely partisan Senate remarks the Lancaster Intelligencer. The authors of the movement are confident of success, because they have staked upon the issue the fate of the party to which four fifths of the unscrupulous Senate belong. Yet we hazard the prediction that the scheme will come to grief, and bring ruin upon its contrivers.

There are some things which even a Radical Senate dare not do. It dare not convict of an offence when the offence does not exist. It dare not convict of violation of law when there is no law.—There is nothing in the Tenure of Office Act which forbade the removal of Stanton. By the terms of that act itself his case is expressly excepted from its operation.—This was purposely done by the very Senators before whom the President will come for trial. The latter's recent message to the Senate has annihilated every pretext for the prosecution. But this was superfluous, because all who understood the language can read the plain words of the proviso.

We doubt not that the Senate is prepared to disregard the clear intent of the Constitution, and its interpretation by those who framed it. We have no doubt that the Senate would disregard the usage of the government from its creation to the present day. We have also, no doubt that the Senate would insist upon the power of Congress to thrust a War Secretary upon the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, against his will. And we are persuaded that the Senate would spurn a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the act. But we shall see that even the Senate dare not eat its own words.

These are acts so repugnant to common sense—so revolting to the natural instincts of human justice—that even a debauched Senate dare not commit them. After Congress declared in equivalent terms that Andrew Johnson should have power to remove Stanton, notwithstanding the tenure-of-office act; for, excepting names, this was the precise and intended effect of its language; even our degraded Senate dare not venture to condemn the President for doing what Congress expressly authorized him to do. And it will not.

Removal of Cabinet Officers

In 1864 when the Republicans wanted Mr. Blair put out of the Cabinet, the following paper was presented to President Lincoln:

"The theory of our Government, the early and uniform practical construction therefore, is that the President should be aided by a Cabinet council agreeing with him in political principle and general policy, and that all important measures and appointments should be the results of their combined wisdom and deliberation. The most obvious and necessary conditions of success, we and the public believe does not exist, and therefore such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects."

This paper was signed by 25 Republican Senators, among whom will be found a large number who are certain to vote for conviction. They are about to punish in Mr. Johnson as a crime what they urged upon Mr. Lincoln as a duty.

A great part of the signers will unite in passing sentence on Mr. Johnson, and will thus demonstrate to the whole world, that he is the victim of malicious persecution by reckless and desperate partisan enemies. These unscrupulous partisans hold one doctrine when they wish to get a member of the Cabinet out, and they face right about and hold the exactly opposite doctrine when they desire to keep a Cabinet officer in.

OBITUARY—MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE A. MCCALL.

In announcing the death of this officer we have to record the loss of one of the most useful and least ostentatious working soldiers that his State furnished during the late war. General McCall died at his farm near West Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, day before yesterday morning. His family has always been of considerable note for three or four generations in Eastern Pennsylvania, with the interests of which district the late General had been identified for many years. He was born in 1804, and graduated at West Point in 1824.—He served under Jackson in the Florida war, and subsequently served under Scott and Taylor in the Mexican war. In the latter he was brevetted Colonel for distinguished bravery at Churubusco. He married in 1851, and from that time till the outbreak of the civil war, devoted himself to literary and agricultural pursuits. His health compelled him to resign the command of the Pennsylvania Reserves at the close of the Peninsular campaign. A large concourse of those who esteemed him in Philadelphia will follow his remains from Christ Church to the grave this Saturday.—Ez.

INFAMOUS.—The Democrats in Congress disapproving of the impeachment measures of that body, attempted to offer a protest, which was refused. This is one of the infamous acts of the infamous body. They seem to think that minorities have no rights, that they are bound to respect. They may some day be in a position when these precedents may return to plague them.

It is currently reported in official circles that Judge Chase was heard to remark that the impeachment movement was simply absurd as a legal procedure, and politically considered, most seriously effect the party pressing it. While we do not believe that Judge Chase would so far forget what is due to his position as presiding officer in the coming impeachment trial as to express himself in this wise, we have no doubt that the rumor correctly represents his sentiments.

WHAT THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU COSTS

Us.—In a recent speech in Congress Judge Woodward made the following remarks on the keeping up the rotten "Freedmen's Bureau," in all the Southern States:

"We have a Freedmen's Bureau as part of the furniture of 'reconstruction.' And that we may see to what objects our money is appropriated through that machine, I take from the last report of the Secretary of War, ad interim, the following items:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include For schools and school buildings, For subsistence stores, For transportation of refugees, For agents' salaries, clerks, &c., For medical department, For quarters and fuel, For clothing, postage, and other contingencies.

Total, \$5,598,397 65

HIMSELF AGAIN.—The Republicans have been exulting circulating the report that a Democratic member of the Kentucky Legislature, named Brooks, had written a letter to the Speaker of the House, resigning his seat, and giving as a reason for so doing the conviction which had been forced upon him, that the "principles and course of the Democratic party, with which he has always acted, were hostile to the existence of our social fabric." The Republican press have highly eulogized Mr. Brooks for his course. Mr. Brooks has since sent a letter to the Democratic members of the Legislature, stating that he was ill and a little insane when he wrote the first letter, and that he is now himself again, and a true Democrat.

From Washington to Lincoln, every President has exercised the right to remove members of their Cabinet, whenever they thought such a course right and proper. No one ever doubted or denied their authority to do so under the Constitution, or talked of impeaching them for preferring one man to another for Secretary of War or Postmaster-General. Yet now Andrew Johnson is to be impeached for doing this very act.

The New York Tribune commenting upon the probable nomination of General Grant says: It would suit us exactly, if the President could be at once a scholar, a statesman, and a gentleman. In a period of famine, however, the coarsest food seems delicate." If this means anything, it means that the Tribune's opinions of General Grant is, that he is neither "a scholar, a statesman, nor a gentleman."

The John-t-on Democrat "goes for" Geary after this style: "The cowardly whelp. Why don't he offer the traitors that Harper's Ferry cannon. What a spectacle! The Government of this commonwealth using his official position to excite civil war and bloodshed! A little "backshot war" at Harrisburg would see him leaving the Capital faster than he left Snicker's Gap."

This country is likely to have plenty of impeachment on its hands. Besides the approaching trial at Washington, and the threatened impeachment of the New York commissioner, it is reported that there is a movement in the Massachusetts Legislature for the impeachment of Gov. Bullock, for the veto of the bill to abolish the State Constabulary. In West Virginia the Legislature has taken measures to impeach Judge Hindman, of that State, charged with admitting attorneys from the Southern States to practice law without taking the iron clad test oath. The New York Board of Aldermen have before them a resolution urging the Legislature to impeach Gov. Fenton for "high crimes and misdemeanors," for not enforcing a law relative to New York City affairs, passed by the Legislature of that State.

It is reported that the old Mr. Bunnhoff, the oil man, or petrolist who was recently rebuffed over \$230,000 at Oil Creek, is worth \$7,000,000, and has an income of \$1,000 a day. He can still get along then, as the robbers only deprived him of eight months' income.

An avalanche occurred in Sierra County, California, on the 4th inst., burying seventeen men beneath the snow and destroying several buildings. Five of the men were killed.

New Advertisements.

Public Vendue!

Wednesday, March 25, '68, AT NICHOLSON !!

THE Subscriber having sold his farm, will sell above, his Stock, consisting of HORSES, COWS and YOUNG CATTLE; with his FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Also a quantity of HAY & STRAW.

For particulars see Hand-Bills. SALE to commence at 10 A. M. precisely. TERMS OF SALE.

All sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash; over Ten, one year's credit, with interest and approved security. No property to be removed from premises until settled for. I. S. LITTLE. Nicholson, March 13th, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT on the 9th day of March A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Hason Billings, of Leuon township, in the County of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt on his own petition; and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to his, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Wall's Hotel in Tanhannock, Pa., before Edward Overton, Jr., Register, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, By E. E. Coulbrough, Deputy.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA

FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedy for Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE, Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS of the SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY of the BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless you check by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disagust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Bruising or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in the Lying Position, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Dizziness of Perception, Extremeness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Barking Cough, Intermittent or Remittent Fevers, Heat, Burning in the Feet, Coldness of the Feet, Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and other medicinal plants which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used in preparing Hoofland's German Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance in these Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not admissible.

Hoofland's German Tonic is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Sarsaparilla, Orange, &c. It is used for the same purposes as the Bitters, but where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the same named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal roots, while the others are mere decoctions of rambling herbs. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. In such cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They invigorate the tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it perfectly, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the white ring from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and give the power from a short-sighted, enfeebled, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines that should be kept in every household, with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best Blood Purifiers ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in order to give the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

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

Thousands of letters have been received testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATION.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

"I had Hoofland's German Bitters" as an introduction to my practice, but as a result of its use, I have discovered the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify that from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have on all occasions declined; but with a close proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I consent to do so, under the usual caveat, 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 beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, D.D., Eighth, below Centre St.

Price of the Bitters, \$1.00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.00. Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the name of the medicine to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 531 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

The Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

SUBPENA IN DIVORCE.

Perkins S. Thompson, by ) In the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Wyoming, ss. vs. Henry W. Thompson. No. 104 N. W. Term, '67

Libel for Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony. I, M. W. Dewitt, High Sheriff of said County of Wyoming, hereby makes known to the above named Henry W. Thompson, that he is and appears at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Tanhannock in the county aforesaid on Monday the 20th day of April A. D. 1868, and then to answer the complaint, and show cause, if any he hath, why the bonds of matrimony between the said Henry W. Thompson and his wife, Perkins S. Thompson, shall not be dissolved.

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Tanhannock, Pa., March 2, '68.

Vertical advertisement for Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic. Text includes: 'HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS', 'HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC', 'WILL REMOVE TO THEIR NEW STORE', 'UNDERHILL & CAMPBELL', 'N. B. All persons indebted to us by note or book account are requested to make prompt payment.', 'SEEKING OUT FOR NEW GOODS & Cheap Wall Paper.', 'Look out for New Goods & Cheap Wall Paper.', 'Having made arrangements to go out of trade we offer our extensive and varied Stock of Goods, exclusively for CASH or READY PAY AT UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES. BUNNELL & BANNTAYNE.'