THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVII. KINGSTON, (CANADA). SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1868. NUMBER 153

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Sir Hugh remarked that it was said by the organs of the press that this debate occupy thirty hours in talk and no result. No great question had ever been carried without those intervals of rest, just as it required many days of alternate rain and sunshine after the seed to open it for the harvest. If the state of things described by Mr Maguire was in Ireland was true, then the agitation in Ireland—itself a reckless addition to Ireland—their exhibition of feeling—there was a further feeling of disloyalty in the Catholic population—universal in question they could discuss it in gravity and magnitude which it now before the House. Mr Maguire in his speech at the recent meeting from an absentee aristocracy and the church. But he (Mr B.) believed that Parliament would put an end to the existence of this alien church, and the abolition for the establishment of proprietary rights, much of the evil now complained of would be remedied. The bill of Lord Mayo was similar to the bill introduced last session. He proposed to advance sums of money to the tenants for the purpose of improvements, to be repaid the authorities by a gradual process of repayment, spread over a number of years. Now, the tenant farmers of Ireland were a very numerous class, perhaps too numerous for the good of the country. It was calculated there were about 330,000 holders of land. If the plan of the government failed to say result it must be the result of numerous transactions, in which it would be found that the difficulties were great. His own opinion was that the success of the plan without any real and valuable result would be almost, if not quite impossible; but if it was right for the Government to introduce a measure of this, would it not be possible for them to take a somewhat similiar process, and step in the direction of establishing the tenant a farmer proprietary in the country. If the landowners of Ireland were content to establish among their tenants a yeoman class of proprietors between themselves and the occupiers, they would be of immense service in giving stability, loyalty, and peace to the whole population of the island, and there would be no difficulty in carrying out this plan, for there were many landlords who were willing to sell, and there were some instances, in the land held by the London Companies in which Parliament might insist on a sale. He would negotiate between the willing to sell and the tenants willing to buy, and he would make the land the property of the tenantry in fee. He would do nothing that was not sanctioned in by both landlord and tenant, and would pay to every landlord who was willing to sell the purchase money he could fairly obtain in the market of the estate he was willing to sell. After this admission he hoped the gentleman opposite would accept it as a proof of his intention to rob anybody. He was certain that if his plan was carried into effect the tenant farmers were allowed to become proprietors of the soil, it would be an effectual stop to disloyalty and Fenianism. He reminded gentlemen on the ministerial benches that last year they accepted a proposition which for years he had been in the habit of denouncing, and which he was certain was fair and just; and on Wednesday last they accepted a proposition in regard to church property in Ireland in the very terms in which he had proposed it six or seven years ago. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Turning to the question of the Irish Church and education, he characterized the Government proposition for settling them by establishing a Catholic University as grotesque and absurd. Nobody appeared to be in favour of it, indeed. It was in much the same position as the dual vote was this last year, and might probably have been brought forward with the same object. (Hear.) He recollected hearing of a man in Buckinghamshire—he wasn't a Cabinet Minister. He was only a mounted—(great laughter)—who set up a pump and to order to gull the people, offered to sell pills were very good against earthquake. (laughter.) That was just the state of things they were in now. There was an earthquake in Ireland; nobody could doubt it. The Protestant ascendancy—as presented by the State in Ireland—was inevitably doomed. Lord Russell recently came forward with a new plan of remedying the evils connected with the Irish Church, but Lord Russell's pamphlet, though written with fire and spirit, and containing much that was good in it, should have been published forty years ago. The scheme disclosed out by the noble lord was impracticable now. The time had gone by for new State churches. They would never again grow in this country. He was sure that no country in the world who had got rid of them would wish to adopt them again. He thought the proper course to pursue in Ireland was to abolish all religious bodies, and to withdraw the Maynooth grant and the *Regium Donum*. If a single sixpence was given in the Maynooth grant or the *Regium Donum* it should be given on condition only that the absolute property of the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, or Presbyterian to whom it was granted, and that Parliament could never interfere, or regulate, or withdraw, having consented to the sale of three churches, Protestant and Nonconformist, could be classed as voluntary churches. Competition among them would do most for the education and Christianity of the people in their instructions.

Lord Stanley argued that the Church of Ireland was one, and that it was impossible to disendow the Church of one other. He admitted that he had a right to inquire into the manner in which the Church had fulfilled its trust, but he denied that the existence of the Church the property of the Church, and he challenged the equity of the indictment before evidence was produced, or a case had been made out. The policy to be adopted towards the Church was one of a healing and not of a destructive character, and, above all, should be conducted by a strict sense of

Mr Gladstone said that he had hoped that the Government would not have failed to realize the gravity of the present crisis. For his own part, he was desirous to lose no time in separating himself from all responsibility for the continuance of the present state of things in Ireland a moment longer. The Government had utterly failed to realize this gravity, and appeared quiet unconscious of the duty which devolved upon them. The hon. baronet, the Secretary for India, with apparent sincerity, relies on time, and hope that what they did would be dictated by a sense of justice. Why, they had been doing this for a period of 700 years, but the present state of things showed that the Legislature had utterly failed in its object. The noble lord the Secretary for Ireland gave a very candid and no doubt accurate account of Fenianism, and alleged that it was a plan of foreign growth. Why, this was the very complaint that Americans were making of it. The noble lord contrasted them with the loyalty of the Irish in Australia and in Canada; but what was the reason of this loyalty in Canada and Australia? It was this, that in these countries an Irishman enjoyed a full and perfect security for the fruit of his labour, and was not contrasted with the last relics of a political and religious ascendancy. The noble lord gave a very fair account of the progress of Ireland, but that very favourable report rather told against his conclusions, for it showed that this movement, although not so violent, was more deliberate than any of the previous risings, and showed that the feeling of discontent was, in spite of all this progress, not only extensive, but deep-seated. In his opinion, it was not altogether accurate to say that Fenianism was quite distinct from the state of thingsin Ireland. This progress had certainly checked agrarian outrage—the great opprobrium of Ireland, which was dictated by a wide sense of revenge—but still the present aspect was of a most portentous character, not only on account of the members who were driven across the seas, but still more on account of the feeling which existed amongst those who remained. Those who left in spite of the strong attachment to their homes and country carried away with them a bitter and burning sense of injury towards the Government. To this state of things it was the duty of the Government to direct their first and earnest attention. (Cheers.) But how did they stand as a Legislature? For three years the Constitution had been suspended. This was a proof of a state of things which could only be met by a sacrifice of privileges so dear and precious. It was idle to say that the grievances of Ireland were less than they were, but they had given to the Irish people a system of education which had opened their eyes and enlightened them as to the facts of the case. These considerations must compel us to seriously appreciate this state of things, and on this both sides apparently agreed. Her Majesty's Government had submitted that they must have a policy for Ireland, and the House had now to consider whether that policy met the exigencies of the time. There were six subjects. The first was Reform, and he hoped the measure to be brought in would increase popular influence, and strengthen constitutional rule. This was an absolute necessity in all that was done for Ireland. The next question was the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. He had never bestowed on it anything but malediction, but he wished to know what course the Government would take. The next question was that of the railways. There was not much hope of legislating this Session on that subject, but he was prepared to give every consideration to any proposition from the Government. He repudiated the idea that free trade had been injurious to Ireland, for every commodity that she exported had since then risen considerably in price. With respect to education, no question seemed to be raised with respect to popular or primary education; but, as regards higher education, he defended the proposal made by the late Government in 1866. The Roman Catholics, in this respect, had an undoubted grievance on account of their religious belief, and in his plan for higher education it would have been settled on terms the cheapest that would ever be accepted. That was passed away, and another Government had asked Parliament to sanction the endowment of a university intended for a sanction only of the population. This was not unprecedented, but contrary to the policy which Parliament had of late years steadily pursued; and did the Government think that a proposal so delusive, so impracticable, could be entertained for a moment? The subject of higher education had changed during the last two years, and it was impossible to say what could be done until they had settled what was to be done with the great national university in Dublin. With respect to the subject of the land, the Government had laid down a basis, for the first time, on which they could hope to meet, but he could not conceal how real, in his opinion, was the grievance of Ireland. With respect to the land, as far back as 1845 a Commission reported in favour of securing the right of the tenant to the value of improvements, even if made without the consent of the landlord; and the Government of Sir Robert Peel tried in vain to give it effect. Bill after bill had been brought in, but had been either evaded or defeated, and up to this hour nothing had been done. The bill of Mr Cardwell was the only one that had passed, and it was as much as could be expected from Parliament at the time, but it had remained a dead letter, and was a confession of their impotence to discharge a debt of primary justice, and, as regarded policy, of the first importance. He regretted that Government with their bill also announced a Commission, the result of which could only be uncertain and indefinite, and would be used as a plea for delay in a question of vital necessity. It was alleged that the land law was the same as in England, but social influence had rendered its operation very difficult. In his opinion, the laws was bad in England, although softened and mitigated by circumstances, none of which extended to Ireland. He urged upon the Government to deal with the question as plainly and simply as possible, if they wished to restore the confidence so much needed. He would pass no judgment on the landlords; that could not be fairly done, false legislation and political ascendancy had so distorted the relations of classes. With respect to fixity of tenure, he could not go with Mr Mill, and feared that direct legislation, without great care and experience, would be mischievous, and that a fair measure of compensation would do away with the demand of fixity of tenure. In some respects the plan of the noble lord with respect to advances on loans might be a very useful auxiliary. With respect to the plan of Mr Bright, if ever the ecclesiastical estates came into their possession, his plan might be tried on them. With respect to the Church, he had seen with great satisfaction the change that had taken place in public opinion, both in the House and out of doors. There was no one except Sir S. Northcote who desired to maintain the Irish Church, and he did so for the sake of England, but those who wish well to that Church would do well to rest her claims on her labours and her hold on the affections of the people. The noble lord (Mayo) made some ominous allusions to the miserable amount of the grants of the Presbyterians, and the natural inference was that he would increase them at the first favourable opportunity. The doctrine now avowed was by no means one of inaction, but rather was intended for the first time to endow universities for the Roman Catholics, and to increase the grants to the Presbyterians, in order that they might still have the blessing and luxury of the Established Church. He ridiculed with great power the pleas of the Government for delay. There was no fact that the Commission—which, as it was moved for by Earl Russell, was a perfect Godsend to the Government—could elicit that would alter the opinion that a great majority of the House had come to with regard to the principles on which the Church in Ireland must be dealt with. In 1865 he had declared, as he did now, that, as a State Church, that Church must cease to exist, and the time was come when they must deal decisively with this question. He then made some severe observations on the answer of the Attorney-General with respect to the speeches of Mr Lavelle, and Mr Ferrar, and contrasted the difference between the treatment of the outcast of the State and the one nurtured in the ease and leisure given by its patronage. The task, he knew, was difficult, but it was not beyond the power or courage of the English Parliament. He agreed with Mr Bright that they must respect every vested interest, and deal with each case with care and forbearance, and in an eloquent peroration showed the importance of at once dealing with the Irish question, and the great results which would be gained by settling it once for all. He urged the withdrawal of the resolution, which had caused an immense advance in public opinion, to which he and his friend, at least were not insensible, unless the declarations of the head of the land of the Government were very different to those of his colleagues. It would be the duty of those who differed with them to bring the question of the Irish Church before the House, and they must not confine themselves to words, but show that they meant what they said, and were prepared to act upon it. [The right hon. gentleman, who spoke upwards of two hours, sat down amidst loud cheers from the Opposition benches.]

(Continued on Second Page.)

Fifteen hundred persons have been declared bankrupt in Virgin a, during the last ten months. This is a very moderate number, all things considered.

At Geneva there has been a demonstration against the clergy, because the "Ignorantine brethren" had been allowed to open a school.

There is a great dearth of flour in most of the West India Islands, more especially in Cuba. The importations lately are said to have been very rare.

The latest improvement in paper collars is the introduction of metal-edged butonholes, which, it is claimed by the inventor, will endure far more wear than the unprotected buttonholes, and thus make the collar more serviceable.

Paris has a new lady violinist, Madame Norman Neruda, who is said to be equal to Paganini. She was born at Prague, educated at Vienna, and married a Swede. She is twenty-eight years of age, and appeared in a concert when only seven.

The authorities in the Island of Cuba are at present engaged in obtaining a register of slaves, as a preliminary to fixing the indemnity to be paid to their owners when emancipation shall be declared.

A dry-goods clerk relates that a stylish young lady requested to see some lavender kid gloves, and was shown several different shades of that colour. Being a little puzzled by the variety, she ingenuously asked, "Which of those pairs are the lavenderest?"

The present year is said to be one for the reappearance of the seventeen-year locusts. The *Observer*, published at Centerville, Md., states that these locusts made their first record appearance in Maryland in 1799and returned every seventeen years after that time, their last appearance being in 1851.

Conservative Englishmen were recently overwhelmed with astonishment upon reading in the *London Times* that the Archbishop of Canterbury had been writing about the "destructive doctrines of the Church of England." They recovered their equanimity when the *Times* explained in its next issue that his Grace alluded to the "*distinctive* doctrines," &c.

Lady Brewster has received from the Queen a pension on the Civil List of £200 a year. This is the first pension granted by Mr Disraeli as Prime Minister, and we are glad to hail it as the promise of a return to the good principle on which Sir Robert Peel used to dispense these bounties of the State—that of a national reward for service, not an alms to the poor and the importunate.—*Athenæum.*

Some twelve hundred mechanics, of Boston, who had managed to get through the winter hoping for a spring revival of business, have become thoroughly discouraged, and will leave for California next week. The late discharges of workmen from the Navy Yard have caused considerable suffering, and a great number of those bound for California are among those once employed by the Government.

The Atalanta correspondent of a Georgia paper tells of a chap who came down from one of the upper counties and encountered a man with a hand-organ covered with green cloth. The man began to turn and the countryman put down a quarter, which the other immediately took up. Down went another, which shared the same fate, and then another. The stranger, finding his pile getting low, turned to a bystander and asked, "Mister, what sort of a game is this, anyhow.

Gloss, Hair, Empire, Hunt's.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid is the best Liniment. Use Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid.

Strengthen the Digestive Organs by using Colby's Pills.

MINING LEASES.

SHORT FORM—for sale.
By JOHN HENDERSON,
Bookseller,
Princess-street.

1st April, 1868.

Insolvent Act 1864.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of William Ferguson & Co., Insolvents, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. All accounts unsettled on the 1st of June next will be placed in the hands of John Duff, Esq., for collection.

R M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.

April 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers are extremely sorry to inform their Customers, &c., that a most disastrous fire took place in our premises on this Wednesday morning, resulting almost in the entire destruction of our Goods, consequently business will be suspended for a short time, which customers will please note.

YOUNG & CO.

April 1.

Insolvent Act of 1864 and amendments thereto.

In the Matter of GEORGE CHAFFEY & Brother, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above mentioned Insolvents will take place on MONDAY, the Twentieth day of April, 1868, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of Gildersleeve and Walkem, Solicitors, in the City of Kingston, for the purpose of considering the disposition to be made of the floating stock and other estate of the Insolvents, and the proceedings to be taken by the Assignee in respect thereof.

JAMES GRANT MACDONALD,
Assignee.

Dated at Kingston this 27th day of March, 1868.

Insolvent Act of 1864 and Amendments thereto.

In the matter of ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the City of Kingston, Shoemaker an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above named Insolvent has desposited in my office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority in number of the creditors of the said Insolvent, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, and that unless opposition thereto be fyled with me within six juridical days after the last notice of this advertisement, I shall act upon the same according to the terms of said Deed.

HENRY CHARLES VOIGT.
Official Assignee.

Kingston, March 28th, 1868.

CITY STAMP OFFICE
AT
HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,

PRINCESS STREET.

NEW POSTAL RATES.

Letters within the Dominion	...	3 cents
Do. to the United States...	...	6 "
Do. to England, per Canadian Steamers ...	...	12½ "
Do. to England, via New York	...	15 "
Newspaper Postage	...	2 "
Postage on Circulars, per oz.	...	1 "
Do. Periodicals under 1 oz.	...	½ "

Full supply of all the New Stamps on hand. Also, Bill Stamps, Blank Notes, &c.

Albums.

A CASE of New Albums just opened and for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21. JOHN CREIGHTON.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES,

ENGLISH, Latin and Greek, in fine bindings for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21. JOHN CREIGHTON.

Prayer Books and Church Services

IN Ivory, Calf, and Morocco Bindings, for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21 JOHN CREIGHTON.

Chromo-Lithographs.

A Few, very fine, for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21. JOHN CREIGHTON.

Gift Books

IN great variety, for sale at the City Book Store.

Dec. 21. JOHN CREIGHTON.

SLOOP FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the sloop Gull, of Montreal, lying at Gananoque. Measurement—25 tons. She was built at Ogdensburgh in 1865, is capable of carrying 28 cords of wood, or 2,000 bushels of Grain, with a draft of 3 feet. She has a complete set of Hatches, Sails, Rigging, Anchor, Chains, &c., all in good order.

For terms or further particulars apply personally, or by letter, post paid, to

JAMES TURNER,
Or CAPT. HENRY KIDD.

Gananoque, Jan. 8th, 1868.

DRIED NATURAL FLOWERS
FROM GERMANY;
OF BRILLIANT COLOURS,
Tastefully arranged in Hanging Baskets, WREATHS, HAND BOQUETS, &c.

E. H. PARKER has received a large assortment of the above beautiful Boquets, &c., which the public are invited to inspect at his Store.

MARKET SQUARE.
Prices very low.

Dec. 17th.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

ONE BOX OF HARTE'S CONCENTRATED LYE (costing 25 cents.) will make twenty-five gallons good Soft Soap, or a proportionate quantity of Hard Soap without trouble or difficulty. Full directions accompanying each box. For sale by

J. C. KING,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
Near the Market Square.

March 9.

ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

AT the MEDICAL HALL is always to be had a good supply of the following TOILET REQUISITES:—

Trichokalogen,
Canada Pomade,
Eau Lustrale,
Crystalline Cream,
Cold Cream of Roses,
Milk of Roses,
Tooth Paste,
Tooth Powder,
Florida Water,
Eau-de-Cologne and other Perfumes

from the most celebrated makers in London and Paris.

Kingston, Feb. 26.

[redacted]

M. O'GORMAN, Boat-builder, Simcoe-street, Ontario. A good assortment of SKIFFS always on hand. Boats for hire. Work done for parties at a distance must be paid for before leaving the shop.

March 9, 1868.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

JAMES HOPE,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 36 Princess Street, Kingston.

DESIRES most respectfully to thank his numerous Customers for a liberal patronage extending over FIFTEEN YEARS.

In closing his accounts for the past year the advertiser has determined to abandon the *Credit* system altogether, and he wishes his Customers to understand this announcement in the most positive sense. Determined not to be outdone in the price or quality of his Stock, he is prepared to sell BOOTS and SHOES of unrivalled manufacture at the lowest remunerative prices on strictly cash terms.

Unpaid accounts must be settled immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit.

☞ The patronage of Cash Customers solicited.

JAMES HOPE.

Kingston 22nd January, 1868.

TESTIMONIAL
From Sig. Carlo Mora. Professor of Music. Kingston:

HAVING had ample opportunity of testing Mr Reyner & Son's Tuning and Repairing of Pianofortes, &c., since I have been in Kingston, I heartily recommend them to all those having Instruments to tune or repair, and would further advise those that have Instruments that are not in good order, to give them a call at once, as delay will only occasion more work and money when it is done.

SIG. CARLO MORA,
Professor of Music,
Kingston.

FROM MR RIDDELL.

MR REYNER has recently re-covered the Hammers of the Pianoforte used in my family with the new improved patent leather, and otherwise repaired it. He has also tuned it, and it is altogether much improved, the quality of the tone being greatly better than before the Instrument was put into his hands. I shall certainly continue to keep the piano under his charge for the future.

J. RIDDELL,
King-street,
Kingston.

SHEET Music of all kinds,
Instruction Books, in fact anything you want connected with the Music Trade, to be had at

J. REYNER
Marble Block
Music Store
Princess Street.

Feby. 29.

A POCKET TIME PIECE—FOR 75 cents,

NEWLY imported,and for sale at the MEDICAL HALL. ☞ A large and varied assortment of

Optician's Goods and Fancy Articles, as under:

Spectacles to suit every Sight, from 25 cents to 4
Single and Double Eye Glasses, convex and concave,
Railroad and Colored Spcs,
Blue and Green GOGGLES,
Reading Glasses, Linen Viewers,
Single and Double Magnifiers.
Botanical and Seed Glasses,
Microscopes, Tripod, &c,
Pocket Compasses,
Pocket Timepieces, in neat Brass cases, &c.

G. S. HOBART.

Dec. 6th.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Subscriber would direct the attention of the PROFESSION to his fresh stock of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations.

The following is a list of Preparations just received.

ATROPINE,
PODOPHYLLIN,
LEPTANDRIN,
CHINOIDINE,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
BROMINE,
IODINE,
ZINCI CHLOR.,
FERRI IODID.,
FERRI CARB. SACCHAR.,
OXIDE OF SILVER,
CITRATE of IRON and QUININE,
POTASS. IODID.,
POTASS. BROMID.,
POTASS. ACETAS,
HYPOPHOSP. LIME, SODA, AND POTASH,
SYR. FERRI ET QUIN. IODID.

Prescriptions carefully and accurately dispensed.

R. WHITE,
Chemist and Druggist,
42 Princess Street.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
THE GREATEST REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
Liver, Stomach, or Digestive Organs.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Is composed of the pure juice (or, as they are medicinally termed Extracts) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, 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 *Santa Cruz Rum*, 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 objection to the combination of the Bitters, 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 become deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does 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, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and the 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 he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skilfully 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-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, 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 extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone of 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 sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom 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 this BITTERS, or the TONIC an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, 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, to use their own expression "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, 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 MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulate in the hands of the proprietor, but space will 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:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in diseases 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,

Philadelphia, April 28th, 1866.

"I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion for Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience in it. Yours, with respect.

JAMES JOHNSTON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.
Pastor to 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 declined; but with in all cases a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

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

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL,
Assistant Editor *Christian Chronicle*, Philada.

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.

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 others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 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 50 per bottle, or half a dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Oct. 15.

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The best and cheapest Household Remedy in the World. Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. Suitable for the relief of Pain at any time, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetises the Pain away, and

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