Buffalo Morning Express.

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MORNING EXPRESS

The Canadian Alien Act.

The following is a summary of the act which has passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, giving authority to the Governor General to order and remove any alien out of the Provinces whose presence is believed to be dangerous to their peace and tranquility. It is entitled, "An act for the prevention and repression of outrages in violation of the peace on the frontier of this Province."

The preamble sets forth: "Whereas it is expedient to provide for the due security of the peace and tranquility of this Province by temporary enactment, therefore Her Majesty, &c., enacts."

The first two clauses read as follows:

1st. When and so often as the Governor of this Province shall have reason to believe, from information given to him or to the Secretary of the Province, in writing, by any person subscribing his or her name and address thereto, that for the preservation of the peace and tranquility of this Province it is expedient to remove therefrom any alien or aliens who may be in this Province, or who may hereafter arrive therein, it shall be lawful for the Governor, by order under his hand to be published in the Canada *Gazette*, to direct that any such alien or aliens who may be within this Province, or who may hereafter arrive therein, shall depart this Province within a time limited in such order; and if any such alien shall knowingly and wilfully refuse or neglect to pay due obedience to such order, or shall be found in this Province contrary to such order after such publication thereof as aforesaid, and after the expiration of the time limited in such order, it shall be lawful for the Governor, or for any Justice of the Peace, to cause every such alien to be arrested and to be committed to the common gaol of the county, district or place where he or she shall be so arrested, there to remain without bail or main prize until he or she shall be taken in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the Province under the authority hereinafter given.

2nd. Every such alien, knowingly and wilfully refusing or neglecting to pay due obedience to any such order as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and on being convicted thereof shall, at the discretion of the Court, be adjudged to suffer imprisonment for any time not exceeding one month, for the first offence, and not exceeding twelve months for the second and any subsequent offence.

Clause 3rd provides for any alien, who does not depart within the time specified, being conveyed out of the Province by warrant of the Governor. It provides also that where any such alien, not having been convicted as aforesaid, shall allege any reason why the order should not be enforced, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to judge of the sufficiency of such reason and to allow or disallow the same, either absolutely or in such condition as he shall think fit. The clause also provides that when the alien is in custody with the view of being removed from the Province, and alleges reason why the order should not be enforced, the execution of the warrant for his removal shall be suspended until the matter is finally determined by the Governor in Council, and that the Governor shall cause to be delivered to such alien in writing a summary of the matters alleged against him, and allow him reasonable time to prepare for his defence, and it shall be lawful for such alien to summon and examine witnesses upon oath before the Governor in Council, and to be heard before them personally or by counsel.

Clause 4th provides as follows: In every case in which power is given by this act to commit any alien to jail without bail or main-prize, it shall be lawful for any Justice of any of her Majesty's Superior Courts in this Province, if upon application made he shall see sufficient cause, to admit such person to bail, he or she giving sufficient security for his or her appearance to answer the matters alleged against him or her.

Clause 5th provides that, when any alien committed to remain in charge for the purpose of being sent out of the Province is not sent out within one month after such commitment, or within one month after the opening of the St. Lawrence navigation, any of the Judges of the Superior Courts, any Police Magistrate or Recorder, any two Justices of the Peace, or any Judge of the Sessions in Lower Canada, may on application by the person so committed consider the case, and order him to be discharged or to be continued in custody, according to his discretion.

Clause 6th provides as follows: If any person shall within this Province begin or set on foot, or prepare the means for, or shall within this Province engage, aid, or assist in the beginning or setting on foot, or in the providing or preparing the means for any military expedition, raid or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign State, or against the lives, liberties or properties of any one or more of the inhabitants of any territory or dominions of any foreign State with whom her Majesty is at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

Clauses 7th and 8th authorize the seizure and detention of any vessel, arms or munitions of war, when the circumstances render it probable that they are to be employed for hostile purposes against any foreign State with which her Majesty is at peace. Authority to make such seizure is given to any Sheriff, Collector of Customs, County Attorney, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge of Sessions in Lower Canada, any field officer or captain of her Majesty's service, or of the Volunteer Militia, or of the Service Militia, being at the time in actual service, or any other persons specially empowered for the purpose by the government.

Clause 9th provides that any officer, other than a Police Magistrate, Recorder, or Judge of Sessions in Lower Canada, making such seizure, shall apply with due diligence for a warrant to justify the detention of the property so seized. If no such warrant is issued within ten days after the seizure, the property seized shall be restored to the owner.

Clause 10th gives jurisdiction to the Superior, Circuit and County Courts to try the claim of the owner of the property so seized, for its restoration. In Upper Canada, all issues of fact in such cases shall be decided by a jury.

Clause 11th provides that, while the case is pending, the owner may have his property restored, on giving bonds for double its value, that it shall not be used on any military expedition, raid, &c.

Clause 12th provides that the venue may be laid in any country or district in the Province.

Clause 13th provides for the issue of warrants to visit suspected places, and to search for and seize arms, munitions, &c., on information upon oath that it is believed they are intended to be used for hostile purposes.

Clause 14th provides the manner in which owners of property so seized shall proceed in claiming restoration of such property.

Clause 15th provides that nothing in the Act shall be construed to interfere with any law in force in this Province respecting the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Clause 16th and 17th define what shall be considered arms and munitions of war.

Clause 18th provides that the Act shall continue in force for one year from the passing thereof, and until the end of the then next session of Parliament.

CONSPIRACY IN GREECE.—A letter from Athens, of the 22d ult., has the following: "The great news of the week is the discovery of a plot, of which Mazzini is the head. The rumors afloat respecting this mysterious affair are so vague and exaggerated that I will only give a summary of the versions published by the different journals. A certain Kapsamvelis, a captain in the army, who some time back excited the suspicions of the authorities, having lately died at Nauplia, the police took possession of his papers. Among them were found:—1. A number of revolutionary pamphlets and plans of conspiracy for the overthrow of the Hellenic throne, to be replaced by a republic; 2. Letters proving the relations of the Greek revolutionary committees with those of Italy and France; 3. Accounts relating to the employment of considerable sums intended either to found republican journals in certain towns, or to support and propagate revolutionary principles, and assure their triumph by material means. A sum of £500 was seized, which was to be divided among persons capable of attempting a *coup de main*. Although I regard these reports and details as exaggerated, it is probable that the discovery of the police would have led to the arrest and trial of Kapsamvelis, if death had not put him beyond the reach of human justice. The police have, however, lodged a complaint with the military authorities against Assistant Surgeon Major Starakis, who, in a speech at the funeral of Kapsamvelis, indulged in revolutionary language."

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Times' Washington special says that Mr Seward reached Fort Monroe in advance of Messrs Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Upon the arrival of these gentlemen they were at once invited to an interview, and informed Mr. Seward of their desire to proceed to Washington for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President.

Mr. Seward informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place at Fortress Monroe, and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject.

The commissioners pressed with considerable earnestness for leave to visit Washington, and finally alleged that their Government had consented to send them only in consequence of Mr Blair's assurance that they should have personal interview with President Lincoln. Mr Seward assured them that his pledge should be fulfilled, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary.

After Mr. Lincon's arrival the conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good-tempered throughout. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President. On theirs by Mr Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part. The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their government, and at the outset, and throughout the conference, declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive or consider or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition. The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever in the existing legislation and action of the United States government might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests or humiliating to the pride of the Southern people, but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which their government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace.

President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the United Sta es could stop the war, and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies, only on the condition precedent that the authority of the National Government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition he war must and would go on.

All the conversation which took place between the respective parties came back to, and turned upon this radical and irreconcilable difference. Neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position, and therefore the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure.

Upon separating it was distinctly understood and explicitly stated that the attitude of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place. The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory, and the feeling was unanimous and earnest that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in the defence of the integrity of the Union and the preservation of the Government. As you know the source of this dispatch, I need not assure you that it is perfectly reliable.

It is understood that Mr. Fessenden's retirement from the Treasury Department will take place within a few days, and it is confidently predicted (I believe truly) that his successor will be from the State and City of New York. To the present condition of the finances and with the certainty that the war is now to be carried on with renewed vigor and determination on both sides. This becomes a question of very great importance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald's dispatch from Thomas's army says deserters report the remnant of Hood's army at Tuscumbia, Ala.; also, that General Ripley had relieved Hood in command.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The steamer Eclipse, on the way from Easton to Paducah, burst her boilers, and one hundred and five lives were lost, besides a battery of artillery. A number of soldiers were on board, principally of the Ninth Indiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Richmond papers say there is a Union army of 15,000 sitting out in New Orleans for the capture of Mobile.

During a discussion in the rebel House on arming the slaves, Mr. Wigfall, in reply to those who said they were not fighting for slavery, declared he was fighting for slavery and nothing else.

The Richmond Whig of the 3d says that Sherman is burning everything on his line of march. Beauregard is in command at Augusta. Several days since a party of Yankees made raid on Wrenn's plantation, on the lower James, and destroyed everything on it.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 3d, says: Yankee cavalry are moving towards Fredericksburg, Gen. Lee has recently expressed his opinion that it would be unmanly to shriuk from present duties, and entail upon our children trials which we should meet and overcome.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d says: A large number of stragglers have returned to Hood's army.

The Richmond Whig says that General Hindman and Mr. Foote are on their way to Sonora.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6. The Missouri Senate yesterday passed the following bills:

Providing that convicts, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, shall be released at the expiration of three quarters of their term of sentence; and if sentenced for life, at the end of 15 years, that is, if the State Prison Inspector should certify to their good conduct, and recommend the Governor to pardon them.

Providing that any person, whose husband or wife, has been engaged in the rebellion against the United States, shall be entitled to a divorce on proper application to the Courts.

Providing that no license to transact business, shall be granted to any foreigner, who has not at first taken steps to become naturalized.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—The steamer Marble City from Memphis has arrived here with 500 bales of cotton, principall for St. Louis.

It was reported that Gen. Veatch had been relieved from duty at Memphis and assigned to the command at Little Rock, Ark. The successor of Gen. Veatch at Memphis is said to be Gen. Roberts.

Fifteen deserters, principally from the 183d Tennessee rebel infantry, including a surgeon, came in to-day and took the oath. Their furloughs, which expired, had been issued by Gen. Cheatham, division commander.

The surgeon was direct from Tupelo, Miss., where, he stated, Hood's army had gone into winter quarters. He contradicts the report that Gen. Cheatham had made a speech to the rebel troops, advising them to go home and remain there, as the rebel cause was hopeless. On the contrary Cheatham had merely given furloughs to the rebels, that they might go home to see their friends and recruit. He also stated that many of the rebel soldiers who had declared their intention to desert on account of the destruction of Hood's army, on learning that they would be furnished with comfortable winter quarters and be better clothed and fed than heretofore, were again returning to the rebel army.

A baker of Memphis named Spencer, outside of our lines, four miles from this city, has been arrested and lodged in prison on the charge of trying to smuggle through a barrel of quinine. This barrel was found in his cellar, which it is said he intended to dispose of to the rebels. He had obtained a permit to take the barrel through our lines, representing it to be flour for the use of his family.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Major General John Pope has issued an order, dated the 4th inst., assuming command of the military division of Missouri, embracing the departments of Missouri, Kansas and the Northwest.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—Litchfield was visited a few days since by Williams' gang of guerrillas, and the next morning by 70 or 80 of Quantrell's mounted men. The latter were under the command of Captain Jones. They appropriated a quantity of boots, shoes and whisky, but left without doing further damage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres correspondence says: Paraguas, as an ally of Uraguas, has declared war against Brazil, who has as allies the Uraguayan rebels and the revolutionist Flores. 5000 Indians and an equal number of Paraguayans had marched into the territory of Uragua and fighting was imminent.

The town of Payaander, Uraguay, has been reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force and rebels under Flores, but at last accounts its brave garrison still held out and reinforcements were hurrying to their relief.

Rat Island, at the mouth of La Plata river, which commands the town of Montevido, had been seized by the forces of the King of Italy under claim of the lease of it for ten years.

A magazine at Buenos Ayres exploded on the 8th of Dec., by which 130 soldiers were killed and wounded.

A smart little steamer, called the Ranger, was at Montevido suspected as being intended for a rebel privateer. Capt. Rogers, with the Iroquois, is watching her. She draws so little water and is so fast that she is well adapted to keeping out of the way of our cruisers, and with a couple of guns she could do more damage than the Alabama.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald's Washington special says those in position to know the real facts of the recent peace conference look upon the result as being very far from a failure. It is impossible for either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward to say to what extent the negotiations have failed or succeeded until a reply to report of Mr. Stephens and his associates at Richmond is received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is reported and believed that since the President's return from the South, he has related to the Cabinet the particulars of the conference with the rebel Commissioners, and that they all endorse his course in the premises. No official action has, however, been taken on the subject.

To-day's Chronicle says that Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Ex Judge Campbell have laid their case before the Southern people, and these people have heard, or must soon hear, that their leaders would consent to nothing but the recognition of the rebellion.

We are, of course, unable and unauthorized to say how much Mr. Lincoln was willing to concede. The only condition to honorable peace seems to have been declined by the rebel commissioners. That condition being the restoration of the Federal Union and obedience to all the laws of Congress.

Up to last evening 8 bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The bodies were so badly burnt that few of them could be recognized. There were supposed to be but 15 passengers on the train at the time the accident occurred.

RENOVO AND EMPORIUM

Town Lots for Sale.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE Land Company, chartered by an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, offers for sale Choice Lots for dwellings and business purposes, in the above new towns, situated on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

RENOVO has been selected as the site for the extensive shops for building and repairing the rolling stock of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now lessees. It is 297 miles west of Philadelphia, and 104 miles east of Erie. The town is beautifully situated on the margin of the west branch of the Susquehanna river, in the county of Clinton, and is surrounded by romantic and attractive scenery. The Railroad Company are erecting a immense Locomotive Round House, Repair Shops for Cars and Engines, Car Building Shop, Iron and Brass Furnace, and Dwellings for the Superintendent and other officers. A splendid Hotel, with which is connected arrangements for feeding passengers on the most extensive scale, has been commenced. All these buildings are of the most permanent and substantial character, of brick and iron, and are in accordance with the immense business anticipated on the completion of the great railroad, now anxiously looked for. As soon as accomplished fact—the last rail connecting the Susquehanna river with Lake Erie having been laid on Saturday, July 30.

A Company has been chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for supplying the town with Gas and Water, and the Works are nearly completed. Churches will be erected immediately. The situation of RENOVO is entirely healthy, and as the dissensions of the town are limited by nature, the value of the lots must appreciate greatly in the course of a few years.

EMPORIUM will certainly be the most important commercial point between Lock Haven and Warren, a distance of 138 miles. It is on the line of the railroad, 47 miles west of Renovo; 139 miles from Sunbury and 149 miles from Erie. It is near the Junction of the Driftwood Branch of the Sinnemahoning, with West Creek, Portage Creek and North Creek, the valleys of which streams make it the most accessible point on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to a very extensive district of country. The Nuremberg, the projected railroad connecting it with the city of Rochester, N. Y., shall be completed, few interior towns in the State will surpass it in business capabilities. An excellent grade of road now connects it with Coudersport, the seat of Justice of Potter county. It is also connected with Smethport, the seat of Justice of McKean county. Emporium is the County Seat of Cameron County. It has a handsome Court House, and the Land Company have just completed a large and commodious Hotel, which will immediately be opened to the public. The Railroad Company are about to erect a handsome and permanent Passenger Station as a central point near the Hotel and Court House. The place is healthy, and excellent water is abundant. It is in the midst of one of the finest White Pine regions in Pennsylvania. As a manufacturing town it has great advantages; coal, lumber, stone, bark for tanneries are abundant, and railroad communications with the great lakes and all points of importance on the seaboard are unsurpassed. This place was selected the present year as the point of importance, and a town laid out with the prophetic name of EMPORIUM, but the difficulty of access has prevented its development so entirely that it is only known for the excellence of hunting and trout fishing in the vicinity. The completion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad must soon make it a place of great importance as a distributing point for goods of all kinds, and it offers great advantages for persons of business capital who desire to identify themselves with the early history of a thriving town.

Lithographic Maps of both towns and how ready, and Mr. GIDEON J. HALL, General Superintendent, will furnish all necessary information on the premises, or by letter.

It may be addressed to the care of H. F. RUTTER, Secretary and Treasurer, Philadelphia And Erie Land Company, No. 325½ Walnut street, Philadelphia, or at Renovo, Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

W. G. MOORHEAD, Pres't.
Philadelphia and Erie Land Co.

H. F. RUTTER,
Secretary and Treasurer. oct16f

CORN BASKETS—50 Dozen One and one and a half bushel, for sale low at BARNUM'S Great Variety Store.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES,

Have and Do Give Better Satisfaction

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY,

Have More Respectable People to Vouch for Them,

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay $1,000 to any one that will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

And diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

Is the Best Tonic,

IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev Lewis G Scott.
From Rev Lewis G Scott.
From Rev Lewis G Scott.
From Rev Lewis G Scott.
From Rev Lewis G Scott.
From Rev Lewis G Scott.

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J. formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, as I know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take pleasure in cheerfully and publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to the Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. To do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. RECK.

From Rev J Newton Brown, D D,
From Rev J Newton Brown, D D,
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From Rev J Newton Brown, D D,
From Rev J Newton Brown, D D,

Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, I have been induced from the high ingredients and esteem I entertain for Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by C M Jackson, of this city, because I was personally acquainted with them for many years, to depart from the usual course which I have adhered to in this matter, and am indeed led to say a friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of the prejudice he proper to have had for encouraging me to try them when suffering from a severe and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of health and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. BEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev Jos H Kennard,
From the Rev Jos H Kennard,
From the Rev Jos H Kennard,
From the Rev Jos H Kennard,
From the Rev Jos H Kennard,

Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but 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 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 cause.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev Warren Randolph,
From Rev Warren Randolph,
From Rev Warren Randolph
From Rev Warren Randolph,
From Rev Warren Randolph,

Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as an excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will prove a like efficient remedy in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,

Germantown Pa.

From Rev J H Turner,
From Rev J M Turner,
From Rev J M Turner,
From Rev J M Turner,
From Rev J M Turner,

Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. M. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev J M Lyons,
From the Rev J M Lyons,
From the Rev J M Lyons,
From the Rev J M Lyons,
From the Rev J M Lyons,
From the Rev J M Lyons,

Formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Millstown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it a pleasure this, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the sure issue of your German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons troubled with that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev Thomas Winter, D D,
From the Rev Thomas Winter, D D,
From the Rev Thomas Winter, D D,
From the Rev Thomas Winter, D D,
From the Rev Thomas Winter, D D,
From the Rev Thomas Winter, D D,

Pastor of Horsborough Baptist Church.

Dr Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters; I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of its good effects.

Respectfully, yours, T. WINTER,
Hatboro, Pa.

From Rev J S Herman,
From Rev J S Herman,
From Rev J S Herman,
From Rev J S Herman,
From Rev J S Herman,

Of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr C M Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large size (holding twenty double quantity,)
$1 00 per bottle—half doz. $6 00.
Small size—75 cents per bottle—half doz. $4 00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

JONES & EVANS,

[SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.]

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BY THE STEAMER CITY OF DUBLIN, we have received and are now opening:

NEW STYLES Rich Party Fans.

BUTTONS AND GIMPS for the Party Season.

BELTS AND BUCKLES, newest styles, in Pearl, Ivory, Jet and Gilt, all sizes.

HEAD NETTS, the latest Paris styles.

BACK COMBS, beautiful new styles.

HAIR PINS, new French Patterns.

MASKS, original designs and fine goods.

SWORDS AND FLAGS, the very richest styles for presentation; Silk Regimental Flags.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, our own design, and very fine goods.

CIGAR HOLDERS, &c. &c.

BALL SUP at BARNUMS. Full line of Skates of all the approved patterns.

☞ Look in at BARNUM'S, you will see new Goods daily. jal7

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$52 to $525 Each.

33 Varieties, with Patent Bronze Tremolo or Sub Bass.

SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

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