

The Big Job.

By G. JACOBUS.

The writer of this article was witness to the agitation that the slave system occasioned the country in 1850 and 1851. He stated then that the only just and proper way to emancipate the slaves was by remunerating their owners; tax the country for the means by appropriate legislation.

What! pay the planters for the value of their slaves? was the response. Yes, was the reply. You have made them personal property by law, have created a commercial confidence and contract, upon which you cannot go back. You cannot pass any ex post facto laws or law impairing the obligation of contracts; therefore there remains no alternative but to do as the British did—tax the people to remunerate the slave owner. Why, sir, it would take the whole value of the United States! Let the cost be what it may, it must be done! It cannot! Impossible! Then, gentlemen, it will cost you more money. The prophecy proved true. Four billions (\$4,000,000,000) dollars and one million (1,000,000) of the bloom of the country's youth fell; their pure heart's blood shed at this shrine of Mammon! The destruction of property—houses, villages, towns, and cities; four years loss of rich produce of those States involved! Waste and deprecation which cannot be enumerated; besides an annual tribute of four hundred million (\$400,000,000) dollars; and the tyranny consequent upon the collection and protection of such taxation—being the cost and caused by that pusillanimity in the legislature, and want of genuine policy in the nation.

The emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies by a remuneration to their owners was a "big job," but so disgraced and hurt was that nation by the appalling reports teeming with every species of human cruelty that troubled the volcano of wrath, that the honest portion of the community groaned to be delivered from a policy that was withering up the nation's prosperity; and when the proposition was sent from the rulers back to the people to be taxed, they responded we will, although already burdened with over three billion five hundred million (\$3,500,000,000) dollars national debt.

The action was taken; they were valued, and the money paid for their liberty. This was a "big job," but not big enough. Emancipation thus far was only liberty—bare liberty. The prison-docks were merely opened, and the imprisoned generations of sable skins of the decades of years let loose—free to wander unemployed, unfed, on the lanes and side-fences of their late owners' plantations—who had the law-making power under their control, that could have enacted any law, however unjust, by their suggestion or dictation, and force them by harsh usage and starvation to serve them at such a price that slavery itself would have been preferable. And what did these poor emancipated do? They retired to the mountains in the interior, and there grew coffee, pimento, ginger, &c.; subsisted on wild fruits until their funds were exhausted to enable them to market for further supplies. These liberated slaves labored on in the wilds of those tropical islands for their own sustenance, and obtained it, though humbly and scantily.

But what resulted to the rich, level bottom lands whereon grew the ship loads of sugar? Desolated, and their haughty lords fallen under the anathemas of their own injustice, fraud, and arrogance—ruined! and their rich lands became the lair of the cobra copelia, and like Babylon of old, a deserted house, upon the door-plates of which the lechabod frowned the repulsive curse! And why? Because they unjustly strove to make those helpless freedmen work for them at will, and thereby disabled them from availing themselves of the common rights of humanity. The people were ready to labor for fair wages, and with proper men. Here it must be admitted, to the credit of the freedmen of those days, (and there can be no difference now,) that their love of freedom was such, that, rather than be menial to serve those who hated them for merely the common wants of nature, they made the plainland tree their house, and the yam and wild pine their diet, until their efforts could afford them better relief. Heaven had "breathed into their souls" the life of liberty, and they loved it with the tenacity of life. But what of that nation's loss and gain?

Let your statistician make up his sum, and see what amount of loss to national commerce resulted from a want of just (to say nothing of liberal) policy by giving them just laws, schools, properly regulating their wages, giving them homesteads, lands, &c., and honest leasehold contracts, thus handing this labor on a benevolent scale worthy of humanity. Laws had made them chattels; and they should have been trained for manumission, and not degraded for the crime of acquiring knowledge. Then their labor would have been a benefit to commerce, and save the proprietors from humiliating ruin!

Not that? They did and they do labor, labor for liberty; and with its grace drank their water from nature's gushing fountain. Somewhere in 1840 the writer travelled with Mr. Thomas McKidd, a gentleman from Jamaica, who informed him that the freedmen would work if paid; and as a proof he said, that he could obtain more labor than he could employ; but added, I always favored their emancipation, and give them fair wages, and they labor with confidence, and contentedly; and I do better with them now than when they were hired slaves. "Had the British Government passed a law, and with land, given them material, and rations, and the planters given them homes on their estates, and dealt fairly with them, not only would the sugar-plant have been ordinarily filled, but increased, and an enterprise have followed that would have turned into account the whole wastes of the islands. The failure of that "big job" was occasioned by the want of a generous and just spirit in the nation, to make restitution, as best it could, to those whom law, and right, had wrested from their grasp.

What is gold without labor? can you circulate it? can you eat it? can you wear it? No! then it is a "big" mistake to think of effecting a "big job" without the bone and sinew of labor. Commerce depends upon labor. When our forefathers came here, their property was in labor—and the vast resources of the country as it lay in unmeasured domain a mystery before them—a forest as infernal as the ocean, and accessible only by the axe swung by the arm of the stalwart pioneer of our civilization. It is from labor comes intricate wealth; waste it—spurn it—reject and neglect it—and you will die out, and the waste will cover you in inextricably by nature's indigent law. It will be a "big job" to spread the enlightening influences of christianity over Western, and Eastern Africa, and that labor emigrating back with intelligence, return again, colonize, and reciprocate—give us their gold dust, ivory, palm oil, ebony, &c., in abundance for our manufactures. Yes, when they see their sable brethren happy in their homesteads, and richly enjoying the benefits of civilization, they will "catch the fire, and spread the flame" of enterprise over all, and untutored Africa; that land of no abject!

We have said, that one well trained man, his wife, and one matured child, will pick ten thousand pounds (10,000,000) of cotton, cultivate and plant fifty (50) acres of land in one season; worth one thousand dollars to the country. The best land will produce one thousand pounds to the acre, and the forty acre balance will be corn and other produce. Then there will be work for the merchant to visit the different counties, collect and pay for the produce on the ground, carry it to the seaboard for shipment to different markets. There is no country in the world that can outvie American land, climate, and facilities for growing cotton. Only nurse and well apply the bone and sinew of labor to it in accordance with the grand scheme of liberty that the Constitution provides, and you will far surpass all other countries in competition for this intrinsic staple.

It is repeated, that the colored man will not labor. Neither will the white man in like proportion. Necessity is the natural and moral law for labor. ("If ye will not work neither shall ye eat.") With a homestead under this law labor will be sweet and rich in its fruits. Remember the laborer cannot go and look at the wilderness waste and say presto, and the cotton will come; nor can he tear up the wilderness with his finger-nails. He must be supplied not only with land, but material; and taught—educated—in the modern science of agriculture, and its relations to natural philosophy. System is necessary in every science.

The Southern States is more properly the home of the colored man, inasmuch as he is the child of a burning zone. He is formed by nature to endure heat and derive energy from the sunbeam—that withers the fair skin of the blonde by a "kiss"—of its "direct rays"—drives him to seclusion in the shade from his penetrating beams and exhausting power, or to the cooler breezes of the North, or mountain altitudes.

We have said, in a former article, that the white owners of the cotton and sugar lands, under the torrid zone skirts our Southern arm, and perpetual flowers adorn the ever-green glades, cannot labor on those lands in that sultry climate. It is only he with the sun-burnt skin can cultivate that soil, and supply our treasury with the wealth those rich lands will produce. It will be a "big job" to locate the freedmen by a homestead law, and set him up in business right away.

You expended your money on the "big job" of the war to save the Union. Now spend in peace, to establish its prosperity. The war brought you nothing back but a heavy debt, taxation, and the knave peering into your resources, and incomes; but this last "big job" will effectually blot it out, restore us to freedom as we once were, freedom from debt; and our finances be as the breath of the morning.

Purchase fifty million acres, and locate upon them five hundred thousand families at one hundred acres each. Let us do our "big job" in a way worthy of the American people; set an example to the world, and not take examples from it, as we are wont to do: but let us lead the world by our morality, and benevolence; and with those vast resources entrusted to our charge, create a homogeneous world of elements of mankind, restore speech to uniformity, and human relations to their primitive value.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 26th, 1870.

The Long Prayed for Period.

EASTERN SHORE, NORTHAMPTON CO., VA., April 23, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era: Sir: I have long prayed to my Heavenly Father to speed on the day when there would be a paper in this country to tell of the good as well as of the bad done by colored people. Now I feel as if the Lord has answered my prayer in that respect, by sending good and true colored men to start your paper. I feel like saying, like Simon of old, "Lord, let now thy servant depart in peace." I hope the colored people of these United States of America will patronize it as one of the gifts of God. I believe this paper is one of the instruments that He has given to help raise our race to the standard that we have so long desired.

I am happy to inform my friends of the progress the colored people have made in the last five years in this section of the country. There are over two hundred persons who have purchased homesteads for themselves. At the close of the late war the whites said they would neither "sell nor rent their land to the colored people." But they soon found out that large plantations would not pay so well as they did when they had the negroes to cultivate them. So we soon found them as ready to sell as we were to buy. We also found that it made no difference about the color, so we had Uncle Sam's greenbacks. Very nearly all the colored people in this part of the country are trying to secure themselves homesteads by some means or other. Those that have not the money to purchase land for themselves, hire themselves out to work for land. One young man, by the name of E. R. Carter, worked last year for four acres of land, valued at \$23.25 per acre, which is equivalent to \$93.00 per acre. He is clearing it up to put a house on it next autumn.

Yours, respectfully, P. J. CARTER.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: Will you allow me, through the columns of the "Era," to announce to the mutual benefit, both of our pupils who desire to teach during the summer vacation and of any who may be seeking for teachers at that time, that there are now in this department twenty-five or thirty, who have been with us from six months to three years, whom I can confidently recommend to undertake the entire charge of any common school. I am told that good teachers are found with difficulty, and I know that these young men and young women are in need of help, and wish to spend the vacation in laying by something to aid them through the next school year. Nearly all of them have had experience under the training of superior teachers. I shall recommend one only when I can do it with a good conscience. I shall be glad to hold correspondence with any who may be in need of teachers anywhere in the South.

All letters will be answered promptly. Yours, truly, A. L. BARBER, Principal.

BY AN OLD GARDNER.

RICE (ORYZA). This elegant grain, so general in its use as an article of food, was first brought to South Carolina in a vessel from the Island of Madagascar which touched in that State about the year 1693. The captain of the vessel presented a bag of seed rice to Governor Thomas Smith, and told him how to plant it. That introduction gave rise to our rich plantations of this delicate grain. Madagascar is a large Island to the North-east of the Cape of Good Hope on the coast of Africa, is one thousand miles long and 350 wide in the centre of the Island. It forms, with the main land of Africa, the Mozambique channel. It is inhabited by all black people, and it was from them we were first taught to plant rice about one hundred and seventy-seven years ago.

White and Colored Schools.

Mr. Sumner, on Monday, presented in the Senate the following petition from the National Executive Committee of the colored people: To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The National Executive Committee of the colored people of the United States respectfully petition your honorable body to alter the law governing public instruction in the District of Columbia, so that white and colored children, white and black in common address as "our Father" to have some of his children white and some black, a stigma shall not be placed on the latter, saying though virtuous and honorable, being black, you may be proscribed in receiving public instruction, as is true to-day in the District of Columbia.

Your petitioners respectfully represent that it appears to them that if proscribing persons because of their color, as above, may be practiced in public institutions in the District of Columbia, where Congress has supreme and unquestioned control, may it not be referred to, and said that Congress exercises a controlling power over States forbidding the proscribing of persons on account of their color therein, at the same time that it proscribes persons because of their color in the District of Columbia.

Your petitioners would represent that the proscription in question cannot fail to have a depressing effect on the minds of colored children, fostering the idea in them and others that they are not citizens of the United States. They are not petitioners would respectfully represent that the proscription was with the spirit of our Government, as exhibited in its general character and in its written Constitution, that it recognizes "privileged classes," tends to destroy the idea of the equality of all men, and is highly inconsistent and injurious, in as much as it fosters class ideas and associations in the administration of public affairs; tends to favoritism, partiality on the judicial bench, in the legislature, with executives, and can be supported only on the principle of the color line.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. G. R. Edwards, his attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered in this court before the 10th day of May, 1870, forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the COURT. True copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

Mrs. JAMES GILLIARD. Would respectfully give notice to friends and the public generally, that she has opened a first-class

Boarding House, No. 76 NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE, where all attention will be given and no pains spared to make a pleasant home to all who may favor her with a call. Terms reasonable. Baltimore, April 14, 1870. ap14-1m.

All About the Public Lands. It tells how the Government lands are surveyed.

It tells how to enter, locate, purchase or settle upon lands, under the Pre-emption or Homestead Laws, Military Bounty Act, or with Agricultural College or Revolutionary Land Grants.

It tells how public grants of Land to States and Corporations, for railroads, canals, schools, universities and other purposes, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of Foreigners in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

domestic violence, and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to employ the military force of the United States, any portion of the militia of any State he may deem necessary, and to exercise all such powers and inflict such punishment as may be by the laws, or the rules and articles of war, be exercised or inflicted in case of insurrection or invasion.

Every SATURDAY.—This week's issue of Every Saturday, number 19, contains Mr. Dickens' novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," is continued, and two interesting chapters of the story are given, in which the author introduces some fresh characters; among them, Mr. Honeythunder, a bouncing philanthropist, and Neville and Helena Landless, two young people, who evidently will play an important part in the development of the story.

This novel is published in Every Saturday in its appearance in any other publication in America, and the installment in this week's issue is a continuation of such chapters of the story as have already appeared.

This number also contains several attractive illustrations. The most prominent is Mr. Eytling's happy incident in the author's creation, Field, Osgood & Co., publishers, Boston.

If you bring up your children with bad habits, ruin will come, and your tears and prayers for their good will be unavailing. But bring up your children with good habits and in the fear of the Lord, and He will bless you, and your children to the third, and to the tenth generation.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, The 27th day of April, 1870.

STEPHEN H. POTTER vs. MATHIEA J. POTTER. Equity Decket 10.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. G. R. Edwards, his attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered in this court before the 10th day of May, 1870, forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the COURT. True copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

Mrs. JAMES GILLIARD. Would respectfully give notice to friends and the public generally, that she has opened a first-class

Boarding House, No. 76 NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE, where all attention will be given and no pains spared to make a pleasant home to all who may favor her with a call. Terms reasonable. Baltimore, April 14, 1870. ap14-1m.

All About the Public Lands. It tells how the Government lands are surveyed.

It tells how to enter, locate, purchase or settle upon lands, under the Pre-emption or Homestead Laws, Military Bounty Act, or with Agricultural College or Revolutionary Land Grants.

It tells how public grants of Land to States and Corporations, for railroads, canals, schools, universities and other purposes, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of Foreigners in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

It tells how the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, and the rights of the United States in regard to the acquisition of the public lands, are adjusted.

THE SENATE.

Table listing members of the Senate by state, including names like William A. Rusk, George E. Brown, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table listing members of the House of Representatives by state, including names like Alfred E. Beck, Robert S. Harlan, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table listing members of the House of Representatives by state, including names like Alfred E. Beck, Robert S. Harlan, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table listing members of the House of Representatives by state, including names like Alfred E. Beck, Robert S. Harlan, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table listing members of the House of Representatives by state, including names like Alfred E. Beck, Robert S. Harlan, and others.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

ARTICLE II. Section 1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States.

ARTICLE III. Section 1. The judicial Power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

ARTICLE IV. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE V. Section 1. The Congress shall have the power to propose Amendments to this Constitution, which, when ratified by three-fourths of all the States, shall be valid.

ARTICLE VI. Section 1. This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme Law of the Land.

ARTICLE VII. Section 1. The Ratification of the Constitution by nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

ARTICLE VIII. Section 1. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons, except in Cases of Impeachment.

ARTICLE IX. Section 1. The Privileges and Immunities of the United States shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE X. Section 1. The States may make all such Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, Orders, Decrees, and Judgments, as may be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the Powers vested in the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE XI. Section 1. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

ARTICLE XII. Section 1. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

ARTICLE XIII. Section 1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation with any foreign Power.

ARTICLE XIV. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XV. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XVI. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XVII. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XVIII. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XIX. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XX. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XXI. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XXII. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XXIII. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

ARTICLE XXIV. Section 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

NATURE'S GIFTS. SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED. As mankind, from indigestion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has a remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs which, if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of age.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. A Sure Cure for Liver Complaint, Sure Cure for Dyspepsia, Sure Cure for Debility, Sure Cure for Jaundice, Sure Cure for Malaria.

And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or digestive organs. The great remedy of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

IMPURE BLOOD. And all affections arising from it. The great preventive of FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague, if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

These remedies will rebuild their constitutions faster than any other known remedy.

The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudice of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.

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 soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fever, or Chills, Swelling of the Feet, Swelling of the Face, Swelling of the Neck, Swelling of the Throat, Swelling of the Lungs, Swelling of the Liver, Swelling of the Spleen, Swelling of the Pancreas, Swelling of the Gall-bladder, Swelling of the Bladder, Swelling of the Uterus, Swelling of the Vagina, Swelling of the Testes, Swelling of the Prostate, Swelling of the Penis, Swelling of the Scrotum, Swelling of the Anus, Swelling of the Rectum, Swelling of the Colon, Swelling of the Small Intestine, Swelling of the Large Intestine, Swelling of the Stomach, Swelling of the Duodenum, Swelling of the Jejunum, Swelling of the Ileum, Swelling of the Cecum, Swelling of the Sigmoid Flexure, Swelling of the Descending Colon, Swelling of the Ascending Colon, Swelling of the Transverse Colon, Swelling of the Sigmoid Flexure, Swelling of the Descending Colon, Swelling of the Ascending Colon, Swelling of the Transverse Colon.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots, herbs and bark 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 expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Run, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

TESTIMONY. Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation: HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes: "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, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes: "I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion and dyspepsia. I can certify that from my experience of it. Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes: "I have found by experience that 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York, writes: "I have used 'Hoofland's German Bitters' and find it to be a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York, writes: "I have used 'Hoofland's German Bitters' and find it to be a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York, writes: "I have used 'Hoofland's German Bitters' and find it to be a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York, writes: "I have used 'Hoofland's German Bitters' and find it to be a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York, writes: "I have used 'Hoofland's German Bitters' and find it to be a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York, writes: "I have used 'Hoofland's German Bitters' and find it to be a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor