THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—The prosecu tor in the celebrated Cardross case, McMillan by name, on the 8th of January withdrew the case from Court. It had already been decided that the General Assembly of the Free Church could not sue or be sued, and that the spiritual sentence of a church cannot as such be reviewed or repealed by a civil

Archbishop of Canterbury has avowed his court. The agitation for union among the various bodies of Presbyterians in Scotland and England was very earnest in the early part of the year. The Weekly Review gave thrown upon the flames of this excitement by various bodies of Presbyterians in Scotland the cause its powerful support. Some em- a sermon, from Mr. Spurgeon, on Baptismal barrassment, which arose from the omission to formally invite the English Presbyterian Synod to participate in the deliberations of Synod to participate in the deliberations of main in that connection without "grievous the joint committees of the Free and United dissimulation." An immense number of re-Churches on union, was removed by the action of the Church courts of the latter bodies. and the English Church is now represented in the committee. Mr. W. E. Baxter (M. P.) of the Free Church, strongly urged union in an address delivered by him in February, in Dundee. The office-bearers of the various Presbyterian Churches in Manchester, for a time, held regular meetings for the promotion of union. A great meeting for union was held in London, March 12th, the Earl of Dalhousie presiding. The joint committees on union, after protracted deliberation in March, announced that they had come to a decision on the question of the relations of the Church to the State; the substance of which this varied and wearisome conflict which was, that the Free Church holds it to be the duty of the magistrate, when necessary or expedient, to aid in sustaining the Church, provided her spiritual independence be maintained; the United Church teaching that it is not in the province of the magistrate to endow the Church, but allowing the right of private judgment on the subject to her members. Some friends of union were discouraged at this declared and positive diversity of sentiment, but for the most part it was received with satisfaction, as an honest statement of a minor difference by men who in the main agreed. The union movement was still vigor-ously kept up. It was felt that the very dubi-ous condition of things in the Established Church made it more important that an orthodox Evangelical community, like the Presbyterian, should cultivate unity, and be all the better prepared for efficient action in extending the kingdom of Christ in Great.

In the English Synod, which met in April, a large committee was appointed to confer with the committees on union of the Free, United, and other unendowed Presbyterian bodies, to report to the next Synod. joint committees on union of the other bodies. having been continued by their respective Church courts, held two meetings about the middle of July, when doctrinal points were discussed. A-highly favorable and harmonious conclusion was reached.

PRESBYTERIAN ITEMS.—By the death of William Brownley, February 14th, the English Presbyterian Church became heir to a legacy of £25,000, for the benefit of the college. The missionary activity of the Free Church of Scotland has been at a low ebb. Only about \$60,000 were raised for this purpose last year. The presence of a zealous and powerful friend of the cause, like Dr. Duff, in Scotland is much needed. The United resbyterian Church, a Scottish organization, as enjoyed an increase in London alone since 859 of eight congregations, making eleven

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—This has been ear of great agitation in the Established urs for and against changes in her articles, ier creed, her liturgy, her burial service, and ner terms of subscription among her own members. January 8th, Canon Stanley, a decided liberal, tolerant of the errors of such men as Colenso and the Essay and Review vriters, and himself deeply infected, was made Dean of Westminster, in spite of the oppo-sition of Canon Wordsworth, who previously protested against the appointment. Dean in place of Dr. Whately, deceased. Canon Stanley had been named for this office previously, but the opposition from orthodox men was so strong that the Premier was compelled orthodox spirit broke out at the close of 1863 in the Cape Colony, where Bishop Colenso's diocese is situated. The Episcopal bishops of that colony brought up his case for trial, and conducted it in the most elaborate and careful manner. A very voluminous letter from the accused bishop was read in his own defence; but judgment was pronounced depriving him of his diocese unless he should retract his errors, at the latest by April 16th of the present year.

A commission, at the head of which is the Archbishop of Canterbury, was appointed by the Queen, early in the year, to revise the terms of subscription required of the clergy. On the 28th of April, Lord Ebury, of this commission, announced as one of the results of its labors that the days and even the hours "unfeigned assent and consent"

numbered. Beyond all question the most serious event of the year in England was the decision rendered by the Judicial committee the Privy Council, the highest Ecclesiastical Court of the Established Church, restoring Dr. Wilson and Mr. Williams, writers of leading articles in the Essays and Reviews, to their honors, unctions, and emoluments as clergymen of the Established Church, from which they had een suspended for one year by the Court of Arches, on the ground of the clear heretical endency of their teachings in these volumes. his decision virtually rationalizes the Church f England. It throws open the door to uch as deny any proper, and even liberal, doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures, who reject a vicarious atonement and the doctrine of eternal punishment.

The decision was followed by a protest and declaration, drawn up by a committee of whom Dr. Pusey was one, appointed at a meeting held in Oxford, February 25th. The declaration is very brief, and expresses the firm belief of the signers that "the Church of England and Ireland maintains, without reserve or qualification," the orthodox views of inspiration and eternal punishment—(no allusion being made to the vicarious atone-This document was speedily signed by a decided majority of the clergy, and almost as speedily met by a declaration from legal quarters, that the signers are in a position of disloyalty to the government, whose solemn decision they thus flatly contradict. Counter opinions were also obtained from the attorney-general, and no one has been moishop of Canterbury with much eclat, May

the committee appointed to examine them. all reasonable restraints such as Christian and a pretext for the persecution, it must be recessary to membered that the Koran itself uses the most the vote of condemnation, which was decisive. This decision was afterwards, in August, made a topic of earnest debate in the House of Lords, in which the lord-chancellor spoke of it as an attempt to impugn the headship of the Queen in matters spiritual. Such threats, and a sense of the open inconsistency of the position of truly orthodox and evangelical men in the Church of England, as at present governed, has led many such persons to contemplate the possibility of an abandon-ment of the establishment, and the formation dissatisfaction with the Privy Council, and

Dr. Pusey has sought to start a popular move Regeneration, in which he vehemently assails the Evangelical portion of the Church of England, on the ground that they cannot replies were called out in answer to the sermon. and the author renewed the attack in another

on the "Errors of the Established Church. D'Israeli, the celebrated tory leader, in a recent address at Oxford, pledged, so far as he could, the tory party to the movement in the Church of England, represented by Dr.

Pusey and Dr. Keble. Evidence that the leaven of Romanism is working in the Church of England side by side with tendencies just the reverse is not wanting. There is a fraternity at Norwich of Anglican monks who recently made a procession to a "holy" well, in medieval style, and Rev. W. Lyne, or Father Ignatius, the founder, we believe, of the order, appears in public in the peculiar garb of the brotherhood, harangues the people, and, strange to say, wins their applause. Close beside all looms up in the eye of the superficial and doubting observer, a silent, steady work is going on all over the kingdom for the evange-lization of the masses. The means employed are various; such as preaching in theatres in the open air, at fairs and executions, Bible women, workmen's tea-meetings, lay preaching, &c., all of which are vigorously and hopefully prosecuted. A hopeful fact in the religious history of the kingdom has been the undoubted conversion of Joseph Barker, formerly a notorious infidel and secularist, and a public debater of much ability in the interest of popular infidelity.

ITEMS.—A deputation of the Irish Presbyterian Church, January 21st, waited on the Lord Lieutenant to bespeak his interest in procuring an increase from £75 to £100 (Irish) on the Regium Donum, a royal grant to Irish Presbyterian Ministers. The attempt, as thus far made, has failed, and the Irish Church has suffered somewhat in reputation as a consequence. The committee was, how-ever, re-appointed by the Assembly of the Irish Church in July.

The Bishop of London's Fund, which was

to be half a million dollars a year for ten years, and to be devoted to the evangelization of the city in various ways, has scarcely risen to the point anticipated. In March, less than one hundred thousand pounds had been obtained. In April considerable additions were received. July 31, £75,000 had been paid. Nearly one million people who can go to church need to be provided for in London. More than fifty clergymen, invited by letters from the Bishop of London, offered their services for open-air preaching in the metropolis. The Wesleyan Jubilee Fund was \$800,000 on May last. Four thousand clergymen in England and eight hundred in France signed a memorial designed to encourage the friends of the government in our national struggle. The contributions of various Foreign Missionary Societies reporting at the London anniversaries of May last, amounted to \$2,600,000. 674 clergymen are needed per annum for the Episcopal Churches of England and Ireland; Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin together, furnish but 500, and the supply is diminishing.

FRANCE. Renan's Life of Jesus has brought out many able replies from Protestants and Papists, among the former, that of De Pressense, among the latter, that of the Bishop of Arras, deserves special mention. Attention has been so generally turned to the study rench was appointed Archbishop of Dublin, of the Life of Christ, that the evil done by such works as those of Renan, Strauss, and Schenkel, may be viewed as more than balanced by the deeper acquaintance which the was so strong that the Premier was compelled to withdraw his name. A gleam of the genuine Christian community has generally attained of the Duchy insisted that he should be reof the character of the Redeemer. The battle between faith and philosophy-seems transferred from the domain of natural science to the life of the author of Christianity itself. The Rationalist leaven in the Reformed Church of France has been developing an unexpected degree of activity and power this year. The orthodox portion of the church is aiming at the restoration of the synods, and more complete church autonomy. The rationalists succeeded early in the year, in putting the Geneva (rationalist) version on a par with the old one, in the Bible Society, a step which led to the withdrawal from the organization of many of its friends (though M. Guizot still remained at its head) and the formation of a new society to distri bute the orthodox version only. On the 28th of February, A. Coquerel, Jr., the temporary associate of Rev. Martin Paschoud, pastor of the Paris Church, closed his year's engagement, and the council or session of the church, wearied and pained with his open rationalism, refused to renew it. This was a decided rebuke and disappointment to the rationalist party, who are seeking to control the church, and they instantly began a violent agitation against what they called the bigotry of the council, in which they were aided by the secular press of Paris. At the Annual Conference of the church, meeting in Paris in April, attended by 200 delegates, the vote to sustain the principles involved in the action of the council was overwhelming, 160 to 6. Guizot took a leading part in bringing about a similar result in the "Special Reformed Conference," held at the same time.

A new Conference of Orthodox clergy and laity has arisen in the South of France, where the rationalists are in the majority in the National Church. Its first meeting was October

Strasbourg has elected Pastor Colani, a noted rationalist, to the chair of Christian Philosophy, vacated by the death of the

former incumbent. Protestant places of worship are being opened almost constantly in various parts of the country. The Evangelical Society, with which Messrs. Fisch and Pilatte are connected, make an encouraging report of their

GENEVA.

Dr. Malan died in Geneva May 8th, aged lested for giving his signature. An agitation for the restoration of Synodical government of Switzerland have abandoned Rome, and are preaching a pure gospel to their people.

A Sabbath reform movement of great power bight. A Sabbath reform movement of great power The convocation of the Diocese of Can- and remarkably well systematized, has comerbury subsequently condemned the Essays menced in Geneva. In August, the radical open measures towards enlightening the open converts to Romanism occurring every mind Reviews, upon the elaborate report of party in the city, which has been hostile to minds of the Turks, which are put forward as terbury subsequently condemned the Essays menced in Geneva. In August, the radical

were most conspicuous in their opposition to put upon vice and immorality, after having governed the city by the aid of Roman Catholic influence for several years, were defeated at a municipal election. Whereupon, under the lead of their bold but able chief, James Fazy, they broke out into open and murder-ous riot. Order was restored by the troops of the Swiss confederation, and Fazy fled

The newly appointed Romish Bishop has counseled his flock to abandon their connection with the radicals.

ITALY.

This deeply interesting and awakening country, so long the centre and stronghold of civil despotism, is presenting a most promising field for evangelical labor. Laborers from America and Scotland are prominent in the work, but the Waldensian body, with native independent workers like Gavazzi, seem to be providentially in the best position to evangelize the people, though they need our material support and guidance. The Island of Elba has proved a very fruitful field of missionary effort. But the most cheering and hopeful scene in the work of evangelization, has been Lombardy. An unparalleled fer-ment of opinion on religious subjects has moved the community. Early in the year, 1000 church members were counted in Milan alone, and multitudes more were hearing the word and studying it in private. Five places were open for worship, and more needed; the fullest liberty of opinion was enjoyed. Ten-fold the existing evangelical instrumentality could have been employed. Everywhere around the city light was spreading, and cities and towns asking and receiving the word. Thousands assembled in the open air, and field preaching, that almost universal accompaniment of an evangelical awakening, had commenced. Naples is the seat of most extensive educational movements in the interest of Protestantism, and enlightened legislation goes hand in hand with other parts of the work which is revolutionizing the ancient stronghold of the Papacy. Ga vazzi counts fifty congregations in Italy, and three to four thousand communicants, with 30,000 regular hearers. There are congrega-tions in almost every large town in Italy, except in the far South; in some cities there are three, in Florence five, and in Naples six congregations. This is a good four years' work. One embarrassing hindrance to this blessed work, is the opposition entertained by many of the "Free Church" division of the Protestants to the Waldenses, hindering co-operation, and bringing reproach on the cause. De Sanctis, who belongs to the Free Church, is, however, a man of true Christian spirit, and an object of dislike to many of his associates. In Florence, two of the Free Churches have broke loose from their Darbyite or Plymouthite connections, and with De Santis fellowship the Walden-The new convention between France and Victor Emmanuel, entered into in the fall, almost revolutionizes the entire prospect for Italy and Protestantism. France agrees to withdraw her troops from Rome in 1866a significant year with all Protestant interpreters of prophecy—and the Italian capital is changed to Florence, the seat of the Waldensian institutions. Thus the only serious obstacle to the general welfare of Italy and its progress, as a free and enlightened nation. enjoying the unrestricted light of the word of God, bids fair to be early removed.

GERMANY.

In Hesse, the Archduke being a rationalist, the strife of this party for ascendency in the National Church has been very warm. At the Evangelical Alliance, which met in Berlin March 10th, a Romish ex-Bishop, a recent convert from Popery, Count Sedlitztag, formerly Prince Bishop of Silesia, was present. He is very zealous, active, and benevolent. In Austria, important progress in realizing the new liberties granted by the Emperor Francis Joseph has been made. The First General Synod of the Protestants of Bohemia, Moravia, part of Silesia, and the German countries of Austria proper, met in Vienna in May. They organized a church, allied to the Presbyterian in form, with Sessions, Synods, and a General Synod, and with no order of clergy superior to the pastor, save in outward forms and permanence in certain offices. But the dependence of the whole upon the State is the one feature which militates against the development of a true Presbyterian order, and which gives a bureaucratic complexity to its arrangements. Dr. Schen-kel, Professor in the Theological School of Baden, has written a life of Christ, as able, perhaps, and as bad, as any that has issued moved from the Professorship, but the Ecclesiastical Council refused to accede to the demand. The Bible colporteurs are at work in some parts of Hungary. One hundred and twenty persons went over from the Papal to the Evangelical Church in Silesia early in the year.

The German Ecclesiastical Diet. which met Sept. 17, refused to give a clear testimony against popular errors on the person of

RUSSIA.

The mass and sacraments of the Greek Church are allowed to be celebrated in German in the Baltic provinces. A Russian translation of the New Testament, under imperial sanction, is for sale at a low price. The Emperor is exerting himself to improve the condition of the clergy, and to educate the emancipated serfs.

TURKEY.

July 17th, the Turkish authorities suddenly seized and threw into prison all the converted Turks that could be found, and on the next day held all the Missionary and Bible establishments with an armed force. The next day they were opened, but the guards were not withdrawn. The Government seems determined to put a stop to the evangelical movement among the Turks, which had begun to assume very hopeful proportions. Besides a number of other instances, a converted Turk is named as having taken orders in the Church of England, and as actively engaged in preaching to the Mahomedans. The British Ambassador, Sir Henry Bulwer, is believed to have been in some degree involved in the transaction, he having previously shown a manifest hostility to the evangelization of the Mahomedans, and in the transactions connected with the persecution having yielded without a struggle the intolerant principles on which the Sultan and his advisers acted, so that England cannot be expected to shield, by diplomatic influence or interference, any Mahomedan converted to Protestantism. The American Board, which met in Worcester in October, passed resolutions calling upon the British Government to interpose its influence and authority, as in former times, in behalf of the persecuted subjects of the Turkish Government. A deputation, princi-pally from the Evangelical Alliance, also waited on Lord Russell, to urge the case upon his attention, and were very favorably received. In estimating the expediency of those

emphatic terms in commendation of the New Testament, and acknowledgement of its divine authority. The leader of the present religious movement is described as a man whose mind was first aroused by what the Koran itself said of the Scriptures. Many hopeful cases of inquiry have come before the Missionaries is the results of his teaching.

INDIA.

The number of foreign Missionaries is diminished, but both the number and efficiency of native laborers is everywhere increased. Native Home Missionary Societies Popish superstition and ecclesiastical and are vigorously sustained by funds obtained on the field. Complaint is made of the evil influence of Government schools, from which the Bible is excluded, and over which English unbelievers and heathen under-officers and teachers are placed. Dr. Duff, after a tour to Singapore, China, Ceylon, Bombay and Madras, left Calcutta about Christmas, 1863, for Scotland, his health no longer being equal to the duties of his position in the missionary work at Calcutta. The Madras Mission of the Church of Scotland has been very much prospered, especially the field in charge of the Ray Logarh David a native licentiate. the Rev. Joseph David, a native licentiate. Ceylon is distinguished as a stronghold of Hindu rationalism. As might have been expetted, the organs of the new Hinduism, enlightened but not converted by modern civilization, quoted the address of the "Confederate clergy," defending slavery on Bible grounds, as proof that the Scripture morality is not more stringent than that of other relis not more stringent than that of other reli Per contra, a number of enlightened out still heathen, Hindus of wealth have contributed liberally to various objects connected with missions during the year. Dr. Duff, in an address which he gave before the Missionary Conference of Calcutta, compared the state of the public feeling among the Hindus o "the mighty St. Lawrence, when the thaws of later spring were acting with visible effect, and there were unmistakeable signs that the vast icy pavement which concealed the dark depth beneath was about to break up." The whole number of converts in India, Ceylon, and Burmah, in 1862, was a trifle less than 50,000. The number of nominal Christians n India alone was over 150,000. On the 24th of March Rev. Levi Janvier was murdered at Anundpore. April 27th, Mr. Lœwenthal was murdered. May 9th, a decision was given in a Bombay court adverse to the claim of a Hindoo heathen parent, who desired to compel the return home of his son, a youth of 14, who preferred to remain with the Mis-

CHINA.

A whole village, near Amoy, was reported Christianized in the fall of 1863, by the labors of converted natives. Nearly one-third of the whole number of converts in China, now estimated at 2,500, are at and around Amoy. One of the churches of native converts in Amoy lately suspended a member for worldliness. The exertions of the Roman Catholics to extend their influence in this country are very great. January 17th, a violent attack was made upon the mission premises of the American M. E. Church and the English Thurch Missions in Fuh Chau, by a mob of the natives. Much mischief was done to the premises, but no lives were lost. Pekin has been made fully accessible, this year, to Protestant missionaries, ten of whom were on the ground early in the year. April 6th, Mr. Blodget announced the opening of his rooms for preaching in the capital. Converts are reported. At Ningpo, forty members were received in 1863; the church has 200 members and two native pastors. Hundreds, says Mr. Blodget, are uniting with the churches in China every year.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The destruction of the Roman Catholic Church in Santiago, when 2,000 females erished, took place December 8th, 1863, but the whole civilized world was shocked and aroused by the announcement of the event bout the first of the year. The perils recklessly undergone by the fanatical priesthood and their deluded followers in their theatrical shows, were severely condemned, and the duty of the American Evangelical Churches to carry the gospel to these near neighbors, thus made a prey to foreign superstitions, was earnestly urged and admitted on all hands. A concordat of the strictest sort, worthy of medieval times, has been agreed upon be-tween the Pope and Ecuador.

MISSIONARY.

AMERICAN BOARD.—At the commencement of the year, the Herald reported 345 American laborers in the field, fifty-five less than ten years ago; and 737 native laborers, or nearly double the number ten years previously. Liberality is becoming characteristic of churches formed of converted heathen. Even Fiji is giving money to send the gospel to more benighted countries. The Amoy communicants of the Reformed Dutch Mission Church gave at an average of \$2 25 a year during the previous year. In Micronesia great progress is noted in the absence of Missionary labor.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—At the instigation doubtless of the "Reformed Catholic" or Puseyite clique, who have impertmently and to the scandal of our common Christianity thrust themselves upon the field of our American Missionaries in these islands, the king called a convention to change the constitution and make the Episcopal Church the religion of the State. The convention showing reluctance and becoming restive, the king dissolved t, and ordered the changes to be made by the exercise of mere arbitrary power.

The Christians in Madagascar increase in

astonishing numbers, and all the prospects are encouraging.
Intolerant articles have been introduced into

the new constitution of Greece. Proselytism and all interference with the established religion—Greek Church—is forbidden.

ROMANISM.

EVERY POWER now visibly growing is either anti-Papal, or based upon principles which are fatal to ultramontane authority. The great Catholic nations, so far from advancing, have declined, until, with the exception of France, they are scarcely living influences. The single State in Europe which is at once new, and great, and Catholic, is at irreconcilable enmity with Rome. In America, every State south of the Rio Grande has quarrelled more or less, a l'outrance, with the

Papacy or its agents.

In the summer a Jew boy, living at Rome, named Cohen, was inveigled by a priest into a Papal training establishment, whence his distracted parents in vain endeavored to extricate him.

IN SPAIN a severe law, restricting the iberty of the press in regard to religious subjects, has been enacted. The diocesan's approval is necessary to their appearance. IN ENGLAND the Romanists claim to be making progress, not only in the diffusion of Puseyite leaven in the Establishment, but by

Medicinal.

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Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs, Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs,
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Fullness of Blood to the
Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Diggust 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 of the Heart, Choking of
SuffocatingSensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Feverand 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.

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Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparations in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city hecuse I was reciviled on the contribute of the second of the contribute o

Tab this more readily in regard to Hoohand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robt. Shoemaker, Eeq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great 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 bodily 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. Philada., June 23, 1861.

J. NEW TON BROWN,

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches. Nrw Rochelle, N. Y.

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

J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reforme Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa. Charch, Kutztown, Berks County, Fa.

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 German Bitters. I am very much improved after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

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Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Willo Cheere-ti affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefitted by it. JACOB SECHLER.

From H. D. Martin, M. D., Of Mansfield, Tioga co., Pa.

Having used in my practice the last four years. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with great success, I most cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valu-able remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely inno-cent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health."

From Hon. John E. Smith.

A Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md. I have on several occasions used Dr. Wistar's Bal-sam of Wild Cherry for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

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