Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

THE MILITARY FIELD.

Cheerful, Hopeful, and Truthful Survey of It.

POPULAR ERRORS CORRECTED,

The Immense Work Accomplished by the Union Armies.

I.

POPULAR ERRORS REGARDING THE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The course of public opinion regarding the war has been marked by two errors so widespread and tenacious, that the philosophic historian whose task it will be to trace the connecting sequence the inward thoughts of men and the outward events of this great revolution, will probably be compelled to class them under the category of popular delusions. The one of these prevailed during the early stages of the Rebellion; the other obtains at the present time.

The first was an ill-founded anticipation of the shortness of the war; the second is an equally ill-grounded fear of its indefinite prolongation. If the first was a great bar to the efficient execution of the duty of putting down the Rebellion—and there is no doubt that our illusions as to the speediness with which the work would be accomplished was a serious hindrance to the very preparations needed to make it short—the other is an error equally fatal; for the paralysis of effort produced by the sentiment of the probable length of the war is sure to make it much longer than it would otherwise be.

There is no higher duty, therefore, than for patriotic men to fortify themselves and others by the consideration of all the elements of hope which a survey of the situation really inspires. Such a survey justifies the conclusion that the end of the war—the crushing of the main armed force of the Rebellion—is not only not far off, but that it is near at hand, and that it is in our power to bring it about almost at a blow.

There is a singular fact which may well be taken into account in the attempt to estimate the actual prospect of the war, and that is that the present despondency arising from its seemingly interminable outlook is no more than a recognition of a phenomenon which has often before manifested itself in the experience of other nations. It has often happened that men, on the eve preceding the conclusion of a war, have looked upon it as promising the longest duration; and it will be in the memory of many that just previous to the termination of the Crimean war, even as sagacious an observer of the signs of the times as Mr. Cobden had in a pamphlet made it out as certain to be prolonged for many years. It thus often happens that war, which in its practical extension deals so largely in deception, is itself the greatest of deceptions. When, after years perhaps of strife, great armies still confront each other, it is hard to penetrate its outlet or its issue; but some sudden turn of affairs produces the climax, and in the themes of a Waterloo, a Canne or a Pittstown, fabrics and systems seemingly firm rooted go out in ashes and nothingness.

II

THE SITUATION BEFORE ATLANTA.

The main forces of the Rebellion are collected in two armies—the one defending Richmond, the political capital of the Confederacy; the other defending Atlanta, the natural capital of the Confederacy.

In front of Atlanta is planted the superb army commanded by General Sherman, a man of unsurpassed military ability. He has placed his army in that position after an advance from Chattanooga of nearly a hundred miles, marked by a series of brilliant manœuvres and actions, in which the enemy's forces have been driven from a succession of strongholds, looked upon as impregnable.

Arriving in front of Atlanta he has been thrice assailed by an enemy willing to lavish everything in the desperate effort to drive him back. The enemy has thrice met a bloody repulse. Sherman is now working slowly but surely round on the Rebel communications, two lines of which he holds. He is completing this by extending his lines around our their only remaining one—a task which necessarily demands some time for its accomplishment.

But there is no dead lock at Atlanta, and those who represent the situation in this light, utterly fail to grasp the true military significance of what Sherman is doing. General Sherman can take Atlanta any day; but he aims at more than that—he means the destruction of the Western army of the Confederacy. And, indeed, either that result or its early flight is a matter of specially certainty.

At the same time that he is thus pressing with fatal weight on the enemy, Sherman's own communications are safe; which is much to be said to any of a line two-thirds as long as that of Napoleon's from the Niemen to Moscow. The Rebels, who have been counting on dislodging him from before Atlanta, by operations on his lines, have been taught by the failure of their last attempt, made with their whole available cavalry, the emptiness of these expectations; while those among ourselves who, looking at the enormous depth of his line, have been solicitous for his safety, may dismiss their fears.

The substantial grounds of this security are not proper to make public; but it is not unseemly to say this much—that Sherman (who has a genius for supplying his army unencumbered by any Commander in the field,) is practically independent of his line of communication for any time during which the enemy can possibly interrupt it. This, therefore, leaves him free to work out the great task he has then and private advice from himself to the Government gives the assured hope of its early accomplishment.

Of the effect of the capture of Atlanta it is not too much to say that secondary in its political importance to that of Richmond, yet in a material and military point of view—in its pressure on the issue of the war—its effect must be ten-fold that of the capture of the Rebel capital. It cuts more cuts the Confederacy in twain, and compels the Rebel army, if it be allowed to retreat at all, to make towards Montgomery, in which case it is thrown off eccentrically and away from its connections with the Rebel force in Virginia, or else to move into the Carolinas, in which case the area of the Confederacy is cramped, crippled, and confined within the restricted limits of the parallelogram of the Atlantic seaboard States.

III.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

In Virginia the military situation presents even on the surface an aspect much more encouraging than it has yet worn since the army crossed the James. If General Grant is not even assuming the offensive on a scale commensurate with the public expectations, he is quietly working out the solution of the great problem intrusted to his hands—working out by a policy necessarily somewhat cautious, what he will gladly carry through by bolder and more brilliant measures when he obtains the means which the people will shortly give him.

The firm foothold the left wing has obtained on the Weldon road secures that important line, and, what is even of more moment, gives a position from which to menace the main Rebel line of communications with the South, namely, the Danville road. So vital is this to the existence of Lee's army, that it is accepted by all military men as a fixed fact that, could we plant a force on that road, or even seriously threaten it, it would compel the abandonment of Richmond and Virginia, and oblige Lee to fall back to the line of the Roanoke, in which case, given the successful execution of General Sherman's programme, and the entire remaining Rebel force would be shut up in the Carolinas.

Without pushing speculation so far as this, however, or going beyond the actual elements of the situation, there is nothing in them to discourage, and much to encourage. One great cause of fear in all previous combinations on the military chess-board of Virginia, has been the facility which the Rebels have had to throw us back on our base whenever the Army of the Potomac has been pushed forward so as to threaten Richmond. In the present state of facts such a counter movement is for the first time not to be feared. It could only be undertaken by the Rebels in a fit of desperation, and would be certain to work out their destruction.

For the first time in the history of the war the Shenandoah valley—the gate through which the Rebels in each of their three invasions have entered loyal States—is thoroughly garded. We have there a fine army, under thoroughly able leadership, in a position which perfectly covers Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington. It is true, and it is no secret, that this army is largely composed of troops that have been withdrawn from the army south of the James; but so far from this having the effect to put so much available force out of the way and so far from its being any source of humiliation or regret, the corps under General Sheridan are really doing more for the general cause, and even for the special problem before Petersburg, than they could if back in the Army of the Potomac. For while the Army of the Shenandoah acts as a defense of Washington, thus relieving General Grant from all solicitude on that score, it plays something more than a merely defensive part. The time is not now fitting to reveal the motives of the late forward and backward movements in the valley, far less to indicate the programme assigned to General Sheridan in that field of operations; but the time is not far distant when the wisdom of the present distribution of force will be recognized. In the meanwhile, it is no small matter that the enemy in the Valley, while covering Washington, neutralizes and keeps away from Petersburg a force of full forty thousand men—a force which, had it been in front of General Grant, would probably have rendered it impossible for him to have seized the important point he now holds on the Weldon road.

IV.

WHAT GRANT ASKS TO END THE WAR.

The representations all made in the direction of the fact that the military status is very far from being of that discouraging aspect which it wears to the public eyes on Sept. 3, which do not permit them to remark in so many lines, but which it requires even in the supposition of many who would fain some better things, to be persuaded that if our armies did no more than hold their own in their present positions, with the prophecy here on the Rebel armies, the Rebellion must wear itself away, and die out from sheer lack of breath.

But the duty is laid upon us, no less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use vigorous means to its suppression. We all want peace, North and South; but the shortest cut to peace is through vigorous blows at that army which presents peace—the armed force which still under control of the chiefs of the Rebellion. Even in point of time such a decisive and energetic series of blows would be quicker in the attainment of a fresh hundred thousand muskets.

It is an mere pole judgment of mine, but the authoritative utterances of the head of all of our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the Rebellion at a blow. Lieutenant-General Grant has declared, that "if he had more, by a hundred thousand fresh men, he could, in fifty days, do up all the fighting that needs to be done during the war." Taken as a literal assertion, it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is echoed by every military man I have lately met.

Half that it is in addition to General Grant's own immediate army, would enable him to execute his one across to the Danville road and positively compel the abandonment of Virginia, the other half would place Richmond in the hands of General Sherman. [illegible] Is there patriotism enough left in the country to evoke the means for so glorious a consummation? If it is, were it not, it might well raise the question whether such a people deserved to be saved?

The time is fast drawing nigh when this patriotism will be put to the test. The draft is designed to give General Grant the hundred thousand and three times the hundred thousand men he needs to conclude the war with all. That measure rings the death knell of the Rebellion. The leaders of the Rebellion in the South know it; the advisers of the Rebellion at the North know it, and hence their efforts to thwart it. The draf will be made in spite of both. But it can be made tranquilly and efficiently, or with lame and impotent results, as the people shall elect. It is a momentous issue which hangs on that election!

V.

CONFIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF COURAGE.

There is not a people battling in any cause a force, purely metaphysical in its character, which is yet stronger than the sinews of war—stronger than the sinews of men's arms. It is *courage*. Never has it been more needed than of late, when a total paralysis has benumbed the public sense, and in the eclipse of faith, "the whole noise of timorous and scrupulous minds, with those that love the twilight, flutter about, and in their envious babble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

I believe we have already touched the nadir of our fears and our despondency, and that a breath of patriotism and hope is now stirring the nation's pulse. But each man can swell the rising tide. To dispel the despondency of courage is the duty of every patriot. And happily we need draw this inspiration from no illusive fountains; for the more earnestly and honestly we look at the situation, the more grounds of hope we find. Some of these grounds can be briefly stated, as:—

1. The body of the Rebellion is moribund. General T. Seymour, whose critical hand of thought and unswerving truth, well known to me, and a prudence weight to any deductions he makes on this head, states as the result of his three months' observations in the interior of the South, that "the Rebel cause is fast falling from exhaustion." This is profoundly true; whether it has regard to the material resources of the South, from three-fourths of which it is now cut off by the lines held by our armies, or to its still more vital resources in men, of which the field is now reaped and here.

Every man and every boy is now in the field; there is nothing behind. The whole South is therefore in the armies confronting Sherman and Grant. Of the army opposing General Sherman, forty thousand men have been subtracted by the losses of the great summer campaign. Of the other army, commanded by Lee, one-half is force has been put out of the fight since General Grant crossed the Rapidan.

2. It is true, in inflicting this damage, we also have lost quite as severely, perhaps even more so; but it is lawful to speak thus of our grave a matter we can afford it. We can stand to lose our foreign, military man in the armies of the Rebellion is not there to counter, and have behind enlarged a force equal to all we have lost in the war.

3. But I do not believe it will be needful to wade through such an ocean of blood as this. All that is beneath it is blow that will disrupt the two main Rebel armies. It is worth of note, that our most recent conquerors test have sought out the South have even simplified the problem for us. The war has no longer those thousand-fold embarrassments that attend a national war, or war on populations. There is no population. Our task is confined to beating the armies at Richmond and Atlanta. For the rest, the Southern people are tired of the war, and are sighing for peace.

4. In a military point of view, such is the situation held by General Grant and General Sherman, towards the insurgent forces opposed to them, that the reinforcement they will receive by the draft will certainly enable them to complete their work. In addition to the testimony of General Grant, already given, take the impressive asseveration of General Sherman on this head:—

"If I have one man that has put 50,000 or 75,000 more men to war, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring, with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment, a third column of 40,000 to 50,000, rightly moved, would give unexpected blows to the Confederacy, from which she could never rise." * * * *

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of energetic action will see an end of such efforts as alone is worthy of the great work—and the Rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly with good and true men; send a few score thousands over rather than under the old, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a peaceful and free land.

5. *This must be the last draft.* There will be no more calls, for there will need no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. This reflection should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the *best fruits*, which will be realized when our people, coming to view it not as an arbitrary imposition of force, but as a loyal call of duty, and its elections not as a submission to those on whom they may call, but as a sacred laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands.

If all the considerations, both of the actual present and more prospects of the war for the Union are such as to encourage those who have at heart the triumphant consummation of the one end that adds to this war all its halo of glory and freedom, it must not be lost sight of that these inspiring hopes may be baulked and brought to naught by our own weakness, pusillanimity and folly.

Is it not a solemn reflection that, while it is in our power to terminate the Rebellion almost at a blow, it is also in our power to indefinitely protract it, or, worse still, to see it end in a hollow peace, which can be no peace at all, but endless war—the nation, like the mystical body of Osiris, torn limb by limb, and the one humiliating reflection left us that there was a time when a little courage, a little practical patriotism would have saved us?

WILLIAM SWINTON.

PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

STEAMER IN PURSUIT OF HER.

BOSTON, August 30.—Captain Peel, of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, arrived here, reports as follows:—

August 25, latitude 34 12, longitude 75 50, passed a propeller with two masts and two smoke stacks, painted red color, and a red bottom, showing American colors, with the main-mast gone about twenty feet above the deck, and burning soft coal. She was in light trim, and steering directly for the *Maria L. Davis*, when another steamer hove in sight and bore for the first steamer, which was supposed to be the pirate *Tallahassee*. Captain Peel crowded all sail and escaped.

The Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Gold was quoted at 232 this morning; but after the board it rallied to 235.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

YOKOHAMA, June 27, 1864.

The past winter has been a season of comparative inactivity, both commercial and political. With the exception of cotton, there has not been much done in the staples of the country. Teas are beginning to come in, and the first shipment of the season is per the *Ida D. Rodgers*, for San Francisco in a few days. The supply of silk has been unsteady owing, it has been believed by some, to the interference of the Government, but who, on remonstrance being made, denied having had anything to do with it.

It now appears probable that an increased home demand was the occasion of a short supply for exportation. The supply now at the end of the season has been fully one-third less than the previous season. The most marked events since the 1st of January, are the arrival of Mons. de Roches, the French Minister, and the departure of his predecessor, Mons. de Bellecourt; also the arrival of Sir Rutherford Alcock, the English Minister, and the return of Colonel Neale, who filled his place during his absence.

In connection with the return of Mr. Alcock, and likely to have the most important bearing on the future relations of Japan with other countries, is the arrival on the 28th of last month of five hundred and thirty marines on board the ship *Conqueror*, direct from England. These troops are at present encamped on the bluff close to the town. Another detachment of troops is daily expected from China.

Barracks have just been erected for their accommodation near by, where the marines are encamped. Concerning the object of these movements the public are not yet enlightened, but whatever it may be their presence will have a happy effect on the minds of those who are opposed to foreign intercourse, and materially aid the diplomacy of the foreign ministers. Three Dutch vessels of war are also expected from Batavia, making, with two others in Japanese waters, five in all, to demand redress for the insult offered to their flag at Simonoseki last year.

That the counsels of the Government are divided is well known, and that, while a large portion of the rulers of the country are and wrapped up in the prejudices against foreigners, there are not wanting those who are in favor of a more liberal policy. The present affords a favorable opportunity for strengthening the hands of such, and upon insisting on a compliance with their treaty obligations, their disposition to evade which is manifested at times in various ways. One of the productions of the country is rapeseed oil, large quantities of which were shipped in former times, which it could be purchased at a price that would afford a profit.

For the past two or three years, there has not been any quantity sent away; yet, notwithstanding this, an order has been issued by the Government to bidding the sale to foreigners of any considerable quantity at a time, so that for household purposes, instead of being able to purchase a tub, containing a picul, to save trouble, it has to be purchased in smaller quantities.

The Tycoon has returned to Yedo from his late visit to the Mikado. On the night of the 21st he stopped at Utaga, twenty miles below Yokohama, and on the next day sailed up to Yedo in steamers waiting for him.

It is understood that lately Mr. Alcock's visits to the Gorojio have been very unsatisfactory, and that answers in all important matters have been deferred until the Tycoon's return. Now that has taken place, we may reasonably expect something decisive as to matters of general interest. The Swiss Embassy, after long delays, have managed to get their treaty signed, and their new Consul, Dr. Lindau, has entered upon the duties of his office.

On the 1st of July the treaty stipulation that the Dutch language is to be the official means of communication comes to take effect. Accordingly the Government have suddenly realized the necessity of having interpreters more fully instructed in English. A class of twenty, to be increased still more, has been formed, and the several American missionaries here have engaged their services (without pay I believe), to instruct them.

Hitherto they have had a school among themselves for instruction at Yedo, but have undoubtedly now found their incompetency to attain an intimate knowledge of the language without the aid of foreign teachers. Their system of exclusiveness, which their self-conceit fosters, has had in this instance to be laid aside, and may we not hope it is one step towards breaking down the social barriers which separated them from the rest of mankind?

As an illustration of the regard they entertain for us, and the hospitality extended towards them by our Government and people, when visiting the United States, I would mention the fact of the recipients of two of the large silver medals struck off on occasion of that occasion, having bartered them off to a gentleman here who has since sent them to California as curiosities.

The continued influx of new residents and visitors to this place is very great, and the difficulty of procuring suitable places of business and residence is daily increasing. The present arrangement for their accommodation is decidedly for inconvenient. One of the inducements offered to induce merchants to remove from Kanagawa to this side of the bay was that they could have more room; and at first they were at liberty to hire pieces from the natives as best suited their wants. As soon as they were fairly established, a change of policy was put in force, and native householders forbidden to rent their houses. At about the same time, concessions of land within prescribed limit were made to foreigners. Of course, this highly favored the fortunate possessors who were first on hand, and the restrictions acquiesced in without complaint.

After awhile the demand for more land became so urgent that a new concession was made, and then still another has been made to those who had not hitherto participated in the former divisions. Many of these last allotments have changed hands, and although not in a desirable place, either for business or residence, have from necessity been built upon and occupied. The demand for more land has again become urgent, and it is to be hoped that a more suitable location will be insisted upon.

Early on the morning of the 7th instant the community were aroused by several severe shocks of an earthquake—old residents say the severest felt for three years. No damage of consequence occurred.

We have had abundant rain lately, exceedingly desirable for the planting of the rice crop, the sowing of cotton, and other crops which succeed the barley and wheat, now so long harvested. The weather has continued exceedingly spring-like and pleasant until within a few days, when it has been much warmer.

The United States ship *Jamestown* arrived here this afternoon, fifteen days from Macao, after a winter's cruise in the China seas and to Manilla. A laughable incident, showing the sensitiveness of our English friends (!) for their churlishness in proving that United States men-of-war could only lay twenty-four hours in any of their ports, occurred in Hong-Kong last summer, when there was only a report of an United States vessel being on the China coast, the Governor and people of Hong-Kong worked themselves up to a high state of excitement, and set about immediately erecting sand bat eries and mounting guns for the defense of the place, impressing a large portion of the Chinese population to do the work. This feverish state of excitement occurred a second time on the arrival of the *Jamestown* at Macao this winter. Their actions prove the truth of the wise maxim, that "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

DAIMIO.

—The new badge for the 10th Army Corps (General Birney) consists of the trace of a four-bastioned fort. The badge will be cut from red cloth for the first Division, white cloth for the 2d Division, and blue cloth for the 3d Division, and will be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat by all the officers and enlisted men of the corps.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.

POLICEMEN

AND ALL OTHER

GOOD CITIZENS,

Be on the Lookout for the Two Suspicious

YOUNG GIRLS!

Who may be seen on Chesnut street every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. These very suspicious parties can be easily recognized by their peculiar style of dress: one wears red roller boots, green velvet dress, brown silk bonnet, and thin lace veil; the other wears a jockey hat, with very large rooster's feathers, white satin slippers, red velvet dress, and no veil. It is earnestly hoped, by all good citizens, that these suspicious and dangerous young damsels be immediately apprehended and brought before some magistrate, to show cause why they persist in following over the entire habitable Globe, the original and only CHRISTY MINSTRELS! who will appear at CONCERT HALL,

On MONDAY EVENING, August 29,

For one week only.

The said parties have engaged season tickets for all next week for the express purpose of seeing the Great Comic Artiste, GEORGE CHRISTY, who appears every night.

This announcement is somewhat novel and unique, but it has answered its purpose. Everybody knows that the inimitable CHRISTY is to hold forth at Concert Hall the present week with his favorite troupe, and, with their wide reputation as minstrels and comic actors, they will be an immense rush to see their varied and delightful performances. See advertisement under the head of Amusements. aug29-6t

THE ONLY MEDICINE

WHICH IS PREPARED FROM

THE PURE JUICE OF THE PINE TREE.

* * * Consumption cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Bronchitis cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Weak Lungs made strong by using Dr WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is the best remedy for all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Don't Fail to Read the Next Column.

WHY DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR THROAT AND LUNG

DISEASES.

It is the vital principle of the pine tree obtained by a peculiar process in all its virtue of the tar, by which it is rendered inoffensive and pleasant.

It is the only and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the essence of the pine tree.

It invigorates the system, increases and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It cures and dissolves the tubercles and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds.

It is not the mere opinion of persons who speak the language of the press.

Its healing principle acts upon the diseased surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases. If the patient has not been long delayed and resort to the means of cure:—Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and is also an excellent remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Female Complaints.

Have you a cough? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption? Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think that if they will it is too late. From this fact, perhaps more than any other, arises the and prevalence and fatality of a disease which averages to the grave at least one-third of death's victims. Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, of a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than a few hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a marvelous power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs. Therefore, they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine the medical properties so as to heal the lungs has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. J. Q. C. Wishart, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial. It has ever recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians.

This Cordial, when taken with Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an unfailing cure for Dyspepsia.

1000 DOLLARS

Will be paid to any person who will prove that the or any of the certificates published by Dr. Wishart, of Philadelphia, Pa., are in any way false, or issued without authority by those who give them.

DR. W. SHAW—Dear Sir:—I had bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs and shortness of breath in their worst form. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia without benefit. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was recommended to me by a friend, and after using four large and one small bottles, I am restored to perfect health.

JOHN WARD, Receiver of Taxes.

Cor. Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Mr Wishart, I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For nine years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of asthma and chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding no cure for my complaint, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Before I had used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, which I let it at my disease had entirely given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as comfortably as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this unsolicited testimonial for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me. Rear Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

READING, Pa., April 19, 1864.

DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—One year ago the Examining Surgeon of this District told me I had Consumption of the Lungs, and that I could not be cured, and judging from all my symptoms at that time, I myself supposed this to be true. I was for more than one year troubled with a hacking cough, which gradually grew so bad that I could not have a severe fit of coughing without spitting up blood in large quantities.

For months I could not work at anything, and was obliged to keep my bed most of the time. While in this condition I was in at Mr. Hollenbach's store, in this city, and he seeing my very low, I was recommended to try your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. He said he had sold a great deal of it, and that, as it had cured so many others, he believed it would do me good. I bought a bottle and commenced using it. In a very short time I saw that I was getting better very fast, and after taking several bottles I was entirely restored to health, so that I could work every day at my business, which is very heavy work in an iron foundry. When I commenced to use your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL my weight was only one hundred and thirty-five pounds; since the use of it I have weighed on an average one hundred and forty-five. I shall be glad to have you publish this, as I believe I should not have been living at this time if I had not used your great medicine, and I wish all who suffer to receive its benefit.

Very truly yours, Captain SAMUEL HARNER.

No. 318 S. Eighth street, Reading, Pa.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM UTICA.

DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, which was recommended for my daughter by Mr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond cure, and had employed the best medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases, besides that of my daughter, that it has cured of long standing coughs.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN V. PARKER, Daguerreian Artist,

No. 126 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

* * * I have used Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in my family, and cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for Colds, Coughs, and to those predisposed to Consumption.

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