CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech. He said he could not hear the government of the United States held up to the Senate as a model of cruelty and inpestice without entering his protest against the nesertion. He would like to have some instance of cruelty to the late rebels recited. He had heard of no hangings or shootings for the crime of rabellion. It was true that Jefferson Davis was in Fortress Monroe. It was true that he had not been tried, and that he might die in prison. If he (Mr. Howe) had been President, Jeserson Davis would have had been President, Jeserson Davis would have been tried, and he would have died some time ago in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. He remembered a case of treason against the State of Virginia committed by a man named John Brown, with an army of fifty-two men. That man and his army were captured, tried and hung. Since then treason against the United States had been committed, and Governor Henry A. Wise had taken a prominent part in it. So far from charing the fate of John Brown, Mr. Wise had not long since defied the government of the United States. since defied the government of the United States, and scorned the idea of seeking or accepting a

pardon.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said the remarks of Mr. Johnson in relation to Jefferson Davis called for some reply. In a proclamation issued by President Johnson, after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Davis was charged with participation in that crime. The Secretary of War had said in a communication to the Senate that he was held as a prisoner of war as well as for criminal connection with the assassination. He had been indicted for treason, but not for participation in the dicted for treason, but not for participation in the murder of President Lincoln. Other accomplices marder of Pfesident Lincoln. Other accomplices in that crime had been tried by military commission, and by the order of President Johnson executed. For a year past efforts had been made to arrest another accomplice, (Surratt) and he had been arrested and was now on his way to this country. Was there any objection to holding Davis for trial as an accomplice in that great conspiracy? Who was to blame for not trying Davis? It was the duty of the District Attorney at Richmond to try him for treason, though he might be tried in any other State of the Union. other State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON interrupted Mr. Howard to say that he believed Davis could be tried in any other State as well as Virginia. The late Attorney General gave the opinion that the trial must take place in Virginia, but he (Mr. Johnson) thought this

HOWARD asked Mr. Johnson if he understood him correctly when he understood him to say that if Jefferson Davis was held as a prisoner of war he could not be held amenable to the civil

Mr. JOHNSON said that was his opinion.
Mr. HOWARD said if that was true it was strange that Davis had not been liberated on a habeas corpus, as if the doctrine advanced by Johnson was correct. Davis could not be held in prison any longer. He (Mr. Howard) maintained, nowever, that this doctrine was incorrect, and could be proven so by Vattel and Kent. He was not in the counsels of the Administration, but he entertained no doubt that Davis would ultimately be released unconditionally without any trial be released unconditionally, without any trial or punishment for treason or any other offence. It was not to be expected that a President who had saued pardons to the worst and most malignant

rebels would ever try the head of the people whose favor he was so diligently courting.

Mr. Howard then discussed the pending bill. He held that the section proposed to be repealed granted a power not given to the President by the Constitution. The President could pardon under the Constitution, but could not grant amnesty. Amnesty meant peace. The President could no more grant general amnesty if this section was repealed than he could declare peace without the

consent of Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, spoke in favor of his amendment to repeal the entire confis-cation bill, instead of the thirteenth section, as proposed. The bill was an indictment against proposed. The bill was an indictment against eight millions of people, who had been denied the protection of the government, and therefore ought not to be held responsible for anhering to its ene-Allegiance could not be exacted when protection was denied. This doctrine had been main-tained by the ablest writers and lawyers in this

and other countries.

Mr. HENDRICKS, alluding to the charge made by Mr. Chandler when this bill first came up in the Sanate, said he did not suppose the Senator the Sante, said he did not suppose the Senator from Michigan meant that any proclamation had been procured by bribery or improper means. The section proposed to be repealed referred only to pardons by proclamation. Mr. Chandler had said that he made this statement on the authority of one of the judges of this district. He thought it due to the other judges of the district that the name of Mr. Chandler's informant should be mentioned. He had but one objection to the repeal of tioned. He had but one objection to the repeal of the section, and that was that it would create the impression that Congress was opposed to a conciliatory course toward the late rebels.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that as he did not wish

to speak on his bill any more, he felt called upon to correct a misapprehension of certain Senators that he (Mr. Trumbull) acknowledged the right of the President, under the Constitution, to par or by proclamation. He made no such acknowledg

Mr. CHANDLER said he had made no charge mr. CHANDLER said he had made no change against the President of selling pardons. He had said that pardons were for sale by women—by more than one woman. He did not charge that the President sold pardons, or knew that they were sold. He would now say that when these facts brought to the knowledge of the President, the President denounced the man who them, and the nefarious business went on, the President declining to interfere to stop it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Saulsbury's amendment to repeal the entire Confiscation bill,

amendment to repeat the entire Conniscator bill, and it was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 27, nays, 7.

Yeas—Mesars. Cattell, Chaneler, Conness, Cragin, Oresswell, Edmunds, Fossenden, Foster, Fowler, Henderor, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Samner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—27

Samer, Trimbull, wade, willey, williams and wilson-17.
Nay:—Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury—T.
Absent or not voting—Messrs. Anthony, Brown,
Buckalew. Cowan, Davis, Fogg, Frelinghuysen,
Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, McDougall, Nesmith, Nye,
Pomeroy, Riddle, Sprague, Van Winkle and Yates—E.
The bill repeals the section of the Confiscation
bill which empowers the President to issue a proclamation of general amnesty, when, in his judgment, it shall be expedient. It originated in the
House, and having passed the Senate without
amendment, it now goes to the President for his
approval. tion of Mr. RAMSEY, it was ordered that

when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Mon-

day.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office, but without proceeding to its consideration, the Senate at 3.40 adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

Mr. SCHENCK, on leave, introduced a joint re-solution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum for Disabled Vo-lunteer Soldiers any of the property of the United States still remaining at Point Lookout that may

be considered appropriate and useful for the asylum. After explanation by Mr. Schenck the bill was read three times and passed.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a House resolution of the 10th of December, transmitting a report of disbursement of the funds of \$160,000 to the clerks in his Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.
On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, of California, the
Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire
into the reasons why postal service has not been
put on the mail routs from Springfield, Mo., to

San Francisco.
Cn-motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois.

the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish information in reference to cotton claims presented to the Department.

presented to the Department.

The bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights came up as the special order.

Mr. BINGHAM being entitled to the floor, he stated that when he sought the floor yesterday it was that he might argue the question in the hearing of the House, and he begged leave to decline proceeding with his argument to a few members. He added in a side remark that he regarded the arangement as a trick, and was not going to abide

rit. (Laughter). Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to mee

On Monday.

The SPEAKER stated that it would require a

The SPEAKER stated that it would require a quorum to adjourn over. On division there appeared to be 25 ayes to 25 nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that there should be a fair and full understanding that the House should meet to-morrow for debate only, and that no business of any kind should be done.

Mr. HOOPER withdraw his motion, and that briangement was made.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in the Chair) on the President's annual message.

Mr. LAWRENCE of Onlo, addressed the com-

million in layor of the bill to repeal the three years

limitation ou prosecutions in treason cases. He said the importance of the bill was perhaps not generally understood by the action of July, 1862. The crime of rebelilon was defined and was made pusishable by, fine and imprisonment only. In the Chapman treason trial at San Francisco, in October, 1863, Justice Fleid had decided that since July, 1862, every actor rebelilon was only punishable as rebelilon. All acts of treason prior to July, 1862, were arrendy barred by the three years limitation in the statute of 1790. If Judge Field's decision were anstained, no one of the traitors could ever be punished, except by fine and imprisonment. He controverted the ruling of Judge Field, and cited the authorities to support his view, and said if it should be sustained this bill should pass to restore the right of prosecution for overlacts of treason prior to 1862, so that merited quasishment might be a warded to a few, a very few, of the great conspirators. It was expedient to do so, because during all the rebellion it was sessible to prosecute for treason, and it was sessible to prosecute for treason, and it was sessible to prosecute for treason and it was sessible to prosecute for three years after trials are was so still. He contended that there should be a right to prosecute for three years after trials are practicable, and that Congress could constitutionally restore the right of prosecution. He cited many law suthorities to prove this. Judge Wilds had so decided in an analogous case in 16th Pickeringfreports. The remedy was always with the law-making power. He wished the country to take notice that a vote against the bill in question would be a vote to shield traitors from a merited punishment.

punishment.

Mr. NEWELL, of New Jersey, next addressed the committee on the grave political questions of the hour. The people, he said, had decided in the recent elections that the lately rebellious States must give guarantees for the folure; and that decision had been made in the face of and against the whole executive patronage of the government, wielded with a reckless disregard to the financial interests of the government. If the south persisted in rejecting the constitutional amendment, he was in favor of Congress enforcing universal suffrage. He believed that the Constitution gave Congress
the power to regulate the election of members
thereof, and to define the class of persons who
were to vote, and consequently the regulation of
suffrage belonged to Congress.

Congress must provide universal suffrage, or it
would part with the principle which was vital to

its own existence as a representative body for the aske of peace. He was willing to accept the con-stitutional document, but he preferred universal suffrage, and if necessary to enforce it, was in favor of Mr. Stevens' plan of reconstruction, and the creation of provisional governments for such of the seceded States as refused to adopt the amend-

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, reminded the Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, reminded the committee that the House had recently, on his motion, called on the President for information in reference to the pardon of the Chicago conspirators. He understood that they had all been pardoned but one, and that one (Greenfeis), now on the Dry Tortugas, was having efforts made for the procurement of his pardon. But in order that the country might understand what sort of a person this Greenfels was, he sent up and had read by the Clerk a letter from A. B. Moore, late Colonel of the lotth Illinois infantry, stating that Greenfels had 104th Illinois infantry, stating that Greenfels had been Adjutant General of John Morgan's brigands; that he was one of the worst men on earth; that he was known as a robber, murderer and guerilla, and that he should be kept on the Tortugas till he

Mr. Wentworth went on to say that the worst part of the late decision of the Supreme Court was based upon the law of 1863; that no lawyer could attack that decision, and that he would introduce

a bill to repeal that law.
Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, next addressed the
Committee. He thanked the President that he had not in his annual message recommended the passage of the constitutional amendment. It was not material that he should promise the rebel States restoration on the adoption of that amendment. Had he made such a pledge, he would have done so without authority, and it would have been an so without anthority, and it would have been an untrue reflection of the spirit of the radical governing power of the country. Congress was committed to the amendment, but only as a first instalment. He himself had made no promise to permit the States adopting the amendment to resume their places in the Union, and he would appeal to his eminent friend from the northwest, the Nestor of the House, as to whether the admission of representatives from Tennessee was in pursuance of any such understanding.

ance of any such understanding.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in reply to the question, stated that if he had been in the House when the yote was taken for the admission of Tennessee, he should have voted with the minority, just as his triend from Iowa (Grinnell) would have voted had he been present.

Mr. GRINNELL declared that the idea cor-

responded entirely with the sentiment of the peo-ple of Iowa, and not one of the Iowa members elect held that they were bound to admit any of the rebellious Seates on the mere adoption of the constitutional amendment. He proceeded to deliver an eloquent argument on the question of re-construction, declaring against conservatism and in favor of radical ideas and acts, which only could bring impartial justice and the salvation of the party of freedom and of the country | The Committee rose and the Speaker resumed

the chair. Mr. HILL, of Indiana, on leave, introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Appropriation bill of last session, so as to entitle to the bounty therein provided, soldiers who were discharged by reason of sickness incurred in the line of duty, and also to provide for the accidental loss of dis charge papers by authorizing the Secretary of War to receive proof of discharge. Read twice and re-ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House, at two o'clock, adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE LOGAN CASE.—Into the death of the unfortunate Girard House fireman, named Logan, found murdered in an area of a house in Congress street, the Coroner yesterday continued the inquest. The annexed testimony was taken:

annexed testimony was taken:

Timothy Dorgan, living at 2011 Locust street, deposed that he and Logan started on Sunday at one o'clock, and went to Newell's, between four and five o'clock; he drank, and I took a cigar; I tried to get him home then; met Mrs. Murphy, and we stopped to talk to her; then we went to P. Donohue's, in Hand street; this was near six o'clock; I went to supper, and returned; Logan and I then went to Eleventh and Sansom, and then to Tenth and Wainut; told Logan then to go home; it was after ten o'clock; I asked him to give me his money; he declined; Newell waited on us at his house on Sunday; was introduced to Newell at his house on Sunday; was introduced to Newell

Mary Murphy, residing at Front and Reed streets, was passing by Newell's between 4 and 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; asked Logan to come in, but he would not; he was under the influence of liquor; I went to Newell's on Wednesday night; Newell said "Isn't this sad about Logan?" he said it was a wonder Logan badn't been in; I said that I was talking to Logan at his door on Sunday afternoon; Newell's wife said that on Sunday he

Patrick Newell, tayern keeper, No. 756 south Front street, sworn:
I knew deceased; the last time I saw him was in I knew deceased; the last time I saw him was in Chesnut street, near Eighth, five weeks ago; he was not in my house last Sunday; I did not wait on him; I don't recollect either Logan or Dorgan being in my house on any Sunday; on Monday Mr. Murphy came to my house and asked if I knew where Logan boarded; he said he saw Logan carried to the hospital by two policemen; he said Logan had been picked up out of a cellar in Concord or Congress street; I shut my place last Sunday at about 10 o'clock; saw Mrs. Murphy on New Year's night.

Timothy Dorgan, recalled-Logan and myself were at Newell's between four and five o'clock on Sunday evening; Newell was bebind the bar; I took a segar, and Logan a drink; Logan introduced

Mrs. Murphy, recalled—I saw Dorgan and Logan in front of Newell's place on Sunday after-termon, between four and five o'clock.

Newell was therefore held by the Coroner to await the result of the investigation, without bail Coroner Daniels and his clerk, Mr. Fletcher, have been active in seeking evidence in this matter. That the unfortunate man was beaten to deat: somewhere in the vicinity is not doubted.

THE HEALTH OFFICE, - The Health Officer of this city received during the year 1866 the following fees, which were paid into the City Treasury:—On foreign and coasting vessels, \$5405; examination of foreign passen gers, 50 cents on each, \$1403.50; repayment of costs for removal of nuisances, \$9166.46; for permits, \$16,335; board of patients, \$718.75; out side channel visits, \$2060; licenses to clean privy \$2900; miscellaneous, \$115.

PAYMENT OF SEWER RENTS .- All property owners having their kitchen sinks, cellars, dychouses, steam engines, slaughter-houses, waterhouses, steam engines, shoughter-houses, was closets, etc., connected with culverts, are required to pay an annual rent to the Highway Department. The revenue from this source in 1866 amounted to only \$6204*15. All persons baying routs before the 1st of April receive a deduction of five pay cont. ction of five per cent.

James Copper Street Lat. - In-

HEARING OF A CLOTHING THEF BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—At 2 o'clock P. M. yester-day, a man giving the name of John Smith was before Alderman Beitler, charged with robbing several clothing stores. The evidence contains

reveral ciothing stores. The evidence contains the facts of the case:—

Franklin S. Wilson sworn—I am one of the firm of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 603 Chesnut street; those coats (four laying on the Alderman's desk) belong to us; they were stolen; we never sell a garment without taking the ticket off and registering it; they were taken from the store since Wednesday morning, as we took an account and missed them; they are valued at

\$25 spiece.

James M. Kelley sworn—I am employed by Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson; this man (Smith) came in and wanted to look at a suit of clothes, jesterday morning; I showed him the goods. but nothing pleased him ready-made; there was another man with him, who wanted to see some piece goods, I took him to the piece-room and left the other one in the store while we were up stairs; when I came down he was standing in the same place; he finally concluded to take a suit ready-made; I sold them to him and laid them aside; he said he would come at half-past 12; he called, but did not take the suit; he gave

the name of Major Brown.
Charles T. Reed sworn—I am a member of the firm of Painter, Read & Eidridge, No. 321 Chesnut street; I have looked at the coats, and recognize some of them as belonging to the firm; they are valued at forty-eight dollars; they were stolen yesterday about half past 7 o'clock; Smith came in, and another (a smaller) man with him; I didn't ask him for any name; he had a satchel in his hand; the small man wished to buy a coat; he tried on three or four: the other one walked down the one aisle, and the man was waiting on walked down the other to where the overcoats were; he tried on one, and "he didn't want an expensive one, his had been stolen;" so I got another—a beaver—and tried it on, and it fitted; he told me be could not pay me until the bank opened; the other man kept moving down the siste; the overcoats were near the pantaloons, and he got in front of them, and must have put them in the carpet-bag; the man who bought the cos wrote his name on the card, and said he would pay me about 10 o'clock; I then noticed the carpet-bag was full; what was in it I could not tell; I didn't miss anything until we took an count of stock.

Detective Taggart sworn—I arrested Smith last night about 7 o'clock, at Davis' Hotel, foot of Market street; searched his room and found the goods under the bed, tied up in bundles; I applied to the tailors along Chesnut street this morning, and they camelin to indentify the pri-

Smith was held in \$3000 bail for his appearance at Court.

TENTH GENERAL SENGERFEST .- From present appearances this festival will be one of the most in posing ever witnessed in Philadelphia, extensive and costly arrangements being

in progress to that effect.
The names of the Philadelphia Singing Socie ties under whose suspices the festival will take place, are here given in the order in which they were established, viz.;—Mænnerchor, Lieder-taiel, Sængerbund, Cæcilia, Germania Mænner-chor, Young Mænnerchor, Leiderkranz, Leider-taiel der freien Gemeinde, Orpheus, Arlon, Teutonia Mannerchor, Teutonia Sægerbund, Aurora, Beethoven Mænnerchor, Eintract, Schweizer Mænnerchor, and Concordia Mænnerchor-in

all, seventeen societies.

The Mænnerchor is the oldest society of this kind in Philadelphia and in the United States, having entered, a short time since, upon the thirty-second year of its existence.

At the last meeting of the delegates it was resolved to hold the grand picnic at Engel & Woolt's Farm and Washington Retreat com-

The entire number of participating societies is 103, with 3400 singers. Those societies who wish to contend for the prizes have time until April 1 to declare their intention. Should there be more applicants than would fill the programme of one concert, then a matinee will be given on the same day, to accommodate not only all the contending societies, but also that portion of our citizens who do not visit evening

A NEW ENTERPRISE .- Mr. John O'Brien, an old newspaper man of this city, has secured a stand in the Post Office, where he will have for sale all the newspapers of the day as well as all the interesting literature of the day. O'Brien intends to have a writing desk and other conveniences for the accommodation of his friends. We believe the public will appreciate this enterprise. It is a good move in the right direction. Copies of THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH, in wrappers ready for mailing, will always be kept on hand.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD .- Joseph Cave, aged thirty-two years, residing at Thirteenth and Chancery streets, fell from a scaffold yesterday, while working at the City Gas Works, Twenty-third and Market streets, breaking his arm, and damaging his face badly. His head was also severely injured. Admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, was unable to attend to business yesterday, in consequence of injuries received on Thursday by falling upon a slippery pavement on Fifth street, below

THE ROBBERY OF \$3500 .- John A. Coolev was before the same magistrate for being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Falls of \$3500, at the saloon at Ninth and Chesnut street, the particulars of which were published in Thursday's TELEGRAPH. Defendant was held in \$5000 ball.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL,-Inspection of flour and meal for the week ending January 3, 1867, was as follows:-Barrels of superfine, 4710; barrels of rye, 9; barrels of corn meal, 150-Total, 4869.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE. DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PUBLIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the g'ands, sciolula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price \$1. Sole agents.

No 232 North SECOND Street

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents. DYOFT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT. For the cure of consumption, coughs coids, asthma atarrh influenza, spi ting of blood, bronchitis, and at diseases of the lungs.

This syrup naving stood the test of many years' experience as a r meey for inits ion or any inflammation of the iungs, thout, or brouchla is scanowiedged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Trice \$1. Sole agents,

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Principal Depot, No. 364 CHESNUT Street.
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Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

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Particular attention paid to small orders.

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on Revenue Stamps of overy description and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes. Dra is on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular stiention paid to small orders.
The declaions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

A STATE HALL SEED THE TOTAL OF ME

MEDICAL,

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, Or Pain Destroyer, Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and layer, without pulling. It is the product of a simple should harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES!

BURNS,

BRUISES, LAMINESS, SORENESS, STINGS, SORE EYES. BLEEDING OF THE AMERICS,
SORE THEOAT,
SORE THEOAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
ALUMBA,
LUMBA,
LU

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR. HUMPHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

aller Family and Travelling cases, with 80 to \$8 28 viais... \$5 to \$8 cifies for all | iscases, both for Curing and for Freventive treatment in viais and pocket

Specifics for all 1 leases, both for Cuting and by Fieventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.

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LOOK AND LIVE ELECTROPATHY. Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS. And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to theh n system of practice, which has already galact great popularity in this,city. During the past six years we ave treated IWENTY THOUSARD persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing it we failed, and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Rend the following HOME CERTIFICATES.

HOME CERTIFICATES,

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and
WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own
great cure several of my triends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints
have also been periectly cured. I will cheerfully
answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

[No. 1851 Camac street, Philadeiphils.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.
Charles D. Young, Chyonic Dyspensia, No. 41 N.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.
Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4 1 N.
Seventh street,
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels,
Pine street above Sixth
Henry Royer, Neuraigia of the Eye, Twenty-third and
Pearl sirects.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease.
Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride. Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing.
Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing.
Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707
Sansom street. Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankord. H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.

J. M. Buist, Rhe unatism. No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Jugah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market Street.

Kdward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspeosis or long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Heimuth street.

James Nugent, Deamess for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philagelpsia. Philacelpola.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 113 Chesnut street.

H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street
kdward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front J. Hicket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs,

Girard House. John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1226 Ridge avenue. Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhes, Forrest House.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhes, Forrest House.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhes, Forrest House.
Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shirver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 rch street. E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second Many or these persons we cured in less than a N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to their diseases according to ear late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion. eur late discoveries, may increase enter at any timsuspiction.

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2. Sore Throat. Dyspepsia, Diarrhous. Disentery. Obsticate Constitution, Emmorrholdes. or Pies, dillow, Flatuent, and Painters' Colle, and a'l affections of the Liver and Solven. Flatuent, and Pamters' Colle, and all affections of the Liver and Spilem.

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E state of JOHN RICHARDSO's, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to saidle southe, and adjust the account of THOMAS ROBINS and LOUISA RICHARDSON, Executors of the last will end testament of JOHN RICHARDSON deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties into easted, for the purpose of his appointment, or TUESDAY, January 6. 1807, at 8 o'clock P. M., at his office, No 717 WAL-NUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

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Auditor.

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