PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street. Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867.

Why Not?

THE New York World, under the above caption, attempts to draw a parallel between crime

in this State and in the South. It says:-"But of all the places for revolting murders, Philadelphia takes the precedence. It is but a little while since the country was startled by an account of a flendish murder in that city by one Antoine Probst, and now we have to record the shooting, by a discharged soldier, of a tailor in a Court, in the City of Brotherly Love. This a Court, in the City of Brotherly Love. This deed is a step in advance of anything of the kind in the criminal history of any city in the Union, and suggests the pertinent inquiry, Why does not Congress turn its attention to Pennsylvania? If a negro child is spanked in Louisiana, or an impudent white brawler snubbed in Texas, all the radical papers set up a howl against the 'insecurity of life and property' in those States, Mr. Sumner, also, parades his budget of anonymous letters from the South, and Mr. Stevens holds the House breathless with his denunciations of 'Rebels,' and yows wholesale confiscation, 'God willing, and I living.' Yet here is the case of a malicious I living.' Yet here is the case of a malicious shooting, in open Court, in the terribly loyal city which adjoins League Island, and not a word from the 'loyal' press, nor a letter from Mr. Sumner, nor an oath from Mr. Stevens! "Nor is this picture overdrawn. Even the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a non-partisan paper, which leans towards radicalism, in commenting upon this last murder on its city's list, is forced to exclaim that, 'Never before was there so many and such flagrant instances of crime,' and adds:—'Our own Jalls, both the County Prison and the Eastern Penitentiary, are filled to overflowing, and appeals are being made to the Legislature for means to enlarge one o them, whilst the city is being asked to build a house of correction for the relief of the other.' Can a worse picture be drawn of any city or State in the South? Do not the following words of the preamble to the Military Reconstruction bill, just passed by both branches of Congress, apply with added force to Pennsylvania, mutatis mulandis.—'Whereas, no adequate pratection for mutandis: Whereas, no adequate protection for life and property now exists in the State of Pennsylvania; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said state; therefore be it enacted, etc.? Why should not the same means to attain the same ostensible end be applied in Pennsylvania as in the ten unrepresented Southern States? Again, why not?"

We know of no other paper that so conceitedly plumes itself upon its logic as the World. It habitually assumes an air of superiority on account of its pretended freedom from the low arts of the pettifoger and the quibbler. Yet we doubt if a Toombs "shyster" could have written a more pitiful piece of sophistry than that which we have above quoted from its

Crime exists in spite of the best governments-always has and always will. The characteristic of a good government is that by prompt and adequate punishment it endeavors to repress crime within the smallest possible limits. The characteristic of a bad government is that, by lax, inadequate, or no punishment, it encourages crime. Now the difference between the Government of Pennsylvania and the pretended Governments of the Rebel States is, that in Pennsylvania, when a man commits murder he is tried and hanged for it; while in the Rebel States, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he goes unpunished. The fact that our jails and prisons are full shows that the administration of justice with us is active, and that the laws against crime are enforced. That much crime is nevertheless committed merely proves what the experience of mankind has always shown, that there are many causes of crime which the laws cannot reach.

Another important fact in regard to crime in the Rebel States is its political character. Nine-tenths of all the murders, robberies, and other high crimes in those States are committed upon Union men, white or black; and these crimes, because of the sympathy of the local governments with the political animus which inspires them, go almost universally unpunished. Hundreds of Union men all over the South have been murdered since the war closed, and yet we do not recall a single instance in which the murderers have been brought to justice. Even the participants in such wholesale massacres as those of Memphis and New Orleans go entirely unpunished. The testimony of such officers as Generals Sickles, Schofield, Thomas, Hood, Baird, and Sheridan is unanimous that there is no attempt made by the Southern authorities to protect the lives and property of Union men.

General Sickles says you could not find a jury in South Carolina that would convict a man for killing a Union soldier, no matter what the testimony. Citizens committing offenses against soldiers are not even indicted by the civil authorities. These authorities do not arrest anybody, nor prosecute anybody, nor indict anybody for such offenses. Yet soldiers and officers have been in some instances wounded, and in other instances killed.

General Schofield says of Virginia that cases of hostility and outrage of one kind or another by white men upon freedmen are comparatively common, and in almost all such cases the State courts fail to do justice; the difficulty is in the disposition of the magistrates and jurors. Where the question is affected by any allegation upon the part of the white man of insubordination or disrespect or insolence upon the part of the colored man, that allegation will justify him, in the opinion of the local magistrates or jurors, for inflicting upon the freedmen any punishment he may see fit, either by driving them off the plantations without wages, or, as has been done in some cases, shooting them. A gentleman who commits a homicide of that kind gets his gentlemen friends together-and they are nearly all magistrates-and they examine and discharge him; he is then free from all

further prosecution. General Baird says of the Department of Louisiana, that if a freedman is murdered, or an offense of high grade committed by men

who had been in the Rebellion, it is impossible to get the criminal arrested even, and if he is arrested, he is sure to be released on very low bail; the trouble is both with the jurous and the magistrates.

General Wood says of Mississippi, that homicides of Union men, soldiers, and freedmen are on the increase; but he never heard of but one instance in which a white man was punished for killing a negro, and then the punishment was only a year in the peni-

Major-General Thomas says of his Department, including several of the Southwestern States, that he does not think the civil authorities are disposed to administer impartial justice, if left to their own will. He does not know of a single instance where they have punished any one for a serious offense against a freedman; they have been punished sometimes for slight offenses, where the punishment was merely a fine, or something slight in its nature; but in a case where the penalty extends to imprisonment or summary punishment, he does not know of a single instance; he does not believe there is much chance of convicting a resident or citizen of Georgia for murder, if the victim was a Union man or a negro; if the murderer was a Union man or a negro, they would convict him very speedily, or if the man had moved into Georgia since the war, and was known as a Northern man or a Union man. The observations he makes in reference to Georgia apply to the other States with equal force.

This is the testimony of the military officers of the United States who are in the South, and who are daily witnesses of the manner in which justice is there administered. It shows incontestably that a state of practical anarchy reigns there, and that the Rebel organizations claiming to exercise the functions of Governments are themselves the ministers of crime. In view of such a state of facts as this, the quibbles and sophisms of such unscrupulous partisan journals as the World are worthy only of contempt.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.-We are glad to see that the old Pennsylvania Bank building is to be made of some use. By the Omnibus bill adopted by the House, an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to erect appraiser's stores on the site of that now worthless property. It is time that some good be got out of the building, and as we could not get it converted into a Post Office or any respectable building, we hope that it will be of some advantage to the Government and to the city at large.

Mexican Matters .- The latest news from Mexico chronicles the almost uninterrupted success of the Liberals. The defeat of Miramon is confirmed, while the reported capture of Juarez proves to have been only an idle rumor. The Liberals are closing in about the City of Mexico, which must soon fall into their hands. The French troops are embarking at Vera Cruz. Twelve hundred of them were to have left on the 15th instant.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE AND REV. JOHN Chambers.—Elsewhere we print full reports of sermons delivered yesterday by these eminent divines. Mr. Talmage discoursed upon the Responsibilities of the Press," and Mr. Chambers elucidated the question, "Which is the greatest stumbling-block in the Protestant Church, the Professing or non-Professing Christian?" Both of these addresses will be read with interest and profit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.] MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, MAJOR-GENERAL U. O. HOWARD,—
Ciation Course will be delivered by General HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on THURSDAY
EVENING, February 28, at National Hall, MARKET
Street, above Twelith. Subject—"The Freedmen."
His recent Southern tour has furnished him with a
vast amount of reliable and interesting information,
which is, at present, doubtless of the highest importance to the public.

The Black Swan will sing as usual, and Miss E. J
Trimble, the Elocutionist, will read the poem, "The
Black Regiment."

2254

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTE. RIAN CHURCH.—There will be religious services in the Lecture-room every evening this week at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon this evening by Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., of Central Church.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COM-PANY.

No. 38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

23d February, 1867,

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of
five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the
Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT
Streets, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of March, 1867,
at 3 o'clock P. M. Streets, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of March, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Transfer Books closed from the 8th to the 12th of March inclusive. CHARLES A. BERRIAN,

SPECIAL NOTICE

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET. (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH S.reet), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW

STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are estrous of procoring a first-class fashionable gar-26 wim 6m

STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & ISONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and doubte from Frame, patented June 5, 1888, Mibis invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of islanding in time never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capa-city is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Planos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have been them. heard tiem.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agrafic Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-The finature recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1917 WALNUT Street.

5297 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT St., corner of Seventh,

Established 1844. Incorporated 1858. MPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNT. BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental: Calcula-Forms, etc. lents instructed separately, and received at any

Day and evening instruction.

A department is now open for Ladies.

Catalogues furnished on application | 72 20 wfmst

UNITED STATES TREASURY. PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1867.
Holders of Twenty or more Ten-lorty Coupons, due
March 1, 1867, can present them, previous to the 1st o
next month, at this Office, for count and settlement.

C. McK 1BBIN,
2 25 3t
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLD ers of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, at No. 1625 MARKET Street, FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at N. M. FERNALD. Secretary.

DRESS MAKING PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTA-BLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DRESS COODS.

NOW OPENING DAILY,

Many of which are our own importation.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

POPLIN ALPACAS

In the New Choice Shades of Colors, FOR GORED DRESSES AND SUITS. ALSO, SEVERAL LOTS OF

NICE DRESS GOODS AS LOW AS 37% CENTS A YARD, [R

SILKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO..

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

OPENED THIS MORNING TWO CASES OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY

PLAIN SILKS 24 INCHES WIDE,

IN VERY CHOICE SHADES OF

STEEL COLORS.

MODE COLORS,

SILVER COLORS. GREENS, BLUES,

AND THE NEW SHADES OF BROWNS. FOR SALE LOW.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

littler include Whitele out you

OPENING,

THURSDAY, February 28, 1867, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

DUR OWN IMPORTATION OF

FRENCH FLOWERS.

PATTERN BONNETS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

225 4trp] PHILADELPHIA

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.

BICH GROS GRAINS, DEAPE DE PRANCE, GROS PARISIENNE, LYONS TAFFETAS, POULT DE SOIES,

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." We say to the sick that the witnesses we give this day of the wonderful cure of Dyspepsia made by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

of death when all hope was gone, Dyspepsia has the following symptoms:-1. A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of

the stomach.

2. Flatulence and Acidity. 3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.

4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits. 5. Diarrhoea, with Griping. 6. Pain in all parts of the System.

the Heart. 8. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat. 9. Nervous Affection and Want of Sleep at

10. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.

H. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of

7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of

12. Headache and Staggering in Walking, with great weakness. Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia

that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pilis, not one of them has falled of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by ail druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISH-ART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a Circular. Price \$1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of the money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

MR. WISHART:-I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds which you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen 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 stages, and that my lungs were certainly gone. Finding one of your Circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial.

Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a halt of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I feit that my disease had wholly 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 soundly as ever I 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 true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twentythird Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits. I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints and at times was much better; but then my old disease, Dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and

take his medicine. As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines, May God bless you, and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was, that my residence is No. 189 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure. F. H. ALLEN. DR. WISHART'S Store and office, No. 10 North

Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I. Moses Kemmis, do certify that I was sick with Dyspepsia for two years; I was very sore at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed in that time seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease. Some thought I had one disease, and some another; but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this dreadful condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pilis and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper; as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me or write.

Moses Krmmis, Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA: DYSPEPSIA:

This is to certify that I had dyspepsia in the worst form for three years, I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia; but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach. so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected me to die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicine as

This day I am a well man; and for three weeks I have been on my feet and working hard from early dawn until eleven o'clock at

night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to give it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL. Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN B, HABCOCK SAYS.

No. 1028 OLIVE Street, Philadelphia, January 23, 1868.—Dr. Wishart-Sir:-It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I have been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time, I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence in pain. day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, I am a well man and can est anything I wish and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day without inconvinience from anything I eat or drink, If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who who may call on me. Yours, respectfully, JONN H. BARCOCK.

For sale at DR, WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price,

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART:-I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great rel ef to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my suffering so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight. as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. also experienced great lassitude, debility, an I nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion; and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (45) there was no cure in existence. But through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pilis and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of silments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions,

JAMES M. SAUNDERS. No. 453 N. Second street, Phila. formerly of Woodbury, N. J. DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. Second street.

Philadelphia. DYSPEPSIA: DYSPEPSIA:

I. Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicine and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talent in the country; but their medicines failed to do me good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia "Bulletin," I determined to try once more, but with little falth. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him, The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years; so I put myself under his treatment, and, although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all dyspeptics everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN. Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa. DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North Second street; Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and communications free,

ferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and inflamma-

DYSPEPSIA: DYSPEPSIA: I. Samuel D. Haven, have been a great suf-

tion of the Kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, N. J. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant beiching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore! O. I ofttlmes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him, if he failed to cure me, it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a weil man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day

with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was to call upon me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMURL D. HAVEN, Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown,

Burlington county, N. J. DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. Second street.

DESPERSIAL DESPERSIAL

DR. WISHART:-I was a great sufferer with Dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain, and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much afflicted that if I drank a glass of water it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the "Ledger" of a great cure your great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box and commenced to use them, and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals perday. I have sent a number of persons after your Pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with Dyspepsia in my neighborhood eight of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you see proper.

> JACOB HIGHLEY. Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

DYSPEPSIA: DYSPEPSIA: DYSPEPSIA: This is to certify that, suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven pills according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recom-

mend them to all similarly afflicted. MRS. M. B. THOMPSON, Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover. DR. L. Q. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. Second

DYSPEPSIA: DYSPEPSIA:

street, Philadelphia,

I, JOHN LYNCH, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia. I was so severely handled that I could eat nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in my head, followed by palpitation of the beart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did me no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart, and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks past since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good means every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 76 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering from Dyspensia as I was are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LYNCH. No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia. DR. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge.

DYSPEPSIA: DYSPEPSIA: DYSPEPSIA I. ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del.

formerly of Old Chester, Pa., do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility. I could not digest my food. If I ate even a cracker, or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it. I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four, and often eight days. Under this immense suffering my mind seemed entirely to

give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings: thought that everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children-everything appeared to be horror-stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but I could not be contented; I feit that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia, I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better: but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.

Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspensia Pills. and his treatment of Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, that saved from an insane asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON. Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

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