# Evening Telegraph

(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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

Who Mutilated Booth's Diary?

WE do not suppose that the public generally care anything about the personal quarrels of Messrs. Bingham and Butler, of the House of Representatives. They are a couple of sharp lawyers, and their squabbles would be entertaining, doubtless, in the court of some country justice of the peace, but are not particularly edifying as a part of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States. There was one thing, however, in their discussion yesterday which is of public interest, and which the country would be very glad to see cleared up. We refer, of course, to the charge made by General Butler that the diary which was found upon the body of Wilkes Booth at the time of his capture, and in which he had recorded, from day to day, the details of the conspiracy in which he was engaged, his plans, his motives, and his excuse, had, either before or after his capture, been mutilated by cutting out eighteen pages, covering the record of his proceedings down to the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. This diary was not produced upon the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and General Butler, in his speech yesterday, referring to these facts, said:-

What I want to know is, first:—Was that diary whole when it came into the hands of the Government? Second. Whether it was good judgment on the part of those who were prosecuting the assa.sins of Abraham Lincoln to put in a tobacco pipe found in Booth's pocket as evidence against the prisoners, while the as evidence against the prisoners, while the diary in Booth's own handwriting, detailing all the particulars of his crime, was withheld? I did not charge the able, brave, and gallant soldiers who sat ou that court with any wrong. They did not see the diary. They did not know of its existence. If they had, they might have given a different account of the matter have given a different account of the matter. Who spollated that book? Who suppressed that evidence? Who caused that innocent woman to be harged, while he had in his pocket the diary which would have shown at least what was the idea and what were the thoughts of the main conspirator. There is still remaining in that diary a memorable sentence, written a few hours before Bootu's death. I quote from memory:—'I have endeaty ored to cross the Potomac five times, and failed; I propose to return to Washington, and give myself up, and clear myself of this great crime.' How clear himself by giving himself crime. How clear himself by giving himself up and disclosing his accomplices? Who were they? Who spoliated that book after it got into possession of the Government, if it was not spoliated before? "I believe that piece of evidence would have

shown what, in my judgment, the whole case now shows, that Booth, up to a certain hour, meant a capture and abduction of Mr. Lincoln, and that he changed his purpose and resorted to assassination. Mrs. Surratt may or may not have known of his purpose. If Mrs. Surratt did not know of this change she would have had no knowledge of the intended assassination. no knowledge of the intended assassination, and, therefore, could not have been convicted.

"The point which I made, and the point which should stand made before the country, is that all the testimony was not before that tribunal. If all the testimony had been presented, plices, and to find out who it was that changed Booth's purpose from capture to assassination; who it was that was to profit by the assassina-tion, and that would not profit by the capture of Mr. Lincoln; who it was that should succeed Mr. Lincoln in case the bullet made a vacancy. In some aspects of the case, that diary might not have been legal testimony; but its moral evidence would have carried conviction to the mind of everybody, because it was the dying declaration of a man who, assassin though he were, was telling the truth between himself and God. How was Booth, by coming back to Washington, going to clear himself of the great crime committed? That question still remains. Were the eighteen pages of Booth's diary gone when it came into the possession of the learned Judge-Advocate? If so, why did he not inquire what became of them? whether Lieuten-ant-Colonel Conger gave the book to somebody; whether it went from his hands into other hands, and whose knife it was cut out those

Now this reveals a matter of a good deal of interest to the public, and we looked confidently to find in the reply of Mr. Bingham, who was Judge-Advocate on the trial, some explanation of it. But in this we are disappointed. He carefully evades any explanation. Here is what he says in reply to Butler:-

"I defy him, by any investigation which he dare institute, here or anywhere, to show that any communication came into my hands purporting to be the production of J. Wilkes Booth that was not made after the fact, and long after the fact. Is there any lawyer in America or England who would say that the words and declarations of an accused felon, after the fact, are evidence which the advocate for the Government is bound to admit in any court? I treat with contempt and scorn any intimation from any quarter that I or my associate coun were under obligation to admit any such

"The gentleman talks of a spoliated book. Who spoliated it? That is about as interesting a query as that to which I referred the other day:—'Who killed Cock Robin?' Who knows that it was spoliated?' If John Wilkes Booth tore out pages of it, was that spoliation? The gentleman's words are as impotent as they are unwarranted. 'Let the galled jade wince-my withers are unwrung." "I challenge him and dare him, here or any-where, in this tribunal or in any tribunal, to

assert that I spoliated any book.

The disengenuousness of Mr. Bingham's reply will but increase the public desire to know the real facts in the case. He evidently knows more than he wishes to reveal. If the book had been spoliated by Booth himself, and was found in that condition, why does not Mr. Bingham, instead of insinuating that such was the fact, boldly aver that it was so? Why is there any hesitation in explaining a matter which is of such general interest? The public want to know who cut the leaves out of that diary. It was done for an object. What was that object? We can assure Mr. Bingham that no allusions to "Cock Robin" in this matter will satisfy the public mind. There is a mystery about the assassination of Abraham Lincoln that will continue to perplex thinking men until all the facts in the case are brought to light. Who knows what revelations these eighteen pages of Booth's diary might have made?

The Bill Increasing the Force in the Patent Office.

THE inventors of the country are indebted to Hon. Leonard Myers, of this city, for his tact and perseverance in pushing through the

House of Representatives a bill increasing

the force in the Patent Office. There has I it can be transformed into a magnificent been no increase of force in that office since 1859, while the business of the office has increased one hundred per cent. As a natural consequence, the force has become too small for the transaction of the business. The growth of the Patent Office business during the last two years is remarkable. During the year 1865 there were 10,664 applications for patents, and 6616 were granted. In 1866 there were 15,269 applications, of which 9450 were granted. The number of caveats filled in 1865 was 1063; in 1866 there were 2723, The bill authorizes the employment of four additional Examiners of each class, making twelve in all. It provides that they shall be paid out of the Patent fund, which already has a surplus of \$264,000. The act will give great satisfaction to the large number of inventors and others who have occasion to do business with the Patent Office, and who, as the above surplus shows, pay liberally to have their work done.

#### Accumulation Made Easy.

A CORRESPONDENT from Germantown writes us as follows:-"If a young man can, from his earnings, lay up \$500 a year, where shall he put it to produce him compound interest, o that in twenty years it shall amount to \$18,000? Specify some practical way, and your advice will become invaluable to thousands of young men who have the money, but do not see the opportunity for profitable investment."

The object of our articles upon money-getting is to benefit young men; and we cheerfully answer the inquiry. We would not advise our young men to make money-getting the object of life, however. There are dangers in the road to fortune which all should arm themselves against. We would say, with an ancient writer, "Give us neither riches nor poverty."

\$500 a year, at the legal rate of interest, compounded, will net \$18,000 in twenty years. Let the amount be invested in mortgage or in Government securities, and as each year's interest accrnes, reinvest it with the second year's accumulation, and you have an answer to the question.

If the fortune-seeker prefers it, he may deposit his earnings weekly in some safe institution. The following table we copy from an oldissue of the American Trust Company. This Company, at the time, received deposits at the rate of five per cent., interest calculated weekly. Thus the interest accumulation commenced at once, and the first year paid three per cent.; and in twenty years the depositor possessed the neat sum of \$17,600. If he continued to the end of the term, namely, twenty-five years, he received \$25,436. How anch did the Trust make?

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There are few persons who would be willing to continue their savings thus in a company paying but five per cent., when, by careful investment in real estate, it would, in all likelihood, pay from eight to ten per cent., besides being likely to double and even quadruple in the time specified.

Instances are numerous where property has changed hands within the last ten years, at double the cost. The following is a case in point, though we acknowledge it is an extraordinary one:-

"In the year 1566, Sir Thomas Gresham pro-posed to the corporation of London to erect, at his own expense, a commodious building for merchants to meet and transact their business provided the corporation would provide a con-venient and suitable site. The city acquiesced in the proposal, purchased eighty houses which formed two courts leading from Cornhill to Threadneedle street, called New Saint Christopher alley and wan alley, for £3532, and sold the old material of these houses for £478. The ground occupied by the present building is about forty thousand feet, and the price would, therefore, be about 1s. 6d. per foot. The present value of the site, at a low estimate, is at least £20 per foot, or \$800,000, being an increase of £2650 per year on an original outlay of £3000."

Freedley tells of a man who made \$60,000 by selling lead-pencils in the streets of New York at a penny a piece; and all will remember Smith, of razor-strop notoriety, and his untiring industry and final success. But, after all, it is by economy we must secure the end desired. Thus it is that many who do a large business never get rich, while ofttimes a slow, but steady and often despised neighbor, succeeds in gaining the goal in the very hour of the other's adversity. Economy is a faithful banker, which is sure to yield a liberal percentage for every deposit.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY .- We are glad to see that the management of the Mercantile Library have at last taken some positive action to provide for the increasing demands of the public on the Association. The present building on Fifth street is entirely too small to accommodate the six thousand peeple entitled to the use of the room. To secure a structure of proper dimensions, the Directors have purchased the Franklin Market House, Tenth street, above Chesnut, and will proceed with all convenient speed to make such alterations as are necessary. It was bought from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$126,000. The building has a capacity ten times as great as that of the hall on Fifth street, being 80 by 300 feet. If the alte-

rations made are of an appropriate character,

library. It is cause for regret that the Directors did not secure a lot on Broad street; but we suppose there was good reason for the choice of the site selected. As there is no contiguous building to the Franklin Market, there is little danger from fire from the out side, while we understand that the interior will be made thoroughly fire-proof. It is more central in its location, and is certainly a great improvement over the present location.

THE MONTANA MINES .- A private letter received at St. Joseph, Mo., from a leading citizen of Montana, formerly a resident of this State, says that the quartz mills are doing splendidly. One lump on exhibition in Virginia City was valued at \$4000.

IMPORTANT TO EASTERN JOURNALISTS .- The Leavenworth Times begs Eastern journalists to look at their geographies, and see and remember that Kansas contains neither the Great American Desert nor any hostile Indians.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING,-JOY COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

#### HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX

WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE, "ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET. For the benefit of the fund to erect a monument to the Soldiers from this city who fell in the late war. A limited number of tickets will be sold at ASH-EAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT, and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, Fifty cents. [3 23 5t

#### NOTICE.

THE ABOVE LECTURE WILL NOT TAKE FOR SEVERAL DAYS LATER. DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1967.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Carrency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable of the second day of May next, and will be received a any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stock bodders.

By order of the Board of Directors. 3 157w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD Road, PRILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or hoiders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS or that the road. per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867. By resolution of the Board.

JACOB BINDER, 3 23 2w

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
GAS WORKS, March 25, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the
22d instant, the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the price of Gas consumed on and
after April ist, 1867, shall be \$250 per 1850 cubic feet,
subject to a discount of ten per cent, if paid in cash
within five days after presentation of bil, instead of
five per cent, as heretofore, to which will be added the
United States tax of twenty-five cents per 1850 cubic
feet,
3 26 st

Chief Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PE-TROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 46 S. THIRD street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year, GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,

Secretary and Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 90 clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.-A SPEcial Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAM BRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Olb of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philad phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Chart approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board. 3 19 313 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"

Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

BECAUSE—It never falls to restore grey or faded hair
to its criginal youthful color, softness, and Because—It will positively stop the hair from failing, and cause it to grow on baid heads in all cases where the follicles are left.

Because—It will restore the matural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.

Because—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age. Old age, BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral sub-

stance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.

Because—It has become a staple article, and no tollet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in tollet articles sells it. It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is scap is kept clean, and the second of the season of the se caip is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only pertect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, out true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE ISSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, presented by all Druggists.
Street, New York.

ALSO, ALSO, of Millefleurs restores, presented by all Druggists.
Factory No. 81 BARCLAY

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

"Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cercus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which

it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ABK FOR PHALON S-TAKE NO OTHER.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MUTUAL LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY in thi rity or vicinity, will please renew their policies here-after at the office of the Company in this city, No. 23 North FIFTH Street. 3 25 8 Attorney of the Company.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

MORRISON HOUSE

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This spacious and elegantly furnished HOTEL remains open for the accommodation of the travelling community. It is the intention of the Proprietor to make it hereafter, as it has been heretotore, equal to any of the city hotels. All its arrangements are excellently adapted to the wishes and tastes of those who have been accustomed to the best the country

JOSEPH MORRISON

PROPRIETOR.

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 lesirous of procuring a first-class fashionable gar-

#### FETT STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

#### BLASIUS BROTHERS, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada 324p

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU Tiffacture recommend themselves. We pro-e to our pairons clear, beautiful tones, elegant kmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-d with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1917 INVIX STORM WALNUT Street.
5297 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

MILLINERY.

#### BONNET OPENING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

#### WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

#### MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS. AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. MAD'LLE KEOCH.

OPENING.

SPRING OPENING

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AND CLOTH

MANTILLAS,

THURSDAY, 28th INST.

### 3 27 tfrp. HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES,

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT.
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from suction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at '5c., 87c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.37, and \$1.60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 49c., 50c., and \$2c. English Tapeatry Brussels Carpets, only \$175, Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c, to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Corner, 60c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$3. Plain Window Holiand, 50c. White Matting, 75c. to 50c. Red Matting, 9c. to 5cc. Woolen Bruggets, \$1 to \$10c. Stair Oil Cloths, 55c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 25c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m]
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,

#### WHITE SHIRTS

#### SUPERSEDED.

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT, THE WATER PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER PROOF SHIRT FRONT, THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT. THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT, THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.

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THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.

#### WHAT IS IT?

It is a snow white shield, light and pleasant to wear, which looks better than lineu-never rumples, and which, when soiled, may be wiped off with a wet towel or sponge. One will last for months, With one of these over your colored shirt, you may go to LON-DON AND BACK WITHOUT A CHANGE OF LINEN. If you wish to attend a wedding, you have but a few minutes' work.

IT SAVES TIME. SAVES MONEY

SAVES VEXATION.

SAVES LABOR.

PRESERVES APPEARANCES, And keeps the housewife in a good humor. It is a

great step towards abolishing the Wash-tub nulsance. One will cost but 25 cents. Go to the Farmshing Store and get one at once,

MANUFACTORY:

NO. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

SECOND STORY.

A. C. McCURDY.

### W.H. DESKS. IIINTH CROVE OFFICE TABLES 4TH ST

### SOUTHERN FAMINE

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JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer, S. E. corner DOCK and WALNUT.

The Executive Committee will attend daily at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHES-NUT Street, at 1 o'clock.

#### ROGERS' PATENT PORTABLE CONCRETE PRESS

Manufactures from Sand or Gravel CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS.

The best and cheapest building material in the world. NO BURNING REQUIRED, Price of Press. \$200, exclusive of right. Send for circular. For rights apply to C. & F. HAWKINS,

No. 209 South WATER Street, \$ 27 wfm6trp

### DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DESPEDSIAT DYNPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

the Stomach—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and

obstinate. 2d. Flatulence and Acidity.-These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which fer-ments instead of digesting.

3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is

4th, Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state units many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of

5th, Diarrhaa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhaa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the 6th. Pains in all Parts of the System-Arise from

the action of impure blood upon the nerves, They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred 7th, Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of

the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dys-pepsia, the lung and heart disease being only Sth. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements, 19th. Symptoms of External Relation.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. Vomiting .- A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surraunding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, nowever, that pains in the join is and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheuma-lim and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen. which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.-Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America Hinger 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." Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pilis and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no Zatter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia,

Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America, If you are not sick, send this circular to your

friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

Pa. All examinations and consultations free of

charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One

## DR. L. O. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CUAE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical proper-

ties are retained. It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the

Pine Tree. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs,

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface 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, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the

CAUTION.

means of cure.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless-representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced, as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his botties as last patented by the United States Goveriument; and hereby cautions all persons who values their health and life against purchasing any or the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Covdial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blow'n on the bottle; all others being a

equences, The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myseif, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vite impostors.

wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and

fleece them of their money, regardless of con-

L. Q. C. WISHART, No. 10 North Second street, west side, Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 ws3m4p