# Grening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 103 S. THIED STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), o Righteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and malled 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.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1867.

Why the Democratic Party Opposes the Reconstruction of the South.

THE real hostility of the Democratic party to the Congressional scheme of reconstruction arises from the fact that that scheme at once and forever breaks up the old status of Southern unity, by virtue of which the Democratic party was so long enabled to domineer over the country. In the days before the war. slavery was the bond of union which held the South politically together as a unit. It was a vast moneyed and social interest, which stood as the one great centre around which Southern life revolved. Politics had no other meaning and end to the Southern people than to preserve, promote, and strengthen this one institution. It was the source of their wealth, the minister to their pride, the support to their luxury-in a word, the one great and overshadowing interest of their social life and being. The South, thus arrayed as a unit, chose the Democratic party as its organ through which to act. The problem of ruling the country was simple enough. It was a consolidated South, reinforced by a divided North. The Democratic party went into our national elections with almost the certainty of carrying every Southern State to start with. It only needed one or two Northern States to make the victory complete. But one thing was required of their Northern allies, and that was fealty to the slave power. The result was a political combination of exceeding strength, and one which dominated the country almost without interruption from the close of John Quincy Adams' administration to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. During all this time the slave power really constituted the Democratic party. The Northern wing supported the slave power, because the slave power, by its unity, enabled the party to obtain and hold political control of the country. Van Buren, Pierce, Fillmore, and Buchanan were as subservient to the behests of that

When the Rebellion came, it was really a rebellion of the Democratic party. Its leaders were the great leaders of the Democratic party -the men who for years had controlled its nominations, filled its offices, and dictated its policy. The secret of the support of the Rebellion by our Northern Democrats, commonly called "Copperheads," was that they saw in the downfall of the slave power the overthrow of that peculiar combination which had enabled the Democratic party to rule the country. The Woods, the Vallandighams, the Seymours, the Blacks, and that class of politicians, saw that the logical result of a national triumph must be the destruction of slavery, and with it the downfall of the Democratic party. They sympathized with the Rebels, therefore, not because they loved the country less, but their party more. The loss of political power was to them a thing to be avoided at all hazards. And this explains why these men were so anxious during the war that slavery should not be touched. They clung to the hope that somehow peace might be reached and slavery saved. So long as that institution should remain, the bond of Southern unity would hold, and the Democratic party might hope once more for power.

power as any slaveholder could have been.

We have in this the whole secret of that peculiar phase of our politics during the war which took the expressive name of "Copperheadism." It was simply Democratic partisanship rising above all the demands of patriotism, and vainly striving amid the general upheaval to hold on to the elements of previous political power. The personal debasement involved in this position must be ascribed to years of unmanly and degrading subserviency to the slave power, which had well-nigh obliterated in the minds of this class of politicians all perceptions of moral right and all instincts of true patriotism. The laws of the moral universe are inexorable. Men cannot for years worship fraud and violence and injustice, and at the same time preserve a love of liberty and a supreme devotion to country.

When the war was over the Democratic party at once sought to establish, but on a new basis, its old relations. Slavery, it is true, was dead, but the Rebellion itself had proved a bond of Southern union equally powerful. The first step to be taken, therefore, was to restore the rebellions members of the slave oligarchy to political power in the South, to make them the State, to the exclusion of the new elements which the abolition of slavery had introduced into the body politic. and by thus establishing an aristocracy in every Southern State, to still have one dominant and controlling interest that would hold the South together in sectional opposition to the rest of the nation. This was the essence of President Johnson's policy. He attempted to create a Rebel aristocracy out of the old slave oligarchy-an aristocracy which would be held in unity both by the memory of its past taiumphs and struggles, and by its present exclusive rights and privileges in the midst of nominal republicanism. Each brate Government, as it was reorganized, was to be placed in the hands of the old Democratic leaders; the States were at once to be ad. mitted to the Unon, and the old game of politics, a united and consolioned South against a divided North, was once more to be inaugurated. Had Mr. Johnson been allowed to proceed unchecked, there is no doubt that in the

coming Presidential election of 1868, the Democratic party could have counted with a moral certainty upon carrying every one of the late Rebel States for its candidate. This was President Johnson's object, probably hoping, and not unreasonably, to be that candidate himself. The pretense that he made of being personally in favor of allowing the colored citizens of the South to vote, but that it was a matter exclusively under the control of the old laws of the Rebel States, was a mere blind. He knew very well that they would not be allowed to vote under those laws, and that the very essence of his scheme of reconstruction was that they should not vote.

Now the Congressional plan of reconstruction at once lays the axe at the root of this whole scheme of substituting a Rebel aristocracy for the old slave oligarchy as the basis of Southern unity, and through it of the return of sham Democracy to power. The Congressional plan reorganizes the South upon the broad basis of popular rights. It recognizes all the people as constituting the politica; State. It refuses to establish class institutions or to put power into the hands of an aristooracy. It says these people are all citizens of the United States, and the reconstructed States must rest upon the broad foundation of equal rights. Southern unity at once dissolves before this great measure. There is no longer any sectional bond to hold them together. They become merged in the great nation o which they form a part. But in this sham Democracy reads its death-warrant. It can no longer count upon a united South. It can no lenger appeal to a sectional and class interest. It must go into each Southern State upon its merits, and put its case before the whole people. And this is the secret of Democratic opposition to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It is the loss of political power, and not a broken Constitution, over which they are mourning. It is not the temporary disfranchisement of a few Rebel leaders that afflicts them, but the enfranchisement of the toiling masses. It is not arbitrary power at the South that distresses them, but the overthrow of arbitrary power, and the rising of popular power on its ruins. In a word, the Democratic party sees that the downfall of slavery and aristocracy at the South has involved its own inevitable

The Probable Removal of Sheridan. WE have been loth to believe the rumors which have crowded on us so thickly from the capital, that it is the determination of the President to remove General Sheridan. We knew that Mr. Johnson was capable of acting with a madness which is rare in a sane and sober man. We know that he has habitually disregarded the expressed will of the people, and that he had sunk so low that he was reckless as to what may follow his further advance in opposition to the popular will. Yet we could not bring ourselves to believe that he would take this last step-one which he must know would be the crowning shame of all the infamy which has been the policy of his administration. But the different sources from which the rumor comes, and the different shapes it has assumed, leave but little doubt in our minds that the order for the removal is actually prepared, and will be issued before the end of the week.

There seems to be more than the usual amount of method in this phase of the Presidential madness. Sheridan is to be removed. but in order that the storm of indignation shall be broken, General G. H. Thomas is to take charge of the Department of Louisiana. It is the same trick over again as was attempted on the Secretary of War. A popular man is substituted for the one removed, and thus the indignation partially escaped. But it will not deceive the people of the North. Thomas is a good man, a loyal and true man, and one who would not consent to do the Presidential bidding in opposition to the law. But Thomas' place is in Tennessee and Sheridan's is in Louisiana. The removal of Sheridan is an insult to the spirit which actuated him in all his conduct, and insults all those who have approved his course. As to who is his successor matters little, so far as his removal is concerned. That comes afterwards. The insult to the people is the same, whoever may succeed him. This last step will certainly be the straw to break the camel's back, and patience will cease to be a virtue; fer we cannot but apprehend that before the end of the week will probably come the order so feared by the loyal people of the land.

The Base-ball Excitement.

WE have lately heard so little of the baseball excitement, that we had hoped that the dissipation caused by that game had at last died out; but it seems that it has been a smouldering fire, which has now burst forth. The Athletic, of Philadelphia, has gone to New York, to play against a number of the leading clubs there for the championship of America. The first day's match with the Union, of Morrisania, resulted in the success of the Philadelphia Club. We are heartily glad that such is the issue, as we have our local pride, and desire to see our fellow-citizens triumph; at the same time, we do not feel enthusiastic on the subject of games for championship, which only engender ill-feeling give occasion for gambling, and cause a vast loss of time and expenditure of money, without any return either to the physique or morale of those engaged. A friendly game with neighbors, without going hundreds of miles and spending hundreds of dollars, would be equally beneficial and much more sensible.

-Mr. Herman Vezin, Lessee of the Prince's Theatre, has made a very audacious experiment. He has ventured, in an era of burlesques, melo-dramas, and great triumphs of carpentering, to bring out on the stage a genu-ine and modern English tragedy, the Man o' Airlie, by Mr. W. G. Wills. JOHN H. SURRATT.

His Participation in the Assassination Plot-How He Explains His Visit to Canada and Elmira.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says the following statement is the defense which Surrait and his friends set up in his

"Surratt maintains, in the first place, that he had no hand in, or intimation of, any plot for the assassination of President Lincoln, General Grant, or any member of the Cabinet. He says nothing of his participation in the plot for the abduction of the President, but as this is proven peyond a doubt, whatever he may say in that regard cannot weigh against the positive evi-

'Samuel Arnold, one of the conspirators of the "Samuel Arnold, one of the conspirators of the Dry Tortugas, in a confession which he made (and new on file in the War Department), states that Surratt was present at a meeting neld in March, 1865, at which the abduction plot was virtually abandoned. From this time the friends of Surratt claim that he never appeared with the conspirators, but left for Richmond, where he received a special commission from the Rebel Government to go to Cauada, thence to Elmira, N. Y. This commission related to the condi-N. Y. This commission related to the condi-tion and treatment of Rebei prisoners in the hands of this Government, and came from Jefferson Davis, through one of his subordinate officials—General E. C. Lee, a witness for the defense on the late trial here. Surratt, bearing this commission, left Richmond in the last days of March and arrived at Washington on the morning of the 3d of April, the day on which the news of the fall of Richmond was received. He left the same afternoon for Montreal Canada, and after conterring with the Rebe officials in that city, started on the 12th of April for Elmira, N. Y., where he arrived on the afternoon of the 13th. He intended to make a drawing of the prisoners' depot at this place, obtain the number of prisoners there and the way in which they were treated, but abandoned the execution of his commission in this regard on hearing of the surrender of Lee. He started back for Montreal, where he arrived on the 18th of April, and claims to have gone by the way of Canandalgua, Albany, and Whitehall to New York, and via St. Albans, Vt., where he dropped his handkerchief, as testified to, and where he first heard of the assassibation of the President. From Montreat, baying seen the reward for his arrest he want. having seen the reward for his arrest, he went into the country, and was concealed by a Catho-lic prie-t until September, when he embarked for Europe. The decense attempted to prove on the recent trial all of the details contem-plated in Surratt's visit to Elmira, N. Y., by this General E. C. Lee, but the Court refused to receive the evidence. The prisoner forther claims that the con-fessions of Payne and Atzerott, on file in the War Department, show that he was not here on the day of the assassination, for neither of them mention his presence at the conforence held during the day or at the meeting at the Hern-don House, which took place about two hours before the assassination, and at which time and place Alzerott pretends that he first heard of the plot to murder, and from which he broke away, and in which pretension he is confirmed by the separate confession of Payne, mate without possible collusion with Atzerott. This is Surratt's position, brief and simple, and fully susceptible of proof, he claims, if he is per-mitted to present the evidence. It is given as stated in the opening, as his representation through his friends, and in that light it can be taken for what it is worth."

Return of Twenty-three of the Jaffa Colonists.

Correspondence of the British Advertiser. BAR HARBOR, MOUNT DESERT, Me., August 15.—The Jaffa colony, about which so much has been said in the papers during the past year, originated in this section. Twenty-three of the ill-starred colony returned a few days since, having been assisted to the State by the charities of managers of steamship and packet lines. some of these persons teil hard stories of Adams, the leader. They look upon him as an imposter and swindler of the deenest dye. Had it not been for the American Consul in Jaffa, the colony would have starved to death for the want of means, Adams having from the start managed to become the custodian of the funds. Appearances would indicate that the followers of Adams have become sadly demoralized. Although rejoiced to again tread the soil of their native heath, they find themselves without cash or property, having tread the soil of their native heath, they find themselves without cash or property, having invested and lost their all in the visionary scheme of Adams. They left their homes in good circumstances, and were all or nearly all professing Christians of the Baptist or Methodist persuasion. Many of them now return undone, entertaining the faith of the infidel. After months of untold suffering, the veil is removed, and Adams, instead of being inspired of God to raise up a "new nation" beneath the shadow of Jerusalem, was only a tool in the hands of Brigham Young to establish and hands of Brigham Young to establish and propagate Mormonism. The Christian world is thankful for the failure of the Jaffa scheme.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.-JOY COE & CO., Agen s 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.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS AND Machinists are invited to examine WIE-GAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR, at Kenderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where it has been in cally operation for two months It is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for the generation of steam. It can be manufectured and sold 20 per cent, less than any other Boiler, and yet net the manufacturer a large profit, A Company is about to be organized to manufacture these Bollers. One trousand shares of stock are offered at \$50 a share, yielding \$50 000, of which \$25,000 will be applied to the erection of a Foundry and Machine shop, capable of manufacturing ten sections a day of eight borse power each. This Boiler has advantages that must make it supersede every other Boller in use, and the attention of all persons interested in Steam Boilers is requested to the one now in dally operation on Coates street.

A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WCRK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMInation of Candidates for Admission into the
Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical
Officers is now in session at the Naval Asynam,
Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates
for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board
must make application to the Honorable Secretery of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be
accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral
character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor
more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a succeasful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps
insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau. MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMI-

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department August 10, 1867. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

#### LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. Fer circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July. 1867. 7 20 4ptf FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, William F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward.

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VIOLENT PURGATION IS OBSOLETE. To sasist not to attack nature, is the true medical philosophy, and TARRANT'S EFFERVES-CENT SELIZER APERIENT, by gently urging the tornid secretive and discharging organs to perform their functions, quietly and paintensly works the most extraord nary cures.

8 20 tuths3tj SOLD EVERYWHERE SPECIAL NOTICES.

In compliance with Rule 2d of the Union Republican Party, the Union citizens of the Ward will meet at Mar's Hotel HAVERFORD ROAD and LANCASTIER AVENUE. THESDAY EVENING, August 20th, at 8 o'clock, to elect officers of the Ward Association, and attend to any other business.

THEO. M. WILTBERGER, Vice-President of Association.

B. F. STOKES, Secretary.

EGULOM.

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FIVE BRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and
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President of the International Jury.

Members of the International Jury. Georgea Kastner, Ed. Hanslick, J. Schledmayer,

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SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

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Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH. OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

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Just opened, a full line of COTTON GOODS at lower prices than for years.

Blesched Mustins, 10 and 12% cents. Good Blesched, 14, 16, and 18 cents. Best Blesched, 29, 22, and 25 cents. New York Mills and Wamsuttss. Williamsvilles, Uticas, etc. Unbleached Muslins, extra good, for 12% cents, Unbleached Muslins, hest fine goods, 15 and 29 cents. Unbleached Muslins, heavy, 18 and 20 cents.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

10-4 Unleached Shestings, 50 cents. All the widths by the piece or yard. 9-8 and 5-4 Sheetings from 20 to 20 cents. Pillow Casings, low down prices.

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FARIES & WARNER, 229

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Three bales of Russia Crash, 12%, 14, 16c. Imported Lawns, 25c. White Piques, 50c, Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., \$1, and \$1:15. Nainsooks, Victoria Lawn Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc. Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc. 360 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make. Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 2734, 45, 50, 56, 6234c. Linen Handkerchlets, 1234, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c. Whalebone Corsets, \$1.25; Hoop Skirts, \$1.25, Gents' French Suspenders. 53c. Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.

Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc. FARIES & WARNER.

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Opened To-Day. S-4 PLAIDS, FOR CLOAKING. FANCY STYLES OF POPLINS. BLACK AND COLORED POPLIN ALPACAN. BLACK AND COLORED DELAINES.

New Goods Opening Daily. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

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WHITE FOR BODIES. These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

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A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES. nens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear. Linen is, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirtcalina, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilta in every variety. Calicoes, 10, 12%, is, and 18c.; best qualities. We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents! Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction. Cheap lot Table Linens, s-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one. Lawns closing out at Mc. per yard.

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MONSTER WORM

WITH FOURTEEN LIVING WORMS CON TAINED THEREIN

PASSED BY A CHILD FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

To all those who delight in unravelling mysteries, and who can always assign some cause for the many and varied freaks of nature, we invite a careful perusal of the following com-

> No. 239 RICHMOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29, 1867.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. Dear Sir:-In consideration of the great benefit my child derived from the use of your "Worm Sugar Drops." I deem it my duty to give you this testimonial, feeling that I will be doing but an act of justiceto you as well as to the public.

For about three months prior to June 9, 1867, my child, who is in his sixth year, had been a great portion of the time quite unwell, and latterly we could perceive that he was gradually losing flesh and wasting away, so that he was but a sketeton of his former self. Fears were entertained by myself and wife that he would never regain his former health. His disposition, which formerly was very good, was now much changed. He was restless, cross, and fretful, and was much given to suddenly starting, crying out, and gnashing his teetle while asleep. His appetite was very irregular indeed; at times he would eat voraciously, which appeared to relieve him for the time being; and then there were times when he wouldn't eat scarcely anything. He would occasionally be taken very sick at the stomach, which was usually followed by a severe fit of vomiting. A greater portion of this time he was under medical treatment, I having employed several of the best and most eminent physicians in this city, which availed nothing. I also tried a number of Vermifuges and Worm Confections, thinking that he might possibly be afflicted with worms, all of which did no

On Sunday morning, June 9, 1867, he was

taken violently sick at the stomach, which, as usual, was soon followed by a severe fit of vomiting and a constant disposition of the bowels to act, but with no success. Becoming alarmed, I immediately called upon Dr. G. W. Vaughn (druggist), corner of Richmond and Shackamaxon streets, and, after explaining to him the child's symptoms, he remarked that, is his opinion, the child had Worms, and advised me to purchase a box of Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, which I accordingly did, and the result that followed after administering them was truly wonderful in the extreme, and will furnish a theme for naturalists and the medical faculty to investigate and discuss for some time to come. The box contained (24) twenty-four Sugar Drops, and upon examination I ascertained that they were free from the unpleasant taste and smeil that almost all of the worm preparations now in general use possess. I gave him (4) four of the Sugar Drops about an hour before each meal on Sunday and Monday, June 9 and 10 inclusive. On Tuesday evening, June 11, the child with much difficulty passed an enormous Worm (14) fourteen inches in length, and about as thick as the first or index finger of a grown person, and still larger in the centre. Upon examining the monster, and holding it up to the gas-light, I noticed that its stomach was covered with a thin and almost transparent skin for the space of (4) four or (5) five inches, exposing to my view a mass of what appeared to be Worms struggling and working among each other! My wife cut open the Worm, and, strange and mysterious as it may appear, she took therefrom (14) fourteen living Worms! One of the number was a genuine bona fide Tapeworm, and when abstracted from its living tomb was cofled up in a singular manner. With much difficulty we succeeded in straightening it out, and found that it was (15) fifteen inches in length, and that it was flat and narrow, and contained a number of joints. The remaining (13) thirteen were the ordinary Round or Stomach Worms.

There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that if the monster Worm and its contents had remained in my child's stomach a sufficient length of time to attain a greater degree of perfection, it certainly would have carried him to a premature grave. I had almost given up the last hope when I was providentially directed to use your great preparation-Dr Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops. My child began to improve immediately after getting rid of the monster that was fast destroying his life; and now, thanks to your "WORM SUGAR DROPS," he is in the enjoy-

ment of perfect health. Not knowing the value of the Worm and its contents to the medical faculty, my wife during my absence destroyed it. This unfortunate occurrence I regret very much indeed, as my intention was to present the curiosity to you, knowing that it would be a valuable acquisttion to your stock of curiosities pertaining to the medical profession.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I can, and will in every case, heartily recommend your excellent preparation, Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, as the best, safest, and most relia-

ble Worm Confection extant. You may publish a portion or the whole of this letter if you see proper. Truly yours,

WM. O. SNYDER. Surgeon Dentist. No. 239 Richmond Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

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