

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

The End of the Rebellion. We presume that no reasonable man will be found disposed to give expression to a feeling of disappointment at the election of General Grant. It was a natural consequence of the fall of the Rebellion, an inevitable consequence of the successful prosecution of the war for the Union as it is and is to be.

There are some men who cannot or will not see, in this overwhelming testimony, anything more than such a desire to square the account by entrusting to the most illustrious soldier of the age the controlling voice in the government of the nation.

But the Democratic party has arrayed itself so frequently and so zealously against the current of the world's progress towards a better and nobler existence, that it does not afford us matter of surprise to find it closing its eyes to the clear significance of a fact which is as unequivocal as the fact itself.

The election of Grant is the final blow which strikes the fetters from the limbs of a whole race, the termination of "the irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery in the New World, the death-knell of oppression in all its forms and phases in every land under the sun, the harbinger of liberty and equality among all the nations of the earth, the dawning of the new career upon which humanity has now fully entered.

It endorses the Reconstruction policy of Congress in all its details, and consigns Andrew Johnson and his policy of "reconciliation" to oblivion. It declares that the Union of these States is perpetual and shall be eternal, that the word liberty is not a hollow mockery, that the pledged faith of the nation shall be kept inviolate.

It warns the unrepentant Rebels of the South that they must look to the other world, and not to this, for forgiveness; it warns the Northern allies of these unrepentant Rebels that their league with the nation's foes is an unholy one, unrighteous and offensive to both God and man; it warns the assassins of loyal white men and the bateliers of helpless black men that their fate will be swift, sure, and just without the temper of mercy.

The spectacle of a great people rising in their might, and giving utterance to this solemn verdict, is an imposing one. It redoubles our faith in humanity, it strengthens our hope for the future, it reconciles us to the bitter anguish of the past.

And shall we not be thankful that the word has gone forth with such startling emphasis, with such unquenchable force? Shall we not rejoice and be glad, and all the people of the earth with us? Shall we not praise God, who hath so wrought upon the hearts of His people as to prompt them to choose the right path rather than the wrong one, peace rather than war, Union rather than discord, liberty rather than despotism, justice under the forms of law rather than law-defying, man-defying, God-

defying, irresponsible brute force? At a moment like this it is not sacrilege to take up the words of the grand old deology, and to sing:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow, Praise Him all creatures here below, Praise Him above, ye Heavenly host, Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

Butler.

The triumphant re-election of General Butler to Congress in the Fifth Massachusetts District, in the face of the most violent and bitter opposition, from both Republican and Democratic sources, is something more than a compliment to a faithful Representative in Congress. Butler was the first and only general in the army who hung a Rebel, and it was he who consigned to the calaboose the rampant Rebel women who disgraced both their sex and their cause by insulting in the streets of New Orleans the men who wore the blue.

The rapid progress towards completion of the Pacific Railroad has aroused the saints of Salt Lake City to a realizing sense of the difficulties they will have to contend with from an increased and increasing Gentile population. The Mormons, since their establishment in Utah, have been so entirely secluded from the outside world and so difficult to reach, that they have been able to manage their own affairs pretty much in their own way, and they have only in a modified sense recognized the authority of the General Government.

Now that their heretofore secure retreat is to be thrown open to the world, and there is a prospect that ere long the Gentiles will outnumber and outvote the Mormons, apprehensions of a renewal of the troubles which occurred thirty years ago in Missouri and Illinois are beginning to excite the minds of Brigham Young and his followers. And these apprehensions are not without grounds, for there undoubtedly exists a strong anti-Mormon feeling among the mass of the American people, and the political, social, and religious system of the Latter-day Saints is looked upon as antagonistic to our republican institutions, and as a blot upon our civilization which it behooves us to abolish as soon as practicable, before it becomes a serious source of discord.

At the Mormon Conference recently held in Salt Lake City, this subject was earnestly debated, and a course of more rigid exclusiveness than heretofore was resolved upon as the only course open to them under the circumstances. Their own people are to be partitioned and the Gentiles ignored as far as possible; and it will even be made a matter of church fellowship for a Mormon to buy his goods only of a Mormon merchant. Co-operative societies are also to be formed, for the purpose of carrying on the different branches of trade and industry with a view of retaining them entirely in their own hands, and to provide for their own necessities without any assistance from outsiders.

It is difficult to see what other course than this could be adopted by the Mormons if they desire to maintain their peculiar organization and customs intact, and yet it will probably have the effect of hastening the evil day which they so much dread. The hostility of the Gentile population will be intensified, and as the anti-Mormon element becomes strong enough to assert itself with positiveness, the probabilities are that collisions will occur which will demand the interference of the General Government, in which case Mormonism as a distinct system will be likely to receive its quietus.

The Mormons have been so isolated, and the intercourse with them so comparatively infrequent hitherto, that it is impossible for the residents in the States to form a correct idea as to what real attachment the majority of the people feel towards their peculiar political and religious system, but from the most reliable accounts that we have of this singular people it appears as if their present organization depends entirely on the life of Brigham Young. In the event of the death of that bold and capable leader, there are a number of rival claimants for the position which he holds, who will most likely bring Mormonism to an end by the internal dissensions which their rivalry will cause in the Church.

The Mormons are energetic and industrious, and in many ways they are entitled to commendation. So far as their religious principles and belief are concerned, they have a

right to claim the same protection from the Government, and the same consideration from all classes of society, as is accorded to other creeds; but their social system is so abominable, and they have insisted upon it so strenuously as an essential portion of their religion, that both will have to survive or fall together. It seems likely that the end of Joe Smith's experiments in the way of founding a new Yankee religion is about to be reached, for it has been proved conclusively that Mormonism cannot live when it is subjected to all the influences of modern civilization; and the building of the Pacific Railroad will either have the effect of obliging the saints to make a new move, or it will cause their disintegration.

The Revival of Business. A WISE APPLICATION was given to Colonel Benton's maxim, that "there are some things too small and some things too great for parties." Now that the turmoil of a quadrennial struggle is over, citizens of all political faiths should direct their earnest attention to the subjects not immediately connected with partisan strife. Henceforth, we trust, the business of the country will not be subjected to the perplexities, uncertainties, and risks which were produced by the exigencies of the war and by the conflicts between the diverse Congressional and Executive systems of reconstruction. The people can address themselves cheerfully and hopefully to the task of increasing the products of the country of every description, and with agriculture, manufactures, and mineral wealth well developed, commerce cannot fail to flourish. Splendid and sudden fortunes are sometimes acquired by the few by the very causes which produce general misery and ruin. The fear of a famine may quickly convert an adventurous dealer in grain and flour into a millionaire. A panic which sweeps away established values may inure to the profit of the heavy capitalist, able to out-ride temporary storms, or enrich a few stock speculators. But the public interests and the general welfare can only be well served by an abundant supply of all useful articles, and the healthy trade which proceeds from interchange liberally providing for all legitimate wants is the best sign of the prevalence of general prosperity.

When comparatively low prices and small profits prevail, the masses enjoy the largest proportion of the material comforts of life, and solid national wealth is increased by increased facilities to minister bountifully to the necessities of the human family, and not by splendid speculations. An illimitable field of enterprise is opened in this country. Foreign manufacturers are never tired of commenting upon what they deem the amazing capacity of the United States to consume useful or attractive fabrics. This nation differs from all others in the vital point that here, as a rule, every man and woman desires and expects to be well fed and well clad, while in other countries only the favored classes aspire to anything beyond a scanty supply of pressing necessities. The business resulting from this enormous consumption is unprecedented in the annals of commerce, and the opportunities afforded for industry and talent of every variety, to gain profit from ministrations to the all-devouring maw of the American public, may well include the energies of enterprising men. We look forward, therefore, not only to a period of "peace," but one of great business activity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Suborn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful, use WIGG'S SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superior as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. No. 24 A. WRIGHT, No. 84 CHESTNUT STREET.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND CONCERT. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE JEFFERSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, 1863, 8 o'clock. The concert will be assisted by prominent members of the celebrated MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, the celebrated Soloist Singer, ALFRED W. P. SHERMAN, and the celebrated Pianist, PROF. J. C. BECKER. PROGRAMME: 1. MRS. THEODORE C. KNAUFF. 2. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS. To be had at the Academy of Music on the day and evening of the concert. Doors open at 7 1/2. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 3, 1863. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1863.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. 7th Street.

The Office will be opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from Nov. 23 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET, NOVEMBER 2, 1863. A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House, on THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1863, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 125 N. 3rd Street, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1863. A Special Meeting of the stockholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and taking order on the present state of the Company. A. J. MASEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND CO. COALERS, 212 N. 3rd Street, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1863. We are prepared to put contracts of Advertisers in the care of his line. For terms apply at the office of the Company. JOSHUA GARSDEN, Secretary.

THE NEW CABINET BROSTEAD. An elegant and perfectly finished Brostead, ready for use, and a beautiful cabinet of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Waterworks, No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL. Nothing but the best idea of the deliciously elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. \$3.25 per ft.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 4, 1863. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes, free of all charges. P. A. KELLOGG, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 2, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. clear of all taxes, and payable on demand. WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 3, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. clear of all taxes, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SCHUYLER, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1863. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE- PUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of all taxes, payable on demand. W. WASHINGTON, Jr., Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 3, 1863. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. H. P. SCHUYLER, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 3, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of all taxes, payable on demand. F. C. PALMER, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 3, 1863. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. W. L. SHERMERE, Vice-President.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 3, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and TWO PER CENT. extra, payable on demand, free of all taxes. J. W. GARDNER, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWEST NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1863. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. payable on demand. P. LAMB, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTH- ERN LIBERALS. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1863. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the past six months, clear of all taxes, payable on demand. W. G. GEMMER, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1863. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of all taxes. B. C. CROGG, Cashier.

HURRAH!

Hurrah! Hurrah! The voting is done! Hurrah! The campaign's every jolly fun! Hurrah! We're satisfied, every one! Every father, and every son; Grant is in, as sure as a gun. For the other man hasn't got a run; And of all our citizens, surely none Will say he isn't elected. And all the people, from East to West, Say they give it all for the best; Say that they'll now have peace and rest, And it's just the opinion they always expressed. And just as they all expected. And the next important thing we suppose, Is for the people to have good clothes. To save them from all the wintery woes That come with such violence when you expose Your frame to the power of the winter snows, Or the blast of the storm that rudely blows. Freshen you up, and the rest of our race, Calling your blood to the tips of your nose. Now it's time your clothes were selected. Hurrah! for the fellows that got it! Hurrah for everybody! Hurrah for an elegant suit of Clothes for every man of every political stripe. Whatever your political opinions be, you must wear decent clothes, in order to be a decent citizen. The best and most comfortable, and all that sort of thing, is by the way of

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GREAT BROWN HALL, Nos. 608 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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A small particle of this superior Blacking, the size of a large pin head, when mixed with water is sufficient to make a brilliant and lasting shine for a full-grown Boot.

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In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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Our new and beautiful Harmoniums, No. 1108 Chestnut Street, are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Call and examine them, and you will admit that we are able to prove all that we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same liberal inducements.

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Will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three-story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back building, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, fronting on the Bancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia, and three hours from New York. Lawa on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beach every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Plant-fore, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc. Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale may apply to T. S. & C. B. FLETCHER, DELANCO, N. J.

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Agent of the PATENT PLASTIC JOINT IRON ROPE, and ADJUSTABLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS. MANUFACTURED BY S. BERGER & CO. Office—REED Street, below Teah, and No. 106 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1/2 wsl21

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PENNSYLVANIA. The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely re-furnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 15th of November, 1863. THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

DR. WISHART'S

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All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE. All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge. Office open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week.

What is Dyspepsia

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in Fit of the Stomach.—Which is caused by permanent contraction of the stomach undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is of very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the natural condition of food in the stomach, the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by the appetite is sometimes voracious.

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

5. Diarrhoea.—After being at first costive the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhoea, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels produced by the undigested food, which evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. 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 furred tongue.

7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounce as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. 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 tetter. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

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

12. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism 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 foreboded 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 medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William P. Magee, who was intimately acquainted with the private practice of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the cause and effect of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the cause and effect of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without Croton Oil, Elixirs or Mustard.

Come ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that detrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

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