THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier: mailed to Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 7.—NO. 291. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance), at.....$2 00
Three copies.....5 00
Five copies.....8 00
Ten copies.....15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.
☞ To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been authorized and is now prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
This Loan, issued under authority of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars ($200,000,000) United States Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT.
per annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all Bonds over $100, and on Bonds of $100 and less, annually.
Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they prefer.
Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).
INTEREST
will commence from date of subscription, or the accrued interest from the 1st of March can be paid in coin, or, until further notice, in U. S. notes or notes of National Banks, adding (60) fifty per cent. to the amount for premium.
C. H. CLARK, President.
apl-4t

CITY SIXES,
FREE FROM TAXATION,
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS BY
DREXEL & CO.
jy7-10t

NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s
JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN.
Redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the Five-Twenties. The interest on $50 and $100 payable yearly, but all other denominations half yearly. The TEN-FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 each year. Until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin, or in legal currency, adding 60 per cent. for premium, until further notice.
All other Government Securities bought and sold.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
ap2-tf 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMMISSION HOUSES.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
is called to
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
WILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
33 LETITIA Street, and
mf-wam1m 22 Store FRONT Street.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
my14-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.
OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY—Containing a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to furnish New Companies with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER-BOOK,
ORDER OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
DIVIDEND BOOK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
Of good materials and at Low Prices.
MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
my4-tf 432 CHESTNUT Street.

DRUGS.
NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 MARKET Street,
Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.
G. W. WRIGHT, P. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Coal Oils, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genuine, first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS,
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Oxalic, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Lockwood, &c.,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.
SULPHITE OF LIME,
for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel.
Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT,
d4-thstuly-2p

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N.E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.,
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
my14-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap19-6m

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,
Have now in store a very fine assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
of every character, of the
VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC., PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

PERFUMED PARLOR MATCHES.—Just received 25 additional cases of these celebrated (Alexander's) Matches, for sale to the trade only.
my27-6m ROWE & BIRTON, 157 & 159 N. THIRD St.

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 1115 S. FOURTH St.

CURTAIN GOODS.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS
ARMY GOODS.
FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pennants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Tents, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. jel30-1m

CLOTHING.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 613 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JONES' HOTEL,)
LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Have now on hand a complete assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ap26-tf
1864. CLOTHING.
LATEST STYLES.
WILLIAM S. JONES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
ap15-3m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
MADE BY
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.
Sold at reasonable prices. ap15-6m

825 ARCH STREET. 825
REMOVAL.
G. A. HOFFMAN,
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET,
TO THE NEW STORE,
825 ARCH STREET. 825
jel0-fmw6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
jal7-tf Four doors below the Continental.

PAPER HANGINGS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS.
T. J. COOKE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 603 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side.
The attention of the Public is invited to his LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
Embracing all qualities, from
12½ CENTS TO THE FINEST GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS.
Also, an entirely new article of
GOLD AND SILK PAPERS,
my1-stuwlf JUST RECEIVED.

THE
EXCELSIOR" HAMS
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
J. H. M. & CO., PHILADA. EXCELSIOR."
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
AND
CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
Nos. 122 and 144 North FRONT Street,
Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. my26-1uths3m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM
AND
WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION-STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
JAMES P. WOOD,
41 South FOURTH Street.
ap30-tf E. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

DYSPEPSIA WARRANTED TO BE CURED.
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection and want of Sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.
12th. 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 Pills not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!
I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Delaware, formerly of Old Chester, Delaware, 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 my friends thought I should 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; I thought 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 one place to another; I could not be contented; I felt 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 confined in the 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 Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for 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 mend 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 me 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.
Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

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 relief to die. I had at all times an uneasiness 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 succession 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. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day, or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to solitude, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years) there was no cure to be expected. But through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and had feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.
JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 403 North Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.
Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND St. Philadelphia.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!!
I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 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 medicines, and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself within reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any 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 faith. 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 that, if he failed to cure me of the 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 a hearty 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 sufferings, 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 consultations free.

A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia.
HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS.
No. 109 OLIVE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1863.
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 Pill, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been greviously 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 suffered 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 eat everything I want, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day*, without inconvenience 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 may call on me.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK,
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!!
I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflammation 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 it was to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully painful. My urine was filled with pus. I believe one 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 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 well 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 on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine. SAMUEL D. HAVEN,
Corner VENANGO and LAMBERT Streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, N. J.
DR. WISHART'S Office, 10 North SECOND Street.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!
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 affected that, if I drank a glass of water, it would soon return back in a headed 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 per day. 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 are proper.
JACOB HIGHLEY,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

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 complaint, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would come on and 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 medicines.
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 is suffering as I was that my residence is No. 139 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure. P. H. ALLEN.

DR. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
The 10,367th cure of Dyspepsia by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial in the past two years.
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 to see me 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 directed.
This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so if you may, and I want you to publish 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 Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

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 recommend them to all similarly afflicted.
MR. M. B. THOMPSON, Richmond Street,
Four Doors below Hanover.
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, 10 North SECOND street, Philadelphia.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!
I, John Leach, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute Dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could not walk; my food distressed 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 the head, followed by palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Everything and the medicine administered to me did 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 meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 48 years of age, and, if it be necessary, I feel proud and willing to shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the rebels. All persons suffering from Dyspepsia, 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 LENCH,
1831 Poplar Street, Philadelphia.
Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, 10 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per Box. Sent by mail on receipt of money. jel3-eit

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling the Skin.
This secret of enamelling the skin being only known to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed from plants and harmless gums, which produce the most brilliant complexion, and give a *soft, even texture to the skin*, like that of an infant.
L'Email de Paris cleanses the pores from those unsightly black worm specks and removes pimples which give coarseness to the complexion and by cleansing produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after a few weeks, most happily, all scars, and is especially successful in eradicating the marks left by small-pox.
'The beautiful Mlle Vatryali, who during her performance here, suffered violent eruptions and buraing of the skin from deleterious cosmetics, brings her testimony, 'honest and true,' to the efficacy of the Email de Paris, now for the first time imported into the United States.
No. 213 WALNUT PLACE,
NEW YORK, May 23, 1864.
MONS. JULES JARED—SIR: I feel it a duty to you for kindness in sending me a package of your Email de Paris. I have suffered so much from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benediction to find a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin and leaves the skin cooler and smoother than when it has had nothing on it. I intend to use it exclusively.
With thanks, I am, respectfully, yours,
FELICITA DE VESTVALI.
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The Press.
SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the Government with money to conduct the war; and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the Government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of Government, and merely to control their operation. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the Government; because, politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot-box and in the battle-field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance to be attached to our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the Government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that Government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all that are not fairly for the Government will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest, by approaching, for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that on an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote there should be no division. Among a free people particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law as to need no action, at this late day, for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the governments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices, and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble privileges of compatriots, and, where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities—the victor still to treat the vanquished as a MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be insured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisement as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the periling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts, forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free-born or constitutionally-adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen-soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy, his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgment or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of education affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of social life in a people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. *It cannot lessen their ability for self-government.* If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defence of the Government and the safety of the public weal had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder, and Shultze insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent on the sea and the land, to protect a man in war, it should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right in the wilds of the chapparal, the plains of the seashore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles, the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, George W. Woodward, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he decreed the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect, the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government, which seeks to degrade a freeman while periling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which tenies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partisan followers. When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August ensuing this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent, and recreant to the creed which we adore, if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, "*You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children!*" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow-citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a reunited Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at