The Bedford Gazette.

Thursday Morning, December 16, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A curious hodge-podge, which common courtesy compels the country to call a President's message was promulgated the other day. Unfortunate in all his preceding official, political, and literary performances, since the day of his inauguration, it was supposed and hoped that Grant would, with the assistance of his numerous Secretaries, be able to meet public exigency, and satisfy popular longing with an able and statesmanlike presentation of the questions which must come before this administration for decision. But no reader can rise from a perusal of the message without either a feeling of disappointment or disgust. Instead of the brevity and terseness which were expected, the document is elaborate without being graceful in style or phraseology, and expansive in ideas and statements without any special merit of detail or attractiveness of construction.

Speaking of the message as we would of the human frame, we would say that its head was deficient in all the strong and conspicuous characteristics which should distinguish so important a function; lacking in the high, statesmanlike and comprehensive tone which should pervade so important a state paper; and unattended by any of the peculiar features whose promulgation forces even unwilling admiration and respect. The body of the message would, from general characteristics, appear to make several who are not its reputed author responsible for its creation. No doubt Boutwell patched up the financial portion of it. Sumner probably wrote the paragraphon the 'Alabama question' and foreign affairs. The Cuban mummery is clearly the work of Fish, and Wilson or Butler may have dictated the reconstruction portion of it. The remainder of it bears strong resemblance to Badeau's style. The weak head of the document surmounts a weaker and more unhealthy body, which like that of a dwarf, is contracted to deformity that shrivels it into unshapely drivel and commonplaces.

There is nothing in the message that bespeaks the frankness or directness of the soldier, nor the cogent reasoning and logical precision of the statesman. Never in the history of the country has there been presented to a President of this nation a more favorable opportunity to unite every faction of his own party, and at least win the respect and confidence of the opposition, by the display of that broad and earnest statesmanship, that comprehensive grasp of intellect and far-seeing penetration of mind that probes deeper than mere words and soars higher than mere statistics. But Grant has clearly proved himself unequal to the emergency. He approaches the discussion of questions upon the solution which even the nation's fate may be involved, with the timidity, vacillation, and restraint which a man feels who has no fixed opinions of his own, and is desirous of conciliating and harmonizing the broken factions of a rapidly dissolving party. There is revealed throughout the Message a consciousness that Grant is the Man and Congress the Master. It is this subservient tone, this official servility that disgusts everybody who thought Grant had some individuality.

The most correct estimate of the value and strength of the document may best be formed by comparing it with the messages of any of the later Presidents. We miss the profound and logical reasoning of Van Buren, the clear and statesmanlike perspicuity of Pierce, the sound argument and solidity of expression of Buchanan, the ringing eloquence and stately dignity of Johnson, and even the original and suggestive public utterances of Lincoln. What was wisely conspicuous, and to the nation of the profoundest importance, in the state papers of the later Presidents finds no exponant in Grant—an earnest, sound, discriminating and dignified public policy.—There is no fixed policy defined in his message—no settled plan of administration. He proves by every statement, by every sentence, that he is the mere plaything of Congress, subject to all its caprices, its willing and subservient tool.

But after all, it may have been foolish to expect more from a man who, with tanning leather in Galena and peddling wood on the Mississippi, passed forty-five years of his existence in blissful ignorance of all questions pertaining to public affairs. The world is full of men who are out of their places, that is, the places which their abilities peculiarly qualify them to fill; but the country is to be congratulated on the fact that only one at a time of this class can be President.

It would have been better for the country and more creditable to Grant, in so far as the message is a mere literary performance if he had allowed himself to be "interviewed" by some smart, enterprising press reporter, who, by a series of apt queries concerning public matters, would have extracted from the President precisely such information as the people desired. Such material, presented in the piquant style and with the dilicious pungency which characterize most press reports now-a-days, would have placed everybody in good humor with the Administration, and saved Grant the unpleasant reflection that he had made a most egregious blunder in presenting to the country an annual message that had nothing to recommend it, not even the poor merit of being gracefully and smoothly written.

A WEDDING AT WORMLEY'S.

The marriage of M. Paul Geraud, brother-in-law of the Portugese minister, and Miss Marie B. Wormley, the daughter of the well-known negro caterer in Washington, says the *Patriot*, is brilliantly described in the newspapers of the party. Shakespeare tells the story of Desdemona's love for Othello. Brabantio, the father of the fair maiden, absurdly declared that the sooty Moor had used drugs and conjurations to enchant his daughter.—But Othello explained how he had won the charming girl of that period. He had frequent invitations to the paternal abode, and told amazing stories of his imprisonment in the Andersonvilles of his time, of his escapes, of his Fort Fisher fights and all that sort of thing, which the girl was foolish enough to believe. She was more foolish to marry him. The tragic ending of that affair has prevented the example of Desdemona from finding many imitations on the stage of real life until the present time.

This new love affair which has filled the ranks of the miscegenators with encouragement and delight, has some slight variations from the great dramatic event to which we have referred. One radical newspaper in recording the marriage says that the father is a negro and the daughter an *octaroon*, but that is slightly mixed. In this case it was not drugs and magic which won the youth. Oysters and lobster sauce did the business. Wormley, be it remembered, is the caterer who judiciously mingles dishes and diplomacy. Wormley was on confidential terms with Mr. Seward during the time when that statesman presided over our foreign affairs, and at present is said to have exceedingly intimate relations with Fish. When a Japanese, Chinese or Portugeese Embassy, or other outlandish delegation, is sent to this country, it is immediately on its arrival in Washington, put in charge of Wormley. No audience could be had at the White House until the cuisine of the great Wormley had been enjoyed. Here, under the inspiration of Wormley's wines, the embassadors prepared for their diplomatic labors. It was here that Burlingame lodged his Chinese delegation, and here the Portuguese youth, the gentle Geraud, met the lovely Marie. She it was who bore to him daily on a tray the oysters of Wormley, more delicious far than any he had ever tasted in his own Oporto, and as he swallowed them down, love rose triumphant in his soul. When, at times, the memory of the lonesome youth reverted to a vale in his native land where danced the lovely maidens by moonlight beneath the cork tree, it was Marie who brought him to by popping a cork of the Veuve Cliquot. If there sometimes mingled with his morning dreams a midnight serenade in Lisbon and a damsel at the half-opened jalousies, Marie with her soft announcement of such fresh shad and mutton chops as Lisbon never knew, would wake him to a happy realization of the present. With such gastronomic bliss at Wormley's could love for the daughter of the host fail to enter? The radicals would fain record this event as a great triumph of their teachings. But it may be put down as a striking instance of the control which the stomach has over the human affections.

NOT TRUE.—We have hitherto refrained from noticing the unjust and unmanly attacks of the editor of the *Genius of Liberty* upon Hon. B. F. Meyers, of the GAZETTE and *Patriot*. And all we have to say now is, that when the editor of the *Genius* says that Mr. Meyers was "lukewarm in the senatorial contest between Findlay and Scull," in this district, he either affirms whereof he knows not, or he willfully and maliciously utters what he knows to be a falsehood. —*Somerset Democrat.*

THE action of the Wyoming Territorial Legislature in relation to accidents to employees on railroads is specially commended to the attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Last winter a bill was passed at Harrisburg, and signed by Governor Geary, which debarred employees from the right of obtaining more than three thousand dollars for any accident that might befall them on a railroad. The injustice of such a law does not need pointing out. The best commentary on it is the substance of the following paragraph:

"The Wyoming Legislature has enacted that 'any person or employee on any railroad in this Territory who may be injured or killed while in the performance of their duties or otherwise shall have the same right of action for damage against said company as if such person were not an employee.'"

IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEAD?

Radical journals and stumpers for some years have frequently announced the death of the Democratic party.—Let the reader calmly take a survey of the field and he will ascertain the facts in the case. Something that Radicals seldom deal in.

The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, poll in round numbers, say, the following votes:

New York	730,000
Pennsylvania	650,000
Ohio	520,000
Indiana	330,000
Total	2,530,000

This is nearly one half of the total vote of the United States, and it is more than two-fifths. Now, let us see how it is divided between the two parties:

	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.
New York	33,000	
Pennsylvania		5,000
Ohio		7,500
Indiana (in 1868)		1,000
Total	33,000	13,500
Democratic majority	19,500	

It thus appears, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, in these great Commonwealths, which have more than one-third of the population of the Union, that there are 20,000 more Democrats than Republicans. This is allowing the majority they got in Indiana last year, which they cannot get again.—Had the State voted this fall it would have given us 10,000 majority. This does not look as if the Democracy were dead or in a dying condition.

A most vigorous and persistent effort is being made all over the State, as well as in adjoining States, to secure the respite of Dr. Schœppe, now lying in the jail of Cumberland county under the sentence of death. If Governor Geary resists these demonstrations and appeals he will be firmer in his convictions of Schœppe's guilt than most other persons. No case within our recollection has elicited more marked feeling of interest than this one of Dr. Schœppe. The fact of the verdict and sentence having drawn out the most marked expressions of dissent from a great number of the ablest physicians and chemists in the country ought to induce Governor Geary to grant the respite at least, if not to pardon the prisoner.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill looking to a return to specie payment.s It contains several important provisions. A large number of other bills were introduced and referred, among them one to aid and promote the International Exhibition to be held in Washington in 1871, and another declaring Virginia to be a State of the Union and entitled to representation in Congress.

In the House, the various subjects mentioned in the President's message were referred to appropriate committees. Bills were introduced and referred to reorganize the Treasury Department; to repeal the tenure-of-office act; to establish a uniform system of naturalization; to prohibit the sales of coin in behalf of the United States, and to provide for the redemption of legal tender notes in coin at par.—Messrs. Heflin, Dox, Hays and Sherrard, the members elect from Alabama, were admitted to their seats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The Senate yesterday elected the members of the several standing committees as previously elected by the republican caucus. Among the bills introduced and referred was one to appeal the test oath act, Mr. Ferry, who introduced this bill, made some very sensible remarks on the subject. A resolution was adopted requesting the committee on military affairs to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure to colored citizens who have served in the armies of the United States equal rights with white citizens. The joint resolution to remove all political disabilities upon the ratification of the fifteenth amendment was, after some debate, adopted. A resolution was introduced declaring that no State having once ratified an amendment to the United States constitution shall have power to rescind its action.

In the House, Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania introduced a bill to fund the national debt of the United States at a lower rate of interest, and to make national banking free. It was referred to the committee on ways and means. Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina, offered a resolution in favor of the recognition of the Independence of Cuba, and declaring that the House will support the President of the United States in its recognition. The resolution was not entertained. Bills were introduced and referred to abolish the duties on coal; to amend the homestead act so as to allow soldiers who served in the Union army to secure one hundred and sixty acres of land for homestead purposes, instead of eighty acres, as at present, and also to exempt the property of the Union soldiers and sailors from taxation, the same as the bonds of the bondholders. The census bill was then discussed in committee of the whole up to the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

In the Senate a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one from the judiciary committee defining the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in Virginia and Texas, another to increase the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States to $12,000 per annum, and of the Associate Justices to $10,000. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the propriety of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and of such other legislation as may be necessary to secure medical practitioners in the District of Columbia equal rights without distinction of color. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House a bill was introduced, but subsequently withdrawn, authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of forty-four millions of dollars. The census bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, when a spirited debate ensued, but no result was arrived at, and the House adjourned until to-day.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Despairing of doing anything with a tariff by a general bill, members seem to be trying the tinkering process, and are offering numerous bills putting the tariff upon certain articles and putting others on the free list.—They hope by this course to get matters through that might be defeated if incorporated in a general bill.

The bill of Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, introduced in the House to-day and referred to the ways and means committee proposes to exempt from import duty the following articles: Tea, coffee, molasses, syrup, malado or cane juice, rice, salt, coal, lumber, timber, hides, skins, printing paper and iron in pigs.

The House ways and means committee have had the iron section of the tariff bill under consideration, but the duties remain about the same, with a new classification.

A number of the most prominent physicians of the city have issued a call for a public meeting, to be held Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of reviewing the case of Dr. Paul Schœppe, now sentenced to execution on the 22d inst. They state that medico-legal questions of paramount importance to the profession and society at large are involved in this case, and demand consideration and immediate action thereon.

A meeting of labor delegates from several States, including Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, &c., of which A. M. Winn, has been chosen president, is in session here to secure the passage of a more complete and efficient eight hour law by Congress.

A convention of pension agents from various sections of the country, summoned to devise the best means to prevent frauds upon the bureau, and the safest method of conducting business, has been in session here since Monday.

Commissioner Delano has issued a circular of instructions to supervisors of internal revenue officers who collect fees for making out returns, &c., or assisting those who do not know how to comply with the law.

The term of office of between three and four hundred postmasters appointed by President Johnson during the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress will expire during the present session. Successors for many of them are already being urged by the members from their respective districts.—*Cor. Balt. Sun.*

The money power of the country is rapidly concentrating against the interests of the working classes. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

Thirty five years ago, in the days of President Jackson, a National Bank, with its capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, was considered so formidable to popular liberty that all was put down by the voice of the people. Now we have seventeen hundred National Banks, with a capital of three hundred millions of dollars. Affiliated with them are three hundred thousand bondholders, who represent two thousand millions of bonds. They have with their five hundred millions of capital invested in manufacturing, privileges in New England which are sustained by protection bonds from the National Treasury. To these are joined the great railroad corporations—not only the Pacific with its sixty millions of dollars' aid from the Treasury, and its host of branch roads, but such great corporation as the New York and Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central, which jointly control a capital of two hundred millions of dollars.

Of the power of corruption and intimidation possessed by these great aggregations of money, it is useless and unneccesary to speak. We have for years seen them in our elections and in our primary meetings, We have seen them in the legislation of the country. Everything it has done has been for the wellbeing of these privileged classes. Whether the country will be able to stop this monetary vassalage and assert its independence in the future remains to be seen. At present it is the practical doctrine that only the great moneyed classes have any right to be heard and considered in legislation.

"Doseh," the ceremony of celebrating the birthday of Mahomet, was duly observed in Cairo, Egypt, and was celebrated on the first of November, and the prostrate bodies of fanatics were ridden over by the Sheik el Bekree, live snakes were eaten, glass crunched and swallowed, bodies slashed with swords, cheeks and breasts pierced with sharp metal instruments, which were left sticking in the wounds they made, and hundreds of men and boys shrieked and writhed, and wrestled in what professed to be a mad extacy of religious fervor. This *fete* was instituted by Sultan Morad III, in 1588, or in the year 996 of the Hegira.

Whiskey has risen to twenty cents a drink in Brooklyn since the seizure of illicit stills.

SHOCKING PUNISHMENT IN CUBA.—A letter received in New York from Havana, under date of November 29th, gives the details of the discovery of a negro rising in Cuba, and the horrible punishment which was inflicted upon those engaged in it. The letter tells the following doubtful story:

"Three of the number were shot, one was flogged on three different occasions, receiving in all eight hundred lashes, and one of the best negroes on the place, a vigorous man, was whipped almost to death; and amid his sufferings, while repeatedly fainting and falling to the ground from sheer weakness, was made to declare what he knew. Another, upon receiving the order to lie down and submit to be tied and receive punishment, fell senseless. Nevertheless he received a thousand lashes, without giving the slightest sign of life. A creole negro, suspected to be, though not, implicated in the plot, received one thousand two hundred lashes. The hands of the estates were collected together upon the Esperauza, and there in the presence of two thousand negroes, the ringleaders of the conspiracy were flogged in gangs of twenty-one at a time, two executioners being detailed for each victim. At the same place nine were shot, and in the punishment inflicted no distinction was made between free and slave.

We are in receipt of later and more satisfactory intelligence of the safety and whereabouts of Dr. David Livingstone, the great African explorer. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald telegraphs from Bombay, under date of Nov. 22, that he had just received a letter from Livingstone, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869, stating that he was in good health and spirits, and that his discoveries had given him great satisfaction. This shows that the distinguished traveller, as late as six months ago, was at the spot indicated in his letter of July, 1868, as that for which he was making. There can be no doubt now that Livingstone will soon arrive at home, to tell us of the trials he has passed and the wonders he has seen. He will have a most remarkable series of adventures to describe, in his quiet but entertaining way. He alone must correct and amend our geography of Africa, from Ptolemy Claudius to Paul B. Du Chaillu.

John Stuart Mills is accepted in the country by many as authority in political economy. In a recent letter in answer to some enquiries in relation to Chinese emigration, he holds the following views:

"Considering the purely economical view of the subject, I entirely agree with you; and it could hardly be better stated and argued than it is in your able article in the New York Tribune. That the Chinese immigration, if it attains great dimensions, must be economically injurious to the mass of the present population; that it must diminish their wages, and reduce them to a lower state of physical comfort and well being, I have no manner of doubt. Nothing can be more fallacious than the attempts to make out that thus to lower wages is the way to raise them, or that there is any compensation, in an economical point of view, to those whose labor is displaced, or who are obliged to work for a greatly reduced remuneration. On general priciple this state of things, were it sure to continue, would justify the exclusion of the immigrants on the ground that, with their habits in respect to population, only a temporary good is done to the Chinese people by admitting part of their surplus numbers, while a permanent harm is done in a more civilized and improved portion of mankind.

Pope Pius IX is quite old and feeble, and is possessed of an apprehension that the excitement attendant upon the sessions of the Ecumenical Council may be greater than his health and strength can endure. He has, therefore, decided to issue a Papal Bull ordaining that should his Holiness die during th convocation of the Council, his successor is to be elected by the assembled Prelates of the Church from all parts of the world, and not merely be chosen by the conclave of Cardinals in the usual way.

Rev. Dr. Collyer of Chicago, preached a sermon in Washington, on Sunday, in which he commented upon the McFarland-Richardson tragedy and criticised in severity the conduct of Vice President Colfax, who the reverend Dr. represented as "bearding the lion in his den." Brigham Young (in Utah) there getting off a homily upon the sanctity of marital relations, and now "scattering showers of sympathy upon the bed of a spiritual adulterer."

Drunkenness among women is increasing in Liverpool. In the year past, 5,000 females have been committed to jail for crimes committed under the influence of strong drink. The women of Liverpool drink ale, gin, cherry brandy and cordials very freely, and we are sorry to hear that the practice of tippling "cherry bounce" and sweet cordials is becoming rather too fashionable among women in our large American cities.

The new Commercial Exchange building, situated at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, costing $250,000, was burned last week. The fire originated from the falling of a large chandelier in the upper hall, the escaping gas igniting and rapidly involving the entire building in flames.

A freight train ran into a passenger train standing at Manor Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the other day, resulting in the smashing of three coaches and two freight cars, the killing of a brakesman, mortal injury of a passenger named Henry McKim, and slightly wounding several others.

A British steamer has put into Norfolk with a statement that a party of Englishmen have made amazing discoveries of gold in Nicaragua, and have already gotten two hundred tons of the precious metal from their mines.

There are over a million more females in England than males. This is said to be owing to the fact that many men who enlist in the army die or never return home, for it is known that there are only 956 females born to each thousand males in England.

It is a remarkable fact that in all ages and among all nations the existence of the Almighty and of Satan have been acknowledged and believed in some way. The old Egyptian, called his Satanic majesty Typhon, the Greeks called him Titan, the Persians named him Onromaze, the Scoeth designate him as "Auld Clootie," and the Germans nominate him "Der Tuyfel." The imagination of the Chinese has invented no less than ten devils and hells. One presides over a hell stuck full of knives; another an iron tank filled with boiling water; a third is a hell of ice; in another is the punishment of pulling out the tongue of those who tell lies; another a hell of poisonous serpents; in another the victim is drawn into pieces; another a hell of blackness and darkness, and in praying they say, "May I not fall into the hell of swords," and into this or that place of torment. According to many poets, the devil's favorite lurking place is in black eyes.

A settler from Laramie December 4 says the Indian troubles in Wyoming are quite alarming. Bands of Sioux are roving through the Territory robbing and murdering. A mail party that left Fort Laramie was driven in by Indians. Another, which left several days previous, had not been heard from, and it was feared it had been captured.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

may14y1

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar street, New York

may14y1

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work: then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care), that will unlock the gall-bladder and starts the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the Alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all billious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

may28y1 15 N. 6th St., Philada., Pa.

Words of Wisdom for Young men, On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila., Pa. may28,'69y1

Miscellaneous

THE REGULATOR.

W. C. GARWOOD

takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has taken The Old Store of H. F. Irvine and intends keeping nothing but the best goods at the most

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Remember always to call at No. 2 ANDERSON'S Row, where you will always find W. C. GARWOOD prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

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Everybody in search of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, should call at Garwood's Regulator.

GLASSWARE.
Everybody in search of Glassware, should call at Garwood's Regulator

QUEENSWARE.
Everybody in search of Queensware, should call at Garwood's Regulator.

SPICES.
Everybody in want of Spices of any kind, should not fail to call at Garwood's Regulator.

TOBACCO.
Men loving good Tobacco, should call at Garwood's Regulator, as he keeps the best.

NOTIONS.
Everybody wanting good Neck-ties, Collars, &c., should call at Garwood's Regulator.

sept30,'69tf.

TO MY MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.—I take this method of thanking my friends for the patronage they have extended to me in the past, and would recommend that they extend the same to my successor, W. C. Garwood, who has taken charge of the "Regulator" establishment. H. F. IRVINE

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