

THE PERSECUTION OF GEORGIA.

Does there linger in the minds of Northern radicals, the faintest sense of decency, or the slightest susceptibility of shame? If so, let them blush for the action of their party in the United States Senate, on Friday night last, with respect to the State of Georgia.

Two years ago Georgia complied with the terms of the reconstruction acts, to the very letter. The convention which framed the constitution by which civil government was restored to the State, was chosen under the auspices of General Meade, and was composed largely of negroes and almost entirely of radicals. The people of Georgia, persuaded by the bayonets of Meade, adopted the constitution. An election was held for Governor, members of the legislature and representatives in Congress. Gen. Meade again kindly assisted the voters, and Bullock, carpet-bagger, was chosen Governor, and a legislature which was then considered intensely radical, was elected. Bullock was installed in the executive office. The legislature assembled, organized, ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, as required by the reconstruction acts, and afterward elected two gentlemen of undoubted loyalty, to represent the State in the United States Senate. General Meade then declared that civil government was fully restored in the State, and withdrew the military. General Grant, who, as General of the Army, was designated in the reconstruction acts as the officer to see to their execution, approved the report and action of General Meade. The lower house of Congress received the representatives elected from the State and thus deliberately recognized its restoration. The upper house received the credentials of the Senators elect, but on objection being made, referred them to a committee for examination. In short Georgia was regarded as reinstated in the Union, not only by Congress, but by the entire radical party, which in its national convention at Chicago allowed the State the same rights accorded to other States represented in that body.

But the people of Georgia, though they had swallowed the nauseous prescription of the radical doctors in order that they might be purged of all disloyalty, had the audacity to think for themselves on political subjects. At the Presidential election they voted for Seymour by forty thousand majority. This was a grave offence in the sight of the radical majority in Congress. A question as to the eligibility of the negroes elected to the legislature arose, and it was decided by each of the houses that they were ineligible under the State Constitution. This decision was made in consequence of an opinion given by Joseph E. Brown, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and who is now by appointment of Gov. Bullock, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Although this course, on the part of the legislature, was advised by leading radicals of the State, it roused the ire of the conspirators at Washington, whose aim is the overthrow of our present form of government, through the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. When the legislature rejected the Amendment, they resolved that the State should be remanded to military rule. It is doubtful, however, whether their vindictive scheme could have succeeded, had not Governor Bullock come to their aid. The legislature had, also, sorely offended that unselfish and patriotic official. It had refused to enrich him at the expense of the people. It had failed to pass a bill to purchase from the Governor for three hundred thousand dollars certain real estate in Atlanta, as a site for the new State capitol, which had cost him but forty thousand. The insolence of such insubordination to the gubernatorial behest was intolerable. Besides, there was serious talk of Bullock's impeachment for alleged unlawful handling of the State finances. It is, therefore, not at all singular that His Excellency proceeded to Washington, to assist in kicking Georgia out of the Union. Once more under military authority, with Bullock commanding an armed body of negroes, Georgia will be reproached neither with an impeachment of her chief executive, nor with the want of a State capitol which will cost three hundred thousand dollars.

The Altoona *Vindicator* has been purchased by D. W. Moore, one of the proprietors of the *Harrisburg Patriot*. On the first of January next, the name of the paper will be changed to the *Altoona Star*. We have no doubt the *Star* will be a brilliant luminary in the newspaper world. Deer are so plenty in the mountains south and east of Johnstown that people have resolved to do without other kinds of meat during the time that venison is in season.

CORRUPTION runs riot in every Department of the Government. It has been ascertained to a certainty that upwards of eight thousand notes of the five-twenty bonds, third series, amounting to \$1,595,000, have not been accounted for. A committee was appointed in 1867 to investigate the frauds committed in the issue of bonds and certificates of the second series of the seven-thirty loan, which has made no report except to show that corruption and fraud had been discovered. That the people have been shamefully robbed is manifest; but here the matter ends. The radicals, it seems, have a right to plunder, and the public it appears, must submit.

It does not appear to be the province of any body connected with the government to expose and punish such villainies. Even the President is quaking at the prospect of an investigation of the causes which led to the September gold swindle in New York. But plundering the government is not considered stealing now-a-days. It is not regarded as theft for members of Congress to rob the people by voting subsidies to railroad companies. It is deemed a legitimate and honest transaction on the part of the people's representatives to receive shares of stock in Congressional corporations, as a consideration for votes and influence in granting such corporations immense bodies of the public lands. No wonder Congressmen get rich and live in \$32,000 houses!

On the motion to table the bill of Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Saturday last, Messrs. Cessna, Gilfillan and Negley, of this State, voted No. This bill provides for the issue of forty-four millions of greenbacks in redemption of that amount in bonds bearing gold interest. Cessna, Gilfillan and Negley have, then, it seems, gone over to Pendleton! If Young Greenbacks can carry this load, nothing can prevent him from winning the presidential race. What do the anti-republican radicals of the Sixteenth Congressional district think of their Pendletonian representative? What will those austere sticklers for the rigid observance of the pledged faith of the government, the editors of the *Somerset Herald*, *Bedford Inquirer* and *Franklin Repository*, say to this tendency of the loil Mr. Cessna toward the ranks of the repudiators?

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The probabilities are that the present Congress will, in accordance with the imperative demand of Grant, repeal the Tenure-of-Office Law. As the bill was put through for the sole purpose of curtailing the power of Ex-President Johnson, with the single design of preventing the removal of Radical officials, it was justly regarded as an outrageous piece of partisan legislation. As such we freely denounced it at the time of its passage, and our opinion, then expressed, has undergone no change. We believe that it was calculated to do injury by putting dishonest and incompetent officials in a position where they would feel comparatively secure. The President could not dismiss them summarily, and many of the frauds which were perpetrated under the late administration were due to the provisions of the law which Congress is now hastening to repeal.

The rumors of corruption and the well authenticated reports of gross frauds on the revenue which reach us from all parts of the country show that many of Grant's appointees are unmitigated scoundrels. He has shown a great lack of judgment in making appointments, from his Cabinet down to the lowest officials, and he needs the largest kind of liberty to correct his damaging blunders. We do not think, however, that it is a regard for the public welfare which now leads him to demand the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Law; we believe he is influenced by a desire to have the thirty thousand office holders in the country under his absolute and unrestrained control, in order that he may compel them all to work diligently to secure his re-nomination. That is well understood by his friends in Congress, and, as a large majority of the Republican members are ready to concede what he demands, we are not surprised to see it announced that the very men who advocated the gubernatorial behest was intolerable. Besides, there was serious talk of Bullock's impeachment for alleged unlawful handling of the State finances. It is, therefore, not at all singular that His Excellency proceeded to Washington, to assist in kicking Georgia out of the Union. Once more under military authority, with Bullock commanding an armed body of negroes, Georgia will be reproached neither with an impeachment of her chief executive, nor with the want of a State capitol which will cost three hundred thousand dollars.

We hope the law will be repealed. It is wrong in principle, and calculated to work injury to the public interests. Besides we are in favor of permitting Grant to assume the responsibility which he seems to covet. With the repeal of the Tenure of Office Bill, he will have to answer to the people for the appointment and continuance in office of every obnoxious, every incompetent and every dishonest official. We are in favor of giving him full swing, of allowing him all the rope he needs to hang himself. — *Lancaster Intelligencer*.

Forest country is overstocked with deer, bears, wildcats, and panthers.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. The Senate this morning showed its dignity to be taken a button-hole still lower by permitting a lengthy "personal explanation" of the Rev. Mr. Brownlow to be read from the Clerk's desk. It contained an elaborate and graphic account of the beauties of Tennessee politics, including the many fisticuffs and "rows" incident to the struggle between Senter and Stokes, together with the part the honorable Senator took in the controversy, and wound up by declaring the unalterable opposition of the Reverend gentleman to anything that looked like Democracy. The Senate was evidently ashamed of the exposition, not a member paying the slightest attention. Even the Clerk, who usually has the bellows of an ox, read it in so low and rapid a manner as to render it difficult to catch the precise tenor. In the meantime, the old man sat shaking with the palsy while his rival yawned about trying "to please Andy Johnson" was being read to the assembled wisdom of the nation.

Mr. Carpenter (not without some opposition from Sumner) succeeded today in getting in his "great speech" advocating Cuban recognition, and the prevention of the Spanish Gunboats from sailing from New York. This matter derives its importance from the fact that it is understood to embody the views of Senators on the Radical side, who design to coalesce in solid opposition to the Administration of General Grant, not only upon this, but other points of great national importance. In this movement are comprehended hosts of sea-heads, who will give his Excellency great trouble this session. Mr. Carpenter cut to pieces the President's crude theory, and especially denounced his action in referring the matter of the gunboats to the courts, and then shamelessly ordering its withdrawal through District Attorney Pierpont, the prospective Attorney General of the United States.

The great question of Virginia's "admission" has assumed a new phase. The Reconstruction Committee has postponed its consideration until Saturday. It will probably go over until after the holidays. In the meantime, further demands of humiliating concessions are concocting. The bill introduced by Mr. Ward, a "moderate" Republican, from New York, has been duly referred to Butler's committee, provides, as "conditions," that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens, of the United States, of the right to vote in that State, who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof, now to be recognized, or of the right to sit upon juries, or of the right to an equal participation in the school fund and school privileges as now recognized by such Constitution; provided, that any alteration of such Constitution may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

The bills introduced respectively by Messrs. Trumbull and Drake, in regard to the Supreme Court, apparently differ in this, that whereas Drake's in plain words ousts the jurisdiction of the court in all cases where the constitutionality of an act of Congress is brought in question, and Trumbull's only where such laws have a political bearing. It is clear that for practical purposes this distinction is without a difference. Yet Drake's bill undoubtedly will be subjected to the acoustomized go-by, and Trumbull's triumphant adopted, notwithstanding Congress, by the latter, is clothed with the power to decide what laws are, and what are not political. The Missouri Oursing-Outing has, however, defenders and eulogists in this business. He is held up as a second Thad. Stevens. "In the legal cast and frame of his mind," says a radical paper, "he strongly recalls Thad. Stevens, who taught law without books." And he is further propped up by the following threat of popular vengeance (yet suppressed) against the supreme legal tribunal of the country: "Popular feeling instinctively resenting the false position into which the judiciary was getting, and snuffing the danger, was, with a rough impulse of natural justice, making ready to save the national peace and safety, even at the expense of the Constitution and written law. Mr. Drake has shown how the danger can be cured constitutionally and inside of the law, and if this—the avoiding of a dangerous and urgent crisis—is not the test of true statesmanship, we do not know what it is."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1890. In the Senate to-day the Georgia Reconstruction bill is under discussion. From present appearances, the bill can not become a law before "the holidays." It will, however, undoubtedly become a law. If the "Fifteenth Amendment" shall become a source of adoption, in the sense regarded by the Radicals, then, when no necessity for its ratification by Georgia shall be any longer discerned, the bill, without the amendment of Morton, will probably be considered sufficient for all party purposes; if not, the amendment will prevail!

I committed a slight error yesterday in speaking of Mr. Carpenter as "chairman" of the committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. Trumbull occupies that post. I intended to say that he was instructed by the committee to report the Georgia bill, and so acted as its chairman. This is important, inasmuch as it indicates that Mr. Trumbull is not in union with that committee in its recommendation upon that subject.

It seems that Stanton has really some show for the vacant judgeship, now that Judge Grice has been persuaded to resign. The latter's resignation went in on Wednesday. People, however, known to be in the confidence of General Grant, confidently assert that his Excellency will suffer martyrdom rather than nominate him. In this matter we shall see whether General Blair's opinion of the President is well founded. — *Cor. Ball. Gazette*.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of memorials were presented, and a bill introduced to abolish the franking privilege. A resolution was also introduced protesting against allowing the departure of the Spanish gunboats built at New York. The bill to further define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States was taken up and discussed at length. A bill was introduced providing for the further "reconstruction" of the State of Georgia.

In the House, Mr. Butler, from the committee on reconstruction, reported three bills looking to the early admission of the State of Virginia. There does not seem now to be much doubt of the admission of the State before the holidays, although the house has resolved to adjourn over from the 22nd of December to the 6th of January. The House is clearly not in favor of a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, for by a vote of 42 to 129, it adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Peters, of Maine, declaring that a renewal of the treaty should not be considered in the present condition of affairs. The house made very little progress with the census bill, and only reached the twenty-second section. Mr. Butler introduced another bill for amnesty in exceptional cases. It is thought before the end of the present Congress a general amnesty act will be reported. The banking and currency committee was directed to inquire into the causes of the late gold excitement in New York. A resolution was offered instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria, is entitled to a seat in the House. It was, however, laid on the table, as it involved the question of the constitutional validity of the retrocession of Alexandria county to Virginia. A bill was passed to remove political disabilities from a number of Southern citizens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. The Senate yesterday agreed to the House joint resolution to take a recess from the 22d instant to the 5th of January. Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, had read by request, a long personal explanation in relation to affairs in his State. Mr. Carpenter called up his resolution declaring as the sense of the Senate that the Spanish gunboats destined for Cuba should not be allowed to depart from the United States. Mr. Carpenter made an able speech in favor of his resolution, and Mr. Sumner replied. The resolution from the House to define the meaning of the eight hour law was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. Jones of Kentucky, declaring that in the death of George Peabody, this country, and the world have sustained an irreparable loss, and reciting the fact that the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London, and the Emperor of France have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of Mr. Peabody's remains to his native land, authorizing the President to order as many ships of the line as may be convenient and adequate to the occasion to meet the European convoy at sea and conduct it to these shores, and to make such other preparations for the reception of the body as are commensurate with the merits of the deceased and with the dignity of the country. The resolution was laid over until Monday next. A large number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one providing for specie payments, and another to remove all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment. The census bill was then taken up and considered until the hour of adjournment.

FORNEY'S ACCOUNTS COVERED UP.

A special telegram to the *Harrisburg Patriot* says: Mr. Crain introduced a resolution to close the accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Cameron apologized for having on a former occasion, made some disparaging remarks in reference to these accounts. He now believes that Forney was unfortunately subjected to wrongful imputations through the malfeasance of his confidential secretary. He is satisfied that Forney's accounts have been made up in some way by that gentleman himself or his friends, and that the government had not lost a cent. A statement of the last Comptroller of the Treasury was then read, showing that Forney's accounts had been fully adjusted. The joint resolution was then passed, and Forney's disreputable career as Secretary of the Senate was closed up. The proceeding was the most transparent subterfuge which ever transpired in the Senate Chamber. The whole matter was prearranged, and as a reward for months of fulsome puffs in Forney's paper.

It is reported that the Avondale Relief Fund amounts to \$126,077, and thus far only \$12,000 has been given to the widows and orphans for whom it was intended, (over three hundred persons,) or at the rate of \$37.12 apiece. The balance has been judiciously invested for the benefit of the sufferers by the terrible calamity in future. We think it would be better for the trustees of the fund to present each family entitled to relief with \$500 this winter and not wait until the pensioners get old before giving them this spontaneous charity offering of the people. In a few years many of those having claims upon the fund may die or return to their former homes in Great Britain, and some rich and entirely undeserving person may swallow up the shares of the absent claimants, interest and all. The great disaster will become an old story in time, and the people would be better pleased to see their gift applied while their hearts are warm with the pleasure of giving.

The fact that Empress Eugenie has returned to Paris worth over a million dollars more than she was when she left, is the incentive to any number of *bon mots* and witty squibs on the part of the press in the French capital. This accession of fortune represents the cash value of the magnificent diamond studded tiara presented to her by the Khedive of Egypt.

PERIODICALS.

THE NURSERY, for January, 1870, has been received. It is a magnificent number and all its little readers will be made joyfully happy in being in possession of the Nursery, during the Holidays. All children should have a copy sent to them monthly. Parents subscribe for it for their children. You can do nothing that would please them more. Address John L. Shorey, 13 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Price, \$1.50 a year.

A MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE — For beauty of typography, artistic engravings, and high-toned literary articles, together with a display of the Fashions, Demorest's Monthly Magazine is certainly unsurpassed. The January number, just received, in addition to unusual holiday attractions, has a fine steel Portrait of both Mr. and Mme. Demorest. The rich display of novelties offered in Demorest's Monthly would seem to be enough to secure a circulation sufficient to satisfy its publishers, but in addition we see they propose to give a very large and fine engraving to each subscriber, valued at \$10. The Engraving alone would make a very appropriate Holiday or Birthday gift; but when added to the costly Picture the best Parlor Magazine is included, to be a monthly reminder of the friendly feeling of the giver, there is certainly no better way of investing \$3.—Address Demorest's Monthly, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JANUARY. — The number for January, 1870, is a truly splendid New Year's gift. A thrilling picture—"On the Rapids" of Niagara, is the first steel plate. The second is a beautiful title-page for the magazine encircled with the flower-wreathed portraits of seven of its lady contributors, the bright intellectual face of Mrs. Henry Wood matronizing the younger ladies—Mrs. Moulton, Florence Percy, Elizabeth Prescott, Miss Douglass, August Bell, and Mrs. Hosmer. Every admirer of these talented ladies will desire to see this beautiful plate. The Colored Fashion Plate, as usual, shows the latest styles; and there is besides a page of richly colored patterns for Berlin Wool. The music is the "Rockaway Scottish." A great variety of articles for ladies' dress, and for the work-table, are illustrated by wood cuts. A beautiful story by Mrs. Moulton—"Did He Forget Her?" is begun in this number; and there is a poem by Florence Percy, and stories by E. B. Ripley, Miss Douglass, and A. M. Dana, &c. The publishers offer great inducements to new subscribers, and we recommend our readers to inclose ten cents for a sample copy, to Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price \$2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies \$8. Five copies (and one gratis), \$8.

It is the season when people make up their minds about the magazines they will take for the coming year.—The various programmes are published, and this in brief is what Hurd and Houghton promise to give in their *RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE*. Not without pride they point to the first name on their list of special contributors, Hans Christian Anderson, the most celebrated of all writers for the young, who is engaged to furnish them with his stories even before they appear in Denmark. They promise also to give passages from Anderson's life, told by himself. Of American authors, Jacob Abbott is to describe, in his intelligible, thorough manner, such processes as the building of a railroad. Colonel Paul H. Hayne is to tell again some of Froissart's stories. There are two writers whom the Riverside has done much to bring into general notice, capital story-tellers in different ways, the gentleman who writes under the nom de plume of *Vieux Moustache*, and Mrs. H. C. Weeks. The former has a serial story, the scene laid in Kentucky, to be illustrated by Darley; and the latter is to tell several stories, the first entitled "Jake's Wedding," sure to be full of fun and bright truthful presentation of children's life. The Editor of the magazine is to give short biographic sketches, and there are to be articles on History, Natural History, Science, Invention, Art. The subject of gymnastics is to be treated by an educated and practical instructor; such special matters as Indian club exercises are to be illustrated, and the same writer will give valuable suggestions as to the use of the voice, a matter about which very few are informed.—Riddles and enigmas, bright talk, and an ever fresh variety—these are to characterize the Riverside, and people who have seen the three volumes already published will believe it. The publication price is \$2.50 a year; to teachers and clergymen, \$2.00; and the publishers are Messrs. Hurd and Houghton, 459 Broome Street, New York.

On Wednesday Governor John W. Geary was notified that the Supreme Court had granted a writ of *certiorari* in the case of Dr. Paul Scheppe, now confined in jail at Carlisle under sentence of death for the murder of his betrothed wife, Miss Maria M. Stencken, and the Governor at once withdrew his death warrant from Sheriff Thompson, of Cumberland county.—The respite thus granted is for an indefinite period. Governor Geary stated to a friend that it was remarkable that none of Dr. Scheppe's many friends and sympathizers had asked for a respite, but all demurred an unconditional pardon, which he says he would not grant in the face of the curial record as presented to him. Dr. Scheppe is now quite positive that the Supreme Court will order a new trial of his case, and that he can establish his innocence through after discovered testimony.

The Council of Monongahela City have passed a resolution directing the police to arrest every boy found on the street after 9 o'clock who cannot give a good and sufficient reason for being abroad at that hour of the night.

It is given out at Rome that two of the vacant Cardinal's hats will be filled with heads of two distinguished American Arch-Bishops—the Most Reverend Martin John Spalding, of Baltimore, and John McCloskey, of New York. In the entire hierarchy no two able or more deserving prelates could be selected for this distinction. *Appropos*, it is somewhat singular that the French Bishops and more liberal of the German Bishops will oppose the idea of Papal infallibility, while those of Great Britain and America—the two most liberal nations—are depended upon by the Pope to speak and vote in unity in favor of his certain vicegerency.

People of all denominations will learn without regret, that the Council of Freethinkers, convened at Naples on the 9th instant, has ended in smoke, or burst up in a row. It was called to take action in opposition to the Ecumenical Council at Rome, and was composed mainly of atheistical, delinquent and Fourierite self appointed delegates, who would not have suggested any reforms in the Catholic Church or in the practice of Christianity, but would have endeavored solely to inaugurate a revolution, which might have caused turmoil and bloodshed, and could not have resulted in any benefit to religion, morality, or mankind.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST.

Half-way between 5th and 6th Sts.

Your time will not be wasted. We engage to give greater bargains to purchasers of clothing than can be had elsewhere. Call and see what we can do before purchasing.

oct16/69y1.

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 will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is, to benefit the afflicted, and to 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.

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ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youth 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, Scurvy 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, and put in 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 is expelled, 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. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup opens the most obstructed passages of the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm 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 Scurvy Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be taken first, 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, and which will unlock the gall-bladder and starts the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is the most prominent cause of Consumption.

Schenck's Scurvy Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative. It cleanses the system, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice, and dissolve the food with the bile, and the patient gets 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, and they will stop, 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, Cancer, 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, bronchitis, or some other disease, and 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 diseased, 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 naturally and make good blood, then the lungs begin to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets healthy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

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

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed unintermitted 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 die. 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 patient wishes his lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where he will give advice gratis, and 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 he charges \$5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scurvy 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,

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Words of Wisdom for Young men.

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with Rules for the young man, and a fortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

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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

REASONABLE PRICES.

Remember always to call at No. 2 ADELBRO'S

Row, where you will always find W. C. Garwood prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Boots and Shoes.

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 once at Garwood's Regulator.

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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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