

AMES AND REVELS. The radicals are now in the midst of their felicitations over the complete success of reconstruction. They may contemplate in its full proportions the great work which was begun by Charles Sumper and Thaddens Stevens in revenge of personal injuries; by the one because of the burning of his property during the war, and by the other on account of the blow received from Brooks. What they left unfinished has been concluded by the malignant Butler. To the personal hatred which has animated the hearts of these three men does the country owe this curse. Reconstruction is now producing its fruits. While one of the premature spawn of this coition of the sword and the negro ballot, the carpet-bagger Be it enacted by the Senate and House Whittemore, is being ejected from the halls of Congress, the vagrant negro preacher, Revels, and Ames, the brigadier general, are about to make their entrance. The mind that is not shocked by these apparitions in the Senate Chamber of the United States must have been sadly corrupted by radical teachings and practices. Revels after his wanderings, and his prowlings among the lambkins of many a black flock, turns up in time for United States Senator. Ames after carrying the elections in Mississippi by the sword; after putting his dragoons in the election board, and his creatures in the legislature, has received the reward of all his labors. In these two--the vagabond negro minister and the military satrap-is personified the whole scandalous and wicked work of reconstruction. Revels comes to the Senate of the United States with the certificate of his election signed by Brigadier General Ames. The latter has wrenched his election from the negro legislature of Mississippi by his sword .-Neither of them is a citizen of that State, and some radicals, not yet prepared to accept the disgraceful situaion, insist that under the Dred Scott decision, Revels is not a citizen of the United States. Ames represents nothing but the army and the principle of servitude and of brute force. His admission to a seat in the Senate is the deepest insult to popular government that radicalism in its hatred of the people has yet invented. The negro preacher survives all his infamous adventures and throws aside the clerical garment which he has defiled to put on the robe of a Senator of the United States. The brigadier who, Gesler-like, planted the banner of oppression of; and in like manner all questions relating to the election of electors for President and Vice President shall be in Mississippi, has escaped the bullets of his victims to stalk booted and spurred into the Senate chamber .-The appearance of the Gaul in the Senate of Rome was met by the conscript fathers with dignity and pride. The degraded American Senate welcome this proconsul from the negro province of Mississippi, who exhibits credentials covered all over with oppres-

Left to themselves the negroes of Mississippi would never have dreamed of returning this black bird of passage to the Senate. But they were assured that they could do nothing that would fill the souls of the Butlers, Sumners, Wilsons and Chandlers with such ecstatic delight as the appearance of a stray negro in the seat once occupied by Jefferson Davis. The negroes were made the tools of these malignant masters. They never could have conceived the subtle and refined revenge of which their radical half cousins of the north are capable. They never, it must be confessed, could be guilty of half the meanness implied in this act. In this straggling negro the radical leaders wanted to show the world how completely they have degraded the cultivated and intelligent white peo-

In the admission of Ames they propose to insult the whole people.-Through him they mean to show how effectually they have stifled the spirit of liberty in this land. Ames had scarcely completed his villanous work; he had hardly done calling the roll of his vassals in the Mississippi legislature, until they were summoned to choose him a Senator of the United

Revels and Ames! These two names are at this hour the most odious that rise to the lips of every lover of decent liberty in the land. They represent the degradation to which the nation is being reduced by a party with whose leaders no villany is too gross. These two individuals are the representatives of military power and of the ignorance and servility of the the Senate of the United States at a time when that body has fearfully degenerated. They enter a chamber which, at this day, cannot count five men who deserve the name of states-The admission of the military satrap and of the straggling negro will show that they have miscalculated in imagining that the American people is dead to every insult that their stupidity and malice may suggest.

What was frequently predicted in these columns in regard to the real speedy verification. Mr. Morton, in box in their own interest. the United States Senate, has presented a bill of pains and penalties for the enforcement of the Amendment, which utterly ignores the right of the their legislatures, to adopt rules for gen Senators, have at last got their the regulations of elections, and assumes that Congress, in common with now in their glory, and with exceedfered a similar proposition. But the represented in the United States Senate. Morton and Bingham bills, outrageous In the Southern States there are an athough they be, are innocent in

"An Act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled: SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, or cause to be appointed, three Commis-sioners for each election district of the several Congressional districts of the United States, to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The said Commissioners for such purpose shall have the sole right to decide on the qualifications of all voters who shall offer to vote for members of Congress or Electors for President and Vice President, and the exclusive authority to receive the ballots cast at any such election. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of Co

missioners to certify the result of the election in their districts respectively, duly sealed, to the said Secretary of the laterior.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall certify under his hand and seal the names of the persons who appear to him by the aforesaid returns to be elected members of Congress or electors for President and Vice President, and the persons who shall receive such certificate of election shall hold the office or exercise the authority therein designated, subject to the sixth section of

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the United States Marshals in their respective districts to sustain the Commisoners of Election herein provided for in the performance of their duties, and shall detail a sufficient force of deputies to secure order at the Election herein provided for; and in the event of the force of any such Marshal pro-ving inadequate, the Marshal shall have the right to call on the nearest commanding officer of troops of the U-nited States to aid such Marshal to pre-

serve order.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to so station the troops of the United States, immedipreceding any election herein provided for, at convenient points adjacent to the principal polling places of the several Congressional districts, and in the principal cities a commanding force of such troops shall be encamped in the parks or other suitable places of es, at and preceding any olee

tion as aforesaid. SEC. 6. All questions in regard to the regularity and fairness of the election of members of Congress shall be referred by the Secretary of the Interior to House of Representatives who shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereappoint a committee of not less than hree suitable persons to examine and decide all such questions, and whose final and conclusive decision shall be SEC. 7. This subject shall go into ef-

fect when Congress shall, by resolution declare that three-fourths of the States have ratified the proposed Fif that the Constitution is amended accor-

This is simply a proposition to constitute a member of the President's cabinet the judge of elections for the whole country. If it should be enacted into a law, the Secretary of the Interior would appoint upwards of six thousand election officials for this State, and more than one hundred thousand for the entire Union. This army of Federal appointees would, of course, be expected by their masters to carry the elections for the party in power. With the ballot-box under their own control. they would not be very likely to disappoint such expectations. But, if they should not succeed, the Secretary of the Interior will be able to redeem their failure .-He is to certify to Congress the names of the persons who appear to him by the returns to have been elected. It would, doubtless, appear to him, as it often does to the Election Committee in Congress, that a candidate to whom he is opposed was not elected, though he received several thousand more

But if one part of this bill is more atrocious and infamous than another, it is that which provides that the Secretary of War shall station United States troops at convenient places ad jagent to the principal polling places of the several Congressional districts and in the parks of the principal cities, whilst elections are being held. The country is to be made a vast military camp to be occupied by the Federal soldiery as a menace to freemen who dare to differ from the policy of Congress or the Administration. If this bill become a law and the States and the people submit to it, the prediction of General Blair that Grant means to negroes of the South. They come to perpetuate himself in the Presidency, will have come true. The coup d'etat of Napoleon III, which transformed a republican President into a crowned Emperor, will have been, in effect, remen, or even of sagacious politicians. | peated in the United States of America. Such is one of the results with which the country is threatened by the fraudulent ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. It will soon be more

clearly seen that the object of the men

A BILL FOR THE SUBJUGATION OF who forced that measure upon the people, was not so much the enfranchisement of the African as the enslavement of the Anglo-Saxon, not so much purpose of the authors of the Fifteenth the extension of the right of suffrage

NEGRO EQUALITY.

Revels has at last been admitted to a seat in the United States Senate .people of the Several States, through His brother Sumner, and other miscepeer, a proper associate. They are bundance of negroes to fill seats in the to work on the plantations. The negroes in the South attend to the affairs whites do the work. The people will ry privileges suddenly conferred upon the emancipated blacks, will be wise upon the black man was accomplished at a fearful sacrifice of treasure and blood. It has cost three thousand millions of dollars and the lives of one million of white men.

day before yesterday, we find the fol-

"Mr. Brown, attorney for the Kentuckey bourbon and Pennsylvania rye distillers, with other friends of the delayed urging immediate action ow-ing to the absence of Commissioner Delano in New York and of Representatives Covode and Cessna in Pennsylva-

Aha! In the whisky Ring is it that we find the honorable gentlemen from Pennsylvania! President Black of the State Temperance Union, is respectfulpresident of that institution, the repgressional District. Cessna should be told by some of his Temperance friends whisky barrel on his shoulder.

in Congress has become utterly degraded. Corruption in Congress is the only theme talked of. Radicalism is certainly approaching a crisis in its ca. reer. In investigating the case of one of Mr. Poland, the matter was postponof the members of the House, it uncovered a dozen of others guilty of the same offense. Radical rascality has become so shameless and offensive that even some of the most radical are becoming disgusted with it.

From the Fulton Republican. THE SCULL-FINDLAY CASE.

Mr. Scull has addressed a letter to the Committee declining to prosecute his claims any further, and this settles the question, while Findlay retains his

We now desire the Bedford politicians, composed of John Cessna as chief, and the smaller fry, Russell, Williams, Minnich, Conley, and a few others to tell us what they gained by interfering with the Conference to break it up, and afterwards force the regular nominee off the track? We have lost a senator, and allowed a Democrat to be elected in a district strongly Republican; and why? That John Cessna might over. ride the majority of the District this coming fall. In the loss of a Senator, the District has learned that a corrupt, unprincipled politician cannot over-

ride the people. John Cessna when he promised all the district, ward, and borough politician of Somerset during the campaign of 1868, a position if they would work for his election, and then failed to fulfill every promise, opened the eyes of the voters of Somerset, and disabled him from practicing a similar fraud in 1869; when he tried to appear so disinterested in the substitution of Scull for Stutzman. But it will not win. "A burnt child dreads fire." If you desire the confidence of the people, speak the truth, and act honestly. You will not dare say that you are not a bare-faced liar, for if you do, we will convict you on the testimony of good, responsible men, that you wrote us bare-faced lies. Deny this if you dare, and we will convict you on your own hand writing.

No, Mr. Cessna, you can't carry this Congressional District in your breeches pocket, though you boasted to us that you could control the nomination, and

always "did those little things." Prepare yourself Johnny, for you have a big job on hand for next fall. Fulton county wants a Representative, and of course you want to run Jonathan. Bedford wants a Congressman, and of course you want that .-Franklin wants a Revenue position. give since Scull was defeated. Stutzman wants satisfaction to the tune of five or six hundred voters in Somerset county, and of course you can't help that, and we have a few prominent Republicans in Fulton, who have an old score to settle about your running Jonathan for State Senator last fall

give you the particulars as they occur.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree granting liberty to 2,000 negro prisoners of war, who had been hired out by the Government with the understanding that they were to become slaves after a certain date.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. The features of the Senate's proceed- eral discussion of the late atrocious ings yesterday was the onslaught of massacre of Indian women and chil-Senator Chandler upon General Fitz- dren on the Plains by order of Gener-Amendment, is now in the course of as the power to manipulate the ballot- John Porter. He opposed a reopening al Sheridan. Mr. Eldridge (Dem.) of the case, and made incidental denunciations of General McClellan and Franklin. His authority for a long re- by the order, and believed that when statement of the charges against General Porter was the redoubtable Pope Mr. Mungen (Dem.) thought fighting lic will remember, was none of the nough, but he would not "jump into best during the war. Mr. Wilson re- a little Indian sick with small-pox, plied to Chandler in a moderate and kill him." Both House adjournspeech, expressing his willingness ed over till Monday.

whose reputation for veracity, the pubto give Porter another chance .the legislatures, possesses the power to | ing great joy are revelling with Rev- | Mr. Howard introduced a bill to estabmake such rules. Mr. Bingham, in els. The colored man after being e- lish a territorial government in Alasthe House of Representatives, has of- mancipated and enfranchised, is now ka. Patterson, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and provide for the Bureau of Education. Bills were passed by the comparison with the following which legislatures and to occupy other offi- Senate-to provide for the better seis now under consideration in Con- cial positions, but not enough of them curity of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled by steam, and to organize the Marine Hospital service and provide for the relief of of the government, and the poor sick and disabled seamen. The reports of the Committee of Conference soon learn whether these extraordina- on the Naval Appropriation bill, fixing the amount of appropriation at \$2,-000,000, was concurred in. A jointresolution directed that no speech not acor unwise—a blessing or a curse. This tually delivered in Congress shall be equality which radicalism has thrust printed in the Globe was passed immediately. The bill to aid the New York and Washington Air-Line Railroad was up when the Senate went into executive session. The proceedings in the House of Representatives were important and interesting. The resolution of Mr. Loughridge instructing In the Washington correspondence | the Committee on Banking to report a of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of bill increasing the currency to \$50,000,-000 was taken up and passed by a vote of yeas 110, nays 71. About forty members were absent. The committee are known to be opposed to any increase of the currency, but they will be pared by John Cessna) endorsing Mr. measure for the extension of time for the extension of time for the withdrawing spirits in bond, have the House, when the struggle will be renewed. Bills were introduced-to en- was intended to cover his action in the force the fifteenth amendment, to pro- Bedford Post Office matter? Did it hibit the sale of arms and munitions of also cover his action in the defeat of nia, who are strong friends of the war to foreign states while carrying on the Senatorial District? And last, but actual hostilties, to abolish the office | not least, is there a republican paper in of Pension Agent, and to reduce the Bedford County that dare speak the income tax to three per cent. and truth, and say what they think about exempting \$3,000 therefrom. B. F. Butler reported favorably the Senate bill removing political disabilities from ly requested to look after the first vice five hundred people. A long discussion followed, in which many of the resentative from the Sixteenth Con- members took occasion to express their opinion on a general amnesty, and Messrs. Cox and Covode piously quoted Scripture. The bill passed by a that he cannot ride their nag with a two-thirds majority. The Committee on Military Affairs reported through General Logan the result of their in-THE morale of the dominant party vestigations in the sale of cadetchips, and recommended the expulsion of B. F. Whittemore, a Radical member from South Carolina, for bribery and corruption. The report was signed by all the committee. At the suggestion

> Radicals fought desperately for delay. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. The United States Senate yesterday declared emphatically against the iss of any more paper money, in a resolution presented by Mr. Williams. It court-room. passed without a division. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Political Disability bill .-Speeches on the Funding bill were made by Mr. Fenton and Mr. Patterson. The Mississippi negro Senator matter was taken up, and Mr. Saulsbury delivered an elaborate argument in opposition to the admission of Revels, taking the position that he had not been nine years a citizen of the United States. A vote was not reached when the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives the Whittemore case came up. The late member then attempted to make a speech in his own defense, but was checked by the Speaker, on the ground that he was no longer a member of the House. The original resolution of expulsion was laid unon the table, and General that B. F. Whittemore, the late member from South Carolina, had been guilty of conduct which rendered him unworthy to occupy a seat on the floor. The resolution was unanimously adopted-Butler and a few others refusing to vote. Mr. Whittemore then packed up his papers and departed .-The House afterwards went into Committee on the Appropriation bill,

ed until to-morrow, in order to give

Whittemore an opportunity to prepare

his defense. Butler and other extreme

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 The negro has taken his seat in the Senate Chamber. After a long debate, in which many of the leading Senators on both sides participated, the Senate voted down the resolution of Mr. Stockton to refer the credentials of Revels to the Judiciary Committee, and admitted him by a strict party vote, 48 to 8. Senator Wilson ostentatiously conducted his black brother to a seat, and the Radical Senators crowded around with their congratulations. Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to provide a territorial government for the District of Columbia. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to prevent and punish prize-fighting in the United States. Two years' imprisonment and \$3,000 fine are the penalties. Mr. Howard introduced a bill to divide the State of Texas, and to establish the Territoand of course you have not that to ries of Jefferson and Matagorda. The bill carves the State into three equal parts; Jefferson being to the east and Matagorda to the west of what is left of Texas. In the House of Represent atives bills were introduced to establish a Department of Justice and a system of national education. Butler from the Reonstruction Committee, enorted a bill to admit the State of For the present we will close, but Georgia to a representation to Congress on the terms accorded to Virginia. So much objection was made that the bill was recommitted. On motion of Mr. Shanks, the Military Committee was instructed to extend its inves-

tigations into the actions of officers of

the army and navy in respect to the

purchase and sale of cadetships. The House, while considering the Indian Appropriation bill, entered into a gencharacterized Sheridan's order as infamous. Mr. Stevenson (Rad.) stood we fight the Indians it must be to kill. the Indians vigorously was well e-

If the State of Pennsylvania is to begin to pay out millions of dollars for barns burned and haystacks consum ed during the rebel raid, how much ought she to pay out to the widows of the war for the loss of their husbands and the orphans for the loss of their fathers? Is a barn a greater loss to a well off farmer than a husband to a working woman?—Philadelphia Press. If the Press knew the facts, it would

be better qualified to speak on the subject. Some of the losses sustained, were sustained by very poor people, who had everything stolen and appropriated that they owned. Some of the claimants were widows, whose sons were in the army, and who, after giving their sons, had their property stolen. Did John W. Forney give a son or two? Did he have the Chronicle destroyed and ask no compensation?-Did he do all his advertisements in the Chronicle and Press for nothing during the war? If not, gratuitous advice is not at par in this country. If John W. Forney will pay some of the money he stole from the Government during the war, a good portion of the claims could be paid .- Fulton Repub-

BEDFORD REPUBLICAN MEETING. -At a meeting held at Bedford lately, a resolution was offered, (probably prethose matters?-Fulton Republican.

NEWS ITEMS.

The long-expected trial of the Mordaunt divorce case began in London last week. It will be remembered that Sir Charles Mordaunt charges his wife with criminal intercourse with a number of gentlemen, among them the Prince of Wales. The charge is based on her own confession and the attentions of the Prince and others to her. The friends of Lady Mordaunt plead that she is insane. It is said in English papers that the Queen sent for Sir Charles, and begged him not to press his suit, on account of the scandal that would ensue, and that the wronged husband flatly refused. At the trial, last week, the Prince was on the stand. He admitted the acquaintanceship with Lady Mordaunt, but solemnly asseverated that there hadnever been any improper intimacy between himself and the lady. The declaration was received with immense cheering by the loyal spectators in the

A girl in Chester, Vt., died a few days ago from tight lacing. For several months previous to her death this poor victim had been obliged to sleep with corsets on, and tightened to the last notch, for the loosening gave such pain internally that she could not bear

The workingmen of Paris receive a very small co mpensation for their la-Thus, in 1869, there were 17,203 females who earned from 10 to 25 cents a day; 88,340 who earned from 30 to 80 cents a day, and only 800 who earned from 90 cents to \$1 40 a day.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in Paris by a reception, and in Vienna by a banquet, at the hotels of the American Ambassadors. Prime Minister Von Beust honored Mr. Jay's table Logan offered a resolution declaring and the entire French Cabinet paid their respects to Mr. Washburne.

At Port Chester, New York,

Thursday night, Samuel Bolton was attacked by two men, who cut his throat and robbed him. He will probably recover from his wound. Episcopalians are more numerous in

New York than any other State in the Pennsylvania comes next, with 23,000 communicants, and Connecticut next, with 16,000.

In Toledo, Ohio, last week, a little girl died of strangulation, produced by swallowing a straw, which lodged in her throat in such a manner as to defeat all attempts to remove it.

The fires of the revolution are kept alive in France by political banquets. There were many yesterday in honor of the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in 1848, on. Anson Burlingame, Chinese

Ambassador to the United States and

the European powers, died in St. Petersburg on the 23d ult. of congestion of the lungs. He was ill but four days. San Francisco is just now having a genuine sensation in a monster concert, after the style of the one in Bos-

ton last summer, only on a smaller An editor of a Chicago paper was publicly cowhided in the streets last week by Lydia Thompson and Pauline Ma kham, the blande burlesquers.

* The existence of a Cuban Junta was discovered in Santiago, and eighteen of its members were convicted and exe-A police judge in San Francisco has

onment for abusing a Chinese female. Nineteen babies are left every week in the basket of the New York Foundling Hospital. Awful!

been sentenced to six months impris-

Four men were killed by the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill near Adamsville, Tenn., on Tuesday.

Minnesota will be the first State for woman suffrage. The Senate, by a vote of 19 to 12, has concurred in the House bill providing for submitting to the men and women of the State an amendment to the constitution on the question of woman suffrage. The bill provides that the ballots of the ladies shall be taken in separate boxes. It is understood that Governor Austin will sign the bill.

His Holiness is now said to be sick FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS of the Ecumenical Council, and anxious to hasten its adjournment. A Vienna despatch in Paris reiterates the SOFAS, story that Austria is willing to join the other Catholic powers in opposing Papal pretensions.

A great fire in Galveston, Texas, last week, destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED WANTE 175.000

BOYS

to attend the Great Daily

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CLOTHING SALES -0F-

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TOWER HALL, 318 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. BETTER FITTING BETTER MADE BETTER CUT BETTER FITTING

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EDFORD HOUSE FOR SALE BOR RENT-Possession given at any time between this date and the 1st of April, 1870. For orther particulars inquire of nov25'69tf J.J. SHOEMAKER

To CONSUMPTIVES .- The Advertis. er, 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

ription used (free of charge,) with the direc ions 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 ry his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and

Parties wishing the prescription, will please ad-REV EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

may14y1 ERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A gentleman

who suffered for years from Nervous Debilit Premature Desay, and all the effects of youthful ndiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering human ity, 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 in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, willcure umption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if ten according to directions. They are all the to be taken at the same time. They cleanse tomach, relax the liver, and put it to work: the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work: the appetite becomes good; the food digests as makes good blood; the patient begins to grow flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lung and the patient outgrows the disease and g well. This is the only way to cure consumption. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Preserved. Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrap 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 storage.

Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach nd liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the od will make good blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the live removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the l is soon relieved; the stools will show what Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented ert calomel (a deadly poison which is very gerous to use unless with great care), that nlock the gall-bladder and starts the secr 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

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, heetic 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. Restor a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever.

stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fover. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Cataarh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made health. are made healthy.

ach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, ab scesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammatior 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 Schanck's three medicines, which will bring ma some to the stomach, the only chance is to take schaguar a 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 fesh, 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.

oure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver omplaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed onic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without an Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills cely in all billious complaints, as they are percetty harmless.

freety in an officer of the feety 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 fetc. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery less and abandoned him to his late. 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 Saturday, where all let'ers for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 22 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hangvar Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirameter the price is \$5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Ton-ic each \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 a hulf-dozen, Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. Forsale by all

Words of Wisdom for Young Words of Wisdom for Young men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Man-hood, with Str. Herr for the erring and unfor tunate. Send insealed letter envelopes free of charge. Adrnss, HOWARD ASSOCIATION Pe., Box Phil a., Pa. may23,69y1. Miscellaneous.

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keep constantly on hand and manufacture to

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DRESSING BUREAUS. BOOK CASES BEDSTEADS,

DINING TABLES, COMMON CHAILS. WARDROBES

&c., &c., &c. COFFINS, made to order on the sho notice and a hearse in constant readiness to att funerals. Particular attention is given to

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