The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

ALLENTOWN, PA., JANUARY 12, 1870.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of Surveyor General Campbell is an interesting document. It contains much valuable information in relation to patented and unpatented lands, with all the necessary forms of application, &c., and the late acts of Assembly relating to the business of the office. Few persons are aware of the importance of the work transacted in this office, or of the labor required to keep correctly the accounts of the State with her debtors. Since the last report the work of entering the lists of unpatented and patented lands, against which the State has liens on account of unpaid purchase money and fees, into the office dockets prepared for these accounts, has been completed. These records, besides answering the immediate purpose for which they were compiled, will be found of service and convenience to the people of the State interested in unpatented lands as well as in the administration of the affairs of the office in the future. The report states that "during six years, embracing the period since the passage of the act of the 20th of May, 1864, 4630 tracts of land have been patented, and that the sum of $229,540.06 has been paid into the State treasury through this Department as against 1218 tracts patented and $68,762.57 paid in during the six years preceding 1864. Lands have been taken possession of, improved and held without even the formality of an application, warrant or survey; consequently there is nothing on record in the office by which to determine the names of the parties, the number of acres taken or the locality of such lands. Large quantities of the best land in the State have been taken up in this way, and there is no mode of enforcing payment for it." The report suggests legislation upon the subject.

The tabular statement of the population, etc., of the different counties, shows that Luzerne is the largest county in the State, having 1400 square miles and 896,000 acres of land. Population in 1860, 90,244. Pennsylvania is situated between 39 deg. 43 min. and 42 deg. North Latitude, and 2 deg. 17 min. East, and 3 deg. 31 min. West Longitude from Washington. Its mean length is 280.39 miles; mean breadth 158.05 miles; its greatest length is 302 13-40 miles, and greatest breadth 175 miles and 192 perches. Population in 1860, 2,906,215, with 44,317 square miles and 28,362,880 acres. Lehigh county was formed from a part of Northampton March 6, 1812, and contains 364 square miles and 232,960 acres. Population in 1860, 43,753. Allentown is in latitude 40 deg., 36 min. and 28 sec., and longitude from Washington 1 deg., 33 min. and 12 sec. East.

THE SPOILS OF OFFICE.

The fight over the Treasurership, which has been long and bitter, is at length brought to a close by the caucus nomination of Mr. Mackey, the present incumbent. There is some talk of a "bolt" by the Irwin men, but that would be folly. This contest will do good. It shows conclusively that corrupt means must be used, and that the office is made to pay largely in excess of the legal fees, else there would not be the scramble for it that there is now. Governor Geary in his well written message hits the mark when he says, "I beg once more to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved security for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet, there are few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer, and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame." As true as Gospel, every word of it. We hope every honest man in the Pennsylvania Legislature will at once use his best efforts to further the passage of a law to stop this crying shame. Senators Wallace and Lowry have already introduced bills for that purpose and if some Legislation is not had this session, the people should make it a *sine qua non* in their election next fall.

Governor Geary has been blamed for this exposure and for his remarks upon the necessity of further reform and retrenchment, but the taxpayers of the State will stand by him in his efforts to crush the ring of thieves who gather at Harrisburg. Honest Legislators will not complain and the dishonest should be sent home. The refusal to print the message was a low species of retaliation resorted to by those whose corns were hurt.

A MARRIED WOMAN CAN'T PROTEST.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell is editor of the *Chicago Legal News*, one of the best legal papers in the United States. She is a practicing lawyer in Chicago, and recently applied to Governor Palmer, of Illinois, for an appointment as Notary Public. Over sixty of the leading members of the Chicago bar joined in the petition. Gov. Palmer, in a beautifully written letter, compliments the applicant but refuses the commission on the ground that the laws of Illinois require Notaries to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, and being a married woman, Mrs. Bradwell was incapable of executing the bond required by the statute. We should think that Mrs. lawyer Bradwell, and at least one of the sixty leading lawyers might have known that before presenting the petition. The last number of the *News* gives a number of head notes to appear in 9th P. F. Smith's Reports. This is in advance of any Pennsylvania journal.

SENATOR HENZEY has introduced a bill making the fees of auditors in Philadelphia ten dollars per day, and five dollars for preparing report, conclusive evidence that Henzey is no lawyer and not fit to be an auditor. Everybody knows that auditors are frequently called upon to decide difficult questions of law for which they certainly ought to be paid as well as a lawyer who gives advice to a client. Yet Henzey would have an auditor rule a dozen questions a day and yet charge ten dollars! Those who do not understand how necessary it is to have competent auditors ought to let the matter alone and the Court and Counsel will see that the fees are not exorbitant.

No better feeling than that of extremist disgust has been felt by all decent people who have read the comments of copperhead sheets upon the death of the great War Secretary, Hon. E. M. Stanton. *Harper's Weekly* caricatures their position by representing an ass letting fly his heels at a dead lion. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the lion represents Stanton and the ass the copperhead press.

TARIFF VS. FREE TRADE.

The activity of the Free Traders has lately been making their cause very obnoxious. Every argument that dishonesty can invent, every pretext and fallacy that have been exploded long ago by the true friends of America, are being spread broadcast over the land. Scarcely a week passes but that some one or other of these individuals, who are paid by British manufacturers, appeals to us to aid them in distributing their documents. Their presumption is intolerable, not only because ours is a Republican, tariff paper, but because we are in the heart of a region which, if it were not for a Protective Tariff, would never have achieved the reputation of being one of the richest valleys in the world. And if Free Trade were to be legislated into existence tomorrow, general stagnation in business and general poverty would be the immediate result. We do not believe that the benefits of a Tariff are felt only in the East and in Pennsylvania. While we know these sections reap more perceptible and perhaps more advantages than others, the whole country is benefited. Everybody, who has lived long enough has experienced the stagnation of Free Trade times and the prosperity of the periods when a Protective Tariff has been in operation, and we do not fear that the masses will so far forget their experience of the past as to enrol themselves under the flag of Free Trade. To be sure, under the existing Tariff, and with the heavy premium on gold, gigantic fortunes have been made. But if we had had a Tariff for the past twenty years those sudden fortunes would not have been made as the business of making iron would have been a less risky one and we should have had more furnaces. We are now producing iron fast enough to supply the demand and the consequence is we have competition at home, instead of with foreign manufacturers. Instead of having to send our money abroad for the finer fabrics, we shall soon have those made in this country. Silks, broad cloth, cassimeres and even velvets, can be manufactured here cheaper than they can be imported under the Tariff laws, and, therefore, European capitalists will bring their money and their operatives here to enrich our own land. There is every reason why we should have a Protective Tariff, and no reason why we should not, hence we are not surprised that the iron manufacturers should have occasion to controvert, publicly, the assertions and theories of the Free Traders, as published in Commissioner Wells' report. The following is the petition, which, was signed by the largest iron men in Pennsylvania, and was sent to Washington last week:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: In the late report of Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the following paragraph appears:

"In the valley of the Cumberland, and in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, and at Scranton, the Commissioner is informed by those conversant with the business that the average cost of manufacture in the case of furnaces favorably situated under good management, and with coal at ordinary prices, is not in excess of from $24 to $26 per ton, and in some instances is much less than this figure. These estimates, furthermore, it should be observed, include a liberal interest on the capital invested, which is turned on the average from two to three times per annum."

Your memorialists, representing thirty-seven furnaces in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna regions, producing annually, in the aggregate, over 270,000 tons of pig iron, respectfully express their belief, based upon personal knowledge, that the above statement of the Commissioner will be found upon a critical examination, erroneous, and, if accepted by Congress, a most dangerous guide to legislation. Upon the authority of our personal knowledge, we beg leave to state that the average cost per ton at the furnaces we represent, exclusive of any interest of capital and the expenses of moving product from the furnaces, in the year 1868, was $29.16½, and in the first six months of 1869, $29.63, while we believe the cost for the last six months will not materially vary therefrom—these figures being the average cost of the product, embracing the three qualities of iron, viz: 1, 2 and 3.

We respectfully express the conviction that the foregoing average cost of the product of the furnaces we represent is below the average cost of the product of American furnaces collectively, it being our belief that we represent interests having important economic advantages.

In view of the foregoing statements we respectfully ask, as an act of justice to the Commissioner, to the producer of American pig iron, to the public and to its Representatives in Congress, that you will make a special and searching inquiry for the data on which the Commissioner has based his statements, and into the accuracy of our statements as above, that the truth may be made public, and error, however strongly endorsed, be effectually confuted.

According to a publication issued by a mercantile agency in New York, the number of failures throughout the country need not cause any alarm, as the proportion for 1869 is not as great as in 1868. The figures given are as follows:

1868. Week ending		1869. Week ending	
Nov. 5	131	Nov. 4	91
" 19	130	" 17	81
" 27	109	" 25	125
Dec. 3	159	Dec. 2	110
" 10	151	" 9	138
" 17	182	" 16	154
For 1868	812	For 1869	699

During the year ending December 31, 1869, 1550 applications for pardon were made to Gov. Geary. He granted 62, rejected 1108 and held 380 under advisement. Does that look like the indiscriminate pardoning charged against the Governor by the Democratic press during the late campaign? The record of the present administration shows that fewer pardons were granted during the last three years than for any corresponding period during the last forty years.

BACKWARD, MARCH!

The New York Legislature having changed politics has passed a resolution withdrawing the ratification by the State of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The vote in the Senate stood 16 to 13 and in the House 69 to 56, one Democrat voting *no*. He, no doubt, was a Union man during the rebellion and was opposed to negro riots.

The election for State Treasurer takes place on the 13th inst. General Geary will be inaugurated on the 18th inst. A large number of military and other organizations have made arrangements to attend. The Railroad companies generally will issue tickets at reduced rates for the occasion.

Cause for rejoicing—No more *Legislative Record*—We have had that too long. Now give us the minutes of the sessions without the speeches and humbug part of the proceedings.

Speaker Stinson's speech was short and to the point. He does not believe in many promises, but is a man of work. We do not believe the "ring" will meet with much favor from him.

LITERARY.

"*Ralph the Heir*," by Anthony Trollope, is published from advance sheets purchased at a large price from the English publishers. It will appear in Monthly Parts in London, and each monthly instalment will be *issued in a supplement to "Appleton's Journal" without extra charge*, simultaneously with its appearance in England.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Both branches of Congress assembled on Monday. The Senate discussed the bill for the admission of Virginia, but did not reach a vote. Bills were introduced to establish a postal telegraph; for the redemption of treasury notes; and for making the annexation of British Columbia one of the conditions of the settlement of the Alabama claims.

—Senator Sumner has prepared an elaborate bill providing for a resumption of specie payments which he will introduce and speak on in the Senate on Thursday next.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S MESSAGE.

We give below some of the most important points of the Message of Governor Geary. The document is a very lengthy one, and as many of the ideas have been presented before, we curtail it into such space as will insure its being read by our readers. We do not like the spirit which makes the Governor apologize in the opening of the message, for acknowledging gratitude to, and dependence upon, the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. We should prefer that he had done so, upon his own responsibility, without citing the fact that it had been the custom of his predecessors, and thus making it appear as a mere matter of form. After referring to the prosperous condition of the people of the State, he says:

From the reports of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, '68	$1,012,925 37
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869	5,241,711 28
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1869	6,254,636 65

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869	$2,185,114 27	
Loans, &c., redeemed at Treasury	169,644 00	
Loans redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	392,792 00	
Interest paid at Treasury	150,925 74	
Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	1,925,587 97	
		4,833,774 16
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1869		$1,400,862 49

It will be observed from the above that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This produces a complication of accounts, which, in order to avoid and simplify the financial statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$35,391,160 00	
5 per cent. loans	7,277,304 38	
4½ per cent. loans	112,000 00	
		$42,780,564 38
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$66,397 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,166 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,418 98	
Domestic creditors' certificates	31 67	
		83,976 57
Amount of public debt Nov. 30, 1868		$42,814,540 95
The public debt Nov. 30, 1869		$42,284,947 13
Deduct amount redeemed at the Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$472,387 18	
Relief notes cancelled	19 00	
		472,406 18
Public debt November, 1869, as above		$42,814,540 95

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the commencement of the present administration, in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was $37,704,400.77. Since then, and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of $4,889,868.82 have been paid, and at five per cent. the sum of $244,493.44, in interest, is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was $42,814,540.95.

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to $472,406.18.

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz: Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6,300,00. Agreeably to act dated March 30, 1869, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty-five second mortgage bonds of $100,000 each, making in all $3,500,000, executed by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable to the Commonwealth as follows:

The principal of one of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year, beginning January 1, 1875, and so continuing annually thereafter, until the said sum of $3,500,000 shall be paid, with interest thereon from January 1, 1872.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State; but they expect their public servants who are entrusted with the management of their affairs, to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and, as far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

He recommends increasing the salary of State Treasurer and such legislation as will prevent the unlawful use of the State Funds. The salary, at present, for this most responsible office, is only $1700, yet no poor man has gone into the office who has not retired well-off. A good salary and the election of an honorable man will remedy the evil. He recommends that all officers who receive and disburse State appropriations be required to take proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by them, and to make quarterly settlements of the same in the Auditor General's office. He repeats his suggestion of last year that the appropriation bill be passed at a sufficiently early period to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education is an inducement to lay before them, more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system, drawn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1971 school districts; 13,936 schools; 2445 graded schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers, and 815,753 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninety-seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is $3,500,704.20. Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds during the year, $6,986,148.92. Estimated value of school property, $14,045,632.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony district, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school system of its own, will probably not adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is, therefore, a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxiliaries to our common schools, the Normal schools are entitled to assume the front rank. Their flourishing condition may be understood from the following statistics: The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal schools is 10,237, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers and 4178 students.

Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment, and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training, become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State attending private schools is estimated at eighty-five thousand.

The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth may be thus stated:

Attending the public schools	815,753
Attending private schools	85,000
Not attending schools of any kind	75,000
Whole number of children	975,753

The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of children is specially and most earnestly commended to your consideration.

The number of children admitted into the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools from their origin to the 31st day of May, 1869, is 4509, of whom 307 have been discharged on order, 518 on age, and 53 have died, making a total of 878, which left 3631 in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by 175. The number of applications for admission on file, and not acted on, was 701—some from every county in the State, except six.

The sanitary condition of these schools has been remarkably good.

The entire cost of maintenance, education, clothing and general expenses for the year ending May 31, 1869,

Amounts to		$300,971 62
To pay which there was an unexpended balance of	$6,004 74	
Appropriated April 11, 1868	44,000 00	
Appropriated March 11, 1869	50,000 00	
		$456,004 74
Balance unprovided for		$44,003 88

For which sum there should be a special appropriation without delay to meet the pressing wants of the teachers of the different institutions who have been already compelled to await its payment for more than seven months.

For the maintenance of these schools during the year ending May 31, 1871, it is estimated that $534,500 will be required. Which sum I recommend to be appropriated with the positive understanding that the expenditures shall not exceed that amount.

The encouragement which has been afforded to the uniformed militia has been responded to with alacrity, and is exhibited as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies; in 1867, thirty-eight; in 1868, sixty-seven; and in 1869, one hundred and eighty-four. No less than one hundred and seven companies were organized during the year endiug November 30, 1869, of which fifty-six are in Philadelphia and fifty-one in other parts of the State.

It is desirable that the Legislature should give the volunteer companies such practical aid as would, in some degree, compensate them for the time and money expended to maintain their organizations, in which the people are as much interested as the volunteers themselves.

The Governor recounts the patriotic action of the Legislature in providing for charitable institutions, and recommends the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers, where they shall be amply provided with the necessary comforts of life, and no longer be compelled to be pensioners upon the scanty charities of the world.

He recommends that an insurance department be created, and also the abolishment of the license law, and the substitution in its place of a reasonable and equitable tax. It would meet the approbation of all companies in favor of equal and exact justice, whether belonging to this or any other State. At the same time it would insure a large income to the Treasury. For instance, there are thirty-seven life insurance companies from other States doing business in Pennsylvania, who each pay a license of $500, making the sum of $18,500. Not one of these Companies would object to paying an equal tax of say one-half of one per cent. upon the amount of their business.

AVONDALE DISASTER.

The Governor briefly narrates the history of the disaster, and recommends that incombustible materials alone be used about the shafts; that the ventilating fan be now introduced, and that every mine shall have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress. The best method of constructing, ventilating and working the mines should be unhesitatingly adopted, and the system adopted rigidly enforced.

He recommends that the law creating the office of Inspector of Gas and Gas metres for Allegheny county be extended to other counties in which gas is largely consumed.

He recommends an additional Judge for the Supreme Court, believing it a public necessity, in justice to the many suitors, and to the Judges, who have more work than should be required of the present number of men, let them be ever so laborious and efficient.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Over a Million Bottles of Phenix Pectoral have been sold, and all who have used it buy it again.

Let Common Sense Decide.—What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required? To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, the *rigor must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even when removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that extraordinary cures are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic compounded by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Skin and Female Diseases Warranted cured.—See testimonial:—

SARSAPARILLA TOMBURG, Lehigh Co., Oct. 31, 1868.

It is with a grateful feeling that I feel able to make the following statement for the benefit of those who are suffering from Scrofula and other Chronic Diseases. My wife had been suffering for several years from tumors or swellings on her neck which after a long time broke and became a running sore. She had been treated for more than a year by most eminent physicians without receiving any permanent benefit, her disease becoming worse, until she had five of these running sores on her neck, when I purchased of Dr. Wishart a bottle of Sarsaparilla, and before she commenced to improve very fast, the sores on her neck to heal, and all her unpleasant and disagreeable symptoms gradually to disappear, until her health was restored, which was in about four months. I feel perfectly justified, after having tried the treatment of other physicians in recommending all those who are suffering from Scrofula or Chronic Diseases to Dr. Longaker for medical treatment, with a firm belief that they will be satisfied, benefited and cured thereby, as my wife has been.

JAMES BARNER.

(Signed,)

Dr. H. D. Longaker's office is on the East side of Sixth street, between Hamilton and Walnut, Allentown.

Miscellaneous.

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Is already recommended by our leading physicians, as a tonic and a nutrient, (ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LADIES), with the most satisfactory results. This beverage is extensively used where all spirituous liquors and ales are discarded, as it differs from all other malt preparations, being ALMOST FREE FROM ALCOHOL, and therefore neither intoxicating nor irritating; as it contains the nutritive elements of malt, it is MORE NUTRIENT THAN PORTER, ALE OR THE STRONGEST BEER.

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☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. and Professor of *Diseases of the Ear and Eye; this specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania. 12 years experience,* (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. jan 27-1y*

☞ SCHENK'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. Schenk, 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 cavity in 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.

Schenk'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 show when that 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 start the secretions of the liver like Schenk's Mandrake Pills.

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

Schenk'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 digest food, gives the 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 use 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. Schenk, 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, pleuro adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflamation 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 Schenk'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; the diseased matter ripens freely and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenk's Seaweed 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. Schenk, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and