The Lehigh Register.

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

ALLENTOWN, PA., APRIL 6, 1870.

LECTURERS AND EDITORS.

The laudable efforts made by different citizens, for the amusement and instruction of the public, through the medium of lecturers, are generally responded to with a heartiness, that recompenses them in a pecuniary point of view. When the lecture is for a charitable object, the trouble of the affair is placed upon the shoulders of one or two, who get their bills and cards printed for as little as possible and call upon *the different editors* to publish and puff the thing *gratuitously*. Of course when for some *particular* object, a lecturer delivers a lecture without charge and the whole community are anxious to contribute by such means, editors are generally very willing to lend their aid and, as a rule, they do very much to make the enterprise a monetary success. It should be remembered, however, that *popular lecturers*, as a rule, regard these affairs altogether as matters of business, and demand and receive large sums of money for their services, and that they receive the *greater part* of the money taken at the doors.

Charity is often the ostensible object of the lecture, while the truth is, that the printer who publishes and makes the public aware of it, and the people who pay their fifty or seventy-five cents at the door, are merely increasing the profit of the lecturer who, as a general thing, is not particularly in need of charity. Let the people consider that every sheet of paper printed, every line indited, every type set up, every editorial written, costs labor, time, and money, and then they will see that there is no good reason why printers should give their goods away any sooner than any other tradesmen.

A public lecture, gotten up for the purpose of making money, is a good thing, and, if well conducted, deserves success. A public lecture for a *charitable* purpose, should be gratuitously supported by lecturer, printer, and all concerned.

The difference between the two is apparent at a glance. A business speculation has no claim on the charitable consideration of the printer, and a "charity" lecture should not look to the *printer alone* for gratuitous services.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

All hopes of the missing steamship ever reaching port seem to be over and only in the hearts of those who, having some loved one among the missing, are hoping against hope, does there remain any doubt of her fate. It seems almost a certainty that she is gone forever, and that until the "sea give up its dead" her crew and passengers will never more be seen. The crowded state of the great ocean thoroughfare between America and Europe, makes it almost impossible for a crippled or a disabled vessel to drift about for any length of time, without being seen and reported.—The only remote chance is, that some of her crew and passengers, forced for their lives to take to the boats, are toiling slowly and painfully towards the shore, and that there will be repeated again a tragic story of a wondrous escape and deliverance. Such boats have ere now been rescued by outward bound ships, and after many months of painful anxiety the survivors of a terrible disaster have returned to tell their tale of shipwreck or of fire. Only He who "holds the sea in the hollow of his hand" can tell if such a boat load of the City of Boston's passengers and crew are tossing on the waves to-day. Only He can aid them if such should be their plight.

While they who go down to the sea in ships are, like all the world, dependent upon Him who "alone can make us to dwell in safety" it must be remembered that there are certain natural precautions to be observed for the preservation of life, neglect of which surely entails upon us the consequences, whatever they may be. The laws of nature are not reversed for the sake of repairing man's neglect and he who puts to sea in a leaky boat, trusts himself to the mercy of the elements with a foolhardy rashness, that is directly opposed to the trust of faith.

The City of Boston *was* a good vessel, but, it is said, *she left port overloaded*. If this be true, then valuable lives were risked and are probably lost, *for the sake of so much extra freight*. An overloaded vessel, encountering a storm, is like a strong man whose hands are bound, she cannot fight her way.

STRIKES.

Capital and labour conjoined are mighty for good, separated they cannot achieve much. Machinery has not yet been brought to such perfection, that manual labour can altogether be dispensed with and therefore the man who holds the purse, employs his fellow who needs the beef. Toil is a necessity of existence to the majority of our race. This is a wise provision of providence, because idleness is the parent of vice.

Labor depends upon capital and capital depends upon labor. The law of supply and demand regulate their relations towards each other. When laborer's combine against capitalists they enter generally upon an unequal contest and, although the battle is not *always* to the strong, yet the history of strikers, both in this country and in Europe, has proved the ability of employers to endure the inconvenience better than the employees.

Strikes among miners are somewhat different in their nature to those among other operatives, because they entail inconvenience more directly on the whole community. This is so especially among coal miners. Another circumstance that makes their case peculiar is the fact that strikes among them are often instigated by employers for the purpose of enhancing the value of coal. Now it may be broadly stated that the effect of all strikes is bad. No *permanent* good ever results from them and through their malign influence helpless women and children often suffer dreadful privations—cold, hunger, and mental distress. In this view of the case we are glad to see that the threatened strike in the coal region is not likely to be so general, and that strikes are neither as frequent or so extensive, as of yore.

ADULTERATION.

Purity is a quality admired, respected, talked about, made much of. It is like the larger diamonds, valuable on account of its scarcity, and when found is not *always* made much of and admired, but is hidden secretly, a prize to none but its possessor.

A quality so rare is it, that its existence is scarcely credited by many. The startling revelations of science are teaching us to regard with suspicion every article of clothing or food, because, in their composition, the quality of purity is conspicuous by its absence.

Recent investigation by a famous analytical chemist, in London, has resulted in the discovery of the fact that tea, imported directly from China, consists of *dried silk worms*, dust, dirt, and a solution of gum, the flavor being imparted by tea siftings.

Now, here is a startling revelation! As Mr. Squeers says "here's richness!" Fancy a congregation of scandalmongers surrounding a hospitable board, sweetening this delectable wash with sanded sugar and "scarifying" all their dear friends and relatives! What an exposition of the "external fitness of things!" Tea adulterated as above, and the mirth and candor of the social circle adulterated with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. Sorosis! Sorosis! Is this the cup which cheers yet not inebriates?

Can you open a banking account with a jimmy.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

General George H. Thomas died in the city of San Francisco on Monday week. He was born in Southampton county, Virginia, on the 31st of July, 1816, and consequently was nearly fifty-four years of age.

When quite a youth, George H. Thomas commenced the study of the law, but when he reached his twentieth year he received, through the influence of his friends, an appointment to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He entered that institution and four years afterwards (June 1840) graduated twelfth in a class which numbered forty-two members.—Assigned to a second lieutenancy in the third Artillery, he served in Florida and on Nov. 6th, 1841, was breveted first lieutenant for "gallant conduct." Early in 1842 he was at New Orleans, later at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor. December, 1843, in Maryland. Promoted first lieutenant April 30th, 1844. July, 1845, reported to General Zachary Taylor at Corpus Christi. Participated in successful defence of Fort Brown against the Mexicans, from the 2d to the 9th of May, 1845. Fought at Resaca de la Palma under Taylor, and at the battle of Monterey. September 3d, 1846, was breveted Captain. At Buena Vista gained the encomiums of his chief and the brevet rank of major. Instructor of cavalry and artillery in 1851 at West Point, and promoted to a full captaincy December 24th, 1853. From May 1st, 1856, to November 1st, 1860, was on duty in Texas. Exploring the head waters of the Canadian and Red Rivers, August 26th, 1860, was slightly wounded in the face. When the rebellion broke out in April, 1861, Major Thomas was one of the few southerners who maintained their allegiance to the "Old Flag" and was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to command and refit his regiment, which had, during the previous November, been dismounted and ordered out of Texas, by the traitor General Twiggs. Created lieutenant colonel 25th of April, 1861. May 3rd colonel of 2d cavalry, transferred to the 5th cavalry August 3d, 1861, and commanded a brigade in Patterson's army of Northern Virginia. Brigadier General of Volunteers 17th of August, 1861, and on the 15th of September took command of camp Dick Robinson: defeated the rebels at Mill Spring, Kentucky, January 19th, 1862, and after the fall of Forts Henry and Donaldson, moved through Kentucky to occupy Nashville; confirmed Major General of Volunteers 25th of April, 1862: participated with the army of the Tennessee in the siege of Corinth; re-transferred to the army of the Ohio June 10th, 1852; in command of Nashville 8th of September, 1862; on the 19th overtook Buell near Cave City, and was second in command during the exciting pursuit of Bragg's forces. November 1862, General Rosecrans took charge of the army of the Cumberland, and Gen. Thomas commanded the centre, consisting of five divisions; during the series of contests at Stone River, December to January, 1862-63, his conduct elicited from General Rosecrans the following eulogy, "being true and prudent, distinguished in council, and on many battle fields celebrated by his courage." Thomas and his 14th army corps bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the brilliant movements through Middle Tennessee. At Chickamauga (Sept. 20th, 1863) he bore the brunt of Bragg's terrible onset, and when each flank of the Union army was routed and Rosecrans gave up the day for lost, Thomas, resting his flanks on the sides of the mountain gap, repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter; his undaunted courage and military ability at Chattanooga, saved the army. October 19th, 1863, succeeded Rosecrans as chief of the army of the Cumberland, and the 27th of October, 1863, made brigadier general in the regular army. The brilliant dash from Chattanooga on the 24th of November, the wonderful charge up Mission Ridge on the 25th, are among the most daring and extraordinary of the records of history; a true soldier patriot, he submitted with cheerful obedience to the appointment of *his junior*, Gen. Sherman, as his superior officer, and showed the "moral courage" that puts self in subordination to "country." Gen. Thomas' army formed the centre on Sherman's march to Atlanta, and endured the hardships and did its full share of the work: at the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw mountain, he led the advance; at the battle of the 20th of July, near Atlanta, he sustained the shock of Hood's attack and drove him back to his intrenchments; he participated in the subsequent battles of the 22d and 28th; at Jonesboro he drove the enemy southward and then followed Hood. When Sherman "marched to the sea," Gen. Thomas lured Hood to his destruction; he feigned a retreat, and, returning to Franklin, defeated Hood after 12 hours of desperate fighting, inflicting terrible loss upon the rebels; he held Nashville against Hood and at last assuming the offensive, by admirable strategy, crushed the rebel right and took 16 pieces of artillery, 1200 prisoners, forty wagons and a large quantity of small arms; the next day he completely crushed Hood's army by a brilliant victory which cost the rebels 10,000 killed, 1300 prisoners, 2000 deserters, 80 cannons and 3000 small arms, besides other losses. By other brilliant actions he completed the work cut out for him by Gen. Sherman, and then recruited and re-organized his army and served with distinction till the close of the war. January, 1865, was promoted to Major General in the regular army, and when the army was reduced was appointed Commander of the Military Division of Tennessee, President Johnson endeavored to win him to his support, in his war on Congress, by offering him, in December, 1867, a Lieutenant-Generalship and the command of the new department of the Atlantic. His reply is on record, and it is one of the records his countrymen are proud of. Gen. Thomas' personal appearance and manners were very prepossessing. His fair complexion, keen blue eyes, and frank and winning countenance, were always a welcome sight to "the boys" and they loved and respected him, speaking of him affectionately as "Pap" Thomas. They loved him for his kindness and goodness, and had the most unlimited confidence in his ability to do anything. He has gone. The good, faithful, pure souled, patriotic soldier, is no more. A life of duty, a "good name" treasured in the hearts of his countrymen, are his legacies. 'Tis with a proud sorrow that the nation mourns. *His deeds have ennobled the land he fought for.*

MURDER WILL OUT.

The history of crime plainly shows that though in a few isolated cases, the evil-doer may escape "murder will out" and the shedder of blood be brought to account. It would seem that a special Providence frustrates all the deep laid plans of the guilty one and *makes* him leave a track behind him that not all his ingenuity can efface.

The horrible murder of Mary Mohrmann, the details of which we give on the outside page, occurred nineteen months ago, and though every effort was made by the detective force of Philadelphia to discover the murderer, no clue to him could be found. But Justice, though tardy, was sure, and while the miscreant, fancying himself secure, kept on in his career of crime, moving slowly but surely and certainly, the avenger was on his track. The fiendish brute fell into the hands of the law through the commission of another crime and since his capture, Detectives Taggart and Smith have confirmed their previous suspicion that he is the monster who murdered this poor child.

The eye that "watches the fall of a sparrow," beheld the murder of this little child and the murderer was doomed in the very moment of his crime.

PREACHERS AND SERMONIZERS.

Noah Webster defines a sermon as "a discourse delivered in public for the purpose of religious instruction and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture." His definition of the intransitive verb "To Preach" is "To give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds."

Accepting these two definitions it seems obvious, that for the busy hard-worked man of business it is better to hear a minister preach than to hear him deliver a sermon. There are a good many ministers and but few preachers. Reversing the old adage, it may be said that very often it is easier for them to practice than to preach. Of the many thousands of sermons that will be delivered on Sunday, how many will achieve anything towards the great end of all preaching—that of turning the *sinner* from the error of his ways? Of the vast multitude of people who attend church, there are very, very few, who can go there with their minds entirely free and disentangled from the absorbing cares of business, not to speak of the thousand and one other distractions that keep the busy brain at work, now in this direction—now in that. What per centage of the pulpit orators on Sunday will give *such* "earnest advice on moral or religious grounds," as to attract and rivet the attention of their congregation? It is to be feared a very small one.

Men who go to church *will* listen with reverence and attention to the words of the Scripture if they are distinctly and acceptably read. The solemn, weighty words of the good book telling of immortal truths will fix their minds, and direct their thoughts to things beyond and above their every-day surroundings. But when the minister draws his conclusions and makes his comments upon the words he has read, too often he delivers a second rate essay (dignified by the name of a sermon) and at once all the effect is lost. The Scriptures have appealed to the hearer's mind and understanding, and have awakened the sympathies of his heart by their simple, terse, and vigorous narrative of every day things in every day life.—The minister reasons and analyzes, philosophises and proves by analogy. If he talks of the affairs of life and of the work-a-day world he betrays his utter ignorance of its doings and his want of *earnest* sympathy with those who all day encounter its cares and troubles and its trials and temptations. The work of the ministry is such an important one, it demands such intellectual ability, that it is scarcely to be wondered at that of its many laborers so few are found equal to their task. Willingness to work and desire to do good are qualifications to be found in abundance, but they are not sufficient of themselves to make men fit to *preach*. The most highly gifted men are the men we want in our pulpits; men of the profounded learning who will give themselves up to the dissemination of Scriptural truth and *earnest advice* concerning the "better part."

We have such men scattered here and there throughout the land. Every one has known men of the highest mental culture who have given up all prospect of worldly success—nay, have even accepted a life of privation and hardship for the sake of devoting themselves to this noble calling. Why are there not more? Simply because the work of the Christian ministry is notoriously among the most ill-paid of all work. Men of refined mind and delicate susceptibilities shrink from the meanness and the *degradation* of poverty; and they have a right to shrink from them. The instinct of self-preservation, paternal love, and conjugal affection all combine to keep them away.

Let our laborers be the best that can be had, and let them receive the hire of which they are worthy. Then we shall hear them *preach*, and the toiler through the week will listen with joy to a capable exposition of the delights of that existence where "there shall be no more sorrow," and all his troubles, trials and perplexities shall be banished by eternal peace.

THE ROYAL EXILE.

Prince Bonaparte has to leave France. The necessities of Imperial Statesmanship demand this much deference to public opinion. It is at present undecided where this gentleman of murderous inclinations will fix his residence during the remainder of his pilgrimage. In most civilized communities there exists a popular prejudice against homicides and they are not regarded as pleasant neighbors and associates. It is true that in some places (say, for instance, the city of New York) a man, by the judicious extension of his acquaintance amongst aldermen and politicians, and by the cultivation of a talent for "repeating," can indulge in a little murderous pastime whenever he feels so disposed and can enjoy immunity from the "terrors of the law." But unfortunately Prince Pierre is getting old and is already afflicted with gout. Time is telling upon him and it is not probable that the activity necessary for an election campaign in the Empire City, would be at all suitable to his condition. Whither then can he turn! Chicago requires greater local knowledge than he could possibly possess for some years, in order to ensure success in his branch of criminal business, and throughout the States generally first class murderers are at a discount. We can only suggest as a last resort that the Prince emigrate to Spain and endeavor to get employment as Murderer in Chief to the Spanish Government. There he can have his victims of all nationalities brought to him as often as he wants them, and no one will molest him or make him afraid. Spain is to-day the El Dorado, the Promised Land for first-class assassins.

GOOD ADVICE.

There is nothing so easily obtainable as good advice, because it is cheap and very easy to give. This is the reason why so many men are like finger posts by the road side and continually point the road they never go themselves. "My boy, says the drunkard, never get drunk. Isser (hic) bad habit." Very good advice, and not at all out of the way if preaching and practice were of a similar nature.

That good advice is not always taken is a fact that is often deplored, but without any very good reason. The man who does a certain thing under the advisement of another is not exercising that self-dependent will which is likely to continue him in it. The man who from honest conviction pursues a certain course is entitled to our respect and consideration, but it is utterly opposed to manly independence to require any one to live according to anothers conception of right or wrong and to comport himself according to another man's notion of what is "becoming to his vocation or position."

The School Directors of the Fourth Section in our city, have been playing the part of "estimable old women" and giving good advice to the teachers on the subject of *dancing* at sociables. It is probable that this will share the fate of good advice in general. The very worthy gentlemen certainly could have been at worse employment than thus invading Mrs. Grundy's peculiar province, because if any teacher gives up this amusement from any other reason than conscientious conviction of its being unbecoming, he will display a weakness and want of backbone that unfits him for the government of children. This *may* be done to prove them.

OLD SAWS WITH NEW HANDLES.—When the cat's away—the servants have some difficulty in accounting for broken crockery and vanished cold meat. Fine feathers make—just as good pillows as coarse ones. One good turn—is as much as you can expect from a cheap silk. What the eye doesn't see—is as a rule the parting of the back-hair, but even that is to be viewed by the aid of a couple of mirrors. When the wine is in—as a rule the wine merchant's bill is not long in coming in too. Never say "dye"—whatever may be the fashionable colour for hair.

INCENDIARISM AS A DISEASE.

Where murder forms the topic of conversation and occupies the prominent place in the public mind, the effect upon certain characters is to induce a horrible fascination for the "horror," which grows into a morbid, unreasoning desire to imitate. This is the same kind of feeling which makes men, standing upon some elevated place, speculate upon the act of suicide with a shuddering desire to jump that takes possession of them in spite of the will, and in opposition to all the efforts of the mind. The statistics of crime in the city of London show this same spirit of imitation. Certain places there have grown to be the "fashion" for suicides. Waterloo Bridge was immortalized by Hood as the "Bridge of Sighs" for this reason, and every species of crime has furnished instances of it whenever a particular horror has been the fashion. Garroting was first practiced in a desultory kind of way, but with success. The papers were full of it, the people talked of nothing else, and immediately the crime began to increase until it spread to such alarming proportions that it was a positive necessity for every traveler after nightfall to go armed.

Incendiarism has been noticed to be an epidemic crime for the same reasons, and the late fires in the City of Allentown furnish some remarkable instances of the desire to "imitate," peculiar to weak minds. ANNIE WENNER, living at MR. KRAMER'S, on Walnut street, hears fire talked about very often. She hears of it in the family and in the street. There is no earthly reason for her to set fire to the house she lives in or to injure the family who had loved her and treated her so kindly. But the mind of the child is none of the strongest and for some reason that she cannot explain, simply because it is inexplicable, she sets fire to the house. One attempt failing she tries again and again, and when her efforts are discovered her actions are as unaccountable to herself as to anyone else.—One more fire is talked about and next some children in the Fourth Ward School House try their hands at a sensation.

These facts go to show that there is a devilish desire for wickedness that will sometimes take possession of the strongest mind which is not dependent upon some "spiritual support", to cast out the devil that would possess him. That this desire should *readily and easily* take hold of the half-formed minds of children, is not only a probability, but is a proposition so supported by fact as to amount to a demonstration.

Let us be very careful how we fill the minds of children with tales of crime and criminals. Any one who has seen with what avidity and eagerness they will drink in such stories, must see where the danger lies. As by contact the body may be inoculated with some loathsome sickness, so the mind may take the disease of incendiarism or even murder.

A REVOLT AGAINST "REVOLUTION."

While the ladies of the platform and the press, who demand the right of voting for their sex, are industriously circulating and advocating their peculiar views, we are glad to find that the "majority" are also represented. Miss Beecher's admirable address on Monday evening, March 28th, was an appeal for the advancement of her sex by a surer and a more perfect way than any ballot rights can give them. It ought to be read and pondered over by every woman.

"The ladies in Uniontown have formed an Anti-Scandal Society." Oh! blessed ladies of Uniontown! Proceed in your glorious cause and you will revolutionize the world—that is if you meet with success.

Special Notices.

PHYSICIANS AND CLERGYMEN
To testify to the merits of
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER,
in restoring GRAY HAIR to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best
HAIR DRESSING
ever used. It removes Dandruff and all Scurvy Eruptions. It does not stain the skin.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

WORDS OF WISDOM FOR YOUNG MEN, on the Evils of Excess in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for those who have wasted the Spring of Life, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of Indiscretion. Sent free by mail in sealed letter envelopes. Address, DR. WARNER & CO., 1 Wall St., Philadelphia, Pa. May 6-y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of Indiscretion, Nervous Weakness, Lost Manhood, &c., by a certain remedy which he will send free to any person who may write him, will send the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Address, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 2 Dodge St., New York.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.—For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Physiological Principles. Everyone knows the Errors of Youth, and the Difficulties in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS, who send and for the afflicted, in sealed Envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box D, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 30-y*

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M.D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear, this specialty in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 19 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 815 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mar 23-ly

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 direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

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 dyspeptic symptoms good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the disease of mesentric glands, or pulmonary consumption, is now known to be a curable disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.
To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenk, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the mouldy matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.
To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.
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 will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to meddle with, and requires 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 throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.
The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.
Dr. 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, pleuritic adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take 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 up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.
When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, 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 now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenk's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, make it unnecessary to see Dr. Schenk personally *see* Dr. Schenk, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for the purpose he is professionally at his Principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for the much examination with his Respirometer the price is $5.00. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
DR. J. H. SCHENK,
mar 10-1y*
15 *N. 6th St., Philada., Pa*

W. J. EVERETT'S NEW PATENT
SCAPULAR SHOULDER BRACE AND STRAP SUPPORTER.
No straps under the arms. Perfectly comfortable, anatomically made, and highly beneficial. 50 North 7th St., below Arch, Philadelphia. Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, &c., lowest prices in the city. Lady attendant. apr 15

For Sale and To Let.

420 BURIAL LOTS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale 420 new Cemetery lots immediately adjoining the Union Cemetery, on Tenth street.
The lots will be sold by subscription, and immediately after the whole number are disposed of they will be awarded by lot in the same manner as in the organization of the Union Association. Plats or plans of the premises can be seen at our office. GOOD & RUHE. my 12

TO LET.—A REASONABLE LEASE will be given on the Easton Slate Quarry, situated in Plainfield township, Northampton county, Pa., near Stockertown. It consists of number one flat-vein, blue, never-fading slate, fully equal to the well-known Chapman Slate, with a good water power and a full rigging of pumping and hoisting machines. Persons desirous of an opportunity of this kind will please examine for themselves, and apply to Reuben Roth, Stockertown P. O.
mar 3-3m O. L. SCHEIBLER, President.

FOUR HUNDRED FARMS FOR SALE, ranging in price from $8 to $50 per acre, according to improvements, location &c. Good soil, genial climate, and near markets. These farms are situated in Virginia and Maryland, some in the immediate vicinity of Washington and others from 25 to 50 miles distant from the Capital. Address or call on J. D. GANGWERE 18 Massachusetts Avenue near Sixth street Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a successful store of 11 years standing, in the most central business location of Hamilton street. Persons desirous of engaging in a safe, profitable cash business, this is a rare opportunity. The business would not be parted with but for the failing health of the proprietor. Terms, market rate for goods and liberal cash. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. mar 16-3w

FOR RENT.
The new THREE-STORY
BRICK STORE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,
Situate on the North-East corner of Front and Allen streets, in the SIXTH WARD, City of ALLENTOWN, Pa. The location of this property is central, making it a good business stand.
For particulars apply to
HENRY T. KLECKNER
Alderman of First Ward,
jan 26-tf Allentown, Pa.

14 CHURCH BUILDING LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale 14 choice Building Lots, beautifully situated in the Borough of Slatington, Lehigh county, Pa., on Main and Cross streets, at very low prices, varying according to size and locality. These lots are in a very healthy locality, within easy walking distance of the Lehigh Valley Railroad depot, and are offered on terms easy to purchasers. Plans of the lots can be seen on application to the undersigned, residing on the premises, or to Dr. J. P. Wolf, Allentown, Pa., who will give any information desired, and receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the lots, addressed to him at Allentown, Pa.
mar 23-3m

PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale the following described property, viz:
A LOT OF GROUND,
situated in the village of Schoenersville, Lehigh county, Pa., containing about
ONE ACRE, MORE OR LESS.
The lot is well planted with a variety of FRUIT TREES, and under good tenantable fence. The improvements thereon are a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, 30 feet in front by 24 feet in depth, with two stories high, built on a brick foundation, and other outbuildings. There is also on the premises a good FRAME STABLE, 18x15, all in good order and repair. Terms easy. For particulars enquire of SAM'L PERSEL, Hokendauqua.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. JACOB R. KNERR, deceased, late of the City of Allentown, County of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, will expose to public sale on
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,
At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of Jonathan Rabenold, known as the "Jordan House," in First Ward, Allentown, all those two certain lots or pieces of ground as follows, to-wit:
No. 1.—All that certain messuage and lot or tract of land, with the appurtenances, situate on the south-west corner of Second and Hamilton streets, in the First Ward, City of Allentown, bounded on the north by said Hamilton street, south by a ten feet wide alley, east by Second street and west by lot now or late of Josiah German, being in front on said Hamilton street 22 feet, and in depth of equal width 90 feet. The edifice built for a store and dwelling house have been put up upon this lot.
No. 2.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the north-west corner of Second and Walnut streets, City of Allentown, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by Second street, south by Walnut street, west by lot of Josiah German, and north by a ten feet wide alley; being 40 feet on Second street and 92 feet on Walnut street. This tract will be sold in whole or in 22 feet lots fronting on Second street, to suit purchasers.
Being the real estate of the late Dr. Jacob R. Knerr, deceased, late of the City of Allentown aforesaid.
Terms and conditions will be made known and due attendance given by
MOSES WIEAND, *Executor.*
mar 30-3w

Miscellaneous.

BOWER'S
COMPLETE MANURE,
MADE FROM
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AMMONIA AND POTASH.
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS,
A PERFECT FERTILIZER FOR ALL CROPS.
On account of the reduced cost of Raw Materials, I am enabled to sell "COMPLETE MANURE" at a low price, and by the aid of new machinery, it is improved in quality, also in quantity. (*Warranted free from adulteration.*)
HENRY BOWER, Manufacturing Chemist,
Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia.
This manure contains all the elements of plant food in a *Soluble Form*, containing as well, food for giving lasting fertility to the soil.
Experience in the use of "Complete Manure," by the best farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and of the New England States, running through a period of three years trial, has resulted in confirming it to be *the best fertilizer now offered for sale.*
DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
40 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILAD'A.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS
105 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
mar 16-3m&w-p 7-3m&w

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
COLDS COUGHS CONSUMPTION INFLUENZA
This remedy does not dry up a Cough; but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays Irritation, thus *removing* the cause of the complaint.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
Druggists and dealers generally.
Ask for Wistar's Balsam and take no other.
Genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. der 1-ly

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Low Prices Taking People by Storm.
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
NOW IS THE TIME to buy Cheap at the
Old Allentown china and glassware store, No. 37 EAST HAMILTON street, nearly opposite the German Reformed Church.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK
of China, Glass and Crockeryware in Lehigh and adjoining counties.
Now retailing at the following prices:

Good 10 cent PLATES at		6 cents
15	"	10 cents
18	"	12 cents
24	BOWLS	15 cents
18	"	12 cents
15	"	10 cents
10	"	6 cents
7	"	4 cents
10	MUGS	6 cents
10	TUMBLERS	5 cents
15	"	10 cents
Fine GOBLETS at 75 per doz., or 7 cent LAMPS, at		15 cents each 5 cents

Every variety of Queensware and Glassware cheaper than the cheapest. Also, Waiters, Looking Glasses, Coffee Mills, Brittanaware and Table Cutlery, besides a great variety of useful and fancy articles too numerous to mention, belonging to a first-class China Store. All kinds of sets from $5.00 upward. Remember the place, 37 EAST HAMILTON STREET, nearly opposite the German Reformed Church. T. C. KERNAHEN.

GEORGE METZGER AND CHAS. MILLER, WITH
LEVI FENSTERMACHER,
Corner Tenth and Hamilton Streets,
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(Successor to Elias Fenstermacher.)
Dealer in Grain, Flour and Feed, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed, Early Seed Potatoes, such as Early Rose, Early Scotch, Early Rural, White Sprout, Etc.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE AND NOTIONS.
Lehigh County Cider Vinegar by the barrel or smaller measure.
A large stock of Liverpool Salt, best Mackerel, in quarter and half barrels, wholesale and retail. New State Apples just received. mar 23-1y*

J. JEANES, PHOTOGRAPHER,
(Late of Philadelphia,) has taken the Gallery,
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Formerly occupied by R. P. Lamoreux, where persons can get FIRST-CLASS PICTURES taken at REASONABLE PRICES. Artist is all that is needed to satisfy every one. COME ONE! COME ALL! If you want Photographs, Cartes de Visites, Vignettes, Photo Miniatures, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Ferrotypes, etc. Give us a trial.
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