THE LEHIGH REGISTER, ALLENTOWN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.

The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, JR., - JOSEPH L. SHIPLEY.
Editors and Proprietors.

ALLENTOWN, PA., DEC. 21, 1870.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are grateful to the friends of THE REGISTER for the sympathy and support which they have given us in the past, and we respectfully solicit from them now not only their own patronage, but their kind offices in enlarging the list of our subscribers. We mean to make THE REGISTER for 1871 a better family paper than it has ever been before, for we believe in progressive journalism; and every new subscriber gained will help furnish means for carrying out the plans we have in view. Let every subscriber and reader of THE REGISTER consider himself or herself a specially appointed agent to obtain new subscribers, and with a very little effort on the part of our friends our list can be very largely increased. Any one who sends us five new subscribers and ten dollars before the 1st of January next shall receive THE REGISTER free for 1871, and we hope that our friends will be disposed to help themselves and us in this way. THE REGISTER will be sent for the remainder of this year to all new subscribers who send us their names and money before January.

We solicit items of news from all parts of Lehigh and neighboring counties, and our friends can materially aid us by promptly forwarding us the facts in regard to any matters of prominent local interest.

We also beg to inform our friends and patrons everywhere that we have full facilities for doing any and every variety of job work; and we solicit their orders, feeling confident that we can please them. Orders by mail will receive as prompt and careful attention as those given in person. We make fine job printing a specialty, and our friends can be accommodated with anything they desire in our line at short notice and at reasonable prices.

IREDELL & SHIPLEY.

THE GROWTH OF OUR CITY.

We give upon our local page to-day an interesting exhibit of the growth of our city during the past year in respect to buildings. The long list which we there present gives the best of evidence that ours is not a stagnant community, and we take a reasonable pride in being able to place before our townsmen, and before the community at large, a record so creditable to the enterprise and energy of Allentown. Other communities may have a more rapid growth, but the growth here is steady and sure and by no means slow. It is a noticeable fact that the buildings erected here during the past year have, with a very few exceptions, been for the occupancy of families, and in many of the cases where the houses have been built for renting they have been engaged almost as soon as the first brick has been laid. The condition of the house market in any town or city is always a good indication of the general condition of business there, and it is always safe to locate in a place where new houses are to be seen on every hand and where the demand is constantly in excess of the supply. This is the case here, and will continue to be the case we hope, for this is the inevitable condition of things in every live and progressive community. The erection of the New Opera House marks a new era in the social life of our city, for it opens a broad field for the entertainment and instruction of our people. It will afford first-class facilities for lectures, concerts and public entertainments of various kinds, and the experience of every other place within our acquaintance has shown that the possession of such a building has proved of the greatest advantage, in a material as well as a social way. In school houses Allentown has long taken a commendable pride, and the two that have been erected during the past year are well adapted to their purpose and creditable to the generous enterprise which has always characterized our educational movements. The growing demand of trade have not been neglected in the building improvements of 1870, and our city is now better furnished with [illegible] than it has ever been before.

The growth of our city during the past year has not been an exceptional spasm of activity likely to be followed by a year of dullness and inaction, but only the natural result of the quiet and regular growth of a city situated and circumstanced as ours. The future of the city depends largely upon its people, but nothing but gross carelessness or culpable failure to appreciate and bring out our strong points can prevent Allentown from soon becoming one of the great industrial centres of the State. Few places have so manifest advantages for manufacturing as has this city, and there is nothing but energy and the investment of capital needed to make this city the Sheffield of the United States. Lehigh county is filled with iron ore beds, the Lehigh river is lined with blast furnaces and rolling mills, and everything into which iron enters as a material element can be cheaply and advantageously manufactured here. With iron and coal at our very doors it is the height of folly to ship them to New York and New England and then ship back the manufactured products, and we call the attention of our capitalists and our young men to the advantages that nature has placed before them for making this city a great manufacturing centre. We have only space in this article to call attention to this matter in a general way in its bearing upon our future growth, but we shall have more to say upon it hereafter. The present of Allentown is at once prosperous and inviting, and it is the duty of every good citizen to do all in his power to make its future honorable to itself and to its people.

THE French are certainly a very hopeful people. They are now congratulating themselves that they have horse meat, salt meat, and salt fish enough to last them two months, and a four months supply of bread, wine and cheese. Gen. Trochu has taken possession of all the food and wine, and the people are now all supplied by the military commissariat. "A surrender of the city is not thought of," according to the dispatches, and the people are represented as calm and hopeful. The Army of the Loire is reported to be reinforced and marching toward Paris, and Gen Ducrot with 200,000 men is preparing to break through the Prussian lines from Paris. The French have bravery and persistency sufficient to carry the day, but the Germans have too many men and guns for them.

SENATOR CATTELL of New Jersey positively declines a re-election on account of his failing health. He is a brother of President Cattell of Lafayette College, and there would be no opposition to his re-election if he was well enough to take the place. The two prominent Republican candidates for the place are Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, formerly a Senator, and Cortland Parker. Secretary Robeson has been named in connection with the place, and Washington advices intimate that he will be elected although he is not seeking the place. In that case Col. Forney and Congressman Schofield are mentioned as Pennsylvania candidates for Mr. Robeson's place as Secretary of the Navy.

D. J. MORRELL declines to contest the election of Mr. Speer in the Seventeenth District. There is a rebuke to the Republicans in that District who failed to give Mr. Morrell their hearty support in the following remarks of Speer in regard to contesting the seat: "By rooting up the scattered fraudulent votes, never one hundred of which have been reported to me, I could doubtless make a successful contest, but being fully satisfied that my defeat—indeed anything short of 1,200 majority in the district—is due to the base treachery of the history of professed Republicans, I disdain to hold the seat at the cost of the petty frauds of opponents."

THE New York World does not take much much in Mr. J. H. Surratt, who is trying to make treason seem respectable and fill his pockets by lecturing on the assassination plot. The World refers Surratt to the course adopted by another notorious traitor, and advises him to follow that example in the following words: "Judas Iscariot had the grace to hang himself even after he had got his money. We see no reason why Surratt, who has not got his money, which he has made himself an abomination for, should not emulate his example."

THE COAL TRADE.

The anthracite coal business is so much of a business in Pennsylvania that whatever concerns or affects the business in any particular mining region is of interest and importance to the State at large. The recent suspension of mining operations in Luzerne county seriously affects the business of that region, and the question whether the suspension there is the forerunner of a general suspension throughout the anthracite counties is an interesting and important one. The movement has already attracted wide attention, for whatever concerns and affects the price of anthracite coal affects almost the entire country. The suspension in Luzerne is not a strike, as strikes are commonly understood; for the men have not struck for higher wages, and the initiative was taken by the Companies themselves in reducing the wages paid to the miners from $1.31 per car to eighty-six cents. The miners have concluded that they can do better than work at that price, and so they have stopped. They are willing and anxious to continue at work at the old figures, but the Companies say, and probably with truth, that they cannot continue to pay the old prices so long as coal sells at the present figures. These large Companies—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson and the Pennsylvania—have been straining every nerve for the past year to increase their production of coal and to extend their facilities for getting it to market, and their production this year has largely exceeded that of any preceding year. The consequence is that the production of coal has increased in a larger ratio than the demand for it, and the prices have steadily declined at New York. These mining companies undoubtedly have it as a part of their policy to drive the individual operators in the Wyoming Valley out of the market entirely, and they are taking such steps in the purchase and leasing of coal lands as will give them the entire control of that large coal field. They have paid higher wages for mining during the last six months than were paid anywhere else in the State, and they could afford to do it as they controlled their own lines of transportation. But they do not propose to work all the time at a loss or at a nominal profit, and their works will lie idle now until the men are willing to work at the Companies' terms, or the price of coal will allow the Companies to resume work at the old prices.

The present probabilities are that the Lehigh and Schuylkill miners will continue at work without regard to the suspension in Luzerne. When the Lehigh and Schuylkill men stopped work last spring the Luzerne men kept at work and refused to suspend, and now that the tables are turned the Lehigh and Schuylkill men will not stop work simply because the Luzerne men have. If they stop at all it will be on account of some grievance of their own or in obedience to the general mandate of the Miners' Union. A General Council of the Union has been called, and if that Council orders a general suspension it will probably take place. In Carbon county the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's men are keeping regularly at work, and in Schuylkill county there have been no suspensions on account of the action in Luzerne. Many of the Schuylkill collieries, however, are not in operation at all on account of the smallness of the demand, and these operators who are now quiet will hardly resume operations under the present aspect of the trade. We see no danger or possibility of "a coal famine" as is freely predicted by some of the New York and Philadelphia papers, for as long as the market is fully stocked there certainly can be no material advance in price. And when the stock on hand diminishes so as to strengthen the prices resumption of work will follow and keep the prices from advancing to "famine" rates. We regret any suspension, however temporary it may be, of the productive industry in any part of our State, but in the present case the blame, if blame there be, must be attached to the Luzerne capitalists who control the Luzerne coal fields. In the anxiety to drive the individual operators out of the market they have glutted the market, and now they propose to stop work until they can reduce their stock. A less rapid production during the past year and a regular continuance of work would have been better for the men employed and for the consumers of coal, for whatever deranges the labor market or gives fluctuations to the market value of staple articles is certainly to be deprecated.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The leading commission merchants of New York gave a complimentary dinner to the woollen manufacturers of the country at New York on Wednesday night. E. R. Mudge of Boston presided, and speeches were made by him and by Horace Greeley, John A. Griswold of Troy, Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge and others. Among those who sent letters regretting their enforced absence were, Vice President Colfax, Senators Sherman, Fenton and Conkling, and Congressmen Schenck and Dawes. The speeches made pointed out the advantages of judicious protection and encouragement for home industry, and exposed the fallacies by which the free traders endeavor to sustain their theories. In refutation of the free trade theory that nothing ought to be made at home which can be bought a penny cheaper abroad, Mr. Greeley said: "I am asked if we can import 1,000,000 tons of iron and buy it for $40 a ton, when it would cost us $50 at home, why, then, should we not buy it abroad? I answer, for two reasons—first, because the $50 you pay at home does not cost as much in your products—in what it produces—as the $40 if you send it to Europe. The $50 at home is paid for timber, for work, for 500 articles, which could never be sold abroad, but for want of a market went begging abroad. When I was a boy, in New England wood was simply an article of no price. Nobody paid money for it. You could not sell it for $1 a cord, but since manufactories have been started there that same wood is worth $2 a cord, growing in the forest, and it will sell for it. Formerly you had to take it and beg others to purchase it for store pay. Fruits had no price, because nobody wanted to buy them; and so with vegetables, which now bring a good sum because customers are brought to the door of the farmer. So I say, then, that the $50 paid to our own people for the iron is not so much in labor as the $40 sent to Europe for it. Beyond that I see the skill created by the process. Mr. Madison, instructed by the results of the last war with Great Britain, says that although it were true that you could buy abroad in a state of peace cheaper than you could make it at home, still he says, you must consider another point, that in case of war, which you cannot always escape, you would have to pay an enormously increased price for what you buy, if indeed you could get it at all; and you must therefore consider whether this increased price would not overbalance the savings that we realize by buying abroad in a state of peace. Now I think these are considerations which appeal to the masses of mankind. I don't believe you can gather together in this city even one hundred men who live by the labor of their own hands who are heartily and naturally free traders. All the instincts of the laboring class; all the conditions of the laboring class; all its organizations favor protection."

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GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The national surrender of Pfalsburg, a French stronghold which has held out against a long siege, the vigorous bombardment of Montmedy, and full preparations for the bombardment of Paris on Monday next, are among the leading features of our war news to-day. The Prussians naturally hesitate to commence bombardment of Paris, as the repeated postponement of the date fixed for the opening of the fire shows, and we hope that the bombardment may yet be averted. The German soldiers are naturally clamorous for the completion of the work they have undertaken, and it required no little care on the part of the commanders to restrain an active bombardment so long as they have. Suppose the French army, which had reached Berlin, as they expected when they left Paris last July, they would hardly have quietly waited as long for a surrender as the Germans have now waited before Paris. French cause, so far as opposing the invasion of Germany is concerned, is daily becoming more and more hopeless, and it is nothing but the madness of obstinacy which longer continues a vain resistance. We have no desire to see the French nation humiliated on account of the Emperor's rashness in precipitating a war, but we must regret that France took up, as her own, after war which Napoleon surrender at Sedan, the war which he commenced; and in doing that she of course accepted the fortune of war, whether it be success or defeat. As defeat has resulted of course they must accept the results, but they cannot expect the German hosts to raise the siege and return to Germany the result for which Germany undertook war has been secured. The German leaders not wish to destroy Paris, as their long to commence bombardment clearly proves, and if the French persist in their refusal to make terms with the victors, and thus compel the bombardment of the city, the world will hold the French Provisional Government responsible for whatever damage accrues to one of the finest cities in the civilized world.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WINTER POEMS, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, is charmingly gotten up book for the holidays. The interior of the book is as choice as its exterior is dainty, and fortunate will be those persons who may receive this volume as a holiday present. The poems are by Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell and Emerson, and the illustrations, over forty in number, are by Fenn, Hennessy, Eytinge, Griswold, Mary Fredericks, and other of our leading artists. Such poets and artists as these could not fail to produce a book, which, with its green and gold cover and heavy tinted paper, will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The opening poem, "The Pageant," written expressly for this book by Mr. Whittier, and the opening illustration gives a view of a library in Mr. Whittier's quiet Quaker home at Amesbury, Mass. The price of the book is five dollars, and it can be found at Moss'.

LITTLE PUSSY WILLOW the title of a charming little story written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe as a Christmas gift for all her little admirers. She sends it them with the wish that they may be excited to try and make their lives as beautiful as that of this same Pussy Willow was. It contains 223 pages, is published by Fields, Osgood Co., Boston, and will make a charming holiday gift for girls. For sale at Moss'.

WE GIRLS, written by Mrs. Whitney for "The Young Folks," has been put into book form by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. It contains 215 pages, and is handsomely illustrated. It is a capital story, and brim full of useful hints to young girls, for whom it was written. We hope it will find way into many households in this vicinity. [illegible]

LUXEMBURG.

Prussia demands the occupation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as a compensation for the violation of neutrality ring the present war with France. Bismarck claims that the people and authorities of Lemburg have refused to allow the transit of wounded German soldiers through their tritory, while they have given shelter to French fugitives and allowed Thionville to be revictualled. The Luxemburgers solemnly declare that they have fulfilled all their obligations as neutrals, and protest again their absorption by Prussia; but neither the declarations nor protest are regarded by the Prussians who see now an excellent opportunity to round off the new German Empire by the absorption of this Duchy.

Luxemburg has an area of 2550 square miles and a population of about 400,00. It was originally called Lutzelburg, and was governed for some centuries by a German prince whose progenitor was Count Seigfied of the Ardennes. It subsequently became a possession of the Counts of Limburg, one of whom assumed the title of Count of Luxemburg. To this house belonged many of be Emperors of Germany in the fourteenth century. Charles IV. elevated Luxemburg to a Duchy. It was afterwards ceded to Philip the Great of Burgundy, and then fell into the hands of Maximilian of Austria. Philip II of Spain received it from his father, the Emperor Charles V. In 1713 by the peace of Utrecht it was restored to Austria, and in 1795 conquered by the French. In 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, it was made a member of the German Confederation, and the King of the Netherlands selected as its ruler, with the title of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg. Again, in 1838, did it undergo a change of rulers, when it was divided between Belgium and Holland, the latter, however, retaining little beyond the Fortress of Luxemburg. In April, 1839, a new treaty was signed, by which Belgium resigned a portion of Luxemburg, to be ceded to the King of Holland as a member of the Germanic Confederation.

In 1867 Louis Napoleon opened negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of his interest in Luxemburg. The fortress of Luxemburg was garrisoned with Prussian troops, and King William forbade the sale. War was for some time imminent between France and Prussia, but it was finally averted by a general European Conference, and the dismantling of the fortress, the withdrawal of the Prussian troops, and the neutralization of the territory were agreed upon. The fortress, however, has never been completely dismantled, and it can very easily be prepared for the occupation of troops. The possession of this territory will be a great advantag to Germany, and it is perfectly natural that Germany, now the strongest European Power except Russia, should embrace every possible opportunity to strengthen herself. The acquisition of Luxemburg is a decided advantage to either Germany or France, and the result of the war with France has placed Germany in a position to take possession of the Duchy without consulting France. The people of Luxenburg would prefer to be independent, but Bismarck thinks more of Germany than he does of the wishes of the Luxemburgers. The King of Holland proposes to stand by the Luxemburgers in their demands for continued independence, but Holland is too small a Power to be able to makp any very effective opposition to the purpose of United Germany.

A PROCLAMATION by Gov. Geary announces the payment of $1,602,321 of the principal of the State debt during the year ending with the 1st of the present month. Of this sum $1,355,000 belonged to the five per cent. loan, $246,400 to the six per cent. loan, and fifteen dollars to relief notes. It is a good thing to witness the reduction of our State and National debts, and the people will bear in mind that economy is one of the cardinal principles of the Republican policy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE on Monday the most important bill introduced was one by Mr. Schurz for the removal of the disqualifications and disabilities imposed on persons concerned in the rebellion. Mr. Morton introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to see about the annexation of the Dominican Republic. In the HOUSE, Joseph H. Rainey, the colored member from the First South Carolina District, took his seat. Among the bills introduced were: to incorporate the American and European Steamship Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, which may be increased to $20,000,000; to encourage maritime commerce under the American flag; to repeal the income tax; to relieve internal commerce from certain duties; to facilitate the securing of homesteads on the public domain by honorably discharged soldiers. A bill to repeal the tenure of office bills was passed, and also a bill for the abolition of the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral, the former at once and the latter when a vacancy shall occur. A resolution for a recess from December 22 to January 9 was adopted, and also a resolution, introduced by Judge Kelley, declaring that the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure, and the abolition at as early a day as is consistent with the maintenance of the credit of the Government, of the internal revenue stamps, and that properly adjusted rates should be maintained upon distilled spirits, liquor, and tobacco.

IN THE SENATE on Tuesday the House bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy was read and referred. A long and earnest debate was caused by the request of Mr. McCreery of Kentucky for leave to introduce a resolution in reference to the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of the late Robert E. Lee. The Senate refused to receive the resolution, four to fifty-four. In the HOUSE a resolution was passed for the repeal of all laws authorizing the franking privilege, with an amendment allowing newspaper exchanges to go free. A resolution was passed, introduced by Mr. Myers, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco of all descriptions.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the House resolution for a holiday recess from the 22d inst. to January 4th was concurred in. Resolutions were adopted favoring retrenchment in the Customs service, and a bill was passed providing for a system of naval apprenticeship. A bill providing for a relief fund for Government employes at Washington was debated but not acted on. In the HOUSE, Mr. Morrell reported a bill providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, in Philadelphia in 1876. Mr. Morrell advocated the resolution in an elaborately prepared speech, and Mr. Myers also spoke in favor of the proposition. Mr. Cleveland of New Jersey opposed it. No vote was taken. Gen. Butler's general amnesty bill was debated at considerable length without final action.

In the SENATE, on Thursday, the Committee on Commerce reported favorably upon a bill authorizing the President, at his discretion, to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws allowing the privilege of bonded transportation to foreign merchandise consigned to Canada and Mexico, and also the privilege of navigating the waters of the United States accorded to Canadian vessels. Senator Schurz made a long speech in support of his resolution for removing all political disqualifications. A bill for the extension of the time for mustering our supernumerary army officers from January to July, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, was passed. In the HOUSE most of the day was taken up with a discussion of the general amnesty bill, and it was then postponed until Tuesday.

IN THE SENATE, on Friday, Mr. Drake's resignation as Senator from Missouri, to take effect on the 19th, was announced. A memorial from Boston merchants averse to the proposal annexation of St. Domingo was presented. The various bills which had been introduced for the abolition of the income tax were reported back adversely from the Finance Committee. A resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all information in his possession relative to organized bodies of disloyal and evil disposed persons in the State of North Carolina, which have in view or threaten resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or the denial to United States citizens of equal protection of the laws and their rights under the Constitution. The consideration of Mr. Schurz' general amnesty resolution was resumed, and Mr. Drake spoke, at length in opposition to the measure. In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced to encourage ship owning and ship building in the United States. The bill proposes to admit to American registry all ships of over two thousand tons burden, wheresoever built, to admit free of duty ship building and engine materials to be used in the construction of ships of over two thousand tons, and to allow ship stores to be supplied free of duty to vessels engaged in the foreign trade. A resolution was adopted instructing the Postmaster General to communicate the actual cost to the Government, by the thousand, of the stamped envelopes furnished under existing contracts, and the price at which they are sold by the Government. Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, who died in France a few days ago, was sixty-seven years old. He did a great deal of writing in his time, writing which amused the French novel readers and playgoers, but his works, generally thrown off hurriedly, had no great permanent value as literary productions.

THE President has finally nominated Gen. Alfred Pleasanton of New York to succeed Mr. Delano as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The friends of Mr. Douglass of this State, who is at present Assistant Commissioner, labored hard for his promotion but were unsuccessful. Some of the Washington dispatches state that a change in the Cabinet will soon be made—a very familiar story by the way—and that Pennsylvania will then have a representative in the Cabinet.

THE Grand Army of the Republic is holding a Fair at New York city for the benefit of soldiers' orphans. It was opened on Thursday night with speeches by Gen. Robinson, Gen. George B. McClellan, William M. Evarts and Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows.

THE National Council of the Union League of America met at Philadelphia on Wednesday. Gov. Geary of this State was re-elected President.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Tyrone, 23d Ward, Phila.

LADIES & G. WILL—DEAR SIR: I have used Dr. Felix H. Matschke's Prussian Liniment on a mare of mine, which had a bad splint, causing lameness. I used one bottle with entire success, curing her completely. JONA. P. IREDELL

April 3, 1870.

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, N. E. cor. of 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by E. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. E. BARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN B. MOSER.

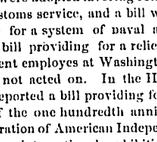
Special Notices.

TUMOURS. CANCERS. ULCERS.

Professors BUCHANAN & DOWS of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic. The most remarkable effect rates the chemical effect on cancerous growths, so that they slough off and disappear and will not return. All cases not benefited or cured, can call on the Professors, Dows University, or address, No. 34 Pine st., Phila.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &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, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.



HALE'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and it is fast falling out, create a new growth, by its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making it pliable, silky, healthy, soft, and always in place. For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALE & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprs.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Address, enclosing a stamp, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar st. New York.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.—Read the Medical and Surgical Adviser, and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Disease, Physical Weakness, and for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed Envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb 9-1yr*

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by Dr. ISAACS, M. D., graduate of the University of Paris, *Diseases of the Eye and Ear, this specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Hypodermic syringe, improved and with medicine, $5.* Office and Residence, 1108 Walnut, third floor, No. 508 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The Mother Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. may 25-1y

PAIN KILLER. PERRY DAVIS & SON'S PROVIDENCE R.I. Prop'rs. 1840 1870. A FAMILY MEDICINE.

We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of that favorite home remedy, Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER. It has been before the public over many years, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others are internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore, wish to say to all that it is equally successful when used internally or externally, and it stands to-day, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of family medicines. Its decided merit, and its virtues as a standard medicine, to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No carative agent has held such a wide-spread sale, or given such universal satisfaction. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe, even in the children's hands.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER

Having for the last twenty-five years devoted the whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued in order to cure a fatally diseased lung—to heal a lung consumed. The first and most important step to be taken is to prepare the system for the free use of all powers with certainty for the purpose in winter, in Florida, well down on the Gulf coast, where the temperature is regular, and the air so balmy and pleasant as to make it a pleasant thing to live out of doors all the winter. Mandrake Pills and Pulmonic Syrup are recommended.

In 1845 I saw a young lady consumptive whose lungs were heavily diseased, but who, and the hearing only here of the result, is now a mother of children.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I so often prescribed to Philadelphia. The temperature is modified and the air balmy and pure. Mandrake and Enterprise are located there. I should cure a decided proportion of my patients if they would go there and stay there, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida ought to be better, and patients complain (times, but there is good living, and I have cured very many of what seemed hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its horrible effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and dig the consequences, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every third or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches, or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can really know for themselves whether they can be cured or not. But I decline to be distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines, and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of getting a fresh infection.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S for January is an excellent number, and the managers evidently mean to deserve success. The opening illustrated paper is upon Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. John Bigelow, formerly United States Minister to France, has an interesting article upon France and the Napoleonic dynasty, and there is a good variety of stories and shorter articles in prose and verse. Dr. Holland furnishes a "Christmas Carol," and says some very sensible things in his editorial chattings on "Timely Topics."

THE ATLANTIC opens the year with a strong number. Mr. Fields' "Whispering Gallery" is charming, and his gossipping reminiscences of Thackeray will delight every reader who has any familiarity with Thackeray's writings. Mr. Howell's "Year in a Venetian Palace" is very entertaining. Senator Wilson's article upon "The New Departure of the Republican Party" is able and suggestive. There are poems by Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes, and various other articles and stories of general interest.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS is as bright and cheery as ever, and is filled with illustrations and choice articles. Trowbridge, Mrs. Diaz and other favorite contributors help to make the January number a very attractive one.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia, has the usual complement of steel engravings, fashion plates and stories.

ARTHUR'S LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE and THE CHILDREN'S HOUR, published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, are well filled, the former with illustrations, fashion plates and stories, and the latter with illustrations and stories.

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