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AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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CONSUMPTIVES

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The proprietor of these medicines conscientiously offers them to the public as the only safe, reliable and certain remedies for Pulmonary Consumption. He recommends them, with equal confidence, as almost a specific for those morbid conditions of the body which, if neglected, are apt to terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases of the Lungs. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are generally regarded as forerunners of Consumption, and when these diseases manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The value of the Pulmonic Syrup has been tested in innumerable cases. My own personal experience gives me the best assurance of the efficacy of this medicine. Many years ago I was given up by physicians as one who was in the last stage of consumption, and I was taken from my home in Philadelphia by my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. I was wasted away to a mere skeleton. I was confined to my bed, and my physician (who had attended my father's family before my time) declared that I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparation of roots and herbs, which, to the astonishment of every spectator, soon made a perfect cure. It seemed to me that I could feel it penetrating my whole system. It soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for more than a week. As soon as this expectoration began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could refrain from eating too much. I soon recovered my strength, and have been increasing in flesh ever since. It astonished all who knew me, and all believed I was too far gone to make my recovery possible. Many people who knew me then are now living, and occupy places of honor and trust in New Jersey and Philadelphia, who can readily satisfy the most incredulous relative to the truth of these statements. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, brothers and sister all died of consumption, and I alone am left.

I now enjoy the best health, and have for years weighed more than two hundred and ten pounds. Immediately after my recovery I removed to Flemington, N. J., and for several years made Pulmonic Syrup and gave it to the afflicted. It made such wonderful cures that the physicians of the place were astonished at its effects, and advised me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, and especially to the study of this disease. In fact I was driven to it by the application of great numbers of people who came or sent to me from all parts of the country, calling on me to cure them, after all other human assistance was unavailable.

Since my recovery, the Pulmonic Syrup has been extensively used for more than twenty-five years; and so well has it endured this long probation that its reputation and popularity have constantly increased.

Although it is an undeniable fact that some of the worst cases of consumption may and have been cured by this Syrup alone, yet within the last five years I have become aware that the cure may be facilitated, in many instances, by the use of two other medicines, which are found to be most admirably adapted to this purpose. These medicines are the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. In order to understand how these medicines effect the cures which are ascribed to their agency, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the peculiarities of the disease.

Pulmonary Consumption (Phthisis Pulmonalis) is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever and purulent expectoration. This disease has always been the greatest scourge of the human race, and it has destroyed more lives than famine, sword and pestilence. An English writer, some years ago, computed that out of a population of eleven millions in the Isle of Great Britain, fifty-five thousand annually died of consumption. The same fatality attends the disease in this climate. One principal cause of the great mortality which attends Pulmonary Consumption is the false theory that it is incurable. This mischievous error causes many consumptive patients to despair as soon as the nature of their affliction becomes manifest; and when they are hopeless of a cure they resign themselves to what they suppose to be inevitable fate, and die without making any effort to prolong their lives. "Our doubts are traitors," says Shakspeare; consumptives are often victimized by the hopeless conclusion that their cases are beyond the reach of medicine.

Pulmonary consumption is in most cases complicated with disorders of the liver and stomach. "Before the attack of this disease," says a French physician, "a change takes place in the condition of the blood, which becomes degraded in quality and endowed with a lower degree of vitality." This change is caused by the imperfect action of the liver, for one of the offices of that organ is to strain and purify the blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver more promptly and efficiently than any other medicine. Hence they are often prescribed by men in the first stages of consumption, and in many other cases, when the torpid or diseased condition of the liver requires the use of this unrivalled purgative. Concerning the use of these Pills more will be said hereafter; in the present connection it may be observed that their operation corrects that morbid condition of the blood which always precedes an attack of consumption, and is, therefore, presumed to be one of the principal causes of the attack.

In the next place, it is found that Dyspepsy, or a languid digestion, is often a forerunner of consumption; and in numerous instances it accompanies the disease through all its stages. Dyspepsy is regarded by many medical writers as one of the prominent causes of consumption, and they have good reasons for this supposition, for the absence of nutrition in the blood leads to the formation of tubercles, and dyspeptic diseases deprive the blood of its nutritive properties.

While dyspepsy is present, it is almost, or quite, impossible for consumption to be cured; for indigestion produces a general debility of the system, and this state of debility is most unfavorable to the re-establishment of the patient's health; for how can ulcerous cavities in the lungs be healed when the stomach has no power of digestion, and the system is therefore too weak to produce that reaction which is necessary for a cure? Nourishing food, after all, is the material which must bring about this great change. My medicines only assist nature to overpower the disease and to produce healthy secretions, instead of the morbid matter which vitiates the quality of the blood. From these considerations it will appear that tonic or strengthening medicines are required in the treatment of consumption, and especially such medicines as have an invigorating effect on the digestive organs. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC is compounded with particular reference to these objects, and it was first designed to be used in consumptive cases as an auxiliary to the Pulmonic Syrup. It is applicable, however, to all cases of dyspepsy, and it may be proved to demonstration that it is the only medicine which will cure that disease. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether Dyspepsy can be cured by drugs; and the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose, though they may seem occasionally to afford temporary relief, finally produce an aggravation of the symptoms. The Seaweed tonic, in its nature, is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it is so far from having any action hostile to the animal economy, that it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies.

This Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice, as all physiologists know, is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested, and when this juice is not secreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Seaweed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. It has likewise all the invigorating properties of iodine of potassium, iodine of iron and iodine, remedies which are often prescribed by physicians to strengthen the constitutions of consumptive patients. From what has been said, it may be judged that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a most important remedy in the treatment of pulmonary disease, and experience proves this to be the fact. One of the good effects of this tonic is to enable the patient to digest such a diet as consumptive persons require. Physicians now admit that a highly nutritious diet is most proper for such persons. Indeed the food cannot be too nourishing for consumptives, if it can be made digestive. You may feed such a patient with articles rich and nutritive enough to produce gout in certain conditions of the system, but if the gastric powers of the patient are sufficient to assimilate those articles—in other words, if he is able to digest them—his lungs being thereby invigorated, will begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner, and if a cure is possible, it must soon be effected.

The Seaweed Tonic, by improving the power of the stomach and strengthening the whole system, prepares the dyspeptic and enfeebled patient for the use of the Pulmonic Syrup. The operation of the latter is to increase the vital energies, to ripen the ulcers and to expel the morbid matter from the system. But, as consumption is often coupled with dyspepsy or liver complaint, and as it frequently originates in these disorders, it is proper, in some cases, to begin with the use of the Tonic and Pills, or to use them simultaneously with the Syrup.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills relax the secretions and unlock the gall bladder quite as well as a dose of blue mass, and perhaps better, and these Pills are warranted not to contain a particle of calomel. Some physicians have positively asserted that calomel or mercury must enter into the composition of these Pills; for, according to their theory, nothing but calomel could act on the liver as these Pills certainly do. But to prove that the doctors are mistaken, it is merely necessary to notice the fact that Schenck's Mandrake Pills never produce salivation, whether they be used in large or small doses. Thousands are used weekly with the happiest effects. With calomel or blue pill the case is different. Large doses of this poison may sometimes act as a purgative, and so pass off without any visible mischief; but small doses will salivate, and this is the great difficulty which the "regular faculty" have to contend with. One box of these Pills, valued at 25 cents, will prove the efficacy of the medicine. No matter how costive or how bilious the system may be, the habit of body is immediately corrected and regulated by these Pills, and the organs are brought to a healthy and natural activity. The Mandrake Pills are likewise an infallible remedy for sick headache and piles. In many cases they have brought away worms from grown persons, who had long suffered with many unpleasant symptoms, without suspecting the real cause of their ailments.

I have rooms at Boston, New York and Washington city, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and at my principal office in Philadelphia; generally the third week in each month I am three days at the Marlboro Hotel, Boston; two days of the first week in each month at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh; every other Wednesday, 444 Eighth street, Washington City; the following Thursday at Dr. Hance's, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.; every Monday at 33 Bond street, New York, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and at my principal office, 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Due notice of my arrival in each city will be found in the local papers. Persons living at a distance desiring to see me, and not able to visit me at my rooms, should address me at my principal office in Philadelphia, when arrangements will be made to see them as soon as possible. For instance, while in Boston seeing my patients, to address me there, to go and see a patient which might occupy part of a day, it would interfere with my other engagements; but if previously addressed at my residence, in Philadelphia, could make arrangements accordingly, when they will be at once notified what day I can visit them, and my terms, which will be moderate, when they can decide whether to send for me or not. A personal interview with me is not always necessary, for each of my medicines is accompanied by full directions in English, German, French and Spanish. However, I am always willing to give patients my personal attention if they desire it.

Consumptive persons are earnestly exhorted to apply to me in time, before the disease has reached its desperate stages. When the lungs are destroyed, of course no medicine can create new ones; but I maintain that the first stages of consumption are curable; and even when the lungs are considerably decayed, I often succeed in restoring the patient to health. While one sound lung remains, I am certain of making a cure, if the patient will take proper care of himself and strictly follow my directions.

I am the inventor of the instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," used in examination of the lungs. It transmits the sound or rattling of the lungs so loudly and distinctly that by experience it is easy to determine how far the lungs are diseased, and what portion of them is involved. Thus the operator can unerringly determine whether the disease be Tuberculous, Pleuritic or Bronchial Consumption, or whether it is merely an affection of the bronchial tubes, sympathetic with the liver or stomach, and he can form a diagnosis accordingly.

They who desire to have a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged three dollars for that service, but all advice will be given gratis and I will use my best ability to explain each case which may be offered to my consideration.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

When there is any predisposition to consumption, the disease in one or another of its forms, will often be developed by a "bad cold" or catarrh, the symptoms of which cannot be mistaken. When a person takes cold easily, the stomach or liver is generally diseased. In this state of things the feeble condition of the system cannot resist the changes of weather and other external causes of disease, and so every exposure brings on a catarrh, with its common symptoms—a bad cough, hoarseness, chills, slight pains in the breast, &c. These signs should not be neglected, and it is highly important that the sufferer should know what to do. When one cold is taken "on another," as the phrase goes, the bronchial tubes of the lungs become more or less diseased. A few bottles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic and a box of Mandrake Pills would make a perfect cure; but, instead of resorting to these safe and efficacious remedies patients often consult a "regular physician," whose regularity consists in prescribing calomel, opium, &c., on all occasions. Thus, for a cure of a cough or cold, morphia, black drop, paregoric, and still more objectionable articles are often taken, in compliance with the doctor's advice. These medicines may mitigate the cough for a time, but the disease in the lungs goes on until the unmistakable symptoms of consumption begin to appear. It may be seen, therefore, that the preparations of opium, etc., which are usually prescribed in bad colds and insipient consumptions, merely conceal the disease by suppressing some of the symptoms; but on that very account they do harm by making the malady more insidious, and therefore dangerous.

Let it be remembered that when the stomach and liver are in good order, there is little liability to take cold, or if one is taken, it generally passes off without producing any serious or alarming effects. On the contrary, when persons are laboring under exposure may induce all the symptoms we have described above. The cold taken will maintain a firm hold on the system, and, if not properly treated, will be most likely to end in Consumption. MY SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are used as SAFEGUARDS AGAINST COLDS; the first in cases of dyspepsy and all diseases of the digestive organs; the latter in all affections of the liver, for which they are proved to be an infallible remedy. Very often a dose or two of the Mandrake Pills perfectly cures a recent cold, without any other remedy.

I. BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION.

This disease is generally the result of neglected cold or catarrh. "Sometimes," says Dr. W. Beech, of New York, and Ira Warren, of Boston, "it is the consequence of measles, or disorders of the liver or digestive organs." As I remarked (under the head of "Coughs and Colds,) while the stomach and liver are in a healthy condition there is but little liability to take cold; and if no cold is taken there can be no acute bronchitis, and, of course, none of its successors—Bronchial Consumption. Therefore, as preventive, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills may be used with entire confidence when symptoms of indigestion and liver complaint have appeared. No one who judiciously uses these two medicines, or either of them, as circumstances may require, need apprehend an attack of Bronchial Consumption; but if the use of these preventives has been neglected, and this form of Consumption has commenced, it will be necessary to use the Pulmonic Syrup in addition to the other remedies.

The commencement of Bronchial Consumption is indicated by an obstinate and troublesome cough, attended with a billious expectoration of viscid and purulent or a whitish frothy matter. At first, the symptoms resemble those of an ordinary cold or catarrh, the expectoration being tough, thick and opaque, but not yellow, containing small grayish lumps, which sink in water. As the disease advances the cough increases, and this tough mucus or phlegm becomes more and more mixed with a yellowish fluid resembling pus or matter, and often slightly streaked with blood. At first the pulse becomes slightly accelerated and tense toward evening, and the heat of the surface of the body varies in the course of the day, being sometimes above and sometimes below the natural standard. Partial sweats occur in the head and breast at night. The thirst is generally considerably increased; the urine is highly colored, and deposits a co[illegible]ous reddish sediment. A sense of soreness in the chest [illegible] with an occasional transient stitch in the side, occur in [illegible] the majority of instances, but there is very rarely any [illegible] pain in the chest. The cough is usually severe, partic[illegible]larly on rising out of bed in the morning, at which tim[illegible] the breathing is more or less wheezing, and attended [illegible] with a feeling of tightness in the breast.

If the disease continues unchecked in its course, the expectoration becomes purulent and extremely copious. Debility and emaciation increases rapidly, the difficulty of breathing and sense of weight and tightness across the chest becomes more and more distressing. The pulse is now generally very frequent, being seldom under one hundred and twenty in a minute. In the early part of the day the face is usually pale, but a deep flush of one or both cheeks is commonly observed towards the evening. The tongue becomes clear, and in many instances it assumes an alarming appearance, and is redder than in health. There are generally profuse and exhausting night sweats at this advanced stage of the disease, and unless relief is found, swelling of the ankles and diarrhea follows, and death closes the scene.

In many cases, the Pulmonic Syrup alone will cure this form of Consumption, but when the bowels are costive, the liver torpid, and a want of tone exists in the digestive organs, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are necessary—the former to stimulate and invigorate the organs of digestion, and the latter to regulate the liver and bowels.

II. DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

The complication of gastric or hepatic disease with Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is of frequent occurrence; and, as this combination produces certain phenomena in addition to the usual consumptive symptoms, some physicians have supposed that this is a distinct disease, which they call Dyspeptic Consumption. However, in some cases of this kind, the lungs or bronchial tubes are only sympathetically affected, the primary disorder being confined to the stomach or liver. But the transition from this disorder to real Consumption is sometimes very easy and rapid; and for this reason the premonitory symptoms about to be described should meet with prompt attention. All disorders of the stomach and liver produce more or less of that debility and abnormal condition of the blood which we have noticed as the precursor of Consumption.

"Dyspeptic Consumption" usually begins to manifest itself by a general weakness of the system, and the common phenomena of indigestion, frequently accompanied by cough, difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms of pulmonary disease. But very often, in such circumstances, if the tone of the stomach can be restored and the system strengthened, the whole train of symptoms disappears, and the patient will be restored to health. For such cases as these my Seaweed Tonic is particularly designed, as the reader may judge from the account of its medical properties given above.

When dyspeptic consumption originates in disorder of the liver, the following symptoms will appear: A dull pain and tenderness in the right side, with increased uneasiness when lying on the left side, irregularity of the bowels, foul tongue, depression of spirits, a sallow hue of the skin, yellowness of the whites of the eye, furred and brown tongue, nausea, and sometimes vomiting. My Mandrake Pills, used according to the direction, will remove all these symptoms by clearing away all obstructions from the liver and restoring its healthy action.

In order to have a clear understanding of the nature of "Dyspeptic Consumption" it is necessary to have some knowledge of the anatomy of the parts affected. The office of the liver is to strain off the bile from the blood. When the liver is inflamed or torpid its work is not well performed, and the blood becomes surcharged with various impurities, which will probably be deposited on some of the vital organs. The mischief may be aggravated by indigestion, as that disorder tends to vitiate the quality of the blood. The Mandrake Pills, as mentioned above, effectually clear away obstructions from the Liver and biliary ducts, and produce a healthy action of the liver, which prevents the congestion just described, enables that organ to strain and purify the blood, and of course prevents those morbid deposits which lead to Consumption and other dangerous maladies. As we remarked before, the use of the Seaweed Tonic is advisable when the energies of the stomach are impaired, and symptoms of indigestion are present. The purification of the blood cannot be immediately effected by any medicine. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills attain this object by acting on the stomach and liver, and thus producing vigorous and healthy digestion, and promoting the operations by which the blood is strained and purified in the manner just described. And when the blood is thus restored to a normal and healthy state, the formation of Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is absolutely impossible.

If, by neglect, the disorders here described have been allowed to debilitate the system to such a degree, and to deteriorate the blood, so that the first bad cold which the patient takes fastens on the lungs and bronchial tubes, and thus produces the unmistakable signs of Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption, the Pulmonic Syrup must be used together with one or both of the other remedies, as circumstances may require.

For the cure of that complicated disorder known as "Dyspeptic Consumption" the Pulmonic Syrup cannot be to highly recommended, as, from its alterative effects, it produces healthy secretions, and, in conjunction with the "Seaweed Tonic," which restores tone to the stomach and enables it to properly digest the food, and the "Mandrake Pills" to bring about a healthy action of the liver, a cure is certain. The directions which accompany the Syrup explain when and how to take the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

III. PULMONIC CONSUMPTION.

This is the most dangerous form of consumption. The causes which produce it are very numerous—such as hereditary disposition, a particular formation of the body, certain diseases, as catarrh, smallpox, measles, liver-complaint, dyspepsy, &c., particular employments, grief or disappointment—and, in short, any cause which disturbs the healthful operations of nature and produces the diminution of the vital tone which always precedes an attack of this disease.

Pulmonary consumption commences with a feeling of lassitude, slight aching pains, with a sense of tightness in some parts of the chest, and a short, dry cough, which is readily excited by muscular emotion. The breathing is shorter and more frequent. These symptoms gradually become more conspicuous, and at length slight fever occurs toward evening, and the respiration and pulse continue to be somewhat accelerated throughout the whole day. A fit of coughing usually occurs in the morning, and the patient rises out of bed in a relaxed and feeble condition. There is an extreme liability to take cold on the slightest exposure. By degrees the cough becomes more frequent and troublesome, particularly in the evening and morning, or at night upon awakening from sleep. As the disease advances, the skin, lips, tongue and fauces become dry in the afternoon, slight chills regularly occur toward evening, followed by fever, during which one or both cheeks become suffused with a circumscribed flush; a dry, burning heat is felt in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, the breathing is very quick and short, and the pulse very frequent, small, quick, and tense. These febrile paroxysms continue till toward midnight, when they terminate in more or less profuse perspiration, which continue until morning, leaving the sufferer exhausted, languid and depressed. Frequently, previous to the occurrence of this train of symptoms, the expectoration becomes thicker, and not unfrequently mixed with blood. The feeling of a load in the chest and emaciation increase; attended with increasing failure of strength.

Toward the unfavorable termination of the disease, swelling of the feet and diarrhea almost invariably come on, accompanied with a weak and hoarse voice, difficulty of swallowing, and sometimes ulcerated throat, until death relieves the sufferer.

It is generally admitted by medical men of every school that this form of consumption cannot be cured by any application of their art. However, some of the most liberal and enlightened physicians in Europe and America have thought otherwise, and as a testimony of experience is more reliable than any hypothecated authority, I am enabled to declare and to prove that Pulmonary Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in very many instances, and that even when it has advanced to some of its last stages, one of the first indications of cure is to strengthen the system, and this may be done by the means pointed out above. For that debility which marks the commencement of the disease my Seaweed Tonic and a highly nutritious diet are the best remedies. When the system is strengthened, and the digestive organs are restored to their healthful tone, the most alarming symptoms will sometimes disappear. But should it prove otherwise, and if appearances make it evident that the lungs are beginning to decay, my Pulmonic Syrup will arrest the progress of the disease, sometimes almost immediately when the circumstances are favorable, and sometimes when the case, by neglect or delay has become almost hopeless, and quite so in the estimation of physicians generally. The Syrup promotes expectoration, and thus enables the system to throw off the disease. No one denies that when the patient cannot discharge the morbid matter by expectoration death speedily ensues. The Syrup, by keeping the phlegm loose, enables the patient to raise it easily, and the diseased matter which obstructs the lungs is removed, the ulceration is healed, and the sufferer is gradually restored to health.

Evidence of the curability of Pulmonary Consumption will be found in the pamphlet gratuitously distributed from my office, where the certificates of many respectable persons may be seen, showing that many have been cured of this disease in its various forms and complications. The fullest investigation is solicited. I have many patients in the principal cities of the United States, and I give them my personal attention, traveling from one city to another for that purpose.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK will be at DR. KEYSER'S, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 7th and 8th.

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His long practice, added to his thorough knowledge, and the perfectness of the instrument which he makes use of in the examination of the lungs enables him to detect the slightest symptoms of disease.

N. B.—Invalids who wish to consult him any time during his visit should cut this notice out for future reference.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES FROM VARIOUS PERSONS,

Well known in their respective communities.

A NEW CERTIFICATE.

TESTIMONIAL OF DAVID LESCALLETT, FOREMAN OF THE BOILER DEPARTMENT, BOLTON DEPOT, NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1863.

Dr. J. H. Schenck—I am induced to make this statement public in justice to you, myself, and a suffering community. Some time during the early part of last fall I contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a hemorrhage or bleeding from the lungs; this occurred on the 31st day of October, 1862. I was immediately put under medical treatment, and the usual remedies prescribed for me without effect. On the 13th of November I was induced by the persuasion of some of my relatives and friends to apply to you, and ask your opinion as to whether you thought you could cure me. On my interview with you, you examined my lungs with your Respirometer, and pronounced me curable, although one of my lungs was slightly affected. You immediately prescribed your PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. You, however, told me the hemorrhages would continue for some time, which [illegible] the case; for I had them at intervals. I foun[illegible] 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, when they [illegible] until th[illegible] sometimes during the worst stage of my sickn[illegible] I have had as many as three hemorrhages a day. [illegible] I am at this [illegible] for some years; and in weight, [illegible] I have been [illegible] since the [illegible] have not had a symptom of hem[illegible] 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER. My friends are all surprised at my wonderful recovery, for [illegible] from has been. I would recommend all who [illegible] Cough, Cold, threatened Consumption, Bleeding of the Lungs, or any pulmonary complaint, to call and see DR. J. H. SCHENCK, at his rooms, over SETH S. HANCE'S Drug Store, 108 Baltimore street, and if they are [illegible] send and get his medicines, and use them according to the directions. In neglecting to mention above, I have used about twelve bottles of DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES up to the present time.

(Signed,) DAVID LESCALLETT,
No. 63 BIDDLE STREET, Baltimore, Md., and Foreman of the Boiler Shop, Bolton Depot, Northern Central Railroad.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE OF CONSUMPTION BY DR. SCHENCK AND HIS MEDICINES.

WILLIAMSBURG, Kings county, N. Y., February 25, 1863.

This is to certify that about eight years ago I contracted a very severe cold, which seemed to prey on my system from year to year, until about the 1st of October, 1861, when by over-exertion my system gave way, and at last I was thrown into almost the lowest stage of consumption, connected with a long and severe cough, accompanied with severe pains in my back, sides, breast and shoulders, night sweats, soreness of flesh and a burning of my feet. It was with much difficulty that I could lie in bed at all or in any position. By this time I was fully convinced that I was fast approaching the death-door of consumption. My cough and expectoration were very severe; they would often last from one hour to two and a-half hours at a time. The quantity discharged was indescribable. Not being able to get to see Dr. Schenck at his rooms in Bond street, N. Y., I sent him word that I was fast falling into the enemy's hands. He replied that I must be brought over to see him the first opportunity, which was done in a few weeks, at the same time I was using his Syrup and Pills, having knowledge of and all confidence in the cures that Dr. Schenck had made. After hearing from him I went [illegible] and was soon able to call on the Doctor as above stated. My appetite had completely left me. Dr. Schenck ordered his Seaweed Tonic, and in a few days I was astonished at its effects. When I called on the Doctor at his rooms he examined me with his Respirometer, to know the true character of my complaint. To his great astonishment he found that I was in the possession of that great monster, the consumption, my left lung being almost devoured and the right considerably out of order. I was now in possession of all his valuable medicines, and I went in for "death or victory." I will here state, had I, like hundreds before me, called on some practical physician, and had prescribed some blue mass or naptha, which is the general prescription, it would have had the desired effect, in my opinion, of hurrying on my disease, and eventually death would have claimed the victory. But on the contrary, by the hand of Providence and Dr. Schenck's valuable medicine I am restored to health; and by his medicine Dr. Schenck has been able to claim the great victory. I will now describe the effects of the medicine. After I had taken all his medicines my cough continued, and the discharge was enormous, with an overflow of matter, mucous and blood, for nearly two months before I could make up my mind that the medicine was going to cure me. About the 1st of January, 1863, I had an extra discharge of clotted blood and matter, a full pint at a time. This continued for several days, when I was again surprised to find that I had discharged a large quantity of blood through the night, which continued for four days and nights, which, I must confess, alarmed me very much. The first opportunity I called on Dr. Schenck for information in relation to the above. The Doctor, to my great astonishment, rejoiced at my intelligence by saying that was the very best thing that could have happened with me. When the blood had left it would be supplied with a better material, which, to my great satisfaction I found to be true. I am now so far recovered as to be able to lie down and get a good night's sleep, have increased about twelve pounds in flesh and still gaining, and can walk miles without feeling much fatigue.

I would advise all those who have the least idea of their lungs or liver being affected, or suffering from a heavy cold, to go to Dr. Schenck and be examined before they are thrown into consumption, and partake of his valuable medicines, and not put it off until it is too late, for then the doctor may have to tell you that you should have called sooner, and while you were in possession of one good lung, then he could have confidence in making a perfect cure. Do not be like hundreds before you—wait until death has the pre-eminence, for then neither Dr. Schenck nor any other doctor can cure you. I reside at No 292 Fourth street, between North Eighth and Ninth streets, Williamsburg, N. Y., where I shall be pleased to see and converse with any one suffering from this dreaded disease—consumption.

N. G. MATTISON.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Williamsburg, are acquainted with N. G. Mattison, and know him to have been afflicted as he states in his certificate. We also know that he used Dr. Schenck's medicines, and have every reason to believe that to this medicine he owes the preservation of his health:

Alvan Drayton, No. 290 Fourth st.
Norman Gilchrist, corner of Fourth and North sts.
H. C. Boswell, 124 Grand st., druggist.
Henry Boswell, 124 Grand st., druggist.
S. C. Phillips, 169 Fourth st.
John C. Braod, corner of Fourth and North sts.
Clemons Schonielt, 117 North Ninth st.
Herman Camman, corner of North Ninth and Fourth sts.
John G. Tilley, 214 Fourth st., engineer.

LETTER FROM REV. HENRY MORGAN,

Pastor of the Union Mission and First Independent Methodist Church of Boston:

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2, 1862.

Dr. J. H. Schenck:

Sir—I feel it my duty, for the sake of the sick and suffering of humanity, to [illegible] to you the following facts:

Last May I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs and bled profusely, and not finding the proper remedy, still again I bled from the mouth after, and became weaker than before. Then I fully comprehended the danger, and cast about me for a refuge from the impending doom.

Naturally skeptical and [illegible] of being duped, having an inveterate abhorrence to empirics, I was slow to trust, and with regard to [illegible] I was obstinate even to a fault. Not until the living witnesses, healed, recovered, with [illegible] powers, stood before me, would I be persuaded. Not until the efficacious balm was purchased and brought to my room and forced upon me, would I try it. Two of my parishioners informed me of their wonderful recovery; one had taken nineteen bottles of the Pulmonic Syrup for bleeding of the lungs and was completely cured. The other was a person who was on the verge of death for more than a year, bleeding at every little excitement and despairing of recovery, until she found relief in your Syrup. She came before me apparently in the very bloom of health, with brilliant, florid countenance and portly bearing—the last person I should have suspected of having ever been under the pale sheet of New England's fell destroyer—Consumption.

She looked to you as the mighty deliverer from its scourge, and in your Syrup as a panacea from the complaint. She was a member of my church, and felt an interest for my recovery; and though sanguine, and even enthusiastic, as she had a right to be, because she herself had been healed, yet there stood the living, visible truth before me. Could I doubt her word? Could [illegible] a remedy so mild, so palatable, and [illegible] ? No. Life was too precious, [illegible] a moment. I took six bottles of the Syrup, and recovering rapidly, went into the country for three months for the benefit of the air. But, alas, the air would not benefit me without the medicine. I went without that, and, after bleeding again, I [illegible] back. I was much fatigued on arriving in Boston, and bled the same night.

My case was again critical. Immediately I applied for the Syrup, and soon began rapidly to improve and recover what I had lost. I am still under treatment, but have nearly recovered. I never weighed so much as I do now. I never looked so full in the cheek, and, excepting a nervous weakness, about the chest and a frequent eructation of wind, I am quite strong. These, however, are receding before the Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic. I have taken them but a few days, but have found great relief. According to present appearances I shall be able to preach again very soon, and come out of this sickness stronger than ever I was before.

As our callings are similar in striving to relieve the ills of life—you for the body, I for the spirit; you for the sick, and I in preaching to the poor—I feel it my duty to lay before the world my testimony in favor of your Pulmonic Syrup.

Yours,
HENRY MORGAN,
Pastor of the Union Mission and First Independent Methodist Church of Boston.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ THIS CERTIFICATE. HIS CERTIFICATE CERTIFIED TO BY HIS PHYSICIAN.
HIS CERTIFICATE CERTIFIED TO BY HIS NEIGHBORS.
HIS CERTIFICATE CERTIFIED TO BY THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF HIS LODGE OF I. O. OF O. F.

I, John C. Green, of the village of Tacony, in the city and county of Philadelphia, do hereby certify to the following facts:—That early last fall I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and I had chills alternately with fever, pain in my right side, breast and shoulder blade, with a distressing cough and no expectoration. I kept getting worse until I took my bed, my appetite was gone, my bowels very irregular, fever and night sweats, attended with a distressing cough, which was very tight, my flesh had nearly all gone, and I was so weak that I could scarcely raise my head from the pillow, and was truly an object of pity to behold. My friends had been sent for to see me die, and my sick bed was surrounded by kind and sympathising neighbors, who had come to witness my departure from this world.

When all rays of hope fled of my recovery, Dr. Conrad proposed to try SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, with a view of loosening my cough and relieving me of the tough phlegm, and as a means of affording temporary relief, remarking at the same time "that I was too far gone for the Syrup to be of any permanent benefit." My wife, anxious for the relief of my intense suffering, procured some of the Pulmonic Syrup. I found it afforded me relief, and continued using it. I could feel its healing influence upon my lungs.

Dr. Schenck was sent for. He came and examined my lungs with his respirometer. He found one lung nearly gone, but the other was sound. He said he could generally cure when one lung was diseased. I do honestly think that if I had not commenced using Dr. Schenck's Medicines I could not have lived another week. Sometimes my breath appeared almost gone. I continued to improve under its use, and my friends were much gratified to witness my unexpected improvement; many of my neighbors came to look at me as one raised from the dead.

My cough now became loose, and I felt gradually a break where I had the pain in my breast, and I discharged large quantities of yellow matter. I have for weeks discharged and raised a spit-box full of matter every day, with hard lumps, like grains of something. My bowels now became regular and natural, and my appetite was so far improved that I could scarcely refrain from eating too much. My strength improved, and I regained my strength. I feel now as well as I ever did in my life, and can do as much work. I cannot run or go up stairs as fast as I used to, for one lung is partially gone and contracted; but it seems to me like a man that has lost an eye; the other is stronger. I feel now as though, when I see a person with a bad cough, or look as though they had consumption, that I must go to them and persuade them to go at once to Dr. Schenck and get examined, for perhaps they were like me, and had one good lung, and can be cured. I am this day a living testimony of the great efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. For fear, those that read this may think as I did, that all certificates were made up to deceive the poor afflicted, I subjoin the certificate of my physician, and also a number of well-known inhabitants of [illegible] who saw me at different times during my disease, and never expected to see me restored. I also append the certificate of the brothers of Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., who kindly watched over me, and fully believed they would consign my remains to the tomb; but thanks to Dr. Schenck for his invaluable Pulmonic Syrup, my life has been spared; and I am permitted to make the foregoing statement for the benefit of suffering mankind. I reside at Tacony, and will be well known by most of the people there, and will be gratified to have any person call upon me and learn more particulars or the great virtues of this medicine.

JOHN C. GREEN.

The subscribers, members of the Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., of Holmesburg, Penna., do hereby certify that we know John C. Green, (who is a member in good standing in Lodge No. 270, I. O. of O. F.) was dangerously ill with a low pulmonary consumption last winter, so that they gave him up to die; that he is now fully restored to perfect health, and they believe his recovery was produced by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

We believe the certificate is correct in every particular.

HENRY NEFF,
ALFRED ROBINSON, P. G.,
ABRAHAM ARTHUR, P. G.,
J. M. OSMAN, N. G.,
JOSHUA RIHNEMORE,
JACOB WATERMAN, JR.,
JAMES G. CALVER.

The undersigned, residents of Tacony, eight miles above Philadelphia, being well acquainted with John C. Green, and the circumstances attending his case, feel impelled with a deep sense of imperative duty to make universally known to the public his entire recovery from the very last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. So entirely helpless was his condition—having been but a brief period since in that rapidly sinking and emaciated state—as to utterly preclude, in the opinion of his physician and friends, who watched by his bedside, all hopes of even a temporary recovery and restoration to his present robust health.

Thus the careful use of your invaluable specific, the Pulmonary Syrup, makes it, in our belief, under the circumstances of his previous prostrate, not to say dying condition, one of the most startling results that the whole annals of medical skill or science can produce. It deserves to be imperishably recorded to your credit, and secure to you—the greatest discoverer of an infallible cure for this hitherto remediless disease—a lasting monument, and a world-wide reputation in the healing art, that no time may either diminish or destroy. Having witnessed Mr. Green's distressing struggle and suffering from a continual cough, superadded to the other symptoms consequent upon or attending the last stage of a pulmonary disease; and, moreover, it being so generally believed by his numerous friends that no human power could relieve or protract his life, much less restore him back again to his former health, we feel it thus our duty to give our unqualified testimony of Mr. Green's perfect recovery by means of the exclusive use of your wonderful syrup; and we should indeed rejoice if we could be made the humble instruments of relief and cure to others who may be so unfortunate as to be similarly afflicted.

DAVID CONRAD,
JESSE DURFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.
CHARLES HINCLE,
Captain of Steamboat Trenton.
ANDREW HEAD, JR.,
Captain of Steamboat Washington.
JOSEPH HEAD, JR.,
JESSE WATSON,
STEPHEN LUKENS,
ROBERT ALLYN,
MATHEW TODEN,
JAMES TORREKY,
of Washington House, Tacony.
JOHN BLOOMSBURY,
ALLEN VANDEGRIFT,
of Bucks county, Pa.

GREAT CURE OF HENRY E. MUNDY, OF RAHWAY, N. J.

DR. SCHENCK: Dear Sir—Prompted by feelings of benevolence, and hoping that others may receive the same benefit that has, by the blessing of God, been conferred upon me, I make the following statement:

About the 1st of last March, I took a cold that settled in my back, causing much lameness, and about the 1st of April I took another cold that settled in my lungs, and brought on an attack of pleurisy. The pleurisy settled in the upper part of my right lung, and formed an abscess that, after much pain, broke in about two months, when I discharged, in twelve hours, about a pint of matter. At this time I had almost a constant fever, with a very high pulse, and frequent chills; a very sore throat, that discharged large quantities of a thick though mucous substance. I was advised by Dr. Craig, an old physician of Rahway, to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. He said he had known great benefit to be derived from it. I accordingly commenced taking it. I had a severe pain under the lower part of my ribs, in my lungs, that continued to increase. My physician gave me digitalis and squills, to keep down the rapid circulation of my blood, from which, I think, I derived much benefit. My physician, on examination, pronounced my lungs affected a good deal, and as I continued to get worse all the time, concluded I would go to Newark and have my chest thoroughly examined. I accordingly went, and was thoroughly examined by Drs. Smith and Dougherty, who, after a thorough examination, told me there were a number of ulcers forming in the lower part and at the back; but where the abscess was it appeared to be healing. On asking them what they thought of my prospects of getting well, they said when the ulcers came to break, if my strength was not to much exhausted, nature might possibly throw off the disease, and I might recover. (They prescribed digitalis and squills, the same as I had been taking, together with some other things I did not try.) This was about the first of July. I had at this time taken four bottles of Syrup.

I still continued to get worse, and after taking six bottles, and finding that I got no better, I concluded it was doing me no good, and I might as well stop taking it; when I soon began to get worse faster than ever. The fever increased, night sweats came on, my cough got tight, my feet and ankles swelled, my throat ulcerated, and the pain in my side increased, and I soon gave up all expectation of being any better in this world. After taking no Syrup for four weeks, and when I was so weak it was with difficulty I could get up when I was sitting down, to see if I could get any relief from the pain I suffered, and with no expectation of getting well, I again commenced with the Syrup, when I soon regained my appetite, and by the time I had taken two bottles, my cough got free, and I raised freely; the ulcers began to break and the air passed more freely into the lung, and I began to feel better. And then to see what would be the effect, I took no Syrup for a week, when my appetite again left me, and I began to get worse again. Finding that it was the Syrup that helped me, I took it in earnest, and soon began to get better. The ulcers kept breaking, one after another, until several had discharged. I could feel the air pass into the lungs, and with less pain. They gave new life to me, and, contrary to the expectation of every one, I began to get better very fast. I never despondent or gave up, but used all the exercise my strength would allow, and in about forty days from September I gained twenty-five pounds of flesh; my throat, that had been ulcerated several times, got better, and I would raise from my lungs matter mixed with blood, until it gradually stopped. After using eighteen bottles I appeared to be almost well; but unfortunately taking cold, I was obliged to continue the Syrup until I had taken twenty-five bottles. I believe, at the present time, my lungs are entirely healed up. There appears to be a part of my right lung gone; my right breast has shrunk in, or is smaller than the left. I feel as well at the present time as ever I did, but am not as strong. I would advise all who have a cold or cough, or diseased lungs, to not neglect them, but procure Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and give it a fair trial. Be not discouraged if, like me, you take six bottles without relief; for it may be the ulcers are ripening and will soon break. I believe one bottle will cure an ordinary cold or cough, having known a bad cough to be cured with one bottle. Dr. Schenck is personally unknown to me, but I shall always feel a lively gratitude to him, for it is with the blessing of God and the use of his Syrup I am now alive.

HENRY E. MUNDY.

N. B.—I could procure any number of our most respectable citizens who would substantiate every word of my statement, but the high reputation of Dr. Craig, one of our oldest physicians, would render it superfluous.

H. E. M.

I, the undersigned, resident of Rahway, N. J., hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Henry E. Mundy; that I frequently visited him during his illness last summer, and believe him to have been in the last stages of consumption, and know his statement to be true.

DAVID S. CRAIG, M. D.

GREAT CURE OF MARTIN KOCH.

Whose photograph likeness may be seen at Dr. Keyser's, No. 140, Wood street, both before and after he was cured by Dr. Schenck's medicines:

I called on Dr. Schenck, some time ago, in one of his visits to Pittsburgh, at the office of Dr. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street. He was examining patients with lung disease. One of my lungs and the bronchial tubes were found to be badly diseased. Often time when I coughed I expectorated blood and matter in large quantities. I had night sweats and a great cough, and was greatly debilitated. Dr. Schenck prescribed for me his "PULMONIC SYRUP," "SEAWEED TONIC" and "MANDRAKE PILLS," and after taking them one month I have so far recovered that I do not spit any more blood or matter, and the cough has nearly left me. I live in Columbiana county, Unity township, Ohio, where I am well known. You may publish this if you wish.

MARTIN KOCH.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1860.

N. B.—Since the above was written, Mr. Koch has entirely recovered, and continues well, having regained his usual health.

I, WILLIAM W. ALEXANDER, residing on Ann st., Allegheny city, do hereby certify that I have been a sufferer from severe cough and pain in the breast for about eight years. During the whole of this time I have had general debility and depression of spirits. I tried every nostrum I could hear of, but nothing took hold of my disease. I heard of Dr. Schenck's "PULMONIC SYRUP," but knowing no one personally that it had cured, I had no confidence in it. In April, 1859, I took a severe cold, accompanied with a violent cough, difficulty of respiration, and night sweats, which so prostrated me that I was confined to my room for two months.

Several of my friends who called to see me, spoke in very high praise of it, as they knew what it had done. My prostrated condition discouraged me considerably, and I made up my mind to waste no more money for doctors or medicine, but would take the chances, live or die, as I had been so long sick that I felt completely discouraged. However, after reading several advertisements in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, I felt induced to give Dr. Schenck's medicines a fair trial, and now, near two years afterwards, I am in good health, by taking less ten dollars' worth of Dr. Schenck's medicines. I unhesitatingly state that it has made a perfect cure of me. I am a well man, and I attribute my good health and vigor of constitution entirely to Dr. Schenck's medicine. I enjoy better health to-day, Feb. 4th, 1861, than I have done for twenty years past. If persons knew the value of Dr. Schenck's inestimable remedies, they would not hesitate to call on him in his visits to this place. I feel like advising every person to call on him, as I have the utmost confidence in his medicines. Any person wishing to know the facts as here stated can call on me at my place of business, at Wm. M. Faber's Machinist, in this city, or at my residence, Ann street, Allegheny city.

Dr. Schenck will be at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, on Thursday and Friday, May 6th and 7th.

N. B.—Invalids who wish to consult him any time during his visit should cut this notice out for future reference.

His long practice, added to his thorough knowledge, and the perfectness of the instrument which he makes use of in the examination of the lungs, enables him to detect the slightest symptoms of disease.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup or Seaweed Tonic—$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Price of the Mandrake Pills—25 cents per box.

The pills will be sent by mail, by enclosing 30 cents postage currency for a box.

Sold by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood st.

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WITH

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N. B.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse.

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

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—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

All subscriptions *strictly in advance*, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

Important Movements in Western Louisiana.

A division of Gen. BANKS'S army, under command of Gen. WEITZEL, is making fine progress in Western Louisiana. Several days ago we gave accounts of their successes at the lower end of Grand Lake, where the captured ram, Queen of the West, and the rebel gunboat Diana were destroyed. Since then the despairing rebels burnt eight or ten of their own transports, to prevent their capture by our troops.

Gen. WEITZEL has taken possession of the towns of Berwick, Pattersonville, Centerville and Franklin, all on Bayou Teche, which flows in a south-easterly direction into the Atchafalaya, south of the Lake. Thence he pushed on Westward to Vermillion river, and took possession of Vermillionville, fighting and defeating the rebels at every point, and capturing in one body 1500 prisoners.

From Vermillionville he proceeds north some twenty miles to take possession of Opelousas, the capital of St. Landry parish, and centre of a rich planting region. It is 55 miles west of Baton Rouge, on the lines of the Baton Rouge, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad,—which, however, is not yet finished as far as Opelousas. The troops are in high spirits at their uninterrupted series of successes.

The possession of Western Louisiana and the Red River by our forces cuts Texas off from the Confederacy and deprives the rebels of one of their principal resources of supplies. This splendid region, which has just been conquered and brought under the national flag, has a very large slave population, which, under the proclamation, will be set free.

Mexico.

The reports respecting the siege of Puebla by the French have been very contradictory; but from the most reliable sources we gather that the French troops had not gained any considerable advantage. They had taken one fort, but not until after the Mexicans had removed their guns and left it a heap of ruins. Up to April 7th no news favorable to the French had reached Vera Cruz, and the belief was that the Mexicans were full of confidence and holding out bravely. Should the French fail in their attack upon Puebla, the attempt to conquer the country must be abandoned.

WITH reference to the various government expeditions against the Indians, Brigham Young says: "I will, comparatively speaking, take one plug of tobacco, a shirt, and three cents worth of paint, and save more life and hinder more Indian depredations than they can by expending millions of dollars vested in an army to fight and kill Indians."

Brigham seems to understand the power of disguise; and he is not very far wrong. With three cents worth of paint he could make himself pass for an Indian, and thus do the Indians more mischief than any army of undisguised soldiers. So a rebel, with less than three cents worth of loyal profession as a disguise, can do more damage to the cause of the country than a regiment of undisguised rebels.

THE correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* at Suffolk, Va., writing from that place on Thursday last, says:

We are closely hemmed in; the enemy are on all sides of us, save our rear. This is now secure. They have a force of from 30,000 to 40,000 men. It was their evident design to attack us the day they drove in our pickets, thinking to find us unprepared, but observing their error on this point, they paused to consider—and still pause.

THE rebel House of Representatives at Richmond have passed a bill adopting the following device for the seal of the Confederate States:—An equestrian portrait of Washington, with a wreath composed of the chief agricultural productions of the South; motto: "God being our leader, we will conquer."

But suppose the devil is their leader—as is generally supposed—what then.

NASHVILLE reports state that nearly all the rebel-sympathizers notified by General Rosecrans' late order to go south, have petitioned to be sent north. They are urged to this course by advice from their rebel friends, and consider that the South is rapidly "going to the bad."

HOOKER'S ARMY.—The Government has kept from the public the information of the strength of Hooker's army, but recently the matter was revealed in a report of the Medical Director, who, in giving the whole number of sick in Hooker's army, afterwards added the ratio per thousand, which, by a very simple calculation, showed the entire strength of the army. It is much larger than common report had previously made, but such indiscreet revelations ought to be kept out of official reports, when correspondents of newspapers are properly arrested for publishing the same information.

THE News from Key West by the Fulton is to the 21st. There were in port about thirty prize vessels whose cases were yet to be disposed of by the Court, and almost every day added to the number. The gunboat Saginaw, during a cruise up the west coast, had destroyed two blockade runners, loaded with cotton and grain, at Bay Port, after a sharp contest with the rebels. Brig. Gen. Woodbury and Staff had arrived at Key West and assumed command of the military district which embraces Pensacola, Fort Jefferson and Key West.

IN THE case of the British steamer Peterhoff, Judge Betts has granted an order that the cargo be opened and examined by the Prize Commissioners, with a view to ascertaining whether it is of a suspicious nature.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NEVADA.—Private letters from Nevada more than confirm the gratifying reports from the Agent of the Land Offices there, as to the great mineral wealth of the Territory.

A SOUTHERN paper manufacturer complains that no rags are to be had. Bragg's rebel army in the Southwest has a monopoly of that commodity.

THE deserters from Gen. Henry A. Wise's rebel legion arrived in Baltimore on Friday last, and voluntarily took the oath to sin no more.

The Ram Dunderberg.

The Union ram Dunderberg, now building by Wm. H. Webb, at his ship yard, foot of Sixth street, E. R., will, doubtless, judging from her present appearance, prove a formidable vessel of war. She is rapidly approaching completion. Her keel was laid on the 24th of November last, and at the present time a large number of men are engaged upon the work. The hull of the Dunderberg is built of wood, placed together so as to form a solid mass. Her decks, sides and floors are solid, and of great thickness; so much so, that if the figures were given everybody would be amazed at the quantity of timber used in her construction. This enormous wooden hull is to be heavily plated with rolled iron plates, which will cover the entire upper portion of the vessel and extend six feet below the water line. It is estimated that the weight of this terrible armor will be about 1,200 tuns. The bow of the vessel, and for fifty feet abaft of the beam is of solid wood, with no space between the sides; this will be covered with iron, forming the most gigantic ram on record, with powers of resistance unequaled in every respect. Her sides above the water are seven feet thick and of solid wood, added to which will be the heavy iron plating. She will be provided with two rudders, one at each end, similar to our ferry boats, so protected that should one become disabled from any cause the other can be instantly used. Her engines will give her a high rate of speed, so that when she strikes an enemy's vessel she will crash through her sides with perfect ease. The Dunderberg will be provided with two of Ericsson's revolving turrets, each containing two 15-inch guns. The accommodation for the officers and men will be excellent, the quarters being large, airy and well ventilated. The planking has not yet been commenced, and the hull, as it may now be viewed, presents the most solid mass of woodwork ever beheld. This gigantic engine of war is 378 feet in length, 68 feet breadth of beam, 32 feet deep, and will be provided with an engine of 6,000 horse power.

The Traitors in California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following as the scheme for the capture of Mare Island, which caused such a scare a few weeks ago. The plan contemplated was for a body of Secessionists, over two hundred in number, (said to be known,) who on a day to be fixed before April 15, were to take the steamer Guadalupe on Napa Creek, and crossing over to Vallejo, take the works by surprise, as also the Government shipping which might be lying in the harbor. When these were obtained, the arms and materials which could be made use of were to be taken, and the vessels being armed, were to be brought down to use against this city. It is reported that those outsiders who were suspected of having an inkling of these intentions, were constantly watched by men appointed by the conspirators.

A YANKEE TRICK.—A few days ago one of the officers of the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry was captured by the rebels near Williamsburg, Va. On proceeding toward the rebel lines they lost their way and called their prisoner to guide them, which he very kindly did—into the Federal lines!

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