Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Army of the Potomac Now on the Move.

FRENCH IN POSSESSION OF PUEBLA.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The New York Tribune announces that the army of the Potomac is in motion.

General Hooker, after the last serious delay caused by the storm made all haste to get ready once more, and his arrangements were completed last week.

On Monday morning at daylight the movement began. The Seventh and Eleventh corps and the Cavalry corps taking the lead. How far the grand movement has progressed we can only infer from the time which has elapsed, but if no unexpected obstruction has interfered the crossing ought by this time to be far advanced.

The New York Herald contains the following from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated April 22, 1863:

The expedition to the northern neck returned last night. The force was composed of the Oneida New York cavalry, Capt. Mann, and a détachment of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry arrived in King George Court House on Saturday night, where a halt was made for a few hours. The expedition captured a number of prisoners, and some important letters were found in the houses of secessionists. The command returned again, although narrowly escaping being captured. The rebels had burned a bridge over the Mattox creek, and if our men had been detained a few moments later, they would have been almost completely cut off.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—Dr. Dorsey, a resident of Indianapolis, but formerly of Maryland, was arrested to-day, charged with treasonable correspondence with the rebels, and sent to Louisville to be tried by Court Martial.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Further advices from Port Royal contain a report that the city of Charleston will be again attacked on the 3d of May, when the spring tides will recur. All the Monitors except Weehawken Lad left Port Royal. The health of the troops was suffering something from the warmth of the weather. Rebel deserters report that new obstructions have been placed in Charleston harbor which will not allow the smallest crafts to pass through.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Cyrus M. Field addressed the Board of Trade and our citizens to-day, on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph: Resolutions favoring the project were passed.

The Railroad Convention was in session to-day, and Mr. Field addressed the meeting this afternoon

The royal mail steamer Arabia sailed to-day with $13,000 in specie.

To-morrow will be generally observed. Business will be suspended.

Additional North Carolina advices from Newbern state that General Hill's forces were at Greenfield and even further North.

Our troops at Elizabeth City and Winfield had been withdrawn from Washington and Plymouth are to be retained for the purpose of building a port at the latter place, which will prevent the withdrawal of one regiment which is now there for operations elsewhere.

This evening's Post contains a report received by way of New Orleans that a Paymaster, with $600,000 from our troops, was aboard the steamer Fox when she was captured by the rebels.

The Post thinks that Gen. Banks has taken possession of a large amount of property, and the news indicated that part of our forces have reached Alexandria, La., where the rebels had a large quantity of stores and boats. It is not impossible, it says, that all have been captured.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer Shelbark from Havanna on the 3d, arrived at this port and brought Vera Cruzz dates of the 13th, has been received per a French vessel state that Puebla had been occupied by the French up to that date.

The French had lost from 500 to 600 killed and wounded.

Lannier, chief of artillery was killed and Col. Larrier is badly wounded.

The estimated entire force of Ortega in the city was 25,000.

The bridge over the Rio Presto was held by the French, thus preventing Comonfort with 12,000 reinforcements from crossing.

A French er errint from Vera Cruze dated the 16th, states that the mail from Puebla had been received, containing advices of the capture of Pleasea and the Cathedral, but the city still was commanded by forts Guadalope and Loreto, but nothing said as to their opening fire on the French.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The United States Marshal seized the property and real estate of Dr. Boyle, amounting to $50,000. The Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, on information filed by the District Attorney, issued an order for persons interested, to show cause why the property shall not be condemned and sold under the confiscation act. This is the first case under that law in this district.

Dr. Boyle was commander of the National Volunteers, organized here at the commencement of the rebellion, to assist in seizing public buildings for the benefit of rebels, and soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln he left for the South, where he has been cruelly exercising the office of Provost Marshal.

Gen. Martindale, Military Governor of this District, has issued a general order, stating that to-morrow will be observed by the officers and men in his command as a day of fasting and humiliation. He says a soldier who is moved to the performance of his duty in battle or elsewhere by the inspiration of God's presence in his mind and purposes, will be incited by an influence of immense power, and a whole nation stimulated and exalted by such influences will be irresistible.

MURFREESBORO, April 29.—At noon to-day a small party of rebel cavalry appeared on the Manchester Pike, and Videttes gave alarm, saying the enemy was advancing in force. Negley with commendable prudence moved out a short distance, but the alarm proved false.

General Negley met several citizens residents near the outposts moving in who reported that the rebels had declared they were coming to drive us from Murfreesboro. It is thought generally that a rebel demonstration yesterday was made with the purpose of forcing Rosecrans to concentrate his lines, thus giving Van Doren and Wheeler liberty to act on our flanks with their cavalry, also to enable them with the force North of Duck river to defeat any attempt we might make similar to the one on McMinnville. At present all efforts of the rebel cavalry on our flanks are futile.

Puebla was filled with barricades.

One-third of Puebla is claimed by the French to be in their possession as the result of the thirteen days fighting.

MONTREAL, April 29.—A dispatch from the mail officer of the steamer Anglo Saxon says, all the mails have been lost. 237 out of the 445 lires are supposed to have been lost.

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 to 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 this preparation of roots and herbs, which, to the astonishment of every spectator, not merely saved my life, but 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, hectic 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 to excess. I soon recovered my strength and have been increasing in flesh for a few years. I astonished all who knew me, and all believed that I was too far gone to make my recovery possible. Many people now know me then are no I living, and occupy places of honor and trust in New Jersey and Philadelphia, who can easily satisfy the most incredulous relative as to the truth of these statements. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, three 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 the 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 sciatic 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 have ascribed to their agency, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the peculiarities of the disease.

Pulmonary Consumption (Phthisis Pulmonalis) is characterized by a wasting, 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 ratio prevtends 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 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 foregone 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 tuberculous," 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 wrought by the imperfect action of the liver, for one of the offices of that organ is to secrete and purify the blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver more promptly and effectually than any other medicine. When they are once prescribed by me, 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 admirable 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 same place, it is found that Dyspepsia, or a languid digestion, is often a forerunner of consumption; and in numerous instances it accompanies the disease through all its stages. Dyspepsia is regarded by many medical writers as one of the prominent causes of consumption, and they have good reasons for this supposition, for in the absence of nutrition in the blood leading to the formation of tubercles, in dyspepti disease deprive the blood of its nutritive properties.

While dyspepsia 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 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 conjunction with 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 natural and healthy manner, and if a cure is possible, it must soon be effected.

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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 is one of another of its forms, will often be developed by a "cold" or catarrh, the symptoms of which cannot be mistaken. When a person has taken cold, the stomach or liver is generally in a disordered state, of things the feeble condition of the system cannot resist the changes of weather and other external causes. Diseases are of every description, and of every degree of severity. Some are mere trifles, and are produced by a cold, hoarseness, a tickling in the throat, &c. These slight ailments are of no consequence, but they should be carefully attended to, for they may be neglected, and if so, they may become troublesome, and even dangerous. Neglected colds, or improperly treated colds, are the fruitful source of consumption. Many a person who now is in the last stage of consumption, and I was taken from my home in Philadelphia to 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 this preparation of roots and herbs, which, to the astonishment of every spectator, not merely saved my life, but 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, hectic 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 to excess. I soon recovered my strength and have been increasing in flesh for a few years. I astonished all who knew me, and all believed that I was too far gone to make my recovery possible. Many people now know me then are no I living, and occupy places of honor and trust in New Jersey and Philadelphia, who can easily satisfy the most incredulous relative as to the truth of these statements. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, three brothers and sister all died of consumption, and I alone am left.

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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 restore one; 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 careful 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 my 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 the case 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 "cold" or catarrh, the symptoms of which cannot be mistaken. When a person has taken cold, the stomach or liver is generally in a disordered state, of things the feeble condition of the system cannot resist the changes of weather and other external causes. Diseases are of every description, and of every degree of severity. Some are mere trifles, and are produced by a cold, hoarseness, a tickling in the throat, &c. These slight ailments are of no consequence, but they should be carefully attended to, for they may be neglected, and if so, they may become troublesome, and even dangerous. Neglected colds, or improperly treated colds, are the fruitful source of consumption. Many a person who now is in the last stage of consumption, and I was taken from my home in Philadelphia to 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 this preparation of roots and herbs, which, to the astonishment of every spectator, not merely saved my life, but 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, hectic 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 to excess. I soon recovered my strength and have been increasing in flesh for a few years. I astonished all who knew me, and all believed that I was too far gone to make my recovery possible. Many people now know me then are no I living, and occupy places of honor and trust in New Jersey and Philadelphia, who can easily satisfy the most incredulous relative as to the truth of these statements. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, three 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 the 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 sciatic 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 have ascribed to their agency, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the peculiarities of the disease.

Pulmonary Consumption (Phthisis Pulmonalis) is characterized by a wasting, 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 ratio prevtends 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 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 foregone 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 tuberculous," 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 wrought by the imperfect action of the liver, for one of the offices of that organ is to secrete and purify the blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver more promptly and effectually than any other medicine. When they are once prescribed by me, 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 admirable 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 same 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 in the absence of nutrition in the blood leading to the formation of tubercles, in dyspepti 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 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 conjunction with 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 natural 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 those diseases, 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 it may or without any visible mischief; yet much 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 back 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 in 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. Hanck's, 168 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.; every Monday at 31 Bond street, New York, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and at my principal office, 33 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 acting my patients, to address me there, to go and see a patient which might occup