[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Why, sir, I am sorry his reading is so !. Who marched deliberately, treading to the beat of the drum down the great street of the city of New York? Was it not one of the regiments of your brave soldiers? And, as the regiments of your brave sources: And, as they went, they sang that same terrible song: "John Brown, though his body is in the dust, his soul is marching on;" and the people by the thousand and ten thousand along the street and from the balconies and windows with tearful eyes and tremulous voices joined in the chorus. "Fanaticism" is becoming quite general, affecting your regiments of soldiers, as well as the common people, even in the city of New York. The fanatics have gone thus far, they have dared to think and talk and write upon slavery—they have even sung a song—and this is HELLISH! On the other hand, what have your alayeholders done? Who has rifled the northern mail bags and pronounced northern prints incen-diary documents? Who has impeded travel and mbjected the country to an oppressive system of espionage. There stands a Senator, (Mr. Lower,) (and every man to look at him would know that he was half heart and a good part of the balance brains - he would not hurt anybody,) a gentleman, as he is, who, upon going body,) a genueman, as ne is, who, upon going down into Virginia, was seized, and iorty men appointed to guard him. I do not wonder at the fact that John Brown, with sixteen men, two negroes and a cow, held the Commonwealth of Virginia for eight and forty hours! Who was it that maltreated and stripped christians will star will be a marked them. than missiers and sent them affort down the Mississippi river on a slab? Who is it that has held northern men in confinement for their unexpressed principle and suspected ideas? Oh! sir, it is only these genteel Southern breturen whose offences never rise higher than trickery. I tell these Senators frankly and plainly, they are the direct advo cates of slavery and the indirect apologists of rebels, the principles they have proclaimed here are better suited to the traitor Congress in Richmond than to the Senate of Pennsylvania, and it uttered in the former place would call down the applause of the House. The Senator from Berks firms that he who lifts his hand against the government, has no right to protection in person, property or life. Good! true! I agree with him there. But if these second States, that have lifted both hands against the Govern ment, have no right to protection as regards property or life, how do you get along with this next declaration that these same men are to be allowed to come into the Government and plead the immunities of the Consti tution. The Senator says they have no righ to protection either in person, life or property t he claims that in the winding up every one of them shall be permitted to come into a national court, and take position behind the Constitution, and plead all its privileges in their favor. I leave him to harmonize it, and it is but one of many contradictions that I commend to his second sober thought. The Senator from Berks puts this question to us very earnestly. Said he: "Would it not be terrible to strip these innocent people in the District of Columbia of their property—they have got their property, their hard earnings, invested there in their slaves, and would it not be terri-ble to strip them of this their property?" Mr. Speaker, this State must pay its sixteen mil lion of dollars per annum to save the country.

Is it not terrible? If we all have to make sacrifices to save the country, ought not slave-holders to be willing to bear their part in the sacrifice? It is terrible for each one of us to have our dollars decimated; but if it is necessary, in order to save the country, very well; and we say to those slave owners: "You, gentlemen, must bear your part. We will not ask you to bear more, but you must contribute your quota in some form, manner or shape, to save the country." You observe, sir, I do not en-large upon these points—only touch them—for I desire to be very brief. Both of those Sena-tors agree in declaring that the democratic par-ty is the conservator of the country and Consti-tation. Now, no man must find fault with me for alluding to partyiem here in the Senate. I did not introduce the subject, but rather the Senators on the opposite side; and I am ready to follow them in all their windings upon this question. They affirmed that the great democratic party is the conservator of the Constitution and of the country, and, as usual, they put you and myself, and our associates, upon the defensive. That is the custom, here and We, miserable fanatics, are the ones who have done all the mischief, and like Milton's sin, we are the ones who have brought sun's rays upon the glacier, till ley selfishness and prejudice melted into streams of justice and ple, in the papers, and everywhere, we must mercy, affording a fit illustration of the great pls, in the papers, and everywhere, we must stand upon the defensive. Now, let us reverse that. While we may be accountable for some "Truth" things, I tell you there is a heavy account that

The modern, degenerated Democratic pary the great conservator of the country, is it? The impersonation of patriotism! The embodiment of political wisdom — the very hyperbole of party purity!! What party has for years co-operated with the slaveholders in this country, worked with them, coalesced with them, faithfully done their bidding? The Demo cratic party. Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to ridicule any great association of men; but I remember to have seen (and you have seen the same.) in the streets of this city a small man with a crust of bread in his fingers. He holds up the crust, whistles, and forth steps the dog —a long-haired, devil eyed mongrel hybrid.

Mark the drill that follows: Speak! The dog yelps. Lie down! He obeys. Roll over! He heatates not for dirt. Go lie in the corner! He goes, looking as a subdued, complacent dog only can look. Slavery has for the past twenty five years treated the Democratic party precisely in this manner. Holding the Presi dency or some other office in its thumb and finger, it has whistled, and that party has said. "here am I." It held up the crust and that party laid down; it said "roll over in the dirt," and the party rolled over; and and the party rolled over; and when it had made sufficient use of the party, it said, "go lie down in the comer." I do not ridicule anybody; but I say that slave y leaders have made the party speak and lie down as they desired. Gentlemen have come here and talked about compromise. Good Why did they not compromise their brethren at Charleston when the old craft ran aground and when they run it into the dry docks of Baltimore for repair? Why did they not compromise then and not reprove me for refusing to compromse now? What did one of their leaders say years ago? Said he: "we, through the influence of slavery at the south and the Democratic party at the north can hold the government; and when the time shall come that we cannot hold it we will separate and That is what Calhoun said Who plundered the treasury? A Democratic Who stole your national arm.? Democratio officer. Who preached treason in Congress until the national countenance turned pale? Democratic Senators. And, sir, they ought to have hung higher than Haman instead of being allowed to depart, as they were. Who sat in the Presidential chair, tied hand and foot, I admit, and under bond and mortgage-who sat there looking feebly on while the nation, with throubing heart and quivering energies, appealed to him to nerve himself up and put his foot, like Jackson, upon the treason, but who sat there like mummied fungus of an overshadowing power and did nothing-who was it? A Dem ocratic President. Who abrogated the Missour Compromise and alarmed the fears of the mil-

they must square up.

wind up with the sacredness of slavery, reminding one, (and I shall draw an illustration germane to my subject,)—reminding one of the up eternally with "their half of cuff." I want the gentlemen if they see fit, here or elsewhere to defend these things, I desire them to reconcile their party claims with their party conduct. When this rebellion first broke out, the cry was "change the Constitution, compro-mise, do anything." they were ready to amend the Constitution; they were ready to neutralize it, expugate it, turn it inside out or upside down, any way at all, in order to accommodate the provisions of that Constitution to the wishes of their southern masters. Now we see the hopes of the slaveholder rest upon the Constitution remaining as it is, and he being permitted if unable to destroy that Constitution—to come into court and pleads its immunities and protection. The Senators from Clarion and Berks are most eloquent in claiming that the Constitution shall remain as it is, and the Democratic party will protect it intact and save the Union without a mar. You see the point, sir. When it was necessary in order to answer the purposes when no change will best subserve the interests of slavery, then they are opposed to any change.

I believe they are both good lawvers. I believe they are both good lawyers. Now, I would like to ask them if that is the way they treat unsuccessful thieves, burglars and incendiaries. When those gentlemen (?) try to fire houses and are caught in the act and brought into court, are caught in the act and brought into court, do these Senators who are their counsel, plead before the court thus: "these gentlemen did try to succeed in breaking in to a house for such and such purposes, but they failed, they did not succeed and are brought before you we claim that they shall have the same privi eges as are guaranteed to innocent men.' is that the way they plead? Yet these slaveholders are moving heaven and earth to destroy the Government, and these Senators claim that f they cannot succeed, they shall at least be allowed to come in and enjoy its protection. Mr. Speaker, there was a law in Athens that theft was honorable if the thief was not detected. If the man was caught he was disgraced—not because of the theft but that he was so imprudent as to be discovered. Accordingly, sir, it is recorded n history that a man once stole a fox. He clasped it in his arms, wrapped his mantle around it and started with it. As you would suppose, from the nature of the animal, it was not very quiet; but being pursued, and fearing detec-tion, the man held on and clasped him to his bosom while the fox tore away into his very vitals. Now, sir, while for years and years, as a country, we have been hugging this one institution to our bosom, it has been gnawing and gnawing into our vitals, and now it has got at the very heart strings of the country, and is rearing out its soul, rioting upon its dearest in-terests, and pressing its complete dismemberment. Yet gentlemen predicate that institu tion upon the law of the great God, and say it shall remain intact. They demand that it shall dig away at the palpitating heart of the nation, and when the nation is virtually dead it shall still be allowed, like an insatiate hyena to crouch upon its bones. When we talk of saving the country, of killing the vampyre by emancipating the bondman, they are thrown nto political spasms and party hysterics. They lenounced it as a fanatical novelty. Let me remind gentlemen that emancipation

is no new nor isolated idea, generated in the whirling brains of modern fanatics. Its records are old as the pyramids ; its footprints are upor the sands of the Nile. Modern sophists may sneer at it, but ages since the "ancient of days flung before its redeemed hosts the banner of fire and cloud, and constrained the waves of the sea to beat a retreat at their approach. history of emancipation constitutes a bright page in the annals of England. For twenty long years such men as Wilberforce and Clark-son labored assiduously for the suppression of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery itself. They were dirided and hissed at. Never faltering, they wearied not, but poured the truth upon the nation's frozen heart, as fall the

'Truth crushed to earth will rise again, The immortal years of God are hers: While error wounded, writhes in pain And dies amid her worshippers.

Russia is lifting the yoke from the necks of millions of serfs. Your political fathers taught it. Every man knows or should know, that erased from the original draft of the Constitution the word slave, declaring that in that sacred document there should not be a single word that could possible acknowledge the right of property in man. Contemplating the enormities of slavery upon one hand and divine retribution upon the other, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is said Jefferson. Franklin was president iust.' of the first abolition society in Pennsylvania while Washington avowed the removal of this ave tem was the great desire of his heart, and for its accomplishment his vote never should be want by example, and the present cotton states, years since, when the public mind was less polluted than now, held abolition meetings and passed anti-slavery resolutions. Here is a history, in which we find the noblest men advocating a cept. In support of his theory he avowed that great principle, and that principle when reduced the chosen people of God were eminently slave into exercise all the noble attributes of man, helders that anti-slavery documents. we find too that our country is trembling and trines led to infidelity, and threw himself into by a brilliant train of arts, sciences and human bleeding at every pore from the attacks of slavery. We appeal to those redoubtable Demovery. We appeal to those redoubtable Democratic statesmen in this emergency, in the name of sacred history, by the precepts of their fath ers, by the example of other lands, by the claims of patriotism and philanthropy to join with us and help save the country by striking to the heart its deadliest foe

The Senator from Berks affirmed that there was no higher governmental law in earth or heaven than the Constitution; and he put on the look of the statesman, not to say the dicta tor, and added, "he who says there is, is either a fanatic or a traitor." I do not know that the gentleman was conscious of the wide sweep of that remark. I hardly think he was aware upon what different subjects, teachings and principles that circle touched, and which he would sweep away by the assertion that there is no higher law in governmental matters than the Constitution, and who says there is, is a fanatic or a traitor. Let us look at it. A man must look at some things very closely; and I will sak you to look at this carefully—I will not declaim upon it. Truth, justice, equity, right and virtue are eternal principles. Mr. Speaker, they do not change with climate nor with place; truth in Pennsylvania is truth in New York, at the North Pole or at the Equator. Justice is ditto. These are everlasting principles. Truth is the attribute of God, old as eternity, existing before the foundations of the world were laid before the morning stars sang together for joy. Now, sir, these principles among men spring from the very relation of things. A thing is obligatory because of certain relations-a thing is right because of certain relations-

then they are legally and morally obligatory, but when they contravene these prior principles etoneness, and not in divine law. they are per se null and void. If the law of Still farther, I am challenged they are per se null and void. If the law of God and nature demand a thing and the law of Christ or the scriptures condemn slavery or rethe land prohibits it, the law of God and nature quire its abatement. To show this is a very list narray out. is paramount. If the Almighty commands a thing, and the Constitution forbids it. I say God's law first-and I am neither a fanatic or a traitor. Now, mark, sir; I telieve the Constitution of this country, rightly interpreted, is ghms. Great systems of morality are embodiment of the everlasting principles of ied in single short precepts—precepts that are justice and truth, liberty and right; hence when I swear to maintain it, I swear to maintain the principles that the great Creator has ordained of old. But I follow this abstract principle a little farther. I did not come here to preach, although probably there are as great sinners here as anywhere. Now, sir, how does the Senator's doctrine operate? Let me look at it? You observe he did not confine himself to the Constitution merely; he was battling hibited by the Constitution of the country from praying. You recollect the history. He faced while thunders rock the hills about you, listen the Constitution of the realm, threw up his to that omnisotent voice that speaks from bewindow, prayed to God and took the conse hind the curtain of cloud: "Thou shalt not quences. remember when the image was reared by legal tion accompanying it. Steal what? Thou authority, and every man commanded to fall shalt not steal a man's horse, his money, or his down and worship it, there were three men who stood erect and said "God first and kings They were thrown into a fiery furnace, but the form of the fourth was with them, and there was not so much as the smell of fire upon their garments. Were they fanatics or traitors? The Apostles were sent forth alone and single handed to do battle against the world. No kingly smiles illumed their path way; no royal patronage attended their progress; without titles, moneyless and friendless, their rule of duty, their hope and heritage was this: "Go preach. Lo! I am with you!" The authority of the land forbade them, under penalty of death, and their calm reply was, "Judge ye whether it be right to obey God or man." They acknowledged a higher God or man." They acknowledged a higher law; were they fanatics or traitors! How was it with Reformers-with old Luther, when he woke up, run against the Greek Testament, and found that the church and the world were and found that the church and the world were those walls, and saw the portraits of the mighty all astray? He lifted the trumpet to his lips ones of the past looking down upon me; their faces and blew a blast that shook all Europe; the were eloquent and radiant with hallowed names Vatican quivered and the Pope cowered. The and recoilections; and the very walls seemed to legal authorities commanded him to desist; re echo the sayings of those honored men, and but his reply was, "I shall go to the Diet of I confess, sir, a strange impulse went stealing worms, though there stoed in my way as many through my veins as I came around and looked devils as there are tiles on the house tops."

And he went. Was he a fanatic or a traitor? bell that ever rung out the glory of the 4th of Old Bunyan, the eloquent tinker, and author July -- the same bell that caught up the notes of of a work that immortalizes him, was forbidden the Declaration of Independence that was rea by the great nation of England to do what was on those steps in 1776, "that all men are created abstractly and absolutely right—forbidden to equal and endowed with certain inalicnable preach the Gospel to the poor. He refused rights, among which are life, liberty and the compliance, went to jail, lay there twelve pursuit of happiness." That bell caught the years, and during these years wrote a work notes and rung them out; and they went ringing that adds more to the glory of England to-day ont from sea to shore and from shore to sea; than the martial conquests of any king that and over the ocean; the nations of Europe ever sat upon her throne. He bowed to the supremacy of a higher law. Poor old limner in his sorrow he listened to that western orison.

that was perverted to their oppression, and they sagain it was cracked, seemingly prophetic of the were blessed as we are, with sophomore tutors, who declared that there was no higher law than the Constitution. Their response was as they drew the sword and threw away the scabbard— "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." Were they fanatics or traitors? Allow me to say to Senators, that our Constitution, the best, I think, the world ever saw, acknowledges its own possible imperfections by containing within itself a clause providing for its own amendment, while the perfect, unchangeable, insended in the perfect in the perf tains no such provision. Ah! sir, I must tell go free "Nothing in the Bible, says Berks, the Senator from Berks, that while he may be a sealing slavery. "He that stealeth a man and very good lawyer, he is a most miserable disselleth him, or if he be found in his hand he

tutions and laws to embody and enforce what is naturally and intrinsically right and just. When they do this it is the duty of men to respect and obey them. When they fall to do this, it becomes a duty to change, and if needs be, to resist and overthrow them by force. This is the higher law doctrine, and it is neither fanaticism nor treason. You must indorse it or reprehend the patriots and sages, the moral neroes and reformars of all past time.

There is one other position taken by the enator to which I call attention. He challenges us to show that the Bible anywhere pro-hibits slavery, or that the teachings of Christ require its abolition. That challenge, sir, I ac-cept. In support of his theory he avowed that trines led to infidelity, and threw himself into contortions of anxiety, less I should totally relapse from the faith. Let me tell him that the prostitution of the Bible to the support and sanction of a system that embodies within itself all the elements of crime and cruelty, lust and oppression, does not betray a tendency to infidelity, but it is infidelity matured—it is haggard plebald ribald athelsm. To cast the Bible gard, plebald, ribald atheism. To cast the Bible into the fiames with scorn and contempt, would be an offence against high Heaven, but not so great an offence as to pervert its teachings into the support of rottenness and liee. But let us examine his sostions. He affirms that God's welcome refuge from earth's intolerable woes. gard, plebald, ribald atheism. To cast the Bible chosen people held slaves, and his forced infer-ence is that consequently American slavery is beneath—the one is the representative of infinas logical as this. Moses was the meekest man and Sampson was the strongest man, therefore Senator from Berks declared these were kindred David killed Goliah. Are we to imitate the David killed Goltah. Are we to imitate the systems, aye worse, he degraded Christianity chosen people" in everything, especially in their individual relapses and aberrations. If so, slavery. This foul system, recking with guilt we must occasionally get gloriously drupk. their individual relapses and aberrations. If so, slavery. This foul system, reeking with guilt we must occasionally get gloriously drunk, we must turn polygamists, become Brigham Youngs, revel and luxuriate upon the joys of a tup in the face of insulted heaven, challeng. millenial Utah.

the hand of retribution has wiped them nationally from the map of the earth; illustrating the thunders of the last great day.

Very position that I have taken in this entire

Jisquision, that great systems of installations. From the position he has taken, the judgment discussion, that great systems of injustice and of the wise and the moral sensibilities of wrong, sanctioned and perpetuated by any na-

sne corrupt, dying monarch, who had become to accustomed to signing lies and death warrants, that when smitten with the chills of the grave, his fingers still continued the motions. They begin with the glories of democracy and wind up with the sacredness of slavery, reminding one, (and I shall draw an illustration german to my subject,)—reminding one of the administer to his wants even if there was no law, then the old prophets thundered mane to my subject,)—reminding one of the poor slaveholder who was not able to own a whole negro, and whose daily prayer was, "Oh Lord bless me, my wife, and my half of Cuff."

So sir, with the democratic party; they wind up eternally with "their half of cuff." Now.

administer to his wants even if there was no law, in their ears, commanding them to "break the in their ears, commanding pressed for good arguments. Jewish slavery like all other slavery, originated in human cov

easy and a very pleasant task.
Let me here remark, however, that the teachings of the Bible are laid down, not in ied in single short precepts—precepts that are capable of almost infinite elaboration. This adapts the Bible, more than any other book, to all the grades of intellect. The child can read and comprehend; the philosopher can read, evolve and expand. The ten commandments could be be engraved upon a ten cent piece, yet these ten precepts are the grand basis of all good legislation among the civilized nation s of the earth. Hence you will not find in the Bible a labored treatise against slavery, but what do you find? You find specific commands, direct injunctions, enumerated duties, intensified pre oepts, which obeyed and practiced, would not only sweep away slavery, but all other systems of iniquity. Go stand at the foot of Sinai, and Was he a fanatic or a traitor? You steal!" There is no equivocation, no qualificacoal. If it forbids you to steal the rags that cover a man's back, does it allow you to stea the man himself, his wife and child—his home and joys-his heart and brains-his intellectua culture and moral development! But hear the next clap of thunder: "Thou shalt not kili!" Kill what? The body, of course — While the Almighty prohibits the killing of the poor clay body, does he sanctien the murder of the soul—the killing of the manhood—the crucifying of the affections? Let Berks county an

Follow the subject yet farther, "proclaim liberty to all the inhabitants of the land."—
Are you willing to do it? There is your Bible commanding it. Mr Speaker, you and myself went in company, a few days since, to Philadel-phia, and for the first time in my life I was

in the old State House I went into that hall and looked around upon supremacy of a higher law. Poor old limner Pilgrim's Progress! Though the good and the great honor him now—though his native land, in atonement for the past, rears monuments to his memory, what avails it? According to Berks county Democracy, he was either a traiber or fanatic!

What shall we do with the patriot fathers of '76' They lived under a Constitution, one too on the Fourth of July, when it was doing service that was represend to their oppression and they again it was cracked seemingly prophetic of the have a marvellous propensity for cracking things. They cracked the Missouri compromise, then they cracked their own party organization,

very good lawyer, he is a most miserable divinity scholar; while he may live long enough to deserve LL. D., he must recant the heretical, and I will add silly, principles asserted by him yesterday, or he never can become a D. D.

Mr. Speaker, the simple truth of the whole question is this: It is the province of constitutions and laws to embody and enforce what white men, says Berks: "Remember those that are in bonds as bound with them." That don't refer to slavery, says Berks, it only means the bonds of our party. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so "Whatsoever ye would

Would you have your fellow man guarantee to you the unmolested enjoyment of those rights and immunities which you inherit from Him who crowned you with humanity? By this precept are you commanded to guarantee the same rights to every other human being. If slavery and Christianty are co-relative system we may reasonably expect that to some extent welcome refuge from earth's intolerable woes. His premises and conclusions are about ite goodness, the other the vicegerent of immeasurable evil. Notwithstanding this the ing the divine benediction, and there, sir, I

But soberly, sir, I admit that the Jews did leave him to stand in his own chosen attitude, hold slaves, and for this and other iniquities simply assuring him that before he hears that the hand of retribution has wiped them nation—benediction, he will be aroused by the breaking

of the wise and the moral sensibilities of all tion, will sooner or later undermine and destroy that nation. Let me explain Jewish slavery:
Under the Mosaic economy one man was al-Under the Mosaic economy one man was allowed to buy another—not his brains, heart and soul—but his time and services for a limited period. Then, by specific enactment, every fifted was a was to be a inhibed that the most embody and proclaim the mighty principles. Compromise and alarmed the fears of the millions of the North? The Democratic party.—
Who turned the fields of Kansas into a sea of blood? The same party. Who throng our national prisons, put in durance vile for social certain relation to his child, and because of the procedim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof, and yet, are party? Who constitute the rebel army? Hencetatic breakern, whom the Senator from Berks proposes to restore to full communion and fellowship. And yet, sir, even here, con-

thruing the same old ditty, that party claims duties springing up from the relations that superior excellence. It resembles the hand of superior excellence. It resembles the hand of she corrupt, dying monarch, who had become she corrupt, dying monarch, who had become there are obligations and duties that she corrupt, dying monarch, who had become the relations and duties that she corrupt, dying monarch, who had become the relations and duties that she corrupt, dying monarch, who had become the relations and duties that the she corrupt.

Medica

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. A ND for the speedy cure of the sub- WHAT IT HAS DONE IT WILL DO AGAIN.

crofula and Scrofulous Affection such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pastules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind, 6th June 1859. J. O. ATER & Co., Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your fareararilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in dige what your fareagarilla has done for me. Having inherited a Sorofulous infecti-n, I have suffered from it in various ways for perra. Sometimes it burst out in Ulors on my hands and arms; sometimes ture of inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago the had an attack of student ward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago the had an attack of student ward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago the had an attack of student ward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago the had an attack of student ward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago the had an attack of student and student on sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I trod many medit ines and several physic than but without mech relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoued to the disorder grew worse, at k length I was rejoued to the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoued to clean must well without mech relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse, at k length I was rejoued to the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoued to come of the apost of a tempomina in the follows. In the follows and of the both and on the band. In the follows and of the bands are after a while fell off, my skin is now clear, and I keew by my feelings that the disorse has gone from my system. The fell off, my skin is now clear, and I keew by my feelings that the disorse has gone from my system. It tiell you, that I hold you to be one of the aposites of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours, AIFRED B. TAILYY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Krysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head Ring worm, Sore Kyes, Dropsy.

The location of the properties of the aposite of the ap

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sep., 1869, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous at tack of Malignaut Erysipelase by large doese of the same-says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck. Zehulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bot-ler of your Sarsaparilla cured me frema Gerras—a hid-ous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from yor two years." Leucorrhesa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor.

Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

5i Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "most cheerfully comply with the respect of your agent in stying I have found your saraparilia a most excellent alternative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Disease of the Scrotilous disthesis. I have curred many inveterate onese of Lemorrhosa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by selectation of the steries. The ulceration Witself was soon curred. Nothing within my thowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Rivers S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous occariant temor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilia. (ur physician though nothing but entirpation could sifed relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilia as the last resort before cutting, and it neceed effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease. NEW ORLEADS, 25th August, 1959.

NEW OPLIANS, 25th August, 1969.

1r. J. C. Ayra: Sir, I cheerfully comply wish the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have coured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly woncerful in the cure of Feneral and Mercarial Diseases. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in dive week. Another was attanked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that helicity the disorder would sook: each his brain and kit, tim. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla. the clays heard, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this polson in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered expressing with in her joints and homes. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which you agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, those truly remarkeble results with it have net surprised me.

Fraternally yours.

6. V. LARIMER, M. D.

1Rheumatism. Gout. Liver Complaint.

iRhenmatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Precton Co., Va., 6th July, 1859. OR. J. C. AYSE: Sir, I have been afficied with a pain il chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffle be skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spike of all the the bottle oured me in two weeks, and restored my gen-oral health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. PREAM

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which leftroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing falled to relieve me; and I have been a brown thing latted to refleve me, and I nave been a serosen down man for some years from no ther cause than derangument of the Liner. My boloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Eapy, advised me to try your Sarasparrilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have result form the use of this remedy, but one space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our Amer can Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable curse of these affections have been made by the alternative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis. Incipient Con-sumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to rublish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderial cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized untions of the earth.—
Tew are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects... ome living trophy in their minst of its victory over the some inving troppy in time units of the vistory over the subtile and dangerous disorders of the threat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtue: that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the outdidence of mankind.

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ACUTE RH: CMAIRM
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CHRONIC EHE WATER
HOW STUBBORN
EW LONG STANDING NO MATTER PROPYLAMINÉ

MUT CLUR!! IL'

THE REST TESTIMONY, BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSFITAL [FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REFORMS

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATE: SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATED MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you derivation I prescribed Propylambe, and without I will be a standily taken it in doses of three cruteer of (intermitting it at night.) The ties standily taken it in the confortable, nester found her much more comfortable, nester found her much more comfortable, nester proceeds to be for a week or more, justify a standard proceeding to be for a week or more, justify a fail to notice a marked change in the appropriate fail to notice a marked change in the appropriate fail to notice a marked change in the appropriate fail to notice a marked change in the appropriate form or experiment who was justified by the present.

Here is another patient who was justify the result.

Here is another patient who was justify the same medicine on shunday sist of the another in the same medicine on shunday sist; the association of the patient with an acute attack superstanding that time with an acute attack superstanding the perceive that the swothing of the patients and issued.

THREE DAYS LATER!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of an ordered treaten with propylamine, the first a local of your attention at our less down the state of the common own of the state of the common own of the state of the stat THREE DAYS, LATER:

THE RESULT

A FAVORABLE VERDICE

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our contrastent case of acuterheumatusm before you a contrast 5th, which i then called a typic a mark at war remarked was a fair opportunity in ten was remarked was a fair opportunity to given in three grain does ever) two is the patient has got along very in elewalk about, as you see. I do not not be too have neven seen as severe a case of note have neven seen as severe as the set to be at the set to be about to be abou bays neves seen as severe a case without being prepared to decide positive and use of the remedy we have used, from that in the cases in which we have that I. Propylamine, the patients have read at much earlier than under the treatment order sued. I wish gentlemen, you would yarred and report the reculis.

For a full report of which the above the extract, see the Philadelphia Medual and Second porter. It is the report after a fair tris to the ical authority in this country, and mise-unit to give numerous certificates from selection and rejoicing patients.

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