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The Way to Washington.

The Mayor of Baltimore protests against the Government sending troops through that city to Washington, and the Governor of Maryland requests the President not to transport troops across the territory of the State, and between them they would have Washington left utterly defenceless, for the accommodation of Jeff. Davis, and to quiet the apprehensions of the people of Maryland. Mr. Seward very quietly informs Gov. Hicks that Washington must be protected, and that Gen. Scott will order the transportation of soldiers by the most convenient route. Gen. Scott has accordingly issued the following general order and confided its execution to a man who will use all the means at his command for that purpose:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

The Military Department of Washington is extended so as to include, in addition to the District of Columbia and Maryland, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and will be commanded by Major-General Patterson, belonging to the volunteers of the latter State.

The Major-General will, as fast as they are mustered into service, post the volunteers of Pennsylvania all along the railroad from Wilmington, Delaware, to Washington City, in sufficient numbers and in such proximity as may give a reasonable protection to the lines of parallel wires, to the road, its rails, bridges, cars and stations. WINFIELD SCOTT. By Command: E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Object of the Government. In the midst of the prevailing excitement we must not lose sight of the object which the Government has in view in calling out the military force of the country. It is to put down an armed combination which has levied war against the United States. On the part of the Federal Government the appeal to arms is strictly defensive. War has not been declared against any State of the Union or against the loyal people of any State-and will not be .-The measures of the Government are strictly constitutional and protective. A combination of individuals in certain States of the Union have rebelled against its authority, set its laws at defiance, organized a revolutionary government, seized federal property, and turned their batteries upon an almost defenceless garrison. They are mustering armies and threatening to take the Federal Capital by assault. They have levied war upon the United States-and the Government is forced to accept the alternative of abdicating its authority, and submitting to the inauguration of anarchy, or of protecting itself by suppressing this formidable insurrection.

The object of the Government, therefore, in summoning the military power of the country, is to restore its imperilled and defied authority, and nothing more than this. It is not to liberate the slaves or subjugate the slave States. Slavery has nothing whatever do with this contest, except so far as it may have been one of the causes of the rebellion. But the cause of rebellion is one thing-the object of Government in suppressing it is another thing. Had the combination now seeking the overthrow of the Government alleged any other reasons for their conduct than those growing out of the slavery question—the tariff for instance—the federal authorities would proceed against them precisely as they are now doing. The Government asks nothing more than obedience, and will enforce nothing more. It does not seek to alter the status of any of the States with reference to slavery, or to invade any of the reserved rights of the States.

We are aware that a certain class of persons whose hatred of the South is only equalled by their ignorance of, and contempt for the obligations of the Constitution, have sought to produce the impression that slavery. While making the greatest display of devotion to the Union, they would trample upon the sacred rights upon which the Union is founded and cemented-the right of each State to regulate its domestic concerns and to exercise all power not expressly delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution. to be the natural son of the deceased. The These are rights which dare not, cannot be invaded without a total and radical revolution of the form of government which we are now seeking to uphold, and not to destroy. Thousands of brave hearts are now marching under the flag which is the symbol of constitutional Government, not to change the form of that Government or to assail any right which it guarantees, but to protect, confirm and reestablish it.

Let us bear in mind that the Government is not waging war against any State of the Union, or against the people or institutions of any State; but is determined to protect its property and authority from aggression, and to suppress a traitorous combination of individuals who have levied war against the Union, and usurped power by terrorism. In suppressing this insurrection the Administration has avowed its intention not to invade States, or destroy private property unnecessarily. Its soldiers from Portsmouth. object will be to establish and enforce the power of the Government, by defeating its enemies, and afford loyal citizens in the seceded States that support and protection which will enable blew out his brains with a pistol.

them to return to their allegiance without fear, and thus restore the Union upon the basis of the Constitution. This is an object worth

Alex. H. Stephens on his way to Richmond. The New York Tribune of yesterday contains the following statement of a fugitive from the

A gentleman whose respectability is abundanty vouched for, and who has resided in North Carolina some time, has given us the following interesting details of his journey from Fayetteville, in that State, to this city. He left Fayetteville on Sunday last, after having been served with the following notice:

"You are hereby notified that your name is enrolled in the Town Militia company; you will therefore govern yourself accordingly, and

observe the law. By order of the Captain." Being a Massachusetts man, and not relishing the idea of serving against the Stars and Stripes, our informant immediately took steps to leave, and did so that night. At Fayetteville, there is a United States arsenal for construction as well as storage, which contains about 43,000 stand of arms, made at Springfield, some Minie rifles, beside a large number of cannon, and other munitions. There was a garrison of 48 United States soldiers, under command of Major Anderson, cousin of Major Robert Anderson. They were loyal. It was the intention to sieze this arsenal on Monday if they could, and probably would.

At all the stations crowds were assembled, and the Secession fever ran high. At Warsaw, where our informant took the train, he found Alexander II. Stephens, who was on his way to Richmond. Nothing was seen or heard of Jeff. Davis. At nearly every station Stephens spoke. The capture of Washington was the grand idea which he enforced, and exhorted the people to join in the enterprise, to which they heartily responded. This was the only thing talked of. 'It must be done!" was his constant exclamation. At Welden a man, supposed to be a Northerner, was whipped and tarred and feath-ered just before the train arrived. There was a large crowd, deeply excited, which Mr. Stephens addressed. Vigorous measures were on foot to arouse and arm the people, and they were answering to the call as one man. The enthusiasm for Jeff. Davis was intense.

The Rebels are engaged in erecting batteries in the rear of Fort Monroe, with a large force, everybody that could work, negroes and white men, having been pressed into the service .-Northerners were leaving. The commanding officer of the Fort was confident that he can stand against any force the Rebels can collect, the Fort having recently been reinforced. Gen. Beauregard was at Richmond, and the talk was that there was a large hody of men there. One of the dry-docks at Gosport was blown

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1861.

Since my last was written, what a wonderful change has come over the status of this country! Blood! Blood! resounds through our streets as the rallying cry of those who are to avenge our country's insults. Men tear away from family ties, and mothers and sisters pray God's blessing upon husbands and brothers as they go forth to battle. Every brow is knit, and every hand is clenched to strike at treason! A few days ago no man could have even dreamed that the people of this city would be a unit for war-but so it is. It is a war of redress-defence-of an insulted, outraged flag, and hence all hearts beat high and wildly, and every tongue cries for vengeance.

The activity now pervading the department of supplies of clothing, &c., for our gallant volunteers is truly astonishing.

At the Frankford arsenal nineteen hundred women, four hundred men, and upwards of two hundred boys, are working about thirteen hours per day, making our soldiers.

The Girard House is converted into a vast sewing factory. The large dining rooms, and the east and west parlors, are appropriated to the cutters. whilst every room in this vast building is occupied by one or more sewing machines. Everything is systematized and rendered most effective. Some idea may be formed of the efficiency of these operations when I inform you that they now average over nine hundred complete outfits per day. As fast as the requisite number of uniforms to equip a regiment are finished they are dispatched to the

rendezvous of the regiment for. whom made. Many of our most fashionable ladies are constantly in attendance at this place, superintending and otherwise assisting operations. There is little talking done, and that little is yea—yea; nay

A number of our churches have thrown open their lecture rooms to the females of their congregations to make under-clothing, lint, bandages, etc.; and the busy hum in these sacred aisles presents a \*thrilling contrast to the solemn quiet which pervaded them a week or two ago.

The united operations of these several institutions above named result in about eleven hundred complete uniforms per day.

Nearly twelve hundred uniforms were sent to Pittsburg on the 23d, and will be worn by a regiment commanded by General Nagely, who will be mustered into service at your place, perhaps, before this appears in print.

I saw this morning a number of the Baltimoreans who were expelled from that city for their Union sentiments. Their description of affairs there is heart-rending, and it makes it clear to my mind that it is the imperative duty of the Government to seize and hold that city at every cost. Upwards of four hundred of these refugees will meet tonight and enroll themselves in a regiment and tender their services to the Governor of this State .--They state that the banks have removed their bullion to New York, and that many private families this is to be a war for the extermination of have sent all their plate out of the city. I cannot write more now. May God defend the right!

> MORE ANON. HORRIBLE TRAGEDY .- An old gentleman named Peter Smith, who resides in the suburbs of Jeffersonville, Ind., was attacked on the Jeffersonville ferry boat, at an early hour on Saturday, and killed, by a young man who is said young man at first cut the old gentleman with a bowie knife, and then shot him through the head. The cause of the attack, it is said, was an injury done the young man's mother many year's ago. The homicide was arrested and lodged in jail in this city. His name is Francis | all the equipments for efficient service. Marion Smith, and he resides in the vicinity of New Albany. - Louisv l'e Journal.

LARGE CATTLE TRAIN. - The largest cattle train that ever passed over the Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania Railroads, went through last Sunday night week on its way to New York from the West. It consisted of fifty-two cars, containing 764 head of cattle, weighing 999,000 pounds; six cars. containing 724 hogs, weighing 107.200 pounds; and two cars filled with 337 head of sheep, whose weight was 32.000 paunds. The freight on the above, from Chicago to New York, was \$8,279.03.

A Secession Company from Louisville at New Orleans.

The steamer Bostona was fired into on Friday evening last, while passing Maysville, Ky., by the secessionists of that town. The excitement all day had been very high against the Bos ona, because she brought a company of

Suicide.- A Frenchman named Denny, in Cincinnati, became troubled because a favorite son had enlisted, and on last Friday evening

LET US KEEP OUR OWN COUNSELS. -We trust that the precedent of secresy, established in fitting out the late expedition from New York, will be followed during the campaign. If it is designed to send a force to occupy a particular position of importance, their arrival there should be the first intimation of the fact to the world. The importance of this, in a military point of view, is obvious .- Boston Advertiser.

KENTUCKY MONEY THROWN OUT. - The bankers of Indianapolis threw out the notes of all the Kentucky banks on Thursday last. The reason assigned is that there exists a fear of Kentucky joining the Southern Confederacy, and thus creating difficulty as to the redemption of her notes. Virginia funds are treated in the same wav.

A PROPOSED LOAN.—The New York Tribune states that a suggestion has been made to offer a loan to the Government, of \$15,000,000, to be divided pro rata between Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Such an expression of confidence in the stability of the Government would be a new proof of the universal feeling which controls the North.

A National Patriotic Fund has been formed in New York, on the plan of the English Patriotic Fund, in the time of the Crimean war .-Gentlemen of high standing have the matter in

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

THE VERY LATEST!

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS AT AN-NAPOLIS.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

AID FROM CANADA.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BALTI-MOREANS.

THREE MORE REGIMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

MILITARY MATTERS AT BOSTON,

Pennsylvania Troops at Annapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25. We learn that official information has been received here to-day, that the New York and Massachusetts regiments that were in Annapolis, have arrived at Washington.

A sufficient force of Pennsylvania volunteers holds Annapolis. The road from Annapolis is repaired, and in complete possession of the

A military force holds the Annapolis junction. The road is in full operation, and troops and supplies are passing over it as fast as they

#### Later from Baltimore.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 25. The Baltimore Sun, of last evening, speaks about the election as progressing quietly; the number of votes being comparatively small. There was no opposition to the Southern Rights' ticket and being no contest, the people vote or not according to their convenience.

A heavy mail was sent to Washington by express. The railroad being interrupted by the Government no Washington mail had been received.

The report of the burning of Gen. Cadwal-ader's residence is said to be incorrect. A freight train containing provisions, etc., had been seized at Slemmer's Run. It is supposed to have been intended for the Massachu-

setts Regiment. Quartermaster Cook, of the Seventh New York Regiment, has been arrested as a spv. The Bremen ship Admiral, loaded for Liverpool, had been seized by the authorities.

#### Material Aid from Canada. PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

A private letter to a gentlemen of this city, dated Chicago, April 23d, says: "The volunteers from our place have just left for Camp Yates, at Springfield. The Illi-nois quota is already raised, and will be in

quarters by this evening. There is a scarcity of arms in the West; but Canada has nobly come to our aid, and offered us 80,000 stand of arms, 10,000 of which will be here to-night."

## IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Arms and Money Wanted by Defenders of the Union-Suggestion for an Armed Neutrality, &c., &c.

The following dispatch from General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, was received in New York, yesterday: FRANKFORD, April 23, 1861.

To A. L. SAUNDERS: Mr. Crittenden is absent. Can we get arms

and money for self-defence in the Union ?-LESLIE COOMBS. When and how? The following is the reply:

New York, April 24, 1861. To General Leslie Combs, Frankfort, Ky .-

General Wool sent your dispatch to the President by express. No telegraphic communica-A. L. SAUNDERS. Mr. Saunders also sent the following commu-

nication to the President: NEW YORK, April 24, 1861. To his Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, Washington City,

D. C.— If the State of Kentucky assumes the position of a strict "armed neutrality," remaining in the Union, not permitting troops from the Confederate States to pass over her soil, will it be necessary for the Federal Government to

march its troops through that State when required to send them South to suppress the revolution in the Cotton States? A. L. SAUNDERS, of Paducah, Ky. Of course no response to the above can be received for several days, cut off as all regular communications are between New York and

Washington. Naval and Military Matters at Boston.

Boston, April 25. The oath of allegiance to the United States was administered to the officers and crew of

the steam frigate Niagara, when all but four subscribed to it. Their names will be stricken from the roll. A full company, to form another corps of Flying Artillery, has enlisted under Moses G.

Colt. They will have six rifled cannon and The steamer Massachusetts and South Carolina are being converted into war vessels.

Three more Regiments at Washington.

NEW YORK, April 25. Reliable information has been received of the arrival of the Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth New York Regiments at Washington. They were posted at the Navy Yard. The Capital may now be considered safe from all attempts to assail it.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24. The Davis Guards, of Louisville, arrived here this morning, and were enthusiastically wel-Two companies of our citizen soldiery have

volunteered to go to Virginia. Kentucky Legislature. LOUISVILLE, April 25.

· Governor Magoffin will to-morrow issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 6th of May.

# LATEST FROM THE SOUTH

CONFEDERATE TROOPS MARCH-ING NORTH!

CONCENTRATING AT THE MOUTH OF

WASHINGTON CITY TO BE ATTACKED!

HARPER'S FERRY OCCUPIED BY FOUR THOUSAND VIRGINIANS!

BATTERIES PLANTED UPON THE SURROUNDING HEIGHTS!

## FROM BALTIMORE! .

Families Flying North!

WHOLESALE HOUSES CLOSED !

#### SOUTHERN MONEY DEPRECIATED!

Two Massachusetts men, who have been residing at Thomasville, North Carolina, near the border of South Carolina, named Hatch and Varney, came through this place yesterday morning, having been forced to fly North.

They report that on Sunday 500 South Carolina troops passed through Thomasville North. Along the entire route they saw Southern men drilling. Frequent demands were made for Northern men, whom they were desirous of ex-

At Weldon, North Carolina, they saw a man engaged in a struggle with a mob, who were endeavoring to hang him, and as the cars left his fate was unknown.

They passed Norfolk, and report the Navy Yard and vessels completely in ruins. At Fortress Monroe they saw a large number of men upon the parapets.

The Southern troops are all marching to the nouth of Aquia creek, where it empties into the Potomac, where a grand concentration of the Confederate army will take place, preparatory to marching upon Washington.

They passed Harper's Ferry, and suppose that 4,000 men were encamped there. The arm and tents in their possession were apparently new, and had never been in use. On all the heights commanding the town cannon were planted, and everything had a warlike appear-

By the Cumberland Valley train yesterday we have no later news from Baltimore; but passengers who came by way of York, having left Baltimore on Wednesday evening, report the city as quiet, and the apprehensions of an attack quieted since the troops have left Cockeysville. Notwithstanding this, the banks and public buildings were guarded, and enlistments were going on. Every person at all capable of doing military duty, from fourteen to sixty years of age, was required to enrol himself.

A clerk in a wholesale house, who left on Tuesday, reports all the wholesale houses closed. An effort was made to enrol the Northern clerks. when most of them escaped.

The stampede from Baltimore in every direction North bids fair to take a third of its population to the North. The Cumberland Valley cars yesterday were filled with families flying from Baltimore. Vehicles are engaged to carry families to York and Havre de Grace at the most extortionate prices. One gentleman paid sixty-two dollars for a conveyance for himself and wife from Baltimore to York,

The Southern money is just as much depreciated in Baltimore as at the North. Baltimore money in Baltimore is ten per cent. discount, while Northern money is par.

## The President and the Baltimoreans.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of yesterday gives, upon the authority of a gentleman of that city, the particulars of the interview between the President and the Baltimore committee last Monday. He thus reports the precise nature of Mr. Lincoln's expressions on that occasion:

The Committee presented themselves before the President, and entered upon their mission. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Lincoln said: "Gentlemen, you have come here to ask peace on any terms; such a desire, on such terms, is not like the course of Washington or Jackson. They (the rebels) attacked Fort Sumpter. You attack troops sent to the Federal Government for the protection of the same and for the defence of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this city. My intention never was to attack Maryland, but to have those troops, as I said before, for the protection of Washington.

"Now, gentlemen, go home and tell your people that if they will not attack us, we will not attack them. But if they do attack us, we will return it, and that severely. Those troops must come to Washington, and that through Maryland; they can neither go under it, nor can they fly over it, and THEY SHALL COME THROUGH IT.

## Arrival of the Empire City.

New York, April 25. The steamship Empire City, has arrived from Texas, via Havana. She has on board three hundred and sixteen of the Third Regiment and two hundred and seventy-seven Cavalry of the Second Regiment.

The Empire City reports the United States steamer Mohawk, at Havana, for supplies, and was to sail for Texas in two days. The United States schooner John Appleton,

left Havana on the 20th with a mail for Key

BEDFORD, April 25. The Taylor Guards, an efficient company, ander Capt. Jno. H. Filler, left this morning for Harrisburg. A number of men from Cumberland, Md., arrived here and joined the

Guards. They were accompanied to the ren-

dezvous by a large number of our best citi-

Military Movements-Pennsylvania.

Speech of John Bell. Louisville, April 24. The Nashville papers contain a speech made by John Bell, yesterday, advocating a strong

military league of all the Southern States

against a common invading foe.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A horrible calamity occurred at the oil well of Little & Myrrick, on the Buchanan Flats, near Franklin, on Wednesday. A vein of oil was tapped, and a spout thrown up 200 feet in height. A crowd collected to see it when the oil took fire, and an explosion took place, killing four persons instantly, whose bodies were consumed in the flames .-Mr. Rowser, of the firm of Rowser, Mitchell & Brown, was burnt so that he died at 3 o'clock A. M., on Thursday. Thirteen were dead at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, and ten were not expected to live twenty-four hours. Thirtyfour persons in all are known to have been burnt, and as there were many strangers present, it was supposed many more have perished. A son of H. Gardner, of Michigan, was burnt to death, and a portion of his body was recovered. The legs and arms, and a portion of the head, were all consumed,.. His remains were brought down on the Le Clare, in charge of Mr. M. H. Kelsey, who is conveying them to the lad's parents in Michigan. Mr. Rowser, immediately after the calamity occurred, dispatched a man for an officer and made his will, in which it is stipulated that \$50,000 be given to the poor of his county, \$200 to each of the two men who rescued him from the fire, &c.—those and other features in the will showing him a man of benevolence. There were four wells consumed in the vicinity, and also a barn belonging to Mr. Buchanan. Goble and Gardener lost 75 barrels of oil. The owners of the oil at this well lost 250 barrels. Buchanan's loss was 106 barrels. The Rice well lost 125 barrels. The Wadsworth well lost 200 barrels. For the above details we are indebted to Mr. Williams, Smithfield street. He was on the ground when the affair occurred, and gave us graphic account of the whole transaction .-Pittsburg Chronicle.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.-A terrible railroad accident occurred on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, Friday night last at Deep Run, about five miles above this city. The train from Pittsburg was coming down at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, when the Deep Run bridge gave away. The locomotive passed entirely over the bridge, leaving only two wheels of the tender, and so great was the speed of the train that all the cars passed over the gulf and ran a considerable distance beyond. One unfortunate passenger, a Mr. Sanford, of the firm of Sanford & Riggs, Wellsville, was killed. A rail from the track was forced up through the car, and passed through the body of Mr. S., pinning him in a horrible position to the roof. Those of the passengers and train men who were uninjured, cut the unfortunate man loose, but he died in less than half an hour. Mr. Spaulding, of this city, and Mr. Davenport, of the Ohio River salt company. and as many as half a dozen others, were slightly, but not seriously hurt. The cars were all badly broken up and damaged. It is thought that nothing but the speed at which the train was moving saved the passengers from destruction .- Wheeling Intelligencer.

RUMOR ABOUT THE CUSTOM HOUSE .- Information entitled to credit was lodged at the Post Office, last night, to the effect that an order had been issued by Gov. Letcher to one or more of the State military companies here to take and occupy the Custom House. The information was premptly acted upon and put in possession of the Mayor and other trustworthy parties, and despite all precautions to make secret movements, was soon spread like wildfire through the city. In less than an hour hundreds of people congregated about the Custom House to tender their services for its defence, and the utmost excitement prevailed. When it became known, however, that the city authorities would take the matter in hands and use all necessary precautions for the defence of the property the sensation cooled down and the people quietly dispersed. It was reasonably apprehended from the movements which the Governor has been lately making in other parts of the State that he had attempted the same programme here .- Wheeling Intelligencer, April 20.

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May 8th   Lewis Koenig.   First Ward, Harris Christian B. Jauss   do   do   do   do   do   John L. Felder   do   do   do   do   do   John L. Felder   do   do   do   do   do   John L. Felder   do   do   do   do   do   do   do   d	T IST OF APPLICATIONS for Tovorn	
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Mrs. Mary Green	Susan Lehman do. do. do.	١
Samuel Detwiler	Mrs. Mary Green, do. do. do.	İ
Christian Neff	Samuel Detwiler do. do. do.	l
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Frederick P. Maus do.  Jacob Fessler	Charles FreelandMiddle Paxton township.	
Melchoir H. Miller	Frederick P. Maus do. do.	
Natha Lichtenwainer Halifax  John Marsh	Melchoir H. Miller do. do.	
Louisa Wright	Nathan Lichtenwalner Halifax do. John Marsh do. do.	
Henry R. Caslow	Louisa Wright do, do.	
Samuel Buck	Henry R. Caslow do. do. David Miller Jackson do.	
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AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Roils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: 1 feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsquarilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnatiand got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a tenspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my

month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1850, 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 Matagnant Erystpelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Guire—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor,

Leucorrheea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases. Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilia a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy. but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrheea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by uteration of the nutrus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newlury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor 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 Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Aver: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Veneral and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilite ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, 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 poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours,

G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859. Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been afflicted with a pain-

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W. MOCHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

## New Advertisements.

ful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Suraparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an offection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough." Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Carles and Exfoliation of the Bones. A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them. Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Mclancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative 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 long 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,

John Miller.
Thaddeus S. Freeland.
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do. do. WM. MITCHELL, Clerk.

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 publish the eyidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, had made it known throughout the civilized nations of the carth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat 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 virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by C. A. Bannvart, Harrisburg; B. G. Steever, Millersburg; H. O. Whitman, Halifax; J. Garman, Ly-kens; J. H. Fox, Dau, hin, and by Dealers everywhere. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!



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Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

Has arrived in this City and opened an office for a short time for the sale of his celebrated IMPROVED SPECTACLES, with the finest Per'scopic Filiptic Lenses, forming the Concavo-Couvex surface, in accordance with the philosophy of Nature, surpassing in purity and transparency any other ulasses offered before to the Public. producing a clear and distinct sight, rendering ease and comfort in reading the most minute print, affording altogether the best he p for the impaired vision, improving, strengthening and estoring the eyesight. These glasses are carefully suited for every age.

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