M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, Jan. 17th, 1863.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM!

PURPOSES OF THE WAR

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; That in this National emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; That this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

We are indebted to Capt. H. Bell for the following list of casualties in the 1st. Penn. Rifles, received at the battle of Fredricksburg.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

J. H. Hayter, Ceres, McKean Co. Pa.
P. H. Olyeus,
F. R. Sherwood, Tioga Co. Pa.

WOUNDED.

W. J. Snyder, in both legs, left amputated.
Alonzo Mapes, twice left arm, once left leg.
Wm. A. Lafferty, left hand.
Cornelius Culp, in right shoulder.
Joseph Barnes, in head.
Albert Heigele, ankle.
Saml. M. Horton, left ankle.
E. Newell Howard, right arm.
Solomon S. King,
Lt. R. Fent Ward, foot, slight.

MISSING.

Richard A Rice — Charles O'Bee
Angelo Crapsey — Lorenzo B. Prosser.

The rebels say there have been thirty Bucktails badly wounded in their hospitals.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

We have cheering news from Springfield, Mo. The rebels have not only been beaten off from that place but have commenced a regular retreat with our army under General Curtis close at their heels. A very valuable collection of army stores deposited at Springfield has thus been saved to us.

All doubt as to the situation at Vicksburg is relieved now by the very positive information which reaches us from that point. Our army, having been badly beaten, have sought the refuge of its transports and gunboats, and sailed for more more peaceful latitudes.—The enemy's front on the Yazoo is said to be impregnable, and their facilities for speedily receiving reinforcements are unapproached:—It is said General McClernard will attack at another point, exactly where, it is of course contraband to say.

It is highly probable that we shall have stirring news from North Carolina ere long. Rebel newspapers surmise that 50,000 Unionists are about to be marched upon Wilmington and Goldsboro.

Troops are rapidly congregating at Newbern, and important movements may be looked for in that direction soon.

A new and independent Navy Department is to be organized for North Carolina waters.

It is stated that the attack on our fleet at Galveston, Texas, was by no means a surprise. A private letter, received in Providence, R.I., from Robert Rhodes, Executive Officer of the United States steamer Clifton, stationed off Galveston, states that about the 6th of December, a messenger came down from Sabine Pass, saying that it was expected that four or five rebel gunboats and some artillery on the shore would attack our two schooners which were guarding the Pass. Captain Renshaw sent Captain Law to see what to do, and he ordered the vessels to be towed outside the bar. On the 8th ult, the rebels ordered the women and children to leave Galveston within two days, they intended to attack our fleet.

The recent Morgan raid into Kentucky seems to have been but a ruse to cover other important advances of the rebels; and to conceal the real weakness of their forces left in the vicinity of East Tennessee—a ruse which was quickly discovered, and has now resulted in a great advantage to the Union arms. The pursuit of Morgan has been spirited, although no battle has been fought since he left the vicinity of Springfield. Morgan has been compelled, in the rapidity of his flight, to abandon his wagons, caissons, and some of his prisoners. The fifty-six guerrillas who were captured in the vicinity of Danville were members of Morgan's band, and are now in prison at Louisville. We have full confirmation of the announcement that our forces are again in possession of Cumberland Gap, that important key to East Tennessee, and that the Kentucky Cavalry is still pursuing the rebel Morgan.

THE WAR OVER.

President Lincoln, in his message, said that slavery was the cause of the war, and without slavery it must cease to exist. By his recent proclamation he abolished slavery; and, therefore, by his own logic, the war is over; and yet every mail brings us the intelligence of fresh slaughters in the southwest, and a fierce determination on the part of the rebels to protect their property with their lives.

In one sense the war is over—the war as first inaugurated for the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, is indeed over; mad fanaticism rules the hour, and the country is being drenched in blood to destroy the Union, exterminate the white people of the South, liberate the slaves and establish a central despotism at Washington.—*Patriot and Union.*

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.

DEMOCRAT:

To day has been one of excitement, in consequence of the interest felt in the election of U. S. Senator. This morning a delegation of 1,300 came up from Philadelphia, as well as numbers from Berks county and other parts of the State, to be present at the election to-morrow. The city is filled to overflowing, and the hotels cannot accommodate the great crowd. Among the noted Democrats of the State present, are F. W. Hughs, Ex Gov. Bigler, Hon. J. L. Gillis, Chas. A. Buckalew, Judge Campbell, Hon. T. Ives, Hon. Chas. Lyman, and others too numerous to mention.

Simon Cameren, it is said, is making a desperate effort to succeed in the election. Every Democrat, if report be true, has been approached with offers of untold sums of money and Foreign Mission, or other office under the general government, for their votes; but thus far without success, as is hoped. It is openly threatened that the Democrat who should sell his vote in this election would not be allowed to leave the State House alive, and there are men in the city ready to execute the threat.

The Democratic caucus nominated Chas. A. Buckalew, for Senator this evening. F. W. Hughs and Judge Campbell were candidates.—This nomination disappoints a portion of the Democrats here, for the reason that, Mr. Hughs is a representative now of the party, having stood out boldly and received the heaviest blows of the Abolitionists in the recent political campaign, and it was thought to be but a single act of justice to the man that he receive the nomination; it would also make the action of the party consistent with its professions.—This defeat is considered a partial victory of the opposition.

Mr. Buckalew, however, is a sound Democrat and will ably represent Pennsylvania in the seat recently disgraced by that fanatic, David Wilmot.

All sorts of rumors are afloat in the city.—The latest is that the government at Washington will send up two regiments of soldiers, from Washington, who will arrive here during the night. That their guns and ammunition have already been put up. Also that the Senate will refuse to go into election to-morrow.

The Republicans adjourned their caucus till morning, waiting the issue of the Democratic nomination."

The city patrol was increased to-day, and a guard stationed around the arsenal. To-morrow it is said, troops will surround the State House, as fears are entertained of a riot.

The small pox is said to be on the increase in the city, and it was urged by some that the Legislature adjourn to Philadelphia on that account, although I think it will not be done.

Elder Cornforth was wounded in the leg at Fredericksburg, and is a prisoner at Richmond, and is in a fair way to recover. I have heard nothing farther in regard to the boys from McKean.

The message of Gov. Seymour has created a flutter in the abolition camp, and the old cry of *traitor* is resorted to; they fear also that Pennsylvania will "march along" after New York.

The only hope remaining for our country is that the Northern States will preserve their organization, and defend and save the Constitution and our free institutions. If this be done, it will doubtless save a bloody revolution at the North.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE---GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, and was organized without any difficulty. The Senate elected Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence of Washington, as Speaker, and Geo. W. Hammersley, Esq., of Philadelphia as Clerk; and the House elected Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Speaker, and Col. Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, Clerk. The officers chosen by the Senate are all Republicans, while those elected by the House are all Democrats. Soon after the organization of the Legislature, Gov. Curtin sent in his annual message, of which an abstract is given us by telegraph:

"The Message is almost exclusively devoted to State affairs. The Governor recommends compensation for those who suffered by the rebel raids last fall, and for the 3 months volunteers. Pennsylvania has furnished more than 200,000 men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some 50,000 who are in the service or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia, under the call of Sept. last, making in the aggregate more than 250,000.

"He says steps should be forthwith commenced to amend the Constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to soldiers who are absent from their homes. He also says the people of Pennsylvania feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of this most causeless and wicked rebellion, depends the honor and future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the Union, or for forming a separate confederacy, or any other schemes for creating confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting traitors in arms against their country.

"The State of Penna. has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and lost more by the casualties of the war than any other State. Her people intend, by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies, or the vacillations of feeble minds. On the contrary, they will, as is their right, insist that competency, integrity, intellect, earnestness and vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government and maintain the unity of the country."—*Erie Observer.*

Most of the letters received from Canadians in British Columbia, which find their way into the papers, are full of tales of disappointment

The Situation.

The war news to-day is not encouraging.—We have a confirmation of Gen. Sherman's repulse at Vicksburg. The attack was a failure, and the army, under Gen. McClernand, who is said to have superseded Sherman in command, has retired, on transports, to Napoleon. The retreating army was closely pursued by the rebels until covered by the gunboats, when the latter opened on the rebels with shell and grape and drove them back with severe loss. Our loss is reported at 600 killed, 1500 wounded, and 1000 missing. Capt. Gwinne, of the Benton, has died of his wounds.

From Galveston, Texas, the news is decidedly bad. Galveston was taken by our forces about three months ago, after some lively fighting, and has since been held by some two or three hundred troops, under Col. Burrel and a few small vessels under Com. Renshaw. It appears that early on the morning of the 1st of January, the rebels, in force, made an attack by land and water. Gen. Magruder had command of the expedition. Five—the rebel account says four—gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou, and—while the land force attacked Col. Burrell's small squad and captured it—run along side the Harriet Lane, which they captured by boarding after having killed Captain Wainwright, Lt. Lee and all her officers and crew (130 in number) but about fifteen. The Clifton and Omasco, after a short engagement, escaped—the former with but one man wounded, and the latter with one killed and thirteen wounded. Com. Renshaw's flagship, the Westfield, it appears, was ashore in another channel, and to escape capture her crew were transferred to transports and she was blown up.—Unfortunately the boat on which were Com. Renshaw, Lt. Zimmerman and a full crew, had not got away when the explosion took place, and they were blown up with the vessel. The crew of the Westfield, on the transports, arrived safely at New Orleans, and the vessels of the squadron that escaped are on their way there. Our loss is said to be 100 killed and 200 prisoners.

The Harriet Lane was very little injured, as the rebel vessels were armed only with rifles and muskets, and they will probably employ her as a privateer to prey upon our commerce. The rebel gunboats were protected by double rows of bales of cotton—but still there must have been gross mismanagement somewhere, or the rebel fleet ought to have been blown out of water. Why the Clifton and Owasco left their consort, without an effort at least to rescue her, needs explanation. The Richmond *Enquirer* quotes from Gen. Magruder's official dispatch that he has taken 600 prisoners, and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, &c.—The troops captured were two companies of the Massachusetts 42d.

From rebel sources we learn that General Bragg has fallen back to Tallahoma, thirty two miles from Murfreesboro', on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, a place that offers great advantages, and that Gen. Rosecrans has advanced his lines seven miles from Murfreesboro, in the same direction. The rebels claim to have taken 9,500 prisoners since the army crossed the Tennessee river.

The Charlotte, N. C., Bulletin, of January 5, says it is published as a report in the morning papers, that Gen. Hindman, commanding the rebels in Arkansas, has executed ten Yankee officers in retaliation for the hanging of the ten guerrillas by Gen. McNeil.

The Capitol at Baton Rouge, Lousiana, was destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 30. The building was occupied by Confederate prisoners but the origin of the fire is not known.—Many thousand rare and valuable books and papers, and the furniture of the building, were destroyed.

Charleston dates of January 8, furnish information from Kingston, N. C., that the Union forces are making immense preparations for an advance. Reinforcements are said to be arriving daily from Suffolk. The troops at Morehead city and Newbern are said to be 50,000 strong, under Gen. Foster, and a simultaneous attack on Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsborough is looked for. The Raleigh *State Journal* of the 9th puts the number of troops at 80,000, and says a formidable fleet is at Beaufort.

Nothing from the army of the Potomac—The rumor that Sumner's Corps had moved South is contradicted.

The news from Springfield, Missouri, which we feared had fallen, is favorable. Gen. Curtis has dispatches as late as the 11th, from Col. Crabb, commanding, which state that the rebels have been repulsed with loss, and the town is still held by the Union troops. For particulars see the telegraphic column.—*Patriot and Union.*

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, January, 3, 1863.
VIA Chicago, January 11.

The expedition against Vicksburg was withdrawn from the Yazoo River yesterday safely.

A single attack by the enemy was repulsed by our gunboats.

The Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations, the enemy being impregnable on the front facing that stream.

There has been no fighting of moment since last Monday.

Nothing has been heard from General Banks or Admiral Farragut.

Gen. McClernard arrived here on Thursday night. The army are now in transports at Milliken's Bend. No further developments have made of the movements of General Pemberton and Price in Vicksburg.

The enemy were reinforced to the number of sixty thousand men.

They had one hundred and sixty guns in their batteries, besides their field artillery.

Our losses on the Yazoo will amount to 2,500 or 3,000.

The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Captain Gwin, of the gunboat Benton, died this evening of the wounds he received in the action on the 27th of December. His remains will be sent to Cairo on a gunboat, and thence to his friends East.

It has been raining here incessantly for the past thirty-six hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi river.

A council of war was held on board the Tigress, General McClernard's headquarters, on Saturday. Commodore Porter, Generals Sherman and McClernard, and other officers were present. It was determined that it would be folly to make any further attack on Vicksburg with the present force; that the enemy received their reinforcements too rapidly; and that there were no prospects of our side receiving reinforcements; therefore, it was deemed expedient to abandon the attack on Vicksburg and operate against some other place. A point of attack was decided on, but its publicity is forbidden.

The following day both fleets got under way.

There was no coal for the gunboats, and they were unable to raise steam. There was a flood in the river at this time.

With wood fuel the transports took the gunboats in tow and moved slowly along.

The advance arrived here last evening and met coal going down the river.

There was considerable excitment at the mouth of the Arkansas river. The ram Ponchartrain is down the river. The gunboats and rams are waiting for her.

ST. LOUIS Jan. 12

Late last night General Curtis received despatches from Col. Crabb, commanding at Springfield, Mo., that the rebels were repulsed at every advance on that place, and that our forces held the town.

Our loss is seventeen killed. The number of wounded is not yet ascertained.

We buried thirty-five rebels and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number of wounded in our hands.

But little of the town of Springfield was destroyed, and this was done by our own troops. The rebels have almost wholly destroyed the telegraph between Springfield and Sand Spring.

General Curtis has three column of troops maching after the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The following despatch has been received at headquarters here:—

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12

Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, Washington:—

I have good news from Springfield. Our troops hvae repulsed the rebels, and we hold the place.

The rebels were retreating.

I have three columns going towards them.

General Brown loses an arm. Col. Crabb, of the 19th Iowa Regiment, succeeds him in command. The troops, including the enrolled militia, behaved nobly.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

HEADQUARAERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 13.

The Richmond Whig and Enquirer of this date are received. They contain the following: Petersburg, Jan. 12.—Gen. Pryor encountered Dodge's mounted riflemen five miles from Suffolk, with two companies of cavalry, and routed them, inflicting considerable loss. Gen Pryor remained in line of battle until Sunday morning, but the enemy would not leave their strongholds. Learning that 8,500 Yankees were at Carsville, Gen. Pryor pushed across to intercept them. They fled on our approach, escaping through Gates county. The prisoners captured say that Gen. Corcoran commands at Suffolk.

The Enquirer still contends that the battles of Murfreesburg were victories for the South. It says this victory is by far the most complete one by our arms in the South west. We do not regard the falling back by Bragg as detracting in the least from the glory of our arms or the importance of our victory. All the boastful despatches that Rosecrans may write can never recapture the prisoners, arms and artillery carried off by Bragg, nor rebuild the wagons burned by Morgan and Wheeler.

Gov. Letcher, in response to a requisition by President Davis, has by proclamation called out all the militia in the counties bordering on the North Carolina line, to aid in repelling any invasion by the enemy in that direction.

They are to rendezvous at Petersburg. The following are the counties named:—Greensville, Dinwiddie, Petersburg, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Campbell and Lynchburg.

A camp of instruction is to be established at Petersburg.

The Tredegar Iron works advertise for 500 negroes for the ensuing year, to be employed at the blast furnaces in Bottetourt county at the coal mines on the James River.

The Whig says the Murfreesboro prisoners are to be sent to Richmond, the Yankee government having refused to receive them unless their officers are also paroled. The latter, some 200 in number, will be held in confinement in accordance with the President's proclamation until Gen. Butler shall have been delivered up for punishment, and the men retained until the abolition magnates consent to take them on our terms.

Molasses was quoted $11 per gallon by the barrel. Gold selling at $2,00a$2,10. Sterling exchange 205a212½.

Washington, Jan. 10.

The following was receved at headquarters to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 9.

To Major General Halleck, General-in Chief:

A party of Cavalry and infantry were sent out from Yorktown by Major General Keyes, and landed at West Point night before last.

They returned this morning with a large number of animals and eight wagon loads of produce. They destroyed the depot and rolling stock at the White House, burned a steamer and several sloops, boats and barges laden with flour, and sustained no loss whatever.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major General Commanding.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The train on which Gen. Butler was a passenger for Boston came in collission with another train this morning. All of the seats except those of the car in which he rode were smashed. The General escaped without injury.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 11.

Steamboat Metamora, Capt. Van Valkenburg, under flag of truce, arrived at Fortress Monroe to day, from City Point, and brings down 320 paroled Union prisoners, and six women and children.

It is reported in Richmond that the rebel gunboat Merrimac is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the blockade obstructions, and cannot return on account of the low water in the James river.

At Newbern, on Wednesday last, were 55 Yankee transports. The forces there include the commands of three Maj. Generals, which gives a force of 50,000, at least. There is a formidable fleet at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

Seventy-three Yankee officers are in Atlanta Georgia.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 13.

The Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at 10 o'clock this morning, and adjourned without announcing their action.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the Senate and House met in joint session, and upon the first ballot, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. David Wilmot, by two majority.

Mr. Laporte voted for Hon. W. D. Kelly. With this exception the other Republicans voted for Hon. Simon Cameron.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.

The following despatches passed between the capitals of New York and Pennsylvania to-day:—

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

To Hon. GILBERT DEAN, Albany:

Buckalew elected U. S. Senator. Pennsylvania sends greetings to the Democracy of New York.

ALBERT D. BOILEAU.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.

To ALBERT D. BOILEAU, Harrisburg:

The Democracy of New York congratulate the Democracy of Pennsylvania on their triumph. We stand in the Thermopylae of the Union, and will hold our position.

GILBERT DEAN.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided to sustain the writ of habeas corpus issued in behalf of the Ozaukee rioters, arrested for resisting the draft, thus denying the right of the President to suspend the writ in such cases.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 9.
Via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.

Troops are rapidly pouring in, and important movements are pending.

It is proposed to establish an independent Naval Department, embracing the inland waters of North Carolina, for Capt. Alexander Murry, senior officer commanding the naval forces in the sounds of North Carolina. Capt. Murray's command is at present attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron. The proposed change is strongly recommended by Major Gen. Foster. It will relieve Rear Admiral Lee of much responsiblity, and tend to greater activity in naval operations in this department. Capt. Murray is an experienced naval officer, whose administration here has been exceedingly successful.

The Hon. C. H. Foster is about to receive a beautiful testimonial from the 1st native North Carolina regiment, for the valuable services contributed by him in raising this command. He will soon proceed North to procure him in raising a second regiment of North Carolina troops.

A meeting was held in the Court House at Beaufort on the 6th inst, which adopted resolution against the recognition by Congress of the recent election here. A protest to the same effect is now being signed by the numbers of the 1st North Carolina Union regiment.

LIST OF JURORS--FEB. TERM. 1863.

GRAND JURORS.

Liberty—A. P. Barnaby, S. Rowley, Leander Gallop, W. A. Wright, S. S. Lillibridge.
Norwich—O. S. Burlick.
Lafayette—Isaac Foster.
Keating—O. E. Haven, T. Barrett, Jr., I. H. Curtis.
Ceres—Henry Smith, G. B. Gilbert.
Eldred—W. Miller.
Annin—J. M. Hadley.
Sergeant—D. W. Howard, Lawrence Boyer.
Bradford—S. M. Tibbets, F. A. Moore, Lorenzo Drake, Wm Howard.
Corydon—E. G. Turner.
Born—A. N. Smith.
Hamlin—Orrin Perry.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Liberty—Green, Augustus; Ames, Joseph; West, Marshall; Abbey, J. J.; Talmage, John; Fitch, E.; Cone, J. F.; Vanseckles, John.
Corydon—Houghton, Artemas.
Bradford—Lafferty, E. M.; Jewett, Benj; Baker, L. S.
Sergeant—Easterbrook, D. A.; Lower, Martin; Heitsog, Geo.
Keating—Bond, Jas. A.; Acre, Wm; Calkins, C. D.
Ceres—Trumbull, Jas.; Peabody, D.; Palmer, Nathan.
Eldred—Stull, Joseph, Jr.; Stull, A. B.; Canfield, Asa.
Borough—McDonald, James; Corwin, G.; Bennett, D. R.
Annin—Bellows, R. E.; Hodges, Joseph.
Lafayette—Smith, Edward; Hoop, James.
Hamilton—Beeman, John.
Hamlin—Randall, Jas.; Gallup, J. F.; Morrison, Zeph.

J. E. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Smethport, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE FIRST IMPRESSION.—There is a popular notion that the first impression is the best, and those who entertain it often have it confirmed in the events and observations of life. We heared a lady remak, the other day, that when she commenced housekeeping she was impressed with the belief the Chemical Saleratus made by D. B. DeLand & Co., was the only pure and unadulterated article in the market. She acted upon this impression, bought it, used it, always had good biscuits, always found her husband pleased with the bread, and has never had occasion to doubt that her first impression about Saleratus was the correct one. This chemical Saleratus is for sale at all first class groceries.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.
(ol-4m.)

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY ARGUS.—In every department of newspaper enterprise the NEW YORK ARGUS will favorably compare. In Politics, in Literature, in Business and in Finance, in Agricultural information, in General News, and especially in the completeness and accuracy of its reports of the Money, Produce, Cattle and other markets, it has no superior. Its editors have made arrangements for articles, upon the great questions which now agitate the country, from the pens of Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Chas. O'Conor, Sanford E. Church, Samuel J. Tilden, and others of the ablest statesmen of the day. Its Agricultural Department, which receives the especial care and attention of one of its editors, in addition to the usual variety of original and selected matter, will be enriched by articles prepared expressly for the ARGUS, by Hon. Wm. Kelly, W. C. Watson, A. B. Conger, Benj. P. Johnson, Prof. Geo. W. Buckland, of the University of Toronto, C. W.; and one or more distinguished writers upon Agricultural Science in Europe.

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Corner Broadway & Park Place, New York.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

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

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla 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 (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful 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 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, Yours,
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., 1859, 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 *Malignant Erysipelas* 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 *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa 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 Sarsaparilla 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 Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, 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.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: 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 *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. 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 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 painful 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 Sarsaparilla. 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 afflicted for years with an *affection 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, Caries 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, Melancholy, 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,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, 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 publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. 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.