



C. D. MURRAY, Editor.
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The Constitution.

Of the invaluable rights with which every freeman is endowed by his Creator, that of personal security is one of the most sacred. A government which does not respect and protect it, is a despotism of the worst kind, and under it the life of the citizen or subject is a worthless boon. Who would wish to live under a government where he would be liable to be arrested and incarcerated in a jail at any moment, to languish there for months, perhaps for years, without having the right of claiming a hearing before a tribunal of his country, in order to ascertain the criminal matter with which he is charged, and be admitted to bail, if a bailable offence, or discharged from custody if the charge appears to be groundless or purely malicious? Take away this right from the citizens of the United States, and although they may continue to style themselves freemen, they will in reality be no longer.

The patriotic framers of the Constitution in preparing that sacred instrument guarded with jealous care, this high and holy right. It provides (1st Art. Sec. 9.) "That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the safety of the country may require it." This writ was known in England, before the settlement of this country, and has been styled the great writ of English liberty, the highest right of the subject. They therefore, very wisely, took from the monarch, the right of suspending it, and vested that right in the Parliament, and in it alone Judge Blackstone in his celebrated commentaries says, "When the State is in real danger the suspension may be a necessary measure. But the happiness of our Constitution is, that it is not left to the Executive power to determine when the danger of the State is so great, as to render the measure expedient, for it is parliament only, or the legislative power can authorize it." (Book 1st, page 136.) It is ridiculous to suppose, that the American freemen who framed the Constitution, intended in that instrument to invest the President with the right to do that which the monarchists of England were afraid to entrust to their sovereign. The Constitution is divided into Articles. The first defines the powers of the Legislative, the second of the Executive, the third of the Judiciary branches of the Government. The paragraph of the Constitution which we have quoted above, occurs in the Article which defines the powers of the Legislative branch. It is therefore evident, that Congress alone invested with the right to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and that only when the public safety shall imperatively require it, and that the President possesses no more right to do so, than a country Justice of the Peace. This point has been repeatedly so ruled by the U. S. Supreme Court, and that it is invested with the right of constraining and expounding the Constitution, we presume no one will deny. The late Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Mason, (reported in 4 Cranch 101.) said: "If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the habeas corpus act, it is for the Legislature to say so." The celebrated Judge Story in his commentaries on the Constitution, maintains a similar doctrine. So also does Mr. Jefferson in one of his published letters. He regarded this as one of the plainest points in the Constitution.

Our attention has been attracted to this matter by the proceedings growings out of the case of a certain George Merryman, arrested recently in Baltimore, on the charge of treason, a crime triable in the U. S. Court.

The facts are briefly stated in the following extract from the opinion filed by Chief Justice Taney in the case—

"This petition presents the following case:—The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore county. While peacefully in his own house with his family, it was, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of May, 1861, entered by an armed force, professing to act under military orders. He was taken into custody and conveyed to Fort M'Henry, where he is imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority."

The commander of the fort, Gen. George Cadwallader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not deny any of the facts alleged in the petition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of General Keim of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwallader's) custody, to be there detained by him as a prisoner.

A copy of the warrant, or order, under which the prisoner was arrested, was demanded by the counsel and refused. And it is not alleged in the return that any specific act, constituting an offense against the laws of the United States, has been charged against them upon oath; but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebellion, without proof, and without giving the names of the witnesses, or specifying the acts, which, in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these crimes. And having the prisoner thus in custody, upon these vague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it.

The case, then, is simply this: A military officer, residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland, upon vague and indefinite charges, without any proof, so far as appears. Under this order his house is entered in the night, he is seized as a prisoner, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer to the officer is, that he is authorized by the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in this case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him.

We are and always have been in favor of sustaining President Lincoln in the discharge of his constitutional duties, but he has no right to usurp a power which does not belong to him but to Congress. It is his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, instead of instructing either civil or military officers to treat an important provision of the Constitution with contempt. The Constitution as well as the Union must be maintained. It was the infringement of provisions of that sacred instrument by the rebels, which brought on the country the horrors of a civil war, and we therefore think it behoves the Administration while engaged in punishing the rebels for their infractions of the Constitution, to be careful to keep within the limits prescribed by it. It would ill become it, to punish others for what it is doing itself. The American people justly look on all infractions of the Constitution either by those in or out of power, with a jealous eye, for it is the charter of their right as freemen, and on its preservation depends the security of those rights. It is as sacred as the Union for without it there would be no Union.

We regret that in the discussion of this subject, certain partisan Newspapers have travelled so far out of the record as to make grossly personal attacks on the venerable Chief Justice of the United States. He has been styled a "traitor," an "old dotard," and other equally degrading epithets have been applied to him. As we would despise the man who would make a coarse vulgar attack of this kind on President Lincoln, so also we loath the men who seek to degrade an important branch of the Government, by maligning and vilifying its chief officer. No public man in the country has a purer record than Judge Taney, and now when standing on the brink of the grave, full of years and full of honors, what possible motive could he have for doing wrong? He has always been true to the Constitution and the Union. He was the friend and confidant of Gen. Jackson, and felt the arm of that great man during the darkest period of his administration lean on him for support. His patriotism as a man and ability as a Judge are alike unquestionable. If President Lincoln through some mistake or oversight, directed Gen. Cadwallader to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in the district which he commands, it is clearly his duty to reverse that order at once.

We learn from the *Johnstown Tribune*, that Henry Amsbaugh, an elderly gentleman, was killed on Wednesday evening of last week, while standing upon or near the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance east of Johnstown. He was watching the evening express train going up, when a down-coming "camel back" struck him in the back, knocking him down. In the fall he received two severe cuts or indentations in the head. He was taken up dead. He was an employee of the Company, and resided at the old tunnel on the Portage Railroad. He leaves a large family.

The advertisement of our friend Harry Devine, in another column, is worthy the attention of our readers. He is an old printer and editor, and therefore, of course, keeps none but the best of articles. Call around and see him.

A modern writer truly says that none but a fool is always right, and his right is the most unreasonable wrong.

An argument Court will be held in this place on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Bad Treatment of our Volunteers.

The administration of Gov. Curtin does not now occupy an enviable position. It has not only stamped itself with eternal infamy, but as far as it possibly can, disgraced our noble old Commonwealth. We learn that wherever our gallant volunteers appear, they are laughed at and pointed out as the ragged Pennsylvanians at Washington City they are, or at least for some time were, compelled to appear on parade with overcoats on, for the purpose of covering their nakedness. Now is this not humiliating, not only to our gallant volunteers, who at the call of their country, tore themselves away from their business, from the comforts and endearments of home, from every thing sacred and dear to men in this world, but to every citizen of the State? Rotten clothing, wooden soled shoes and unwholesome provisions have been furnished them, at enormous prices, in order that they might occupy a disgraceful and humiliating position in the National Army, and soul-less speculating scoundrels make a fortune. It won't do for Gov. Curtin to say that he knew nothing about the rascality that was being perpetrated by the contractors. Neither the soldiers nor the people will accept the excuse. It was his duty to attend to the matter and see that the soldiers were properly clothed, armed and provisioned. Sins of omission, in a matter of this kind, are as bad as sins of commission. The excuse in the most favorable view we can take of it amounts to but this, that the Governor neglected attending to a high and important part of his official duties. If he had been properly attending to his legitimate duties, neither the soldiers nor the State would have been imposed on by fraudulent contractors in the manner they have been. If not a corrupt and dishonest, he is certainly a careless and inefficient officer. But doubtless the truth of the matter is, that the Governor was anxious to allow a few pets and favorites to make the most of this golden opportunity to amass a fortune, by robbing the State and defrauding the soldiers.

Many a young and gallant hero will lose his life in the present war, to whom, when moulting cold and low, the following poem by one of America's greatest poets, will truthfully apply. As an offering of genius at the grave of the soldier and patriot, it has not its equal in the English language.

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

BY FITZ-GREENE HALLICE.

He hath been mouldered as brave men mould in the grave,
And wept as nations weep their cherished dead,
With bitter, but proud tears, and o'er his head
The eternal flowers whose roots is in the grave,
The flowers of Fame, are beautiful and green;
And by his grave's side pilgrims feet have been,
And blessings, pure as men to martyrs give,
Have there been breathed by those he died to save.

Pride of his country's bannered chivalry,
Would call them into being; but the few,
Who as his friend, their brother, or their son,
His kind warm heart and gentle spirit knew,
Had long lived, hoped, and feared for one alone;
His voice their morning music, and his eye
The only starlight of their evenings sky,
Till even the sun of happiness seemed dim,
And life's best joys were sorrows by his him;
—Pride of his country's bannered chivalry,
He drooped, like summer fruit from off the bough,
There was one heart that knew and lov'd him best
—It was a mother's—and is broken now.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LORETTO, June 8, 1861.

MR. EDITOR.—Notwithstanding the war excitement, we still have some amusement in our quiet village. Among which was a very interesting fishing party—composed of a number of the fair damsels and gallant beaux of "ye Ancient Village,"—that started out with the expectation of spending a few hours by way of drawing—with hook and line—the speckled beauties out of our mountain streams, and having a pleasant time of it generally. About noon we were all in readiness, waiting for Philip's Omnibus to come around. About 1 o'clock the "bus", came, and we were soon seated comfortably, and flying over the Plank Road at the rate of 240; enjoying ourselves in the extreme. In a few minutes we were safely landed at "McManany's Dam," and immediately commenced preparing ourselves for fishing. We soon began fishing, and I found the fish were plenty, and of a nice size, for in a couple of hours I caught eleven trout, varying in length from seven to eighteen inches, and about 4 o'clock we met together and concluded to go home, when, in a short time, we were safely back in Loretto with 103 trout. So ended the fishing party.

FISHERMAN.

Our correspondent informs us how many trout he caught himself, but fails to post us with regard to the success which attended the piscatorial efforts of the ladies. It is true, the ladies, as history sheweth, have in all ages been remarkably successful in fishing for husbands, but there is no instance on record of their being successful trout fishers. Will Mr. Fisherman enlighten us on the subject?

[COMMUNICATED.]

CHERRY SPRINGS, June 9th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR.—Being out on a pleasure excursion, and having a few hours of leisure, and not knowing how to spend the time to the best advantage, I determined to pay a flying visit to the different stores and shops in town.

I first visited Mr. Douglas, Esq.'s store, and found him busily engaged in waiting upon his customers in good style. Mr. D. is a whole-souled man, and has a good assortment for a country store, and sells at a low figure for cash. His motto is "small profits and quick sales." He deserves well of the community. Messrs. Nutter have a very large assortment of goods. Mr. Truffitt, his gentlemanly and accommodating clerk, is one of the most pleasant and agreeable fellows to be met with; ever ready and willing to wait upon his numerous customers, in the most pleasing manner. Messrs. Nutter are engaged in the Shuck business, and have three shops in town, giving employment to some sixteen or twenty hands. They are doing a large business in this and Clearfield county.

I found F. M. Pike busily engaged in putting up work in his large and well arranged Carriage

Formal Secession of N. Carolina.

On Tuesday the State Convention of North Carolina adopted an ordinance of secession. The ordinance was adopted by a unanimous vote, one hundred and fifteen members being present. It reads as follows:

"We the people of the State of North Carolina in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated. We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent people."

An ordinance was adopted to ratify the "Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America."

The Raleigh Standard gives the following account of the scenes which preceded and followed the passage of the ordinance:

"Mr. Badger offered an ordinance separating North Carolina from the Federal Government, and Mr. Craig, of Rowen, also offered an ordinance of a similar character. Considerable debate took place, not as to whether an ordinance of separation should be passed, but as to the character of the ordinance. Messrs. Badger, Craig, Ruffin, Graham, Barnes, Reid, Venable, and others taking part in the debate. About 6 o'clock, p. m., the ordinance offered by Mr. Craig was adopted unanimously, every member present voting in the affirmative. This order repeals the ordinance of 1789, by which the Federal Constitution was ratified, and declares North Carolina a sovereign and independent State.

As soon as the vote was announced one hundred guns were fired on Capitol square, and the bells of the city were rung, amid the shouts of an excited multitude."

Kentucky to remain Neutral.

Gov. Magoffin issued the following Proclamation declaring the neutrality of Kentucky in the present struggle:

"Whereas numerous applications have been made to me by many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the Federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb in any other way the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States. And whereas numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any post or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky, with courageous firmness, the fixed position of self-defence, proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid, and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky neither by thought, word, or act, is in anywise responsible; and whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow citizens of all political leanings is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the neighboring border States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the ravages of a deplorable war, and whereas the same is dictated to the State Guard, composed as it is of gentlemen, equally conscientious and honest, who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used against the Federal Government nor the Confederate States, but to resist and prevent encroachment upon her soil, her rights, her honor and her sovereignty, by either of the belligerent parties, and to preserve the peace, safety, prosperity and happiness, and strict neutrality of her people; in the hope we may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union at the point of the bayonet, which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the State Guard.

Now, therefore, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces, on land and water, have issued this my proclamation, hereby notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the United States, and the Confederate States, that I solemnly forbid any movement upon the soil of Kentucky or the occupation of any port, or place whatever within the lawful boundary and jurisdiction of this State, by any of the forces under the orders of the States aforesaid, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the Legislative and Executive authorities of this State previously granted. I also hereby especially and solemnly forbid all good citizens of this Commonwealth, whether incorporated in the State Guard or otherwise, making any warlike or hostile demonstrations whatever against any of the authorities aforesaid, earnestly requesting all citizens, civil and military, to be obedient hereto; to be obedient to the laws and lawful orders of both the civil and military authorities; to remain when off military duty quietly and peaceably at their homes, pursuing their wonted lawful avocations; to refrain from all words and acts likely to engender hot blood and provoke collision; to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote peace and tranquillity, and a sense of safety and security, and thus keep far away from our beloved land and people the deplorable calamities of invasion; but at the same time earnestly counseling my fellow-citizens of Kentucky to make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the honor and attitude prescribed by the paramount and supreme law of self-defence—and strictly of self-defence alone; praying to Almighty God to have us evermore in His holy keeping, and to preserve us in peace, prosperity and security forever.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 63rd year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN,
By the Governor—T. B. MOSELEY, JR.,
Secretary of State.

THE GREAT REBELLION. THE FIGHT AT PHILLIPI VA.

LATER AND CORRECT PARTICULARS.

Col Kelly not Dead

A Valuable Prize Captured.

A Gun Factory Seized in Baltimore.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 5.

The engagement at Phillippi took place on Monday morning at 5 o'clock.

The plan was well laid, but the impetuosity of a few of the troops partially defeated the surprise and gave the rebels warning.

They left in haste, leaving their baggage, forty horses, four wagons loaded with provisions, and five hundred muskets.

Col. Kelly, in charging in advance of his men, was shot with a revolver, in the breast by a rebel, who had charge of one of the provision wagons. He was not fatally injured. The rebels numbered 1500 men, and were well armed and equipped.

From the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, of June 4th: GRANTON, June 3.—Col. Kelly is not so badly wounded as was at first supposed.—He is shot in the left breast. The ball has been extracted, and he is improving slowly.

We learn from a gentleman who left Phillippi at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and arrived here last night at 11 o'clock, that the Secessionists were routed about daylight yesterday morning. They were first fired upon from a battery attached to an Indiana Regiment.—They fired one shot in return, and fled, leaving all their arms, horses, provisions, ammunition, &c. Col. Kelly with his command was on the opposite side of the town from where the fire commenced. Only two of the Secessionists were killed, and not more than half a dozen taken prisoners, among whom is Col. W. J. Wiley, the bridge burner, who was captured in the woods by Capt. George Robinson.

After the Secessionists fled, and Col. Kelly was marching into town at the head of his command, he was approached by a desperate shot man John Johnston, of Pruntytown, who shot him with a revolver, the ball taking effect in his breast. Johnston was immediately seized, and would have been instantly hanged by the earth by a hundred bayonets, but that the magnanimous Colonel ordered the men to spare him. It is thought that had the Indiana Regiment delayed fifteen minutes longer in opening the fire, the whole sixteen hundred Secessionists would have been captured.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The U. S. Marshall has taken possession of the gun factory of Messrs Merrill & Thomas, of this city, and seized all the breech loading muskets. An intimation was given that ample employment would soon be given to the establishment in the manufacture of arms for the Government.

A committee of citizens has returned from Washington with the assurance from the Government that Baltimore shall have its share in building gun boats, and furnishing army supplies. Also, that the Government will soon have opened and kept free and unobstructed for travel and trade, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, now effectually obstructed by the rebels at Harper's Ferry.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—By the steamer from Old Point Comfort, we learn that all was quiet there.

The bark, Gen. Green, of Charleston, for Baltimore, owned by merchants of Charleston with a cargo of sugar and molasses, had been captured by the Quaker City.

The Postmaster at Memphis has refused to distribute the mails, and the office at that place has been discontinued, by order of the Postmaster General.

JOHNS & CROSLY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING,
The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.
IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.
It can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds, and to Shingle roofs without removing the Shingles.
THE COST IS ONLY ONE-THIRD THAT OF TIN, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,
For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals. And will not CRACK IN GOLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.
These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in this favor.
They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.
"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."
These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application. Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or in person at our Principal Office and Warehouse.
78 WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street), NEW YORK.
JOHNS & CROSLY,
AGENTS WANTED!—TERMS CASH!
June 12, '61-1y.

PATENT MEDICINES!
THE UNDESIGNED would respectfully inform the public that he has recently added to his stock of Patent Medicines, the following:

- JAYNE'S MEDICINES.
- GARDNER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND.
- HOPFMAN'S GERMAN BITTERS.
- WINSLAWS' SOOTHING SYRUP.
- WEAVER'S SPANISH SALVE.
- HALL'S BALSAM, CROSSLAND'S.
- WELL'S MEDICAL SALVE.
- University Remedies, Humerwell's Cough Remedy and Anodyne, Baker's Pain Balm, H. Rodgers Liverwort of Tar, Trank's Ointment, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Dr. Booth's Medicines, Brand's Blood Purifier, Berrett's Sherrill's Sarsaparilla, Barrett's Indian Liniment, Hamblett's Bark and Sarsaparilla, James's Ginger, Wagoner's Medicines, Badway's Ready Relief, Alcock's Plaster, Sherry Wine Bitters, Bennett's Pills, Wright's Pills, Brand's Pills, Baker's Pills, Brand's Pills, Ayer's Pills, together with a large amount of medicines and druggs, Clarettonian's, Notion, Sessars, and Tobacco, &c. &c.

H. C. DEVINE,
Ebensburg, June 5, '61. -1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE SUBSCRIBER will cheerfully send (and of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Recipe by which he was cured of this dire Disease Consumption. A card, directed to Subscribers with CONSUMPTIONS, A Cough, BRONCHITIS, or any lung affection, in duplicate, (to be sent to the Editor, will be forwarded to them, and they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every afflicted sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the recipe will send directions, &c., will please call on or address
REV. WM. S. AILEY,
No. 60 John Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING is a sample of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hestetter's Stomach Bitters—

CANANDAUGA, July 15, 1861.

Messrs. Hestetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.—Gents:—As we are strangers, I should enclose you twenty-eight dollars for four cases of Hestetter's Stomach Bitters, which were forwarded via Michigan Southern Railroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Clayton Station. I had purchased several dozen bottles at Toledo this summer, but the sale is on the narrow side so much that I wish to open a direct mail with you. I was induced to try you Bitters by my physician, for the Liver complaint, and received such material aid that he has recommended it to others, and has sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters. For I know they have helped me beyond my expectation.

Yours respectfully,
PHILO WILSON.

It is remembered the *Pittsburgh* beautifully said of Howard the philanthropist: "It also applies to every man who brings ameliorations, comforts and enjoyment of life within the reach of persons and places who are otherwise deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of relieving suffering humanity, the poor man's capital of the rich man's power." We think this logarithm properly applied to J. C. Ayer, Lowell, the renowned chemist of New York, and, who, spurning the tedious paths of fame, devotes his entire abilities and attainments to the discovery of Nature's most effectual remedies for disease. When the blessed blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through the druggists, at such low prices, that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits.—*Pittsburgh* and Equivocal, Portland, Me.

Borhaves Holland Bitters.
The Philadelphia *Argus*, in speaking of the late exhibition held in that city by the Franklin Institute, says:
"In noticing medicines, we are always extremely cautious unless satisfied of the merits of the article. Among those exhibited, the celebrated Holland Bitters. This medicine has been extensively introduced into every State in the Union, and into the Colonies, and into the most civilized parts of the Provinces, principally within the last few years. The exhibition shows testimonials in every language known in America, and which we notice one from the late Hon. J. M. Clayton, of Delaware."
"Dyspepsia, Headache and Indigestion, by which all persons are more or less afflicted, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Borhaves' Holland Bitters one hour before each meal."—Baltimore Sun.