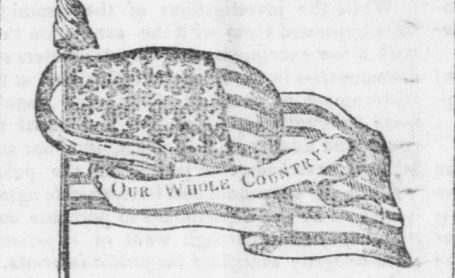


the Assistant-Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Colonel THOMAS, telling him that if he had not a sufficient supply, to see that a sufficient supply for a force of not less than 200,000 men should be paid therefor than the Government had before paid. I took that letter to Colonel THOMAS, and he authorized me to procure shoes and forward them to him, if I could find anybody to make them. He ordered \$73,000 pair. Q. What did you do?
A. I came to Benedict's Hall, of this city, a large firm on Broadway, very well known, and told them that Col. Thomas had told me that it cost the Government, to make their own shoes, about \$2.20 a pair, which was the amount he had limited me to pay. They said they would undertake to make them at that price, although the Government standard really made the shoes worth more than that. They took the order.
Q. When was this?
A. It was in May or June.
The committee have no occasion to call in question the integrity of Mr. Cummings. Mr. Hill, in his testimony, says that he did not pay Mr. Cummings anything for his services, but Mr. Cummings simply requested, in this way, the kindness of an occasional temporary loan of \$500 or \$1000—(See page 609.) "From \$1.90 to \$2.00 per pair would have been a fair price for the shoes, (sewed.) If pegged, \$1.35."
CUMMINGS MAKES NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.
Mr. Cummings says he makes no charge against the Government for his services; and as to the settlement of his accounts he testifies at the time of his examination, (Sep. 6,) four months after this transaction had occurred, as follows:
Q. And what amount of supplies have you purchased up to this time?
A. This authority extended over a period of fifteen days, when I received a letter from the Secretary of War, saying that the communication had been re-opened, and that the purposes of my appointment were now accomplished, and the necessity for it having ceased, there would be no further occasion for action outside of the regular authorities of the Government. The authority under both letters ceased at the expiration of about fifteen days from the date of the last one, and probably from the date of the first one. There also came at the same time a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to those gentlemen I have named, asking them to deposit with Mr. Cisco the remaining funds in their hands. They accordingly deposited with Mr. Cisco, in round numbers, \$1,750,000.
Q. The whole of your proceedings under both letters covered how much money?
A. About \$250,000.
Q. \$290,000 of which was to refund those gentlemen what they had themselves expended?
A. Yes, sir; that is my recollection.
Q. And that left you \$160,000 with which to cover your own expenses?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Has the Government called upon you to settle this account?
A. The Secretary of War spoke to me recently, and I told him as soon as I received the vouchers from Mr. Blatchford, I would all be forwarded together.
Q. How long since you filed your vouchers with the Government for the expenditure of the \$160,000?
A. The vouchers I still have, but I returned to the Department a statement of the articles forwarded.
Q. How long since you made that statement to the Government?
A. There has been no statement forwarded to the Government except a statement of the articles furnished.
Q. Has the Government called upon you to furnish the vouchers?
A. I do not know as they have called upon me formally, but I have stated that I was ready to forward them at any time.
THE WAY CUMMINGS BEGS COAL.
Q. How long is it since your authority was suspended?
A. It was some time in May; but all the transactions were not closed in May. There were some purchases of coal. I wanted to have that shipped, and then I waited for Mr. Blatchford to return to the city, in order that I might get the two sets of vouchers and forward them all.
Q. Was the coal purchase an extensive purchase?
A. About 2000 tons.
Q. From whom did you make that purchase?
A. Of the parties who are furnishing the Navy Department with coal.
Q. And at the same price?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you make the purchase?
A. It was ordered about the time the first purchases were made, but it was not all shipped.
Q. Was there any difficulty in the ordinary officers of the Government making that purchase under contract?
A. They had no contract.
Q. Was there any difficulty in their furnishing articles of that kind?
A. Not that I know of.
Q. Through whom was the coal purchased?
A. I asked Mr. JOHN TUCKER to purchase it, and the reason was that he was in Philadelphia, and was familiar with the whole coal business.
Q. Was there not a quartermaster in Philadelphia?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. The quartermaster was a competent person, was he not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Why did you not do it through the proper officer of the Government?
A. Because I did not think it necessary. I supposed my authority covered the whole ground.
Mr. Cummings, in expending this money, does not seem to have regarded it important to act in concert with the regular Government officers.
Q. Did you consult with General Wool as to the character of the purchase you made?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you have any conference with officers of the Government who, under other circumstances, would have had control of the department of business in which you are engaged?
A. I went to Major EATON, Assistant Commissary here, and I talked with Col. TOMPKINS.
Q. Did you make any purchases under their supervision or direction?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you do any one of the acts which you did do under this authority, in concert with

either of those officers?
A. I can hardly say that I did.
CUMMINGS GAVE NO BOND FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.
He gave no bond for the faithful appropriation of the large sum of money placed under his control, and took no oath of office. His relations to the Secretary of War are thus stated:
Q. (By Mr. Holman.) You are personally acquainted with the Secretary of War?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you been acquainted with him, personally, and what are your relations politically?
A. I have been acquainted with him for many years, and my personal relations are very intimate, and we have been politically acting together for many years.
CUMMINGS FORGOT A SMALL ITEM OF \$140,000.
After Mr. Cummings had concluded his testimony and taken the same for revision, he added the following note:
"I have retained, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Messrs. Dix, Blatchford and Opedyke, \$140,000, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."
Mr. Cummings expressly stated that he had drawn out of the hands of Messrs. Dix, Opedyke and Blatchford \$250,000 of the \$2,000,000 placed in their hands, and had paid to them \$90,000 to cover the supplies they had purchased, and had expended himself \$160,000, and that the residue, \$1,750,000, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, was re-deposited with Mr. Cisco, the sub-treasurer. Still, we are informed by this note that Mr. Cummings has retained \$140,000 of the money, over and above that stated in his testimony, (\$250,000,) which is accounted for by the vouchers. This item seems to have been overlooked by him in his testimony. One hundred and forty thousand dollars in his hands, over and above the \$160,000 for which he has filed vouchers in the War Department, and over and above the \$90,000 for which the vouchers are retained by Mr. Blatchford; and he deems it sufficient to state in general terms that it is accounted for by the vouchers? What vouchers, and who has got them? Can the Secretary of War pretend that the national peril and the necessity for immediate action justified these irresponsible expenditures of the public money, with no settlement for four months afterwards, even if there had been no responsible and experienced public officers in New York to perform the duties?
Among the army supplies purchased by Mr. Cummings are the following:—
280 doz. pia. & porter, \$157. 50
25 quintals cod, 300 boxes herring, 214 27
200 boxes cheese, 26 packages butter, and carriage, 1,541.79
6 barrels of tongues, 127.60
1,970, doz. straw hats, 4,356.68
19,680 pairs of linen pants, 17,220.00
53 barrels of pickles, 1,722.00
25 casks of Scotch ale, price not stated.
10 casks of London porter, price not stated.
700 Hall's carbines (re'd arm), \$15 each; 35 cases, \$35. 00
It is not necessary to say that these are not understood to be "army supplies," as the term is used, except the 700 HALL'S carbines, which is the same arm sold by the War Department in the following June for \$3 50 each—(See page 610.)
Some of the above articles were shipped by the *Cataline*, which was probably loaded on private account, and not being able to obtain a clearance, the cargo was in some way, tho' Mr. CUMMINGS, transferred over to the Government, *Scotch ale, London porter, selected herring, and all*—(See page for the cargo of the *Cataline*.)
The committee call attention to the accounts furnished them by Mr. CUMMINGS. He says in his testimony (page 597) that Messrs. Dix, Opedyke and Blatchford purchased supplies, and chartered vessels, &c., to the amount of \$900,000, for which he drew in their favor on the funds deposited in their hands; yet in furnishing the account for their expenditures he makes it \$161,971 38 and swells his own account to a sum largely exceeding the amount mentioned in his evidence. It would seem impossible that these accounts should ever be intelligently settled, from the miscellaneous manner in which the business has been conducted.
Mr. Cummings had no general acquaintance with business in New York. He had been a newspaper editor in Pennsylvania for twelve years, and had been in New York as the publisher of another paper for eighteen months. He was the intimate personal and political friend of the Secretary of War, and "acquainted with the internal arrangements and connections of the railroads of Pennsylvania" over which supplies are to be shipped, and he is invested with the control of \$2,000 to purchase equipments for our army and the charter of vessels for transporting troops and supplies. He takes no oath and gives no bond. Without any occasion for calling in question the personal integrity of Mr. CUMMINGS, his want of fitness for the position, from want of experience, is very manifest, and yet at that very time there are in the same city of New York gentlemen of the highest character whose qualifications, integrity and patriotism have never been questioned, so far as this Committee are informed, filling the public offices through which have always been performed the very duties assigned to Mr. CUMMINGS. Their great experience in their respective departments, as commissary and quartermaster, was at that moment of peculiar importance to the Government; yet they are virtually superseded. The Committee has been unable to perceive any possible reason for this.
In the judgment of the Committee, the employment of Mr. CUMMINGS by the Secretary of War to purchase army supplies, charter vessels, &c., to the exclusion of the competent officers in the public employment at New York, was unjustifiable and injurious to the public interests, and a dangerous precedent. It is the system they question, and not the integrity of the agent. The Committee call the attention of the House especially to the failure of the War Department to require an adjustment of these accounts, four months having elapsed since the supplies were furnished, and still even the vouchers for the expenditures had not at that time been sent to the War Department. And the Blatchford vouchers are still unfilled, and the accounts still unsettled, as the committee are informed, though it is proper to state that the Secretary of War has since requested their settlement. The public interest demand more vigor, system and promptness, and no condition of public affairs have

justified this loose and irregular performance of public duties. Such a system of public policy must lead inevitably to personal favoritism at the public expense, the corruption of the public morals, and ruinous prodigality in the expenditures of the public treasure, organizing an army of spears and miners whose covert assaults on the nation would scarcely be less effective than the open assaults of its traitorous enemies.
In the judgment of the Committee, the purchase of supplies for army and navy purposes by private contracts, when competition might be invited, and through irresponsible personal friends of parties holding position under the Government, when regular and responsible agents of the Government can be employed, cannot be too severely condemned. Especially at this hour of national peril, the people have a right to expect fidelity and singleness of purpose on the part of their agents.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : JAN. 10. 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Butler House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

Republican Fraud and Corruption.

When some of the officials connected with the administration of Ex-President Buchanan, were discovered in the commission of frauds upon the Government, the chaste and virtuous newspaper organs of the immaculate "Republican" party, became exceedingly indignant and paraded in the boldest kind of display type, the " enormities " of the " Buchanan dynasty." Then it was that Covode did smell and Haskins expose; then it was that Forney fumed and fretted and flamed with fiery wrath at the misdeeds of the unfortunate " J. H.;" then the *Tribune* whined and moaned and shed its crocodile tears over the malfeasance of the " Buchananers," and its little sulphuretted satellite in this county and " our own Jordan " went into hysterics over the prospective ruin of the country ere Abraham Lincoln, the great benefactor of the human race (Africans included) would be able to put the seat of his blessed unmentionables securely in the presidential chair. Oh! now intense, how fierce and savage, was their anger at " the corrupt old dotard," as they "hyally" and politely styled the President. How thorough and convulsing as to their moral stomachs, was their disgust at the "drivelling folly and criminal recklessness" of the "Old Man of the Sea," as they poetically and very satirically termed Mr. Buchanan. But where is their stern, proscription, Puritanic love of public honesty, now? Where is their hatred of treasury thieves, defaulting government agents, cheating contractors, embezzling trustees, speculating cabinet officers and peculating Generals! Where is the nasal appendage of Covode, the pen of Forney, dipped in gall? Whence have disappeared those Samsonic twins of Northern politics, Hickman and Haskins, who vain would have cleared the Augean stable of the Government of the filth deposited therein by party assassins and wind-galled presidential equines! Ah! they are heard of no more. Fremont may buy damaged arms to impose them upon the Government at exorbitant rates, rent palatial houses at monstrous prices, build fortifications where they are not needed, purchase provisions through corrupt favorites, and engage in gigantic swindles generally, yet not a drop of reproof have these pious agitators of a year ago to administer to this grand Woolly Horse humbug of the Abolition Republicans. Cameron may employ Cummings and other parasites of his, to clothe and victual the army, giving them *carte blanche* for millions, without bond or security of any sort, and it is all right in the eyes of the virtuous Forney, the far-smelling Covode and the rest of the hypocritical fraud-hunters whose eyes were wont to be red with weeping over the sins of Floyd and Co. Can any one give us a reason for this strange quiescence on the part of these great and lemmous moral reformers? Is there an interdiction from the White House upon their tongues and their pens? Or are they too agreeably employed in sucking government pap to wag the former, and too busily engaged in signing contracts for spavined horses and scabby-backed mules to use the latter, against the harpies that hang around the Treasury? Can any of our "Republican" friends who are fighting bravely with red-tape and Uncle Sam's money-bags, enlighten us on this subject? Will not the *Tribune's* newspaper echo in this county, give us some information in this regard? If no explanation can be given on this point, will not, then, somebody inform us why SIMON CAMERON is retained in the Cabinet, after the censure passed upon him by the Van Wyck committee, a portion of whose report we publish in this issue? Why is it that the Republican journals do not yelp and howl upon Cameron's track as they did when in chase after the members of Buchanan's Cabinet? When millions on millions are squandered through the misconduct of the Secretary of War, and when a Committee of leading members of his own party publish

the evidence which convicts him of the most flagrant violation of official duty, why is it that Abraham Lincoln—"honest old Abe"—retains him by his side? The people want answers to these questions. Will the "Republican" newspapers dare to give them?
Local and Miscellaneous.
... A rumor of a battle at Hancock, Md., is prevalent here. Cannoneading in that direction was heard distinctly at this place, on Sunday last.
... Our School column is crowded out this week by our Van Wyckian extracts, to which we call the attention of our readers. We will publish the report of the meeting of the Teachers' Association in our next.
... Persons desirous of renting a good store room, are referred to the advertisement of the corner building formerly occupied by the late Sam'l Brown and now in the occupancy of J. B. Parquhar. It is an eligible location.
... The death of Prince Albert, the husband of the Queen of Great Britain, which took place a few weeks since, is said to be a serious blow to the American interest in Europe, as the Prince was an ardent Abolitionist, and hence was led to favor the North in the present sectional struggle.
... Brisk—the sleighing. The tintinabulatory sounds of the sleigh bells, mingled with the gay-laughter of the sleighing belles, greet the ear with the most enlivening cadences. [Sotto voce,—sleighing, like wine and love, "leaves a sting behind;" if not the head-ache, or the heart-ache, what is equally painful, that uncoveted gift of Jack Frost, the toe-ache.]
... AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1862 is now ready for delivery gratis, at Dr. Harry's Drug Store which will readily supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's almanac and when got, keep it.
... An election was held on the 1st instant, at Allison's School House, in Napier township, to decide upon the question whether the polls should be held at that place in the future, or changed to Schellburg, where they were held prior to last Fall, when, by an act of Assembly "snaked" through the Legislature by the "Republicans," they were removed to Allison's School House. The election resulted in favor of Schellburg by 130 votes against 2 in favor of the School House. The object of the "Republicans" in having the original change made, was to drive the Democrats to the tower end of Napier into the scheme to form a new township, in which event they had hoped to add much local strength to their party. The result shows that
"The best laid plans of mice and men
Gang at aley."
... The State Legislature met on Monday last, but we are unable to give any particulars in regard to the organization or other preliminary transactions. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted in regard to its doings.
... The cannoneading at Hancock, Md., on Sunday last, it has been ascertained, was the shelling of that place by the rebel Gen. Jackson, who destroyed the railroad track near that place and burned some bridges in the vicinity. It is said that a Union regiment in attempting to cross the Potomac, was repulsed.
... A considerable number of Bedford county soldiers have died at Camp Curtin. There must be something rotten there. If that camp is not soon abolished, it will abolish itself.
... There is no Congressional news of importance.

[For the Gazette.]
Camp Curtin, Dec. 23, 1861.

To our Friends of Woodbury and Vicinity:
In behalf of my company I acknowledge the receipt of a large lot of refreshments from our friends at the Express wagon arrived in Camp on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., and the driver commenced unloading boxes and barrels, and as box after box, and barrel after barrel, was tumbled out on the ground, labeled "Capt. E. D. Brisson," the boys gathered around the pile and were astonished. They were rolled into the market and well guarded by our noble Lieut. Burley, until morning (it was Sabbath morning), but still were anxious to see the contents. The old company ere was hunted up, and the boxes and barrels were opened, one after another, and as packages were opened, familiar names were seen labeled on the different articles, which reminded us all of home again, and as the pile of turkeys, chickens, sausages, cheese, cakes, tobacco, apple-butter, butter, canned fruit, and everything, that Morrison's Cove can produce, were increased until the tent was full of the luxuries of life, we stopped to look, our eyes were moistened with tears of gratitude and thankfulness, and many a "God bless the people of Woodbury" went up by the Boys, and in particular for the Ladies, God bless them forever. All of you shall be held in grateful remembrance, and as we go forth to fight the battles of our country, we are happy to know that your hearts are with us, and that you care for us, and if we should meet our arms made strong, with the thought that we have friends at home.—And if we are sick by as to come out safe and return home gain, (which God grant we may,) we will try show our gratitude, for words fail to express what our hearts feel. The Boys are doing justice to the good things and are enjoying them, as only soldiers can enjoy.
E. D. BRISSON,
Capt. of the Woodbury Guards.

For the Gazette.
Camp Curtin, Jan. 9, 1862.
Mr. Editor:—
The "All Hazard Boys" have been a "gay and happy" band ever since it has been my good pleasure to be associated with them; but along with our sunshine and gaiety, we must expect to meet clouds and deprivations. A number of our company have been in the hospitals with measles; but have all been becoming convalescent as fast as could be expected; except three, who unfortunately for us, shall never answer at our "roll call" again, for they are on earth no more.
They were young men whom we had learned to appreciate for many patriotic and gentlemanly qualities which characterized them. We assure their friends that they were well cared for by the physicians and the company; but the monster death proved inexorable, and they manfully and heroically yielded to the call, and died in the noblest cause in which they could have engaged.
Here are the sentiments of the company, which we submit to your columns; will you have the kindness to publish them?
J. H. L.
Whereas, it has pleased Providence to remove from earth and our number, our esteemed friends and fellow-volunteers, John Ruby, John Oler, and Jacob Debaugh, members of our company,
Therefore, Resolved, By the "All Hazard Boys," Captain Compher, that we deeply grieve at the loss of our highly respected fellow members above named, and that we sincerely sympathize with their bereaved friends at home.
Further Resolved, That we find consolation in the earnest hope that our deceased friends now enjoy that bliss which is promised to all the good beyond the tomb.
What Has Been Settled?
The New York Post, a Republican paper, is not disposed to attach too much faith to the belief that the surrender of Mason and Sidell will satisfy Great Britain. It gives its reasons as follows:
We are not altogether certain that the English government will accept of the reasons which Mr. Seward assigns for yielding Mason and Sidell to their demand. It is not apparent to us that that government has, by its demand for the acceptance and the answer of our government, settled any doctrine whatever, with the disputed claim of Great Britain to impoundment, or the right of taking ambassadors of a neutral vessel, or any other substantial point.
The demand of England was not made on any particular ground. The statement of Lord Russell was very broad, that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, on a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.
It should be borne in mind that strictly speaking this was not even presented to us as a formal demand. Lord Lyons was instructed to inform the Secretary of State that he should make the demand, leaving the secretary to offer the same terms himself which the British government would ask. The course was courteous and diplomatic, but it results in placing the surrender of Mason and Sidell wholly on the grounds stated by the Secretary of State in his letter, and England is not bound by the arguments and explanations of Mr. Seward.
We are inclined to think that we have not gained so much on England in this matter as some have supposed. If the witty English diplomatist should see fit to reply in cold and formal terms to Mr. Seward admitting nothing and denying nothing, the case will be precedent wholly useless, except as against us in the future, but not binding England to any principle, unless the broad ground that a ship may be brought into port for admiralty jurisdiction before passengers or goods can be taken out of her, shall be established by future correspondence on the subject. It is not perhaps probable, it will certainly not be honorable for England to withdraw from the subject. It is, perhaps possible, it will certainly not be honorable, for England to withdraw from the subject without admitting or denying this point. But she may do so, and what Mr. Seward's letter is read in England, we are for that here will be a strong disposition there to concede any of the principles which were laid down for the future assent of the two countries.
We are not to be understood as finding fault with the surrender of Mason and Sidell. We remarked sometime since that the nation would sustain the government so doing, in a course determined on. If we are satisfied with the manner in which the matter has been made, and we are not mistaken in our Englishmen and Americans if it should be found that we have many advanced settlers, principles of international law will be considered which has been passed.
A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—[War Feeling.]—The following is an extract from a London letter received in Washington, dated December 18:
Parliament sits early in January, and whether there is war or not, it is well to be recognized, if the blockade is ended early in the session.
The death of Prince Albert who was an abolitionist, will strengthen Palmerston for the war, while he desires. If General Scott gives a true report on the arrival of the Arago, you will have learned that Louis Napoleon by giving moral support to this country, will get precisely what he wants, cotton and tobacco, without the expense of a war.
We are curious to see what the New York Herald will do with regard to their negotiations with Chase.
War with the United States has already been discontinued in our money market, and when actually begins consols will rise.
Cotton has not played a great part in the present difficulties as was expected, and the free cotton interest of the country is greatly provided. The holders of straw material do not, of course, desire supplies; in Manchester, also, there is still a large stock of manufactures unsold, at prices less than the raw material itself, while the pressure from the number of persons out of work is not due until the end of next month or the beginning of February. This source of natural anxiety would, of course, be removed by a war and the West India squadron alone is here deemed sufficient to raise the blockade.
Volunteers Attention! For the Derangement of the System.
Incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and eruptions, which every Volunteer is liable to. There are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box.

THE BEDFORD LYCNUM

Met at the Court House, on Saturday, 4th inst., and reorganized by calling Dr. Hickok to the chair, after which the following programme was adopted for the Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock.—
Question for debate.—Should the liberty of the press be restricted? A. F. G. H. Spang, Neg. O. P. Harrison, Declimer, W. Fyan, Essayist, G. Fisher.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.
J. PALMER, Sec'y.

SWARMING OF THE MEDICAL HIVES.

CONSIDERATION FOR THE SICK.

Considering the enormous number of young M.D.'s that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly can't (if there be but a "regular" physician,) find a better healthier people than are. But the mortality do not seem as the list of lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we with Macbeth, "Physic to the dead," when attacked at last, needs an ally to sustain her. Remember, not a depleting agent that by disease and exhausts her energies. Be sure that most of the drugs administered acute diseases have this effect. Such a power, is not the operation of one medicine generally used in this country for complaint of the stomach, liver and bowels. Wm. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Of course, our physicians are aware that both the Opium and the which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropist, are in the legitimate repute all over the world; but we rarely had an opportunity to witness the effects of the pills. It gives us pleasure to tell their efficacy. In dyspepsia and her ailments they unquestionably work the marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far to say that with this remedy within them, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the food at the stomach, and restore the strength of the system with a rapidity that is really amazing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, season, or sex. Such, at least, is our experience to which our own experience and observation would bear witness.
—N. Y. "Advocate"

OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.—
Keep the pores of the skin free and pure, and your cheeks will vie with the rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with the pores in every inch of surface whose duty is to carry off the impurities of the skin. The acknowledged cause of all diseases of the skin—when it is dry and parched—is covered with eruptions—when it is clammy—when there is inward fever it is impossible for the skin to do its duty. It is impossible for the skin to perform its duty unless it is purified by the design of our Creator.
SON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS
These obstructions, and produce free and pure blood, remove the eruptions from the face and cause it to brighten with the flush of health and beauty so much admired and sought after. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—Beauty produced by health and happiness—Ayer's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all the Dealers.

Ayer's Pills.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These troubles are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness creeping upon you, could be averted by a timely use of the remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse your disordered humors—purify the blood, the fluids move on unobstructed in health. They stimulate the functions of the vital organs, purify the system of the obstructions which make disease. A settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, caused by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills. They will restore the natural vigor of the system. The pills are sold in many of the principal cities of the world. Beware of cheap imitations. The name is prominent on the wrapper.

Be cured rapidly and many of them suffer from the same means. None who know the value of these Pills will neglect to obtain them, suffering from the disorders that attend Headache, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Complaints, Indigestion, Depression, Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill, they are both agreeable and effectual.
Pars 6 cts. per box, or five boxes for \$1. Prepped by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.
REPUTATION.
H. W. FISHER,
Proprietor.
Jan. 1862.