a sufficient supply, to see that a sufficient sup ply for a force of not less than 200,000 men ply for a force of not less than 200,000 men was obtained, taking care that no greater sum 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 any-body to make them. He ordered 75,000 pair.

Q. What did you do?

A. I came to Benadict & Hall, of this city,

A. I came to Benadict & Hall, of this city, a large firm on Broadway, very well known, and teld 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 real-ly made the shoes worth more than that. They

Q. When was this?
A. It was in May or June.
The committee have no occasion to call question the integrity of Mr. Cummings. Mr. Hall, in his testimony, says that he did not pay Mall, in his testimony, says that he aid not pay Mr. Cummings anything for his services, but Mr. Cummings simply requited, 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,

OUNMINGS MAKES NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

Mr. Commings 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

Q. And what amount of supplies have you

purchased up to this time?

A. This authority extended over a period of and the regular authority extended over a period of a 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 authority under both letters ceased at the expiration of about fifteen days from ed 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 Treasury to those gentlemen I have named, asking them to desposit with Mr. Cisco the remaining funds in their hands. They accordingly desposited with Mr. Cisco, in round numbers, \$1,750,000.

Q. The whole of your proceedings under the letters covered how much money?

A. About \$250,000.

A. About \$250,000. Q. \$99,000 of which was to refund those entlemen what they had themselves expan-

Ves sire that is my recollection And that left you \$160,000 with which

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the Government called upon you to

settle this account?

A. The Secretary of war spoke to me about it recently, and I told him as soon as I obtained the woschers from Mr. Blatchtord they

bould all be forwarded together.

Q. How long since you filed your vouchers rith the Government for the expenditure of

A. The vouchers I still have, but I return-ed to the Department a statement of the arti-cles forwarded. Q. Haw 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 A. I do not know as they have called upon

formally, but I have stated that I was ready to forward them at any time.

Q. How long is it since your authority

Q. How long is it since your authority was superseded?

A. It was some time in May; but all the transactions were not closed in May. There was some purchases of coal. I waited 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 youchers and forward them all.

Q. Was the coal purchase an extensive pur-

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. Yee, 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 shippared.

Q. Was there any difficulty in the ordinary officers of the Government making that pur chase under contract?

A. They had no contract.

Q. Was there any difficulty in their furnish ing 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 bus

Q. Was there not a quartermaster in Philadel

A. Yes, sir.
Q. The quartermaster was a competent peror, was be not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Why did you not do it through the pro-

er officer of the Government?

A. Because I did not think it necessary.

ed my authority covered the Mr. Cummings, in expending this does not seem to have regarded it important to act in concert with the regular Government

Q. Did you consult with General Wook a to the character of the purchase you made?

A. No, ar.

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 engag-

A. I went to Major Earon, Assistant Com-nesary here, and I talked with Col. Tompkins. Q. Did you make any purchases under their oppression or directions.

do any one of the acts which ler this authority, in concert with or. He gave me a lett

either of those officers? A. I can hardly say that I did. CUMMINCS GAVE NO BOND FOR FAITHFUL PER-

FORMANCE 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 sta-

Q. (By Mr. Holman.) You are personally accounted 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 tes-

timony and taken the same for revision, he ad-ded the following note:
"I have retained, under the authority of the

Blatchford and Opedyke, \$140,000, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

accounted for by the vouchers."

Mr. Cumings expressly stated that he had drawn out of the hands of Messrs. Dix, Opdyke 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. chased, 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 "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 he War Department, and over and above \$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 irreponsi ble 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 du-

Among the army supplies purchased by Mr.

Cummings, are the following:—

280 doz. pts. ale & porter, \$1.87,.. \$525 00

35 quintals cod, 300 boxes herring, 214 37

200 boxes cheese, 26 packages butter, and

It is not necessary to say that these are not understood to be "army supplies," as the term is used, except the 790 Hall's carbines, which is the same arm sold by the War Department in the following June for \$3 50 each—(See

page .)
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, thro' Mr Cuminos, transferred over to the Govern-ment, Scotch ale, London porter, selected her-ring, and all—(See page for the cargo of the

Cataline.)
The Committee call attention to the accounts the Committee call attention to the accounts furnished them by Mr. Cummings. He says in his testimony (page 597) that Messrs. Dix, Opdives and Blatchford purchased supplies, and chartered vessels, &c., to the amount of \$90,000, for which he drew in their favor on the funds deposited in their hands; yet in fur-nishing the account for their expenditures he makes it \$164,971 38 and swells his own account to a sum largely exceeding the amount mentioned in his evidence. It would seem im-possible that these accounts should ever be in-telligently settled, from the miscellanous man-ner 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 arrangments and connexions 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 eath 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 here are in the same city of New York gentlemen of the highest character whose qualifica-tions, integrity and patriotism have never been duestioned, so far as this Committee are informed, filling the public of offices through which have always been performed the very duties assigned to Mr. Cummings. Their great exassigned to Mr. Cummings. Their great ex-perience 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 preceive any

ssible reason for this. In the judgement of the Committee, the em-Ployment of Mr. Cummings by the Secretary of War to purchase army supplies, charter vessels, &c., to the exclusion of the competent of ficers in the public employment at New York, was unjustifiable and injurrous so 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 ent. And the BLATCHFORD vouchers are ment. And the BLATCHFORD vouchers are still unfiled, 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 prompt-ness, 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 profligacy in the expenditurs of the public treasure, organizing an army of sppers and miners whose covert assaults on the nation whould scarcely be less effective than the open assaults of its traitorous enemies. In the judgment of the Committee, the purchase of supplies for army andinavy purposes by private coutracts, when competition might be invited, and through irresponsible personal

friands of parties holding position under the Government, when regular and responsible a-gents of the Government can be employed, canthis 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 Execu tive Committee will be held at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Democratic papers in the State will pleas

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

Republican Fraud and Corruption,

When some of the officials connected with he administration of Ex-President Buchanan. were discovered in the commission of trauds upon the Government, the chaste and virtuous newspaper organs of the immaculate "Republian" party, became exceedingly indignant and paraded in the boldest kind of display type, the enormities" of the "Buchanan dynasty." Then t was that Covode did smell and Haskins expose; then it was that Forney fumed and freted and flamed with fiery wrath at the misdeeds to decide upon the question whether the polls of the unfortunate "J. B.;" then the Tribune whined and moaned and shed its crocodile tears over the malfeasance of the "Buchaneers," 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 eat of his blessed unmentionables securely in the Presidential chair. Oh! how intense, how fierce and savage, was their anger at "the corrupt old dotard," as they "loyally" 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, proscriptive, 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 Covede, the pen of Forney, dipped in gall? Whence have disappeared those Siamese twins of Northern politics, Hickman and Haskin, who tain would have cleansed the Augean stable of the Government of the filth deposited therein by party asinines and windgalled presidential equines? Ah! they are heard 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 miltions, 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 luminous moral reformers? Is there an interdict 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 scabbybacked mules to use the latter, against the har pies that bang around the Treasury? Can any of our "Republican" friends who are fighting bravely with red-tape and Uncle Sam's moneybags, enlighten us on this subject ? Will not the Tribune's newspaper echo in this county, give us some information in this regard? It 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, portion of whose report we publish in this

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 Miscellaneons.

... A rumor of a battle at Hancock, Md. prevalent here. Cannonading in that direction was heard distinctly at this place, on Sunday last.

... Our School column is crowded out this reek 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. Farquhar. 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 tintinab latory 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-ach

.... AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1862 s 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

... An election was held on the 1st instant at Allison's School House, in Napier township, should be held at that place in the future, or changed to Schellsburg, 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 Schellsburg 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 of the lower 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

"The best !aid plans o' mice and men Gang alt agley."

... 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 cannonading 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 coun ty soldiers have died at Camp Curtin. There must be something rotten there. If that camr is not soon abolished, it will abolish itself.

.... There is no Congressional news of in

[For the Gazette.] Camp Curtin, Dec. 23, 1861. Woodbury and Vicinity : In behalf of my

company I acknowledge the receipt of a large lot of refreshments from our friends at home. 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 tum-bled out on the ground, labeled "Capt. E. D Brisban," the boys gathered around the pile and were astonished. They were rolled into They were rolled the markee and well guarded by our noble Lieut. Burley, until morning, (it was Sabbath morning,) but all were anxious to see the con-tents. The old company axe was hunted up, and the boxes and barrels were opened, one af ter another, and as packages were opened, fa-miliar names were seen labeled on the different articles, which reminded us all of home again, and as the pile of turkies, chickens, sausages, cheese, cakes, tobacco, applebutter, butter, can-ned 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 gratithe people of Woodbury," went up by the Boys, and in particular for the Ladies, God speople of Woodbury,

ys, and in particular for the Ladies, God
ess them forever. All of you shall be held
grateful remembrance, and as we go forth
fight the battles of our country, we are haptaken with us, and
thought meet the by to know that your hearts are that you care for us, and if we should meet the traitors, our hearts will be cheered, and our arms made strong, with the thought that we a portion of whose report we publish in this have friends at home.—And it is issue? Why is it that the Republican journals by as to come out safe and return home again, do not yelp and howl upon Cameron's track as of our gratitude, for words fail to express what they did when m 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. of leading members of his own party publish

Camp Curtin, Jan. 3, 1862.

Mr. Editor: - The "All Hazard Boye" have The "All Hazard Boya" 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 measels; but have all been becoming convalescent as fast as could be expected; except three, who unfortunately for us, shall never answer at our "foll call" again, for they are on earth no more.

They were young men whom we had learn-

They were young men whom we had learned to appreciate for many patriotic and gentlewe assure their friends that they were well cared for by the physicians and the company; but the monster death proved in xorable, 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 re-move from earth and our number, our esteemed friends and fellow-volunteers, John Ruby, John Oler, and Jacob Defibaugh, members of

company,
Therefore, Resolved, By the "All Hazard Boys," Captain Compher, that we feel deeply grieved at the loss of our highly respected fel-low members above named, and that we sincerely sympathise with their bereaved friends

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 be-liet that the surrender of Mason and Slidell will satisfy Great Britain. It gives its reason

We are not altogether certain that the Eng lish 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 demard and by the acceptance and the answer of our government, settled any doctrine whatever, either the disputed claim of Great Britain to impress seamen, or the right of taking ambassadors out of a neutral vessel, or any other substantia

The demand of England was not made any particular ground. The statement of Lord Russell was very broad, that certain individuals had deen forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, on a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to British flag, and a violation of international

It should be borne in mind that strictly speak ing this was not even presented to us as a for-mal 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, dut it results in placing the surrender of Mason and Slidell wholly on the grounds staled by the Secretary of State in his letter, and England is not bound by the argu-ments and explanations of Mr. Seward. We are inclined to think that we have not

gained so much on England in this matter as gained so much on England in this matter as some have supposed. If the willy 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 who ily useless, except as against us in the future, but not binding England to any principle, unless the broad ground that a ship must be brought into port for admirality jurisdiction bebefore passengers or goods can be taken out of her shall be established by future corresponher, shall be established by future correspondance on the subject. It is not perhaps possible, it will certainly not be honorable for England to withdraw from the subject. It is not perhaps possible, it will certainly not be hon-orable, for England to withdraw from the subject with our admitting or denying this point. But she may do so, and when Mr. Seward's letter is read in England, we take it for granted here will de a strong disposition there to avoid conceding any of the principles which he lays down for the future assent of the two coun-

We are not to be understood as finding fault with the surrender of Mason and Slidell. remarked sometime since that the nation would sustain the government in so doing, if the course was determined on. But we are not satisfied with the manner in which the surrender has been made, and we greatly mistake the nature of Englishmen and Americans if it shall be found that we have made any advance in settling principles of international which has been pursued.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND. - The War ing.—The following is an extract from a Lon-don letter received in Washington, dated De-

Parliament meets early in January, and whether there is war now or not, the South will be recognized, and the blockade raised early in the

The death of Prince Albert, who was an The death-of Prince Albert, who was an abolitionist, will strengthen Palmerston for the war, which 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, with-

out the expense of a war.

We are curious to see what the New York banks will do with regard to their negotiations

with Mr. Chase.

A war with the United States has already been discounted in our money market, and when it actually begins consols will rise. Cotton has not played so great a part in the

present difficulties as was expected, and the mere cotion interest of the country is greatly divided. The holders of the raw material do not, of course, desire supplies; in Manchester, also, there is still a large stock of manufactures un-sold, at prices less than the raw material itself. sold, at prices less than the number of person while the pressure from the number of person 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 squadcon alone is here deemed sufficient to raise the blockade.

Volunteers Attention! For the Deran gement of the System.

incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Ern p-tions, and exposures, which every Volunteer is lin-ble to. There are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as BGLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT."
MENT, 25 cante per bas.

THE BEDFORD LYCKUM THE BEDFORD LYCKUM

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 next Saturday evening, at 64 o'clock.—Question for debate.—Should the liberty of the press be restricted? Aff., G. H. Spang, Neg., O. E. Shannon. Declaimer, W. Fyan. Essayist, J. G. Fisher.

The public are respecifully invited to attend.

J. PALMER, Sec'y.

SWARMING OF THE MEDICAL HIVES. CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.

Consolation for the sice.

Considering the enormous number of young M.D's that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking,") to be a much healther people than we are. But the ills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say with Macbeth, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No, that will not do. Nature, when attacked by disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An ally, remember; not a depleting agent that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute diseases have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this counone medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels. We mean Hollowar's Pills. Of try for complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels. We mean Holloway's Pills. Of course, our readers are aware that both the Ontment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropiat, are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effect of the pills. It gives us pleasure to testify to their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far as to say that with this remedy within the reach, no man or woman need ever within the reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills re-move the distress at the stomach, and restore move the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to The curative action seems age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, the conclusion to which our experience and ob-servation point.—N. Y. "Advocate"

\$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [875!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIK SEWING MA-CHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Aug. 23, '61.

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER. Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousand of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood-the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind-when it is dry and parchedwhen it is covered with eruptions-when it to cold and clammy-when there is inward fever or inflammation-it is impossible for the skip under these sircumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and oved. Beauty without paints and cosmeticsbut beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Miedicne Dealers.



Aver's Pills.

RE you sick, feeble and complaining ? Are A RE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping open you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleans out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and ob-structs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surround-ing organs, producing general aggravation, suf-fering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayers Pills, and see how directly they restore the matural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstruetions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disord they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stoms Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indig Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness of stipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both argreeable and effectual. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX, OR PIVE BOXES FOR ME

Lost! Lost!

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Bedford To,
Jan. 3d, 1802. M W FISHER