



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 7, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The Cabinet—Gen. Cameron.

Pennsylvania deserves a place in the Cabinet of President Lincoln! Who denies this? No one. Her delegation at Chicago, were in favor of making Gen. SIMON CAMERON, the Standard-bearer of the hosts of freedom, in the late career, and when it became apparent that he would not be nominated, the Pennsylvania delegates, recorded their votes in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and this course of our members of that Convention, made that gentleman the candidate, and consequently the President. Gen. Cameron immediately acquiesced, and no man in the Union did more for Mr. Lincoln's success, and the success of our glorious cause. His labors in behalf of Governor Curtin, were arduous, and our success, principally through Gen. Cameron's efforts at the first election, made the election of Mr. Lincoln a forgone conclusion. Nor did he stop here. His exertions were continued for Mr. Lincoln, and he had the proud satisfaction of knowing that his State gave the largest plurality, and the largest majority, of any State in the Union. We do not know the views of Gen. Cameron on this matter but if he would accept a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, he ought to have it. It would satisfy the people of our State, and add credit to the Administration of President Lincoln. No man is better qualified, than Gen. Cameron, for the Interior, Treasury, or Post Office Department.—He would equally adorn either station, and reflect honor on the State of Pennsylvania.

State Treasurer.

Among the most important acts of the next Legislature, will be the election of State Treasurer, in place of Hon. ELI SLIFER, who will not again be a candidate. We only hear of the name of one gentleman in connection with this station, and that is that of Hon. HENRY D. MOORE of Philadelphia. Mr. Moore is one of the ablest and most talented men in the State, and has rendered very efficient service in the late campaign, as well as in former ones. He is well and very favorably known in our County, and his election would be hailed with delight by our people.

TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS.—We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD F. JAMES, of West Chester, Pa., the publisher, for a copy of the work bearing the above title, by WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq., of West Chester, a member of the bar of that place. This work is a compilation of the laws relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, Supervisors of roads, &c. It also contains a number of blank forms for instruments of writing most in use. The work is valuable, and should be in the hands of every man. It is for sale at the Bookstore of H. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.—Price \$1.25.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The members of this Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock. Performances for said evening, Declaration, by John Palmer; Essay, by A. N. Raub. Question for discussion: "Has a State a right to secede?" Affirmative, O. E. Shannon; Negative, A. King. The public are invited to attend.

Neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Douglas will receive an Electoral vote in the South. Neither Mr. Breckinridge nor Bell will receive an Electoral vote in the North. How is the account of sectionalism here? Is it right for the South to vote only for men who favor Slavery and wrong for the North to vote for men who favor Freedom?

POOR HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—The Poor Directors on Tuesday appointed Mr. George Widell, of Bedford Township, Steward vice Wm. Leary. The old Miller, Treasurer and Clerk, were re-appointed. We learn that there were about twelve applicants for Steward and quite a number for Miller.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for November, has been received. Its contents are very interesting. It is a work that every one ought to have. Price \$3 a year. Blackwood, and any one of the British Quartermasters, \$5; the four Quarterlies and Blackwood, \$10. Leonard Scott & Co., 79, Fulton St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

California and Oregon have both gone for Lincoln, which increases his vote to 180 electors, which gives him a majority of 57 over all opposition.

The Bedford Gazette, of the 23d ult., had an article headed "Nullification in Pennsylvania," in which it charges that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have passed laws in conflict with the fugitive slave law. The laws passed in Pennsylvania are principally designed to prevent kidnapping and riotous proceedings in case of an arrest of a fugitive. If these conflict with the fugitive slave law, the singular feature will be presented this winter of a set of self-styled democratic papers and politicians appealing to the People's and Republican party—or as they like to style them, the Black Republican party—to do justice to the South by repealing acts every one of which was passed by legislatures either in part or wholly democratic, and sanctioned by democratic governors! Even the new Penal Code adopted last winter, and copied by the Gazette, containing some of these provisions, was the labor of three democratic lawyers, and signed by a democratic governor! The People's and Republican party having both branches of the Legislature and the Governor, we hope they will appoint committees of able men to examine these laws dispassionately, and if they are in violation of the Constitution of the United States or laws made in pursuance thereof, repeal these democratic violations—first, because it would be right, and secondly, because the People's and Republican party, with more majority than many slaveholding States have votes, can not only afford to be just, but magnanimous.

Several of the Locofoco papers, and the Gazette is among the number, are now busy in defending the treason of South Carolina, and one or two of the other cotton States. This is not strange, as there were Tories in the Revolution, and there are Tories in the North now! If some States have enactments obstructing the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, they were passed generally before the Republican party arose, and many of them by the Locofocos. All such laws ought to be repealed.—We do not uphold wrong laws in either section of our Republic, but those who throw all the aggression on the North ought to carry back their memories a few years and recall the names of Mr. Hoar from South Carolina, having been sent there by the State of Massachusetts as an agent to see that no injustice was done to the free negroes on board the Massachusetts vessels, to the brutal and cowardly assault on Sumner, to numerous cases of kidnapping, and the maltreatment of Northern men in the South, too often without cause.

As the public seem to have but little knowledge of facts relating to this subject, we quote a portion of an article from the Philadelphia Inquirer, which will perhaps enlighten some folks who seem to have more faith in "democratic" newspaper statements than they have in what else that is in print—the Scriptures not excepted:

In 1826, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." Under this act a person named Edward Prigg, was indicted by the Grand Jury of York Co., for having carried off a negro woman from the State, with intent to sell and dispose of her as a slave. The negro was shown and admitted to have been a slave who had escaped from Maryland. The defendant, Prigg, was the agent of her owner, who had obtained a warrant from a magistrate, in accordance with the act of 1826, on which the negro was arrested and brought before the magistrate, who then refused to have anything to do with the case. Prigg then took the slave back to Maryland without complying with the provisions of that act, requiring him to establish his claim before a magistrate. For this he was indicted under the act. The defendant was found guilty, and the case was carried up on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which gave a pro forma judgment against the defendant, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the argument before the latter tribunal the cause was conducted on the footing of an amicable suit between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which had become a party in interest; and the good faith of Pennsylvania in passing the act of 1826 was admitted by the counsel for the defendant. The Supreme Court decided that that part of the act of 1826, under which the defendant had been indicted and convicted for kidnapping, was unconstitutional, because under the clause of the Constitution, the owner of a fugitive slave had the right of recaption, provided he can do it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence. And the court went further and decided, tho' with some dissenting voices, that the whole of the portion of the act which provided the mode in which the recaption of fugitives from labor should be conducted was unconstitutional, because Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. The court further decided that the constitutionality of the power conferred upon State magistrates by the act of Congress of 1793 was doubtful, although such magistrates might, if they choose, exercise that authority, unless forbidden by the State Legislature.

The case was decided in 1842, and the act against kidnapping being held to be unconstitutional, a large class of persons were left without any protection from abduction, since, if the negro stealer could only escape with his victim to a slave State, he would be able to dispose of him beyond recall. Accordingly, the Legislature of this State, in 1847, passed an act on this subject, which is still in force, except a single section repealed in 1852 forbidding the use of the State and county prisons, for the detention of fugitive slaves. This act is, in substance, as follows:

The first and second sections against kidnapping are almost identical with those of the act of 1826, except that the words "free negro or mulatto" are used instead of "negro or mulatto." These sections have since been held unconstitutional. The third section prohibits judges and other magistrates of the State from exercising any jurisdiction in fugitive slave cases. While this section is predicated upon

the principle recognized by the United States Supreme Court, that the States have a right to prohibit their magistrates from acting under the fugitive slave law of 1793, it perhaps would have been as well if the State had abstained from any legislation at all in this particular. The admission of the court that a State might prohibit her magistrates from acting under a Congressional law, did not require that every State should proceed to do so.—Besides, the general current of the opinion in Prigg's case is against any 'intermeddling' of State authority in the matter. Pennsylvania would have set a good example to the other States if she had literally complied with the judgment of the Supreme Court, and left all legislation on the subject to Congress.

Now, however, the present fugitive slave law by implication, takes away the power to act under it from all State judges and magistrates, and confides those powers exclusively to the United States commissioners and judges. The fourth section of the act of 1847 prohibits the owner of the fugitive from retaking him in a violent and tumultuous manner, so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, and imposes a penalty or fine, of not more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not more than three months, on conviction. The limitation to the right of recaption, indicated by the Supreme Court, was that the owner must exercise it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence. The fifth section of the act of 1847 reserves the right of the State judges to issue writs of habeas corpus in all cases of arrest and imprisonment. This act has been re-enacted in the penal code passed at the last session of the Legislature, with an additional section prohibiting, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, any attempt to enforce a sale made within this State of a fugitive slave who is within this State at the time of sale.

A SPICY LETTER.

A committee of young men in Boston, of which James Redpath, the notorious English Abolitionist, is the Secretary, recently sent a letter to Gov. Packer, inviting him to participate in a proposed meeting at Tremont Temple, in Boston, on the anniversary of the execution of John Brown. Gov. Packer returned the invitation, with the following reply, written on the blank leaf of Redpath's letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1860. Sir: In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter, would better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. John Brown was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar proclivities. WM. F. PACKER, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. JAMES REDPATH, Boston. Sam Houston has been making a speech at Independence, Texas. We quote from a report printed in a Galveston paper: "However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought to, and should be, inaugurated.—Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body, if he was not!"

The Governor was very severe on Calhoun and South Carolina, but lauded Benton, Clay and others. He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust, and to heap abuse upon South Carolina and her doctrines.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has refused to convene an extra session of the Legislature.—He is unwilling to "place Maryland in a position appearing to join in any reasonable designs against the Union."

Congress met on Monday, and organized.—The Message was read on Tuesday. We have not yet seen a copy. We will lay it before our readers next week. Good feeling seemed to prevail.

Yesterday week, Thanksgiving day, was generally observed in this place. A sermon was preached by Rev. H. Heckerman, of the German Reformed Church, in the Presbyterian Church. Subject, slavery.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, in reference to the meeting of the Teachers' Institute, on the 27th inst.

The 27 electors for Pennsylvania, met in Harrisburg on last Wednesday, and cast the vote of the State for Lincoln.

Every Free State, except New Jersey, has gone for Lincoln, and four-sevenths of that State has gone for him.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.—Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.

TRENTON, Nov. 23.—All the banks in West Jersey have suspended specie payments today.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Both the banks of Trenton have suspended specie payments. They will pay out only small amounts to business men in the city.

It is said that Horace Fry and his handsome wife are again living in the utmost harmony and happiness at the Continental, in Philadelphia.

The New Orleans Courier says that a paper is about to be started in that city for the avowed purpose of sustaining the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

South Carolina Will Surely Secede.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1860.

There is no use of blushing the fact, or striving to delude ourselves with deceptive hopes. We have got to confront the naked issue of Disunion, which is already almost upon us, and cannot be put aside by any small arts or expedients. South Carolina will declare herself out of the Union by ordinance, in forty-eight hours after the Convention shall meet on the 17th of December. It can not get a good partner, she will play the game alone. So much is certain. It is unnecessary to go back and inquire how this condition of things was brought about, or who is responsible. Everybody knows that the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations, aided by Douglas and other reckless leaders, must answer for the crime. The question now is, how are we to meet the crisis at hand, and how dispose of it with the least shock to our institutions, and the least injury to all concerned?

The conspiracy to combine the Cotton States under an independent Government, with the re-opening of the African slave-trade as its leading idea, is not of recent origin. It has been progressing gradually for years, and become more compact and united, as the inevitable loss of the power, so long directed by that influence, approached its culmination.—If Col. Fremont had been elected four years ago, a demonstration would have been made. It was all planned here for a large portion of the South to retire from the House of Representatives when the votes of the Electoral Colleges were to be counted. They only wanted a convenient pretext to set the ball in motion. This has been found in Mr. Lincoln's success. South Carolina has for the third time, in less than a generation, taken the lead in a revolutionary scheme. Her politicians have at last, and by persistent effort, succeeded in misleading the body of the people, and in silencing all opposition—even that which patriotically mourns the rashness of this attempt.

Disregarding all consequences, she will take the plunge, and to insure the cooperation of the States which still hold back and cling to their traditions, she desires a collision with the General Government, and will not scruple, if need be, to provoke one. Her ambition is a Cotton Empire, with South Carolina at the head of it. Secession is disunion, and is so meant by her. It is not possible under our Constitution, as a peaceful resort.—South Carolina does not wish that it should be so. She wants a revolution with blood, to cement the unity of her projected empire with cotton for King. The President has only power to execute existing laws and to summon the militia in certain cases. In the unusual state of affairs which would arise if South Carolina attempted to open the port of Charleston—her only one—additional legislation would be required from Congress, and in the existing state of parties that could not be obtained. So far as the militia are concerned, it would be an absurdity to call them out in S. Carolina. The President of course could resist an attempt to seize the forts and property of the U. S. by force, and he might go further.—But would it be wise to do so? That is the question.

Looking at the whole subject calmly and impartially, it appears most prudent, since South Carolina has declared her hatred of the "accursed Union," to let her depart in peace.—When the President notifies Congress of her ordinance, let it be fairly considered and accepted by a solemn vote of both Houses.—Give her the public property within her borders, treat her liberally in all things, and with the best wishes for her prosperity, let her make the experiment of a separate Government.—The case has no precedents in our history, and has therefore to be treated according to its necessity. Two-thirds of both Houses may propose amendments to the Constitution, and a similar vote or even a majority might be permitted to release a State from her obligations under it. In no event ought coercion to be tried, because however great the provocation may be to assert the full powers of the Government, this Union cannot be held together by compulsion. A single blow in such a contest would drive every Southern State in sympathy, and by the force of an irresistible attraction to the side of South Carolina. She knows that, and would rather have it struck than not. Judge Magrath expressed as much, at the first meeting after he abandoned the U. S. Courts, and he means all he says and sometimes a little more.

There is no good reason why this rupture of old ties should be bloody. South Carolina has been discontented and morbid and morose for thirty odd years. Her people can never be convinced by conciliation, or persuaded by concessions. Every advance will be treated as the prompting of a craven and selfish nature, ready to surrender principle when supposed interest is involved in danger. Already her organs rebel suggestions for the repeal of Personal Liberty bills as dictated by fear and truckling.

It is useless, therefore, to move in that direction. We are brought, then, to the alternative of meeting the issue by civil war or by peace. The horrors of the first promise no solution, but anarchy, desolation, and bankruptcy. The other is an easy transition, if we will confront it bravely, and not suppose the heavens are to fall because South Carolina is about to set up for herself, or even to form a

Cotton Confederation. It will not require much time for her tax-burdened people to discover how they have been betrayed into rashness, or to visit upon the authors of their certain ruin the penalties which ought to follow such criminal deception.

From the Southern Standard, Trenton, Tenn.

Opinions of the Southern Press.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—This fountain-head of Tories, nullifiers, rebels, hotheads, fools, and traitors, has become the standard of Southern statesmen. It furnished the main body of Tories in the Revolution. Then supported Aaron Burr for the Presidency instead of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the Democratic party. The next characteristic step was to nullify the laws of Congress and draw the sword against a Government presided over by such men as Jackson, Clay, and Webster. Ever since then the turbulent and disunion elements of the Government have made their headquarters in South Carolina.

They were maddened when Calhoun failed to effect the fall scheme of secession, and have ever since made their patriotism subservient to revenge. The State has no cause for complaint. No slave can escape from her far southern borders. The tariff pays the expenses of the Federal Government, and there is nothing lacking but to keep up a State Government to her liking. The Federal Government, then, does not lay the weight of its little finger upon her, but has to endure her Congressmen who swim in whiskey and bully all Washington.

The truth is that South Carolina never had a scintilla of wisdom, moderation, or conservatism, and has now become completely deranged. We love Tennessee and Kentucky. Their banners have floated over every battle-field in triumph and glory, and never did either utter a sentiment disloyal to the Union. Their citizens are noble and patriotic, and have ever delighted to honor such men as Clay and Jackson.

Upon these men, even in her better days, South Carolina waged an unceasing and malicious war. What, then, shall we do in this hour of peril? Will Old Whigs abandon the teachings of Clay, and veteran Democrats repudiate the maxims of Jackson, to worship at the shrine of South Carolina, just when her madness and revenge have reached the climax? We hear the answer from every hill top and every valley—from every Whig and every Democrat coming to the conservative element of the other States, louder than seven peals of thunder. No! never, while the past is remembered or true statesmanship has foothold in America! The border States bear the suffering and losses resulting from the Union, and will not hesitate to repudiate the spurious guardianship and appeal to the Constitution and the Union for protection instead of a set of madmen.

South Carolina would bring Canada to our doors, nullify the Fugitive Slave law, surrender the Capitol, the Treasury, and the army of the nation to our enemies, that they might employ them in the destruction of our towns and cities, in laying waste our farms, and in stirring up the servile population to indiscriminate and barbarous murder when the gallant sons of the border had been called away to form a bulwark for the protection of South Carolina and the other rash seceding States. Oh! what philanthropy! It entails war, famines, death, and should be greeted not by the smiles of heaven or the congratulations of mankind, but with scorn by all patriotic men, and the instigators should dance to the deadly music of the cannon.

From the Cumberland Citizen.

Some mad caps in Baltimore have hoisted a Palmetto flag, and some few thoughtless men in other portions of our State avow their sympathy with the secession movements of the cotton States. On what principle this is done we are at a loss to comprehend. If the star spangled banner has lost its virtue—if it is no longer the standard under which patriots can rally, is there not the standard of our own noble State, which never trailed before its enemies or been lowered in the presence of tyrants? What is there in the Palmetto standard to attract attention, that preference should be given to it over that under which the old Maryland line so gallantly fought? Who can call to mind the bloody scenes of '76, when the Tories of South Carolina so indiscriminately put to the sword the patriots of the Revolution and mercilessly burnt up their homes, and then talk of existing under its standard and sympathizing with its mad schemes of disunion. No man of Maryland birth, in whose veins flows the blood of Revolutionary sires, can give his countenance to the present doings of the cotton States.

But why is it that the extreme Southern States wish to secede from the Union? The only reason that at present can be urged is that some of the Northern States have passed laws that obstruct the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. But these laws have been in their statute books for a number of years. If they are so obnoxious as to justify a dissolution of the Union, why is it that there has been no movement like that of the present until this day?—We hesitate not to say, that being without just cause, this is adopted as the pretext for the present movement. The extreme South has been anxious for years to re-open the slave trade—under the present government that cannot be done, but if they can erect a Cotton State Republic, they can accomplish their purpose. Negroes can be imported from Africa at \$100 each. By such a process their laborers will be greatly increased and by consequence they themselves enriched. But it will impoverish us. Our slave property will largely depreciate, and men who now count their thousands will hardly be worth hundreds—hence they don't want the border States to go with them, for they fear that they would oppose the opening of the slave trade. The secret of the secession movement is not the aggressions of the North, but a desire to open the accursed slave traffic.

Pennsylvania made the first turnpike road in the United States, laid the first railroad, established the first water works, ran the first locomotive, established the first hospital, the first law school, the first public museum, the first hall of music, and the first library in the world opened freely to all. It has also given the largest majority against Locofocoism of any State in the Union at the late election just passed. Good for the Old Keystone!

When is a star like the Republican President? When is it a blinkin' (Ab Lincoln.)

Pittsburg and Councilville Rail Road.

During the trial of the Railroad cases last Court, the financial condition of the Company, and the prospects of the road, were given by one of the officers conversant with its affairs.—A. L. Russell, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer, under oath, gave substantially the following statement.

The floating debt of the P. & C. R. R. Co., which was \$500,000, has been reduced, within the last few years, to \$100,000. The Company has also paid the Fayette R. R. Co., for the construction of about a mile of the main stem above Councilville, and is now building the City division, from Port Perry to Pittsburg, a distance of 10 6 10 miles, which will be ready this winter. The Company have negotiated for the rails from the Cambria Iron Co., and they are being delivered and laid. The completion of these 10 6 10 miles is the first important requisite to the further extension of the road Eastward. The completion of the City division will make in all a paying and uninterrupted road of 60 miles in length.

The work at the Sand Patch Tunnel, with the approaches and the heavy sections east of it, cost the Company, the sum of \$218,203 65. The Tunnel can be completed in about the same time as other heavy sections on the road, say about a year.

Arrangements have been made with, and Baltimore had agreed, to retire her one million mortgage, which she holds for her million spent on the road, and permit the Company to raise by mortgage or otherwise sufficient to complete the road. Negotiations are now being made to raise this sum with a show of success.

Mr. Russell further stated that with 60 miles of road completed and stocked, the sum expended on the Sand Patch Tunnel and other heavy sections, with the amount of subscriptions not yet collected in, will be a sufficient basis upon which a fund can be raised to complete the entire road, and he has hopes of seeing it put under contract within a year from next spring. He also stated that the suspension of the payment of interest on the Stock paid in, was only temporary, and the same was done by other Railroad companies of the time of the crisis. That the Pittsburg and Councilville Railroad Company is now in a better and more flourishing condition than either the Fort Wayne or the Peoria Central Companies were at the same stage of their history.

Mr. Russell is a gentleman of high character and is favorably known here, is a native of Bedford and was a Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Johnson's administration. He has no stock or other interest in the Road, besides being one of its officers and friends and his testimony may well be looked upon with interest by the many friends of the road here. It is not often when a sworn testimony, with an opportunity of cross examination, can be had of the financial condition of a cooperation and never from a more reliable and trustworthy source than the foregoing.—Somerset Herald.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

One of the bugbears of the late Presidential campaign was, that the Republican party and all the supporters of Lincoln wanted to make negroes in all respects equal to whites. The falsehood of this statement has been abundantly proved. In the State of New York, where Republicanism is of the strongest Neward type, the question of amending the Constitution, so as to allow negroes to vote, was submitted to the people at the polls on the same day that they were to vote for President. And yet, while there was a majority of about fifty thousand for Lincoln, the proposed negro suffrage amendment was defeated by more than one hundred thousand. Lincoln had 391,210 votes, but negro suffrage had only 172,477, showing that nearly two hundred thousand Lincoln men were opposed to it. If the same question had been submitted to the people of the other States that voted for Lincoln, it would have been decided in the same way, and in most States more emphatically than it was in New York.

Of the two ladies who opened the respective balls of New York and Boston with the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Gov. Morgan was, in early life, a milliner, Mrs. Gov. Banks, a factory girl.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of Humphrey's Specifics Homoeopathic Remedies, and if you do, you ought to at once take a cough pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humphrey's Homoeopathic Cough Pills.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, \$1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, \$2. These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 602 Broadway, New York, Dec. 7.

REMEMBER, Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight of mankind. They are vile and filthy, as well as fatal.—They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned to the grave from the direful effects of this disease. But why trifle any longer, when the remedy is at hand? DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only effectual preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while Poul corruption, mining all within, infects unseen, but purges the entire system of all impure matter, invigorates the body, and leaves the afflicted in the enjoyment of good health. To convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, try but one bottle, and be convinced. Sold by all the Druggists in this place, and dealers throughout the country.—Nov. 23—4t.