**What have the Three-Months Men Done?**

The Boston Traveller, in an article on "three months men" says:

We must confess that it provokes us to hear or read American attacks on the first batch of volunteers, the men who responded so promptly to their country's call, and who have done good service for the country on many occasions. Such attacks are in bad taste, and they are grossly unjust in point of fact. Is it true, as we have often heard it said, that these three months men did nothing? It is grossly violative of the truth to say so. These brave men did much and, indeed pretty much all that has been done, down to the Hatteras expedition, was their work.

They clutched Maryland as she was going out of the Union, pulled her back, and held her in her place for months, and then delivered her up safe to their gallant successors. They kept the road open to Washington after having opened it. They saved Fortress Monroe from falling into the enemy's hands, and they caused all the destruction that befel Norfolk navy yard and its contents, as they would have saved that yard and those contents had they been called out a week sooner. They saved St. Louis from becoming one of the grand centres of rebellion, and held the enemy at bay in Missouri. They preserved Western Virginia to the Union, and won in that quarter the most brilliant successes that the federal arms have achieved in the war. They held Cairo, and prevented it from being seized by Pillow and his followers. They protected the national capital, which, but for their presence, would have fallen into the hands of the secessionists early in May, and perhaps sooner: and had they been pushed forward in season, they would have seized Manassas Junction, and would have held that strong and important point against all comers. Those of their number who were at Bull Run did as well as other men who were present on that unlucky field.

**Trouble on the Frontier.**

Late advices from the frontier represent that five thousand Indians are encamped on the forks of the Republican river, Kansas, and perpetrating constant outrages upon the property and persons of pioneer settlers. It is said that extensive robberies have repeatedly been committed. The Omaha Nebraskian of the 5th inst. makes loud complaint respecting this painful condition of affairs, and implores the speedy interposition of the Government. From other sources, intelligence of the same startling purport and cries for relief reach us. Doubtless, the matter has already been fully brought to the attention of the national authorities, who have taken the necessary steps in the case. Nebraska has furnished three companies of cavalry for suppressing the rebellion, and Kansas has thus early won imperishable laurels by the bravery of her regiments in the field. The Government cannot, therefore, lose an instant or spare any needed effort in relieving our frontier settlers from the terror and mischief inflicted by vindictive Indian hordes. The troubles of the country will tend to embolden the semi barbarians to gather in great numbers for pillage and slaughter. Their first demonstrations should therefore be summarily and signally punished, that immensely increased cost to us and suffering to them may be spared hereafter.

A MAN in La Crosse, Wisconsin, a few days ago, rushed to the river, swearing that he would drown himself. When he had waded into the depth of his waist, his wife seized him by the hair, and then, as a local editor describes it, she "led him back till they reached a place where the water was about two feet deep, where she pulled him over backwards, soused him under, and pulled his head up again. 'Drown yourself—(down he went)—leave me to father the brats!—(another plunge)—get drunk!—(another souse)—and start for the river!—(another dip)—I'll larn ye to leave me a widow, and all the men at the war!' After sozzling him to her heart's content she led him into the house and closed the door."

MAKING THE MOST OF DEFEAT.—The Richmond "Examiner" bulletin board of the 14th instant has the following report of the above mentioned battle, post-marked Lewisburg, and written to the postmaster at Richmond:

"Gen. Floyd had another engagement with the enemy on the 10th and routed them, killing six hundred, wounding one thousand, and taking some prisoners. Ten hours after Gen. Floyd, hearing that another wing of the enemy had crossed the river a few miles above, in order to surround him on this side, fell back. This is reliable, being brought by an officer who was in the engagement. The Confederate loss was one killed and eight wounded."

QUESTION AND ANSWER.—Is John Bull's captive in befriending the South, one of mercy? Mercy? Nary!—[Vanity Fair.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

### Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets

*[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]*

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

There has been a perceptible imp ovement in trade since our last notice. The future looks a little more encouraging, and buyers and sellers are growing more confident. The subscriptions to the National Loan continue quite liberal, and there is no falling off upon the street of the amount of unemployed capital awaiting for profitable investment.

The general markets have undergone a slight improvement, the demand for most of the leading article being more active and the transactions more liberal. The demand for flour continues limited, notwithstanding which prices are a shade firmer. In Groceries there has been a brisk business done with an advance on Sugar and Molasses. Coffee also is firm at previous quotations. In Provisions there has been no perceptible change, the request being almost exclusively restricted to small lots, while quotations remain about as before.

The river is again in fine navigable condition, with a fair business doing in the way of steamboating. The receipts of Grain by river during the last few days have been unusually large, the bulk of which, how ever, is destined for the Eastern markets.

[NOTE.—The quotations given in the following Review, it must be understood, are the wholesale prices, except where otherwise noticed; and that in all cases in the filling of small orders to the city and country trade, an advance of three to five ⅌ cent will be charged over these quotations.]

APPLES—There is a regular demand for Apples at prices ranging from $1.75@2.00—mostly at $1.75@2.

ASHES—Quiet and dull. Sales Pearls 6¾; Pots Ash 3@3¼; Pots range from 6@4¼.

ALE—There is but little demand and shipments are limited. The established rates at present are:

| | bbls. | half bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Kennett | $3 | $1.50 |
| X | 6 | 3.00 |
| XX | 7 | 3.50 |
| Porter | 6 | 3.00 |

BACON—The demand for this article is limited, without, however, any essential change in prices. Shoulders remained do; Sides, 7c; Plain Hams, 8c; and Sugar Cured, 10@10½c.

BUTTER & EGGS—There is a better demand for Butter, with a limited supply in market; we note a small sale of prime Roll at 10c ⅌ lb. Eggs have advanced, with sales at 8@9c ⅌ doz.

BEANS—The supply of foreign is about exhausted, and in the absence of sales we quote quotation.

BROOMS—a continued dull market—no demand to speak of worth mentioning.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—The factory price (cash, per bundle) at Falloon and New Brighton are for Buckets $1.50 @$1.75; and Tubs, $4.75@$4.75 ⅌ doz. From store, buckets sell in the retail way at $1.75@$2

CHEESE—The demand for Cheese is fair, with a little more firmness in prices. We note sales at 6½ @6¾ ⅌ lb—the latter for prime.

CORDAGE—

Manilla Rope, coil 10c ⅌ lb; Manilla Rope, cut, 10c ⅌ lb
Hemp Rope, coil, 12c ⅌ lb; Hemp Rope, cut, 16c ⅌ lb
Tarred Rope, coil, 11c ⅌ lb; Tarred Rope, cut, 12c ⅌ lb
Packing Yarn, 12c ⅌ lb; Packing Yarn, cone 12½c
BED CORDS—Manilla, $1.50, $2.25@$3.00 ⅌ doz.
Hemp, $1.37, $4.00@$7.75 ⅌ doz.
Hemp, coil, 11 c ⅌ lb.
PLOUGH LINES—Manilla, 87 cts ⅌ doz. Hemp, 75c ⅌ doz.

| | |
|---|---|
| No 1 | 8¾c ⅌ yd |
| No 2 | 8¼c ⅌ yd |

CANDLES & SOAP—The following quotations are published as being strictly correct:—Mould and dip candles, 10c; No 1 Rosin soap, $1¾c; No 2 do do, 4c; German do, 7c. Chemical Olive do, 4½c; No 1 Toilet (Sawyer's make), 10c; No 2 do do, 7c; Friend to Woman's soap, 7c; Barber's soap, 20c.

COTTON YARNS—The market is firm and no advance has been established. The following are the quotations which are corrected to date:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| POUND YARN. | | | |
| Nos. 6 to 10 inclusive | 23 c ⅌ lb | No. 15 | 31 c ⅌ lb |
| Nos. 11 & 12 | 29 c ⅌ lb | No. 17 | 34 c ⅌ lb |
| No. 13 | 30 c ⅌ lb | No. 18 | 35 c ⅌ lb |
| No. 14 | 31 c ⅌ lb | No. 19 | 36 c ⅌ lb |
| No. 16 | 31 c ⅌ lb | No. 20 | 37 c ⅌ lb |
| DOZEN YARN. | | | |
| No. 400 | 75 c ⅌ doz | No. 800 | 12 c ⅌ doz |
| No. 500 | 1 00 c ⅌ doz | No. 900 | 12 c ⅌ doz |
| No. 600 | 12 c ⅌ doz | No. 1000 | 12 c ⅌ doz |
| No. 700 | 12 c ⅌ doz | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carpet chain, assorted colors | 20c ⅌ lb | Twine | 37c ⅌ lb |
| Do white, 20 to 35 cnts | 37c " | Caulking | 18c " |
| Do 36 to 44c | 28c " | Family Batting | 12c " |
| Coverlet Yarn | 38c " | Batting, No. 1 | 22c " |
| Candlewick | 28c " | Do No. 2 | 18c " |
| | | Do Common | 16c " |

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar | | | 11 c ⅌ yd |
| Niagara | | | 10⅝c ⅌ yd |

CRACKERS—The following are the wholesale prices: water crackers, 5½c ⅌ lb; butter, 6½c; sugar 7½; Boston, 7½; wine 12½c; pilot bread, $4.50 ⅌ bbl

CORN MEAL—Quiet at occasional sales at 45@50c ⅌ bush for prime sifted.

DRIED BEEF—quiet, with occasional sales of sugar cured at 10½@10½c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a moderate request for prime Peaches at $2.40@$2.60 ⅌ bush. Apples nominal at 70@75c ⅌ bush.

FISH—There is but little inquiry for any description of fish. We quote at $7 ⅌ bbl or No 3 Mackerel; $5 for No 3 do; Lake Herring $2@2.50 ⅌ half bbl, and White fish at $4.25

FEATHERS—are very dull. Prime are held at 45 @50c; mixed 30@40; Pigeon 25, and Chicken 10.

FLUE-PIPE—The following are the quotations for wrought iron tubing:

| | Per Foot. | | Per Foot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ Inch Gas Pipe | 4 cts | 1¼ Inch Gas Pipe | 12 cts |
| ¾ " " | 6 " | 2 " " | 50 " |
| ⅞ " " | 9½ " | 2½ " " | 90 " |
| 1 " " | 10½ " | 3 " " | 1.20 " |
| 1¼ " " | 13 " | 3½ " " | 1.60 " |
| 1½ " " | 17½ " | 4 " " | 1.90 " |
| 1½ " " | 25 " | | |

Subject to the customary discount.

FLOUR—The Flour market, with the exception of prices, is much the same as last week, has undergone but little change since our last. The Country continues light and the transactions, generally, are restricted to small lots. We quote Extra at $4.25@4.38; Extra Family, $4.50@5.00, and Family $5.25 @ $5.50, according to quality.

GRAIN—Under the late advices from Europe, the price of Wheat has advanced. Prime Red now sells from wagon at 90 ⅌ bush, and White at 95@98.—For some 5 to 8 days, little did anyone do demand; nominal at 85@88c. Corn dull at 60c from wagon. Rye—the season has not yet opened but the prices must be low. Oats continued with small sales from store at 36c.

GRAS SEEDS—Continued the coming with one hundred and an advance in prices. Sugar is very firm, with a large number of sales at 8¾ to 9c—the latter the ruling rate. Molasses in good demand, and the holders are asking 42@43c, and do not even feel disposed to sell at these figures. Coffee steady at 16@16½c, and firm unchanged.

HOPS—Sales of Eastern were reported at 17@18

HIDES—steady; green salted common and 6@6½c, and dry flint 12@12½c ⅌ lb.

HAY—has been in fair request, with sales from city scales at prices ranging from $8 to $9 ⅌ ton. Baled is a little higher.

LARD—unchanged and dull. Holders ask 9½ for prime feet in bbls and tcs and 9½c in kegs.

LIME—unchanged. Sales of Louisville at $1.25 ⅌ bbl. There is no Kentucky in market.

LEATHER—There is considerable act vity in this article, while prices are rather unsettled. Rough country leather is firm at 22@23. Dressed Leather is quoted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Red Spanish Sole ⅌ lb | 20@23 |
| Slaughter " " | 31@35 |
| Upper Leather ⅌ foot | 25@35 |
| Brilla " " | 40@44 |
| Skirting Leather ⅌ lb | 37@39 |
| Harness " " | 34@35 |

LUMBER—The stock of Timber at the river is estimated at about 500,000 feet, which in ordinary times would be considered a very light one. As it is, however, it is ample to meet the present demand. Price range is at 9½ to $9 per one foot. In Boards there is but little doing, a thing we find with a good demand at $4.25@7.50 ⅌ M.

LARD OIL—dull, sale of 20 bbls prime at $14.00 ⅌ bbl.

PIG IRON—dull but unchanged. We note small sales of No 1 Lard at 80c and No 2 at 70@75c. Linseed 60@65c. Crude—It is good supply, we note a sale of 150 bbls, Allegheny, from Allen's from the river at 35c ⅌ gal and small sales of Lubricating at 12@12½c.

SALT—Coarse and prices are firm and advancing, we note several sales of No 1 Kenny at $2.50 from dep t and $1.50 from store.

SEEDS—timothy is dull and lower, with sales at $1.75 @2.00—the latter for prime. Flaxseed has a van ed 65@5 ⅌ bush, with sales at $1.

STEARINE—dull and has declined. We quote at 9½@9½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—dull and lower. Rough may be quoted at 6c, and Rendered at 6c ⅌ lb

WOOL—There has been a good deal of activity manifested in the Wool market during the past ten days. Prices have advanced, the best clips bringing 58 to 57½c ⅌ lb and in some cases 60 has been offered and refused. The great bulk of the clip in this vicinity has been taken up

WHITE LEAD—firm and in steady demand at $4.00 ⅌ keg for pure in oil, and dry 6c ⅌ lb; subject to the usual discount. Red Lead 5½@6, oil, and Litharge 6½.

WINDOW GLASS—prices are firm, and we repeat our quotations for the small size, city make:—8x10 and 10x8, $3.75; 8x12, 9x10, 10x10, 10x12, 12x8, 8x13, 9x14 and 10x14, $4.75; 9x15 and 10x15, $5 ⅌ box of 50 feet—10 ⅌ cent discount off.

WHISKY—There is a moderate demand for this article, and a slight advance has been established. Raw is held at 14@15c; Common 17@18c, and Old Rye 75c to $1.00 as to age and quality

### CATTLE MARKETS.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET, September 19.—The offerings of Beef Cattle were enough short for the past week, reaching only 1062 head. Of this number 791 were sold, the prices ranging from 2 to 3½c ⅌ lb, mostly at 3¼@3½. The following are the particulars of the sale:

| Offered | Cent Fat. | Sold. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos M Cooper | ... | 21 | 3¼@3½ |
| D Fearson | ... | 14 | 3 @3¼ |
| C W Caun, best | ... | 17 | 2 @3 |
| G A Thayer | ... | 18 | 2 @3¼ |
| E Whitten, Jr | ... | 18 | 2 @3 |
| M Kizer | ... | 25 | 2½@3 |
| Myers & Bro | ... | 102 | 2½@3½ |
| J H Rice | ... | 120 | 2½@3½ |
| Grabb & Morse | ... | 56 | 2½@3 |
| A Greenawalt | ... | 100 | 2½@3½ |
| S Fleetwood | ... | 10 | 3 @3 |
| J Burns | ... | 24 | 3 @3½ |
| Grier & Ivory | ... | 92 | $48.00 ⅌ head |
| Gritchfield & Co | 138 | ... | ... |
| B B Radcliff | 96 | ... | ... |
| W Murdock | 34 | ... | ... |
| | 253 | 791 | |

SHEEP—The total offerings footed up 2148 head, of which not 196 were sold, as follows: 41 at 3½@3¾c; 25 at 3¾@3¾c, and 130 at 2@3½c. The balance were left over and sent East.

HOGS—There is no demand for Swine, and if we except an occasional small sale to peddlers, there is nothing doing. The receipts at the yards footed up 1574, all of which were sent East

SHEEP—The arrivals at the yards footed up 1607 head, all of which were shipped East.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 16—The offerings of Beef Cattle reached 2000 head. The market was brisk, and prices about the same as last quoted—$6@6½ ⅌ 100 lbs net for common to extra quality.

About 50 Cows were disposed of at from $25 to $40 each, according to condition.

Some 2150 Hogs were offered and sold at about previous rates, including 1000 at Gray's yard at from 5½@5¾, the latter for good corn fed, and 600 at the Avenue yard at 5@5½ ⅌ 100 lbs net

Some 5,000 Sheep arrived and sold at from 6c to 7c ⅌ lb net, as to quality—the latter for an advance.

### Imports by River.

ZANESVILLE—per Lizzie Martin—2.0 bbls flour, 60 do eggs, 11 kegs, 1 bbl butter 98 hf-bds tobacco, Clarke & co; 1 horse, 1 bbl eggs, 8 Ghitds & co; 20 bbls flour, John McCardy; 6 do do, J O Kirkpatrick; 3 sks wool, 6 do wg, G Curry Dale & co; Graham & Thomas 86 pgs machinery, 7 bbls flour 3 tubs eggs, Jas A Fetzer; 18 tons pig metal, R C Adams; 2 bbls wheat, 2 do potatoes, Hartwell & Co

CINCINNATI—per Gutten—291 bgs wheat, Clarke & co; 1539 do do, R T Kennedy & bro; 40 bbls whisky 34 do coloring, Jos Lichtigfeld; 1 bbl extract coffee, Gutendorf; 1 hd copper, 1 copper pip, C G Hussey & co; 23 empty bbls, B Singer & Garrad; 25 bbls flour, T L McClelland; 10 bbls apples, Culp & Shepard; 23 do whisky, H Outlaw; piece and plate under it, with a good lot of lifts, Wm McCord ough; lot old copper and brass, A Fulton & son; 52 bbls whisky, Kramer & Bahm; 28 lagers beer, H Rudig; 2 bbls tart oil, John P Jeffrey; 10 bbls wine, B Fahnestock & co; 6 do do, G A Kelly.

PARKERSBURG—per Gaylord—291 bbls oil, 93 bbls tobacco, 318 bbls flour, 7 bbls, 14 kegs butter, Clarke & co.

WHEELING—per Minerva—100 floor bbls 27 bags corn, 5 do wheat, 4 bbls rye flour, Jas A Fetzer; 50 bbls walnut lumber, C F Kupper; 5 do bbls, Spencer & Garrard; 1½ bbls butter; 10 kgs do, W Riddle; 5 bbls copperas, J P Scott; 20 bgs wheat, D Wallace; 1 bbl oil, W Noble; 7 hhds tobacco, 50 bbls oil, 43 tcs lard, 52 sks wool, Clarke & co; 56 sks wool, S Harbaugh; 21 do ow's, J Schlibein; lot produce, owner on board.

### RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with full 6 feet by the pier marks. The weather continues clear and pleasant and apparently settled.....The boat was quite active at the wharf yesterday, considerably mostly by the numerous arrivals from below. The receipts continue heavy and are largely in excess of the shipments. The Gittings and Marmora from Cincinnati, Little Martin from Zanesville, Capitola from Parkersburg, and Minerva from Wheeling, came in with good trips. The Key West for Cincinnati, and Capitola and Minerva for Wheeling were the only departures. The former took had about 150 tons of freight and a fair number of passengers.....As will be seen by card, the fine steamer Rocket, Capt. Wolfe, has entered the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade, leaving here every Saturday. She will leave on her first trip to-morrow.....The W. L. Maclay is receiving for St. Louis and will probably get off to-day.....The Wheeling packet for to-day is the J. T. McCombs, Capt. J. Boston.....The Lawrence leaves from Cincinnati on last night.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer W. L. MACLAY, Capt. Wm Conway, J. R. Whittaker, clerk, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock p m. For freight or passage apply on board. se19

REGULAR WHEELING PACKET—The fine steamer MINERVA, Captain John Gordon, leaves for Wheeling and intermediate ports every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., making close connections with the regular packets for Parkersburg and Cincinnati. Returning, leaves Wheeling every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock a m. Passengers receipted through to Cincinnati. For Freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO.
se19 No. 114 Water street.

Hotels.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA,
In the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, Third and Chestnut streets, the banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c. &c.
Board per Day, $1 50.
*Accommodation, when required on the* EUROPEAN PLAN. *Rooms from 50 cents and upward. per day, and Meals at a* FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL. *Prices according to the Bills of Fare*
The City Cars take Passengers from any Station TO or CLOSE TO the Hotel.
☞ English, French, German and Spanish spoken. 1y17-6m

FRENCH'S HOTEL
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms, Fifty Cents Per Day.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort st.
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered, in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hack men, who may we are told,
se27dyl R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.
R. B. DAVIS, President.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS—R. B. Davis, T. R. Nevin, J. L. Gerrgang, A. Cameron, John Irwin, Jr.
PETROLEUM
Of light gravity, from the wells of the company, on Oil Creek, in Venango county, constantly on hand and for sale.
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EAGLE OIL WORKS.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE CARBON OIL,
(Quality Guaranteed.) PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Our Grease and Benzole constantly on hand. Orders received for the present at GREES, SMITH & CO'S, Water and First streets. se24dm

PATENT SHOES
FOR
SMOOTHING IRONS.
No more trouble cleaning flat irons.
No more trouble over red hot stoves in ironing.
No more grumbling about soiled shirts or dresses.
No more troublesome flat irons.
But the good old FLAT IRON fitted with the HARRS SLIPPER, at
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite the Post-Office.
1d18-1y*eod

COFFEE! COFFEE!—300 bags fair to choice Rio Coffee, in store and arriving per Pennsylvania Railroad, for sale by
McDONALD & ARBUCKLE,
se6 No 253 Liberty street, near head of Wood

PEACHES—10 boxes fresh No. 1 free stone Peaches, just received and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
se7 No. 114 Second street

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.—
100 boxes nice & ripe just received
se13 JOHN S. CANFIELD & CO.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."
Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions first only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.
One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must remove the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in
AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,
the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of only scrofulous, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Agents, and sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. [octl3ydT

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons,

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the place of manufacture or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns

SIX mule (covered) wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inch high, hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inch long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; felloes two and a half inches wide and two and three quarter inches deep; first to pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven eighths inch at small end; tire two and a half inches wide by five eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut in each felloe; hubs made of gum, the spokes and felloe of the best white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin, band two and three quarter inches wide, of No. 8 hard iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three sixteenths in thickness; the blind wheel to be made and boxed so that they will measure from the inside of the tires to the large end of the box six and a half inches, at front wheels, and one and a half inches to a parallel line, and each axle to be three feet eleven and three eighth inches from the outside to one shoulder; washer to be on the side of the hub, so as to have the wagons all to track five feet from centre to centre of the wheels. Axletree to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches square, staples and line thick.

The pole of Hams Straps. Lower one 6 feet 6 inches long, 5½ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

Two Bolsters. Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 14½ inches long, 1½ inch wide; bolster stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; one piece 14 inches long, 1 inch wide; middle 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reach, four sides 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle, bitts, tinned mallein, to weigh 4 lbs the dozen.

Two Chain Pipes, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2¼ inches wide.

Two Trace Chains, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No 8 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 lbs per pair.

One pair of Breast Chains, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No 8 iron, twisted.

Two Neck Straps, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2½ inches wide, with 2¼ inch buckle.

Two Neck Chains, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No 8 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

One Saddle, made on Attaksyas tree, head, gullet and cantle frames, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 8 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, with a 3¼ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle tree, one side to be used to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with 1¼ inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt eye pattern, to weigh 13¼ lbs to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

Two Bridles, same as for wheel harness.

Two Collars, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

Two Pair of Hames to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast rings and line rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

Two ordinary Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two Neck Straps and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two Belly Bands, " " "

Two Pair Chain Pipes, " " "

Two Pair Trace Chains, " " "

Two Crappers and Hip Straps. Back strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3¼ inches to 2¼ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

Two Back Bands, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3¼ inches wide.

Two Martingales, 4 feet long, 1¼ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

One Coupling Strap, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

One Check Hole, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

One Lead Line, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a hook at one end, and an 8 inch loop at the other.

One Whip, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

One Horse Brush, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

One Curry Comb, No. 2 12—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 14 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of inch stuff, corpitred, wood hoops or iron as may be required.

Four Horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

Two Quilors. Breech straps 3 feet 8 inches long, 3¼ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps 3 feet 11 inches long, 2¼ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 3¼ inches wide, with 1¼ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; side straps 4 feet long, 1¼ inch wide, to strap 16 inches long, ¾ inch wide, tapering to a point.

Two Belly Bands. Long side two feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two inch buckle; short side 1 foot 8 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Two Hame Straps. 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and sale leathers and buckles ⅝ inch wide.

Two Pair of Strong Hames to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1¼ inch square; stay and line rings.

Two Pair of Hame Straps. Lower one 6 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; ironed with buckles.

Two Bridles. Crown piece 2 feet 1 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 14½ inches long, 1½ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; one piece 14 inches long, 1 inch wide; middle 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reach, four sides 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle, bitts, tinned mallein, to weigh 4 lbs the dozen.

Two Chain Pipes, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2¼ inches wide.

Two Trace Chains, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No 8 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 lbs per pair.

One pair of Breast Chains, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No 8 iron, twisted.

Two Neck Straps, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2½ inches wide, with 2¼ inch buckle.

Two Neck Chains, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No 8 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, twisted.

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Two Neck Straps and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two Belly Bands, same as for wheel harness.

Two Pair Chain Pipes, same as for wheel harness.

Two Pair Trace Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two Crappers and Hip Straps. Back strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3¼ inches to 2¼ inches wide. Hip Straps with buckles, each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

Two Back Bands, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3¼ inches wide.

Two Martingales, 4 feet long, 1¼ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

One Coupling Strap, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide

One Check Hole, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

One Lead Line, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a hook at one end, and an 8 inch loop at the other.

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