



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: AUGUST 2, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIOR.

TREASURER,
MAJ. A. J. SANSON,

COMMISSIONER,
PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLLECTOR,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

AUDITOR,
SHANK SPRING.

NEW VOLUME!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

A new volume of the Bedford Gazette, begins with the present issue. All of our present subscribers who will pay by next September Court, will get the paper for \$1.50. This rule will be strictly observed. All persons who are in arrears, are respectfully requested to pay up, as we need money. This request is not intended for those who pay regularly, but for those who allow their accounts to run too long. All Administrators and Executors owing us for a longer time than three months, for estate printing, are expected to call and settle by next Court.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee, will be held at the office of W. P. Schell, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, THE 14th DAY OF AUGUST, NEXT, to supply a vacancy on the Democratic County Ticket, occasioned by the declination of Mr. Henry Wertz, the nominee for Poor Director. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Schellsburg, July 23d, '61. Chairman.

A National Convention.

It will be remembered that Secretary Seward, in his speech in the Senate, last winter, and Mr. Lincoln in his Inaugural Address, suggested the calling of a Convention of the States for the purpose of taking some action for the settlement of the existing national difficulties. This suggestion, was not acted upon by any of the States, and it seems that Congress, which has exhibited such slavish subservency in obeying the behests of the President, has forgotten that it ever was made. Perhaps, if the Legislatures of the loyal States had acted on the hint of Messrs. LINCOLN and SEWARD, we would at this day have domestic peace and a united Republic. It was at least worthy of the experiment. Nor are we prepared to say, even at this late day, when the mutual hate of the sectionalists, North and South, has been inflamed and excited in the last degree, when the fields of the South are deluged with fraternal blood, shed by fratricidal hands, when the villages of Virginia lie in smoldering ruins and thousands of Northern slaves attest the fierceness and horror of the unnatural conflict, that the peace and integrity of the nation might not be restored by a National Convention fresh from the ranks of the people.

We have unbounded faith in the common sense, patriotism, civilized feeling, and Christianity of the popular masses. If President Lincoln is sincere in his professions of regard for the will of the majority, he must likewise have confidence in the ability of the people to settle the pending troubles. No statesman, no true Republican, no lover of liberty, can object to the arbitration of a majority of the whole people. The grave and awfully important issues involved in this death-struggle between the Government and Rebellion, concern the people alone. The great question is not so much whether President Lincoln is to administer the Government, as whether we are to have a Government to administer; not so much whether the Union is to be maintained by the coercion of seceding states, as whether the people of the loyal states are to be the inheritors of good government, with its attendant blessings, civil and religious liberty and domestic peace and order. To insure the solution of this question so as to redound to the interest and welfare of the loyal States, we deem it an absolute necessity that a National Convention should be called to meet at the earliest possible day. It will be objected that we can offer no compromises to the South, consistent with the integrity of the Union, which the latter will accept. It may be so. It will do no harm to make the offer. On the contrary, should the Seceders reject a fair proposition for peace, it would only serve to unite the people of the loyal States more firmly in their endeavor to maintain the unity of the Republic. The Union men in the Border States would be strengthened and a new impulse given to the fealty of the true men in the Seceded States. But there is another important service which might be rendered by the action of a National Convention. It is agreed by all parties in the North, that to recognize the independence of the Seceded States, would be virtually to dissolve the political bonds uniting the re-

mainder of the States. A consequence of such recognition, might, therefore, be the secession of other States, and the final result, anarchy and confusion. To guard against such a finale let a National Convention, composed, if you please, of none but delegates from the twenty three loyal States, resolve that the doctrine of secession is not deducible from the Constitution, that as for the people of the twenty three loyal states, they will remain together under the present Government, in obedience to its laws and in support of the Constitution, no matter if other States shall withdraw therefrom, and that the Union existing between the people of those twenty three states shall be perpetual. This would certainly prevent the heresy of secession from creeping into the remainder of the States, should the Government ever, unfortunately, find it necessary to acknowledge the independence of the eleven Seceded States. Let us, therefore, take such precautionary steps, as if we cannot preserve the Union, which will secure the integrity and safety of the states which still remain loyal to the Government. If we cannot save others, let us save ourselves.

Local and Miscellaneous.

... Fernon's Mining Register of last Saturday, has the following:

"Three miles of lateral road along the Six Mile Run in the Broad Top region, now under contract, will be pushed forward to completion, to provide outlet for new collieries. An additional freight engine has been put into service on the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad, to be followed by another which is also needed to haul coal trains.

We expect in a very short time to chronicle that the coal tonnage from Broad Top exceeds ten thousand tons per week. Thus far, all that we have said on the prospective increase of the Broad Top coal trade has been surpassed by facts disclosed in subsequent reports."

... An abundant harvest has just been gathered in by our farmers, the grain being unusually heavy. We hear of no complaints concerning weevil, or rust. A merciful and beneficent Providence, has blessed us with an extraordinary yield of the staples of life, for which we have double cause to be thankful in these times of civil war and national distress.

... The following is the amount of coal transported over the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad during the week ending July 24, 1861, and since January 8, 1861:

Table with 4 columns: Week, Previously, Year, Inc. 3,904 " 13,445 " 17,319 "

... The Anniversary of the Bedford Bible Society, will be held in the Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, or Monday evening, next. Explicit notice will be given from the Pulpits on Sabbath morning. Gentlemen from abroad and also from the town...

... The "Taylor Guards," of this place, lately forming a part of Gen. Patterson's division, are expected home to-day, (Thursday). We are glad to hear of their safe return from the wars. As the citizens of our town have been very liberal in their bestowment of favors upon the stranger soldiers that have passed through here, we think it would be no more than right that our own gallant volunteers should be treated with similar marks of respect. We, therefore, propose that a public entertainment be given by the citizens of Bedford to the Taylor Guards, on their return to their homes. Who seconds the motion?

... There are tribes of various kinds, as the Twelve Tribes, the Indian Tribes, Diatribes, and "all that tribe," but of all the tribes in existence, give us the "finny tribe," especially when they are done brown in a baking-pan well supplied with fresh butter and nice flour. What do you say, John, Job, Joshua, and all ye other amateur fishermen of the "Narrows"?

... The fall term of the Blair county Normal School begins on the 12th inst. See advertisement.

... Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to read our advertising columns. The property of the late Wm. Nycum, of Monroe tp., we can recommend from personal knowledge.

... Somerset county was represented at the Springs, last week, by Messrs. John W. Parker, (proprietor of the Ross House, Somerset) Major Alex. Stutzman (member of the Somerset Zouaves) Ex-Sheriff Swope and Geo. P. Gebhart. They are jolly fellows enough for Democrats himself.

... The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, as will be seen by reference to another column, has called a meeting of the Committee to be held at this place, on the 14th inst. The Committee consists of the following named gentlemen:

John S. Schell, Chairman, W. Chenoweth, John P. Reed, George Elder, Geo. Smouse, Jr., Charles Hillegas, Samuel M. Boor, Jos. F. Beagle, J. T. Gephart, Wm. Foster, Jno. Homan, Daniel Barley, John H. Barton.

... IRON CITY COLLEGE.—The following letter from one of the recent graduates of the Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pa., speaks for itself:

"Every young man who would thoroughly prepare himself for business, should avail himself of the advantages here afforded. Students are not learned, but taught, and that with all the thoroughness and precision the subject demands, by the most skillful and accomplished instructors, who give their special and constant attention to the pupils. Every thing is treated in a scientific and business-like manner; while the Penmanship, which is taught by the greatest living master of the art, is unequalled by anything in the country. The College is pre-eminently worthy of public patronage."

A. L. BARSTRESS.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

To which the Public is Waiting for an Answer.

It is said that the panic on Sunday originated with the teamsters, who were out of place. The Public asks—who placed them there? That the panic was aggravated by alarms of a gallery of civilians, present to see the show. The Public asks—who gave them passes? That many of our officers were appointed to commands with which they were wholly unacquainted.

The Public asks—who is responsible? That ignorant civilians were placed in commands which they disgraced.

The Public asks—who appointed them? That the senseless oburgations of the Tribune led to a premature attack.

The Public asks—who is so weak as to be influenced by GREELEY? In a word, evil does not do itself—some one is to blame for it; and the American people demand to know whose short-comings have led to their disgrace.—Philada. Inquirer.

A single name will answer all the above questions—some indirectly, but most of them directly—viz: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Democracy of Iowa on the War.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 24th inst., and nominated Charles Mason for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring the "Irrepressible Conflict" the cause of the war, censuring the South for resorting to arms to redress their grievances, denouncing secession a political heresy, and also censuring the President for assuming and exercising military power, but pledging the support of the Democracy of Iowa to the Government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a Constitutional manner, and also favoring a National Convention to settle the pending difficulties.

Good for the Democracy of Iowa! The people of the whole Union, will bless them for striking this blow for Constitutional Liberty!

Comprehending the South.

The New York Express thinks that the late battle should serve as a lesson to the North, and remarks:

For the first time since the creation of, and success of, the Geographical party of the North, we begin to hope for our unhappy country. The Bull Run disaster has checked and grieved the madmen of the North, and reason and sense will now begin to have sway in the Northern mind. The South is being comprehended—its force, its earnestness, its power, its fanaticism, even, are understood. It is not treason any longer—as it was in March and April—to tell our people, the South will fight, means to fight, can fight! It is not treason to say that this is a terrible war, and a long war, we are in, and that to wage it successfully, all the men we can muster are necessary, and all the means we can raise, not alone through imports, but by direct taxes! It is not treason any longer to doubt the infallibility of administrations—of President or Secretaries, or to discuss points and principles, with the view of demonstrating what is best for the whole country. The question of discussion, now, is one of policy, but policy often as now, forbids discussion, while changes of reason, but provoke men to discuss. Events, alas! too fatally, but demonstrate the sagacity and foresight, and second-sight, even of the New York Express for these ten years past—and hence, as we record history now, we have but to ask our readers to re-read back files, for in them they have the existing history.

PROCLAMATION.

We commend the following sound document to the attention of our community generally. Gov. Curtin is certainly right in saying that his present shin-plaster issue has driven all the gold and silver out of the country:

Another Extra Session Required.

WHEREAS, J. ANDREW G. CURTIN, the supreme political ruler, and ex-officio Governor of the State of Pennsylvania in and out of my abundant wisdom, did a short time since call, convene, and hasten together an extra session of the august Legislature of this Commonwealth, for the secret and ostensible purpose of relieving the various rotten Banks of this commonwealth from the notorious dilemma they were then in, by allowing them to issue small notes, and pay the same out lawfully instead of specie, in order and for the express purpose of concealing the insolvency and inability of said Banks to pay specie for the notes issued by them;

Now know ye, That the said Legislature is again forthwith convened; and this time they are required to pass a law allowing and requiring said Banks to issue notes of a denomination not exceeding six and one-fourth cents, so that the full measure of shin plasters may be abundantly realized, and no man be wanting of change—it being most conclusively evident to me that the present issue of small notes has driven all gold and silver out of the country.

Done at my Mansion, at Harrisburg, this 22d July, 1861.

A letter from Richmond, dated the 22d, says that Congress met at noon, and after prayer the following dispatch was read before that body: Manassas Junction, Sunday night.—The night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy were routed, and precipitately abandoned a large amount of arms, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed, and the farm-houses and grounds around were filled with the wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centerville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured many field batteries and stand of arms, and one of the United States flags. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers, or the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our force was 15,000; that of the enemy was estimated at 35,000.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MAJOR GENERAL J. C. FREEMONT has been placed in command of a new military Department, consisting of the State of Illinois, and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. General Fremont's headquarters will be at St. Louis.

General Scott's Plan of a Campaign.

It has been well understood that the premature opening of the campaign and the early advance into Virginia were forced upon General Scott, against his judgment and in opposition to his firm convictions of what should be the plan of operations. The declaration of Col. Richardson of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, in which the language of General Scott was repeated, confirmed what we had stated to be the views of the General-in-Chief, and fixed the responsibility upon the President and his incompetent advisers, within and without the Cabinet.

The New York Times of Friday contains an editorial article on this subject, which strengthens and establishes the fact in question; and although it does not, to our minds, relieve Gen. Scott from responsibility, fixes the primary cause of the disaster upon others. General Scott's fault consists in having allowed himself to be made the instrument of a plan which did not command the approval of his own judgment, and which he believed sure to result in disaster to our arms. He could not prevent it, but he could have resigned his position, and thus relieved himself from the odium which must now and forever attach to this unfortunate military exploit.

Even in this view of the case, General Scott should be judged charitably. Had he refused to be made instrumental in carrying out the plans of Editorial and Congressional Generals, which the President had been forced to adopt, the whole cabal would have aimed a stab at his fair fame, by intimations of incompetency and cowardice, if not by actually branding him as a traitor. Good and true men all about us, have been maligning in this manner, for dissenting from the impracticable and unwise plans of the war party, and Gen. Scott would have been a victim of their highest ambition.

The real views of the General, as developed in the accompanying extract from the Times, are singularly in contrast with the bloody policy of the partisan war advocates. While their reeks with hate, revenge and blood, his is distinguished for humanity and the welfare of the whole country. It is probable that Mr. Raymond has authority of General Scott for publishing the words attributed to him at his own table, "in presence of his Aids and a single guest." Otherwise Mr. R. would not have violated the rules of hospitality and propriety by making them public. They are as follows:

On the Tuesday preceding the battle, Gen. Scott at his own table, in the presence of his aids and a single guest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct and well defined opinion on every point connected with it; and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close, if the management of it had been left in his hands. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required, is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, as being entirely unnecessary, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Gulf. Then he would have collected a large force at the capital for defensive purposes, and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instructions; and with the first frosts of autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well disciplined troops down the Mississippi, and taken every important point on that river, New Orleans included. It could have been done, he said, with greater ease, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond. At eight points the river would probably be defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us.—The Mississippi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. "This," said he, "was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. I shall do it.—There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President,—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interests of the country.—But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience,—and these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign. I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. But they must not hold me responsible. If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country,—how admirably adapted it is to defense, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond;—now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders."

RETURNED.—Our young friend, Peter A. Reed, has returned from Kansas, where he has been sojourning for some time.

Geo. H. Mengel, of the Valley Spirit, and J. B. Sanson, of the Fulton Democrat, have been in town for some days, on a visit to their old friends in this neighborhood.

NEWS FROM MANASSAS JUNCTION

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—Mrs Hinsdal, whose husband is a member of the Second Michigan Regiment, which is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, has returned from Manassas Junction. She was at Centerville during the engagement on Sunday, and waited there for the return of the soldiers, looking for her husband. Failing to see him, she supposed him a prisoner at Manassas. The enemy captured her and conveyed her thither, and employed her there as hospital nurse.

On Thursday she procured a pass from General Beauregard, and his consent to leave. She walked to Alexandria, where she arrived this morning, fatigued. Her husband was not a prisoner, but returned with his regiment.

She reports as being in the hospital at the Junction with a number of our wounded. The enemy say they have over 1000 prisoners.

Mrs. H. brings verbal messages from several to their friends, and says that the wounded are well cared for. The offer of liberty has been granted to those who will take an oath to not again take up arms against the Confederates. A few had done so, but the majority refused.

Of the prisoners in the hospital are Henry S. Perrin and Lieut. Underhill, of New York, who are employed as hospital stewards. E. F. Taylor, of New Jersey, Surgeon; Quartermaster C. J. Murphy, Dr. Swift, John Bagley, and Vredenburg of the Fourteenth New York, are in the hospital. Surgeon Buxton, of the Fifth Maine, and the Surgeons of the thirty-eighth New York, First Minnesota and Third United States Infantry, are prisoners. They are all taken to our hospital near the battle field.

Mrs Hinsdale says that the Confederates buried their dead as fast as they could be recovered, and that the enemy represent that they had but 50 killed; but their wounded exceeded 1500. She saw many of our dead unburied as she passed over the battle-field, and distinguished some of them by their uniforms.

She says the enemy's force is very large at Manassas, and that the officers are very busy in drilling and disciplining the troops; that Gen. Beauregard is constantly on the move, going from one part of the camp to the other, and arranging, as they said, for some great movement. She reports that a large force of the enemy is at Fairfax Court House with heavy guns.

The Richmond Papers on the first Battle.

Of the retreat of the Confederate forces from Fairfax Court House and Centerville to Bull Run, and the fight of the 18th, the Richmond Examiner of Saturday says:

The retreats from these places were in accordance with orders, Bull Run being selected as the battle ground. Our troops, after firing several hundred rounds, withdrew in good order, before advancing on the foe, and fell back on Bull Run. Here the retreating forces were met by the 11th, 17th and 1st Virginia regiments and waited, expecting to fight at day-break. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the main body of the foe advanced to within half a mile of Bull Run, and made several attempts to advance, each time being repulsed with great slaughter. The retreat had every appearance of a signal rout, they leaving their dead and wounded behind, and losing six pieces of artillery. The Virginia regiments pursued some distance, capturing a number of prisoners.—The enemy in their several advances behaved at first with great spirit, quickly rallying and closing up their columns, but finally broke, and fled in confusion, leaving a large quantity of our musketry and artillery.

On Wednesday afternoon dispatches were sent to Gen. Johnson to repair with a portion of his command to reinforce Gen. Beauregard. The battle extended along Bull Run to the distance of a mile, and within that space there were left 986 dead and wounded. Our loss being 137 in killed, wounded and missing; the missing since returned reduce this to 60. The number of the enemy engaged is variously estimated between 5,000 and 10,000, while our force little exceeded 3,500.

The Richmond Whig calls the fight a skirmish of first-rate proportions. The Provost-Marshal, it adds, reports having buried 983 of the enemy. The Confederate infantry made a bayonet charge on the enemy which swept all before it. Among the unreported officers killed are George White, of the New Orleans Artillery; Major Harrison Kirby, Smith of Florida; and Col. Johnston of South Carolina.

BEWARE.—We warn the conservative citizens of the country that the hour is at hand when the Abolitionists will make a strong effort to lead them into a war against slavery.—The excited state of the public mind, growing out of the recent disaster to the army, affords an opportunity to offer to the Government, and urge upon its acceptance, any weapon however barbarous. The encouragement of a slave insurrection for the massacre of women and children is already proposed, and even a respectable New York journal boldly advocates this inhuman idea. Most of the stories of the barbarities committed by the rebels, are believed to be manufactured solely for the purpose of exciting the public mind to this method of vengeance, and after the effect which is desired is produced, we shall have the proposition coming from strong quarters to arm the slaves for a rising. The New York Times has sufficient respectability to show that a proposition of this sort in its columns is not a mere canard. From the beginning, this war has been favored by the ultra Abolitionists on the ground that it must at length become an anti-slavery war. For weeks after it began, the Tribune headed its news column, "THE PRO-SLAVERY WAR," implying that the war was only a question of pro or anti-slavery. The most virulent Abolition leaders, wisely staying at home from the fight, have made speeches in favor of the war and its ultimate end in freeing the slaves. This idea has been gradually and stealthily introduced into the minds of the people, until many have begun to think that the slaves may be used as a weapon of war, without violation of the principles of humanity. Even in Congress the speeches of members indicate that they are willing to make use of them "if we are forced to it;" that is, if we cannot suppress the rebellion in any other way.

Is there a Christian man on the earth who favors this idea? We call on all men who have any love for the name of man, who desire to preserve in America the character of humanity, and not have us handed down to posterity as fiends, to oppose with voice and vote this horrible resort.—Journal of Commerce.

The York county Democracy have adopted the resolutions of the Bedford County Democratic Convention. Democrats of other localities have done the same. We take this as a compliment well deserved by the Democracy of our county, for their unwavering adherence to principle and right.

THE END OF GREELEY.

A party of Union men hung Horace Greeley last evening, in effigy, in Washington square. The memorable white coat and hat were seen, this morning, suspended by a rope on one of the trees in the parade ground. The effigy remained there until 10 o'clock A. M., to-day, attracting much notice. A large placard was attached to it bearing the inscription—

HORACE GREELEY,
THE WAR BLOODHOUND.
"FORWARD TO THE DEVIL!"

The Army of the Shenandoah—Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

Frederick, July 28. Harper's Ferry is being evacuated by the Federal troops, who are retiring to the Maryland side, the baggage wagons and camp equipment having been previously sent over.

In order to guard against surprise, the line of the railroad is being protected by the troops. The whereabouts of General Johnston are not known, but the Confederate pickets were reported yesterday to be within seven miles of the Ferry. Firing was heard to-day.

THE BLOOD IS LIFE.

No more shall the poor sufferers in our country languish, their constitutions racked and torn by strong and dangerous mineral medicines; they will come to the fountain of health, found in simple herbs and roots from nature's storehouse. THE MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS, of innocent mountain plants composed, will reach and stop their distress, and cause the blood, renewed and cleaned, to carry through the body the elements of health; building up the broken constitution, and carrying life and health, where but for them would have been the wreck of hope—the feeble moan of suffering at last ended by the cold hand of death. Do not let prejudice overcome your better reason; do not look upon these Pills as only like others; do not let your despair, after trying everything else, prevent you from trying these. The blood must be pure, and then sickness is impossible. What a great and yet simple truth is this! it appeals to the common sense of all; it is the great keystone of the healing art. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will purify and cleanse it as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

"The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood."

was told by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home in it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know it by our own experience. Seldom as we take any medicine, we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them.—[Catholic, Halifax, N. S.]

New Advertisements.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO., 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following: IMPORTANT FACTS. FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation. FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—like on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines. FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes. FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias. FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts. FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair. FACT No. 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work. FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica. FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all. FACT No. 11.—We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing-Machine in market, or money refunded. Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED. Address, Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co. No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.