INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND REGIMENT IN THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

BY A MEMBER OF THE TUNBRIDGE COMPANY.

BUSH HILL, VA., Aug. 5, 1861.

I will endeavor to give you a true and faithful description of our march from Washington to this place after the battle at Bull Run. We left our encampment at Capitol Hill July 16th, and encamped on Bush Hill. At the time of our encamping here we were in the most advanced post on this line in Virginia. We were here formed into a Brigade with the 5th, 4th and 5th Maine regiments, under Col. Howard of Maine. We remained here but a few days when our Brigade were ordered to gain the rear of Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the rebels from that place, while a more powerful force advanced against it in front. We started at 4 o'clock P. M., and marched until 2 A. M. We then encamped about two hours. During this march we passed an unfordable stream about thirty feet wide, on a single string-piece. It is said 15,000 troops crossed at this place in two hours. The army here divided; our brigade and one other marched to the rear, the remainder to the attack in front. After marching until 1 o'clock P. M., and gaining a good position in the rear of the rebels, we learned that they had evacuated the place about two hours previous. After resting a few hours, we took up our march for Centerville, where we arrived at 9 o'clock P.M. We here encamped in the open air, as we had done for the three previous nights. Here we remained three nights. Saturday evening we were ordered to be prepared to march to Bull Run at 2 o'clock the next morning. We were all ready before the hour appointed, and every one appeared at least to be eager for the fray. We did not get under way until some time after daylight. About six o'clock, A. M., we heard the roar of cannon. The sounds were like a shock of electricity throughout our regiment, and all seemed to exert themselves to gain the battle field. After marching 4 miles from Centerville, we were halted in a wood three miles from Bull Run. We were now within two miles of the nearest combatants, whose guns and cannonading made the earth tremble where we were halted; but notwithstanding our eagerness to press forward, we were detained here nearly two hours. Had we been permitted to have pressed forward against their right flank, as we afterwards did against their left, the battle would have been decided in our favor. But we lost the opportunity by this unjustifiable delay. At length a messenger arrived for us to march on to the field with all possible dispatch. When this order arrived, at least one-third of our brigade were asleep; but the alarm was sounded and in four minutes we were in line and on our march. From this place to where we commenced firing, was three miles, and we marched most of the way on double quick time. On arriving within about one hundred rods of where we formed our line of battle, the rebels threw a tremendous sight of cannon balls and bomb shells amongst us, the shells bursting in our midst scattering death and wounds on all sides.—The orderly sergeant of Company H, who was marching by my side, fell with his right arm broken in two places. One of the color guards was badly wounded in the leg, and a private by the name of Streeter was wounded in both legs. All these wounds were from the same shell. This, however, was but one of the many shells thrown amongst us. It was perhaps as destructive as any one. All the above wounded are missing. We did not slack our march in the least until we arrived on the field, which was already strewn with the dead and wounded. We formed our line behind a hill and marched on to the lines, which were formed within about forty rods of the rebel lines. After our second fire, the rebels hid themselves in the wood and behind stumps and trees. We stood our ground without flinching until we were ordered to retreat. The right wing of our regiment immediately obeyed the order, but the left wing still maintained their ground until they were twice more ordered to retreat. Our guns were now too hot for use, and we left the field.

During the battle the rebels displayed the Stars and Stripes, and also made our private signal; when we were ordered to cease firing, but quickly discovering the mistake, we fired a volley and the rebel bearer of the Stars and Stripes fell dead, as did many others. A spent musket ball struck me on the right knee, but did no injury. As we walked (not run) up the slope that carried us up to the plain where the first shells burst among us, I was by the side of Capt. Smith. We heard a cannon ball in our rear, when we both sprang aside, the ball passing between us, and not more than fifteen or eighteen inches from either of us. It struck the ground but a few feet forward of us. I picked it up, intending to save it, but found it too heavy to carry.

One of the most splendid displays in this or any other battle was the charge made by the Black Horse Cavalry, supposed to be the Texas Rangers, upon the Ellsworth Zouaves. They were about 500 strong, the Zouaves nearly 400. They rushed upon them at the height of their speed, and with horrible yells. The Zouaves formed themselves into a hollow square and received them at the point of the bayonet. For a few moments it appeared as the' the Zouaves were being cut to pieces without mercy. The firing on both sides ceased and the greatest anxiety was apparent; but in less than five minutes this splendid body of cavalry was more than half stretched in death. The Zouaves were not satisfied, but continued to make partial attacks upon them until not fifty of the cavalry remained unharmed. It is stated that the most deadly hatred existed between the cavalry and Zouaves, and that they were determined to destroy them or die themselves, and the result is as above stated. I notice contradictory accounts in the papers respecting the above cavalry, but no doubt exists here but they are, as above stated, the Texas Rangers.

We continued our retreat across the plain where the first shells and balls were fired at us. As we passed over this plain, if it were possible the balls and shells fell thicker and faster than when we passed over it to the battle, but no flinching or dodging was visible among the officers and men. We passed the plain, however, without extra loss. I did not notice a single gun fired by the retreating soldiers after they commenced their retreat, which is something very remarkable. I have heard that in some regiments they did fire some to the rear.

It is very gratifying indeed to reflect upon the bearing, steadiness and bravery of our regiment on the field of battle. No troops ever stood firmer. I did not see one that went on to the field tremble or flinch in the least. Capt Smith was as cool, apparently at least, as when sitting in his own house, but not more so than were Lieutenants Whitney and Bixbey. After retreating about 4 miles we were suddenly attacked on our right flank by the enemy's canon. The excitement now became intense in the extreme and the panic and confusion inextricable. The rear was cut off and fled in confusion to the left. I was in the rear of our company at this time and did not see it again until the next Friday night. I continued to bear to the left until about eleven o'clock p. m. with two others. We then lay down on the ground until 3 o'clock a. m., when we started for Centreville, but soon learned that it was in the hands of the rebels. I see by the papers that I was last seen at Centreville. This is not correct. Wiggins and Godale fled with me and continued with me until we arrived in Washington. At the time of our separation from the regiment we had two days rations for one man, making six meals, when we ought to have had forty. The remainder we supplied with black and blue berries which grew in great abundance. About 8 o'clock Monday morning it commenced raining and continued over twenty-four hours. I may here remark that the storms and nights here are very chilly. We were exposed to this long rain without going under any kind of shelter whatever. We dared not go to any house for fear of armed rebels, nor into any barn or shed in the night on account of dogs; so that we did not go under any cover whatever until we arrived in Washington. When we left the regiment we were about fifty miles from the Potomac, but the course we traveled to get there could not have been less than 125 miles. The last day we traveled 23 hours, and the last 8 hours did not even halt. The first thing I recognized was the Capitol at Washington, and I assure you it was a beautiful sight to us. We arrived at six o'clock p. m., on Thursday. I immediately recognized a gentleman in the street from something particular about him; he took us home with him and treated us in the kindest manner until Friday. I then left for the camp at this place, (the others stopping in Alexandria,) where I arrived in the evening, when I was received by the company with three hearty cheers, the Captain giving the order. On our journey to the Potomac we were six times headed off by the rebel cavalry and obliged to turn back and flee. I am now detailed as Clerk of a Court Martial and must close but will write again as soon as I can find time and give farther particulars and incidents.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR VERMONT:—SPECIAL TERM.—We are requested to say that a Special Term of the U. S. District Court for Vermont will be held on Friday and Saturday, August 30th and 31st, and on Monday, September 2d, at the Judge's Chamber, in the Custom House, Burlington, at 9 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of naturalizing such persons of foreign birth as may desire to become citizens.—*Times.*

COTTON AND THE WAR.

The omnipotence of Cotton, and the dependence of the civilized world upon the slave states for its production, have been assumed by the South as its main reliance for success in the rebellion. By withholding cotton from the North, she proposes to compel the Federal Government to recognize the act of secession. By proffering to England her supply of cotton in the way of direct free trade, the South hopes to induce England to recognize the slave Confederacy and to raise the Union blockade. Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, when in the United States Senate three years ago, boasted that should the South withhold her cotton for two years, Old England would come toppling down, and Europe would be shaken with convulsions." It did not occur to him to inquire what would become of the South should she fail to exchange her cotton for the necessaries of life, or depreciate its value by accumulating a two years' stock. The Charleston *Mercury* reiterates the boast:

"*Cotton is far more speedy and certain in its operation.* It is not confined in its influence to the continent of North America. It extends to Europe, and appeals to all civilized nations to put an end to the war which may prevent supplies necessary to the subsistence of millions of their people. We have only to withdraw our Commissioners, dismiss all the foreign consuls from our ports, and hold on to our cotton, and the armies of the United and Confederate States constitute but a small portion of the population to be killed by the war between them. Starvation in Europe will destroy fifty times more than rifles and cannon in America. And it must do it speedily. In six months there must be unspeakable distress, and in nine months *convulsions*, political, commercial and social, in more than one country in Europe, if the cotton of the Confederate States is withheld from exportation. *We can make the foreign nations who require our cotton our friends*—say, not alles against the United States, to put an end to the war which interferes with their necessities and welfare. Neither in Great Britain nor France would a war with the United States be one-half as disastrous as the depreciation of the cotton of the Confederate States. The commerce of the United States is nothing to this. *On cotton, therefore, we rest our diplomacy*—on cotton more than on fleets, *by no two mid land, do we rely for opening the recognition by foreign nations of the independence of the Confederate States and the termination of the War.*"

But the South is already at a loss what to do with the prospective crop of cotton so as to make it available even as a rod of terror against her enemies. On the one hand it is proposed to mortgage the entire crop to the Confederate Managers as the basis of a financial loan; but it begins to be understood that a loan which brings no money, and whose basis will be worthless a year hence, cannot furnish the resources of war; and it is also feared that to accumulate cotton at Memphis or New Orleans in the shape of a Confederate Loan, would be to place it within reach of the Federal Government to seize and confiscate it for its own use. On the other hand it is argued by *The Charleston Mercury* that to call upon the planters to subscribe cotton as a loan to the Confederate Managers, and at the same time to forbid its exportation, is to ask the planters to sacrifice their whole income, and then to cut off from them all hope of remuneration. The Southern frogs having swermed out of their fens to organize themselves into a kingdom, bidding defiance to the world, are likely to find King Cotton transformed into King Stork, devouring his own subjects.

In nothing, however, will they be so sorely disappointed as in the fruitlessness of their cotton demonstration against English manufacturers. Hitherto the manufacturers of England have left the question of cotton supply pretty much to the ordinary laws of trade, not caring to inquire whether cotton was raised by free or slave labor. But a few philanthropists have of late years succeeded in enlisting a portion of the manufacturing capital of Great Britain in the endeavor to procure cotton by free labor; and as a result of this movement, already nearly twenty-five per cent. of the cotton manufactured in Great Britain is imported from countries other than the Southern states. The ratio of increase in the cotton culture in India, Egypt, Western Africa, under the stimulus of a market and a regular demand, is as great as has ever been marked in this country since the invention of the cotton-gin. Now, under the stimulus of apprehension, British capital and enterprise will turn vigorously toward the East for the cotton supply it has so long drawn from this country. There is more cotton raised in India every year than the whole consumption of the British mills. What is wanted to bring this to Liverpool is the offer of a better market for the raw material than is furnished by India or China, and increased facilities for exportation. The course of trade cannot be revolutionized in a year; but *The London Economist*, upon reliable data, estimates that for the current year India can easily furnish double her last year's supply to England; and that, with the stock on hand, and a fair rate of increase from Africa and the West Indies, the British supply for 1862 will be more than enough to keep all the cotton mills of England running on half-time; and in a very few years Britain can pretty much dispense with American cotton. The effect of the Southern rebellion therefore will be to *break down the monopoly of the South in cotton*, and to compel the South herself to resort to free labor in order to compete with India in her favorite staple. Thus political economy, commerce, war, government, and Christianity are in one grand league of Providence for the overthrow of slavery. Its doom is sealed.—*Independent.*

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Within a few days we shall have ready and at sea, nearly, if not quite, four hundred and fifty vessels; and the nation will have the satisfaction of knowing that every one of this great fleet is perfectly fitted for the uses which are to be made of it. The labor of creating such a navy as this is not slight.—The time in which it has been done is not long. It might, perhaps, have been made less if the government had purchased, without inquiry or examination, every vessel that had been offered it; but then we should have had the navy to make over again, as we have had the army to reorganize.

Meantime there is reason to believe that the public does not know all that is going on in the coast-guard fleet. There is a silence before action; and though we are not permitted to be more explicit, we may say that before many days there is reason to expect that we shall hear of an important blow struck by our navy. We are not likely to know of it so soon as the enemy, because he will feel it. But let us be patient."

HOW HE DOES IT.—A gentleman who called upon Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis, a few days ago, on busines of no less importance than the equipment of a full regiment of cavalry, says that the following conversation took place.

Gen. F.—I can give you a few minutes; but be brief and pointed, as my time is very much occupied.

Col. ——. I am —— of ——. My men are all enlisted; here are my muster rolls.—My boys are ready at the bugle call. I am elected their Colonel.

Col. ——. Mr. —— and Mr. ——.

Gen. F.—Very well—call to-morrow morning at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, and you shall have your answer, and if I accede to your wishes, your papers will be ready.

At ten minutes past 4, precisely, our informant was at the General's door, which flew open at his demand. At this early hour the General was at his table with the papers before him. The Colonel made his bow, and was saluted thus:

Gen. F.—Here are your documents, which will get you your equipments. Make haste and report yourself with your command to General ——; and let me hear a good report of you, as I have no doubt I shall from what your references say. Good bye!

As our friend went out, he found half a dozen gentlemen in attendance in the anteroom, waiting their turn for an audience.—That is the way that Fremont does his business, and the above is indicative of the hours he keeps.

THE EFFECT OF THE GOVERNMENT LOANS.—The New York *World* thus succinctly explains the probable operation of the government loans:

"There is some discussion as to the effect on trade of the large government loans.—Government borrows the unemployed or idle capital of the country to the extent of $1,000,000 per day, and spends that money immediately in the purchase of American labor, manufactures and agricultural products, thereby creating a cash trade to the extent of $365,000,000 per annum, equal to our whole foreign imports. The money being spent immediately by government, finds its way back to the banks, and no more specie is required than the ordinary clearing house per centage of about five per cent. on the exchanges.

As to the ability of the banks to fulfill their contracts with government, a comparison of the clearing house statements for this month, compared with last year, answers that question. Last year the exchanges were $9,000,000 per day more than at present, consequently we can increase that amount of transactions daily with advantage to every interest. Government proposes to do business with the people to the extent of $365,000,000 per annum. The question is, simply, have we capital sufficient to perform its movements. $20,000,000 in specie are more than enough to effect all that government propose to do. The New York banks to-day hold over $49,000,000, and the weekly bank average will probably show between $49,000,000 and $50,000,000 in specie. The business of the country will be stimulated powerfully by government disbursements."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—A letter received in New York from an American gentleman in Alexandria, Egypt, under date of July 11, says of Egyptian cotton:

"The condition of things in the United States is pretty well appreciated here by all classes. Even the humblest peasant (the feldah) holds on to his cotton and refuses to sell because of the war in America and the higher prices he expects to receive hereafter. Some of the large cotton planters have reached the exorbitant figure of $17 per cantaro (one hundred pounds English) and there they stick. They are not likely to realize that rate, although Egyptian cotton is next in value to Sea Island. The price rulling day before yesterday (Saturday, July 13) was $13 per cantaro."

Mr. Thayer, our Consul General at Alexandria, had been officially received by the Viceroy of Egypt. The Viceroy's expressions were in the highest degree flattering to our Government.

THE TEAMSTER'S CAMP AT WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that one of the most interesting encampments about Washington is that of the teamsters, who have eight hundred wagons and nearly four thousand horses and mules. The teamsters, wagon masters, cooks and assistants, numbering nearly two thousand persons, make quite a show at Kalorama, their pamping ground. The whole concern has recently been placed under the superintendence of Capt. Wm. E. Smith, of Milford, Penn. but for a long time engaged in surveying and other expeditions, between the Mississippi and the shores of the Pacific. If the teamsters ever get into confusion again on the battle-field, it will not be the fault of the superintendent, who has everything in Camp working like clock-work. All hands are expected to be in bed by nine o'clock, and out the next morning at four, at which hour this immense train proceeds to the different encampments with provisions and stores for the army, which are constantly arriving in large quantities.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE IMITATED. If our army and navy have presented some lamentable instances of disaffection and desertions of duty, the heroism and patriotic devotion that are being daily displayed by the loyal members of both professions more than compensate for the pain which such spectacles have afforded. We give the following extract from a letter from a distinguished naval officer, now in the blockading squadron, to his wife, as an example of the spirit which animates both services:

"I want you to live in the most frugal manner possible, and if you can save any money from your income by the strictest economy, loan it to the government, if it be but fifty dollars, or a hundred dollars, to assist it in the smallest mite to maintain the constitution of the United States and the supremacy of the law. The present unhappy condition of our once glorious Union is enough to make the angels weep."

The feeling suggested by the above is one of pleasure that men like the writer are in public service and not only willing to fight, but to economize for the Union."—*N. York Herald.*

PATRIOTIC DEMOCRACY.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, a Democratic paper of great influence at the West, says:

"We will not place ourselves in the wrong by refusing support to the constitutionally chosen Government in a crisis like this, *when right*, simply because they are political opponents; nor will we sustain earrown partisans in power when radically wrong. As to secession, when *we get a little further from the Buchanan Administration in point of time*, an Administration which the Democracy gave the country, *we shall have the heart to cry secession.* We will wait till the Galphins, Gardiners, and Sweetmanes get over blushing for Buchanan's corruptions before we discharge a battery in that direction."

We add an extract from a recent speech by Hon. Lewis Cass, for the special benefit of those Democrats who appear to be undecided as to whether they shall support *party* or *country*:

"*He who is not for the country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied.* It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in all its efforts to bring this unhappy civil war to a speedy conclusion."

WAKED UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.—A purchaser of boots and shoes, from Lexington, Ky. who is now in Boston, reports that in one store here, a dough-faced salesman, not knowing the strong Union sentiment of his customer, remarked that "he had rather be under the rule of Jeff. Davis than Abe Lincoln." The sentiment elicited a scorching rebuke from the southern merchant, who left the establishment in disgust, saying that he had faught disunionists in Kentucky, and should not patronize them in Massachusetts.—*Transcript.*

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.—A member of the Connecticut 7th Regiment Volunteers, with General Banks' Division, in writing home relates the following incident:

"On last Thursday I was on the second relief guard from 11 P. M. until 1 A. M., when, as I was treading my beat, guarding two springs of water, I thought I saw an object moving toward one of the springs at the furthest end of my beat. I stood for a moment and watched, when it remained stationary, but when I turned to go on it moved again; and at that I challenged, but got no answer; I then challenged again, and was about to do so for the third and last time, when the thing sank on the ground and began to move off. At that I fired, at a distance of about six rods, when he fell with a groan like a bull. As soon as I saw him fall, I got my neighboring sentry to help me carry him to the officer of the guard, to see where he was hurt. On examination, we found he was shot (as the doctors say) in the groin. We had his wound dressed and took him to the hospital, after taking away from him a pound and a half of arsenic, with which he was about to sweeten our spring.

The camp was thrown into some excitement by the shot. We found a revolver on him and why he did not use it I don't know. He is not fatally injured and I am glad of it, as he deserves a worse death."

☞ The potatoe rot has commenced in Canada. There are signs of it here.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CLAMOR FOR PEACE

AND WHERE IT COMES FROM.

We hear much said at the present day by these same equivocal "peace makers" in deprecation of "invasion," but it is instructive to remark that by this term they mean only the southward march of the National Army in support of the National authority. The hundred-fold "invasions" of the National Government, as witnessed (long before that Government had raised its finger,) in the seizure of United States forts, the rifling of United States mints, the firing on the United States flag, the capture of United States soldiers, the pillage of United States arsenals, and the appropriation of United States ships, and revenue cutters, all pass for no account with these sturdy and vehement denouncers of National "invasion." And, reduced to the mere aspect of its territorial relations, and apart from all considerations of relative rightfulness, on which side has the "invasion" been the more "ruthless" since the war began by the act of the Confederate Government? The events passing before our eyes afford an easy answer.

On the one hand we have the National Government "invading" Virginia only for the sake of defending the National Capital against menaced attack, and of dispersing a hostile force congregated in its neighborhood. On the other hand we have seen the loyal State of Maryland "invaded" by an insurrectionary body of men, and her property "wantonly" destroyed; we have seen Kentucky "invaded" and an arsenal within her borders stripped of its cannon and muskets; and while we write Missouri is "invaded" for the purpose of forcing upon her people a deposed and self-exiled Governor, and of driving out of the Union a State which prefers to maintain unimpaired her political relations.

And has it come to this, that a revolutionary Government possesses, in defence of its existence, rights of war superior to those attaching to the Constitutional Government established by our fathers and cemented by their blood? How is it that "invasion," justifiable and holy when prosecuted against the honor and existence of the loyal States, becomes "infamous" and "atrocious" the instant it is waged in defence of the rights and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the whole land?

When, therefore, we listen to fervent adjurations in favor of "peace," we are constrained to enquire what sort of peace it is meant to commend to our acceptance; for if it be a plea in behalf of that "peaceable secession" which vindicates its claim to recognition by a rash appeal to arms, we can have nothing to say to behalf of any such political solecism. Among the last to abandon the hope or to remit unceasing labors for the preservation of peace, we shall be among the first to welcome its return, provided it be such a peace as consists with the safety, honor, and integrity of the loyal States and the Union. But for a peace which consults only the interest, convenience, and caprices of a Revolutionary Government, and which leaves to that established by Washington in the field and Madison in the council nothing but the poor privilege of accepting the terms created by insurrectionary schism, we have no such preference as leads us to expouse with forwardness the cause of political violence against the cause of political right, as we understand their relations.—From all the havoc and bloodshed incident to this most unnatural and unnecessary conflict, we turn as sorrowful away as any among the most zealous advocates of "peace" can possibly do, and we have the sad consolation of knowing that, if our humble counsels had been heeded by the patrons of secession, we should not have been called to mourn over a divided land, or over States discordant, and therefore belligerent. But it passes our comprehension to discern the grounds on which the friends of secession *and peace* can claim a right to be heard before the friends of the Union *and peace* for the "peaceable secession" has from the first been little more than a nominal pretext under which to claim impunity for flagrant acts of war against the peace and dignity of the National Government.

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One of the Worst Cases ever Recorded!

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18, 1858.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.

Gentlemen:—I will with great pleasure give my testimony concerning your SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or Blood and Liver Syrup, has done for me. Some three and a half years since, I was attacked with a SCROFULOUS WHITE SWELLING, which was attended with most excruciating pains. I tried various remedies, and had one of the best Physicians of the city, (one of them a Professor in an Old School Medical College,) and they failed to give me any Relief. I was so reduced that I was confined to my bed for more than three months. The nerves and muscles of one leg were so contracted and drawn up, that I COULD NOT WALK. I had MORE THAN A DOZEN RUNNING ULCERS on my legs, from which I took from time to time, more than ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF BONE, some of them more than three inches long. I was reduced to almost a skeleton, and my friends had given up all HOPES of my RECOVERY. I was in this condition when I commenced the use of your Blood and Liver Syrup. I have used altogether some two gallons, and am ABLE TO ATTEND TO BUSINESS, and my legs have become so strong, that I walk with but little difficulty.—ANY I HAVE ENTIRELY RECOVERED MY HEALTH. Yours, truly,

MARTIN ROBBINS, Jr.
242 West 5th Street.
Dealer in Coal Oil and Lamps.

Here an account from the Cincinnati and Kentucky Market Journal, Vol. 1, page 216, by an editor, Dr. R. B. NEWTON, in regard to this Remarkable Cure!!

"While Martin Robbins was in the very worst imaginable condition, we were called to attend upon the amputation of the leg, produced by a fall. The mortification of a portion of the bone, under the circumstances, were very quite visible, for he was all but dead day after day, PICKING OUT SMALL PIECES OF THE BONE, which sloughed off. I found him using Scovill's Preparation, which he said, was the only one that did him any good. We were very busy in our attendance upon this patient, being so much out of the usual treatment, being so unusual and so surprising, that we confess we had much difficulty in our own mind to be sure of his recovery, as he was extensively diseased as his case."

The doctor evidently says, that this time he has made a cure with SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA in his practice, and it is one of the most important cases of SCROFULA and SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

A WHOLE FAMILY AFFLICTED—COVERED WITH SORES AND BOILS.

CONCORD, Hamilton Co., O., Jan. 20, '58.

MR. A. L. SCOVILL:

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that my wife, children, mother, and myself, about two years and a half ago, were sorely afflicted. My wife, children, and mother, suffered taken with a dreadful itching on the skin over the whole body; and I was covered with running boils. I employed several physicians, and tried their prescriptions for about six months, and found that, instead of getting better, we grew worse and worse, and finally the children were covered with running sores over the whole body. My brother called and got eight bottles of your BLOOD SYRUP, and strange to tell, before we had one half of it used, we were all well. I had spent over one hundred dollars before I got your medicine.

Yours, with respect,
HAMILTON M'ADAMS.

Will the afflicted call on the agent and get a pamphlet containing certificates of cures from well KNOWN CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI?

☞ Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF VEGETABLES, and is PERFECTLY SAFE for CHILDREN to use, in case of sore mouth or eruption of the skin. If MOTHERS VALUE the health of their children, they should eradicate the seeds of the disease before it is too late.

Read the statement of one of the OLDEST CHEMISTS IN CINCINNATI.

"I hereby certify that I have been made acquainted with SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. THE INGREDIENTS are entirely vegetable, and no mineral enters into the preparation."

W. S. MERRILL,
One door west of Burnet House, Cincinnati.

For sale by the Proprietors,
A. L. SCOVILL & CO.,
No. 12 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati.

Also

In Montpelier by F. E. Smith, S. P. Redfield, L. F. Pierce. In Waterbury by J. M. Henry & Sons. In Northfield by Geo. Nichols. Also by one or more agents in every town. 27.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically *Rheumatic Disorders* of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst case of *Headache* in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also it will cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and invigorates the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles,—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will affect a radical cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderfully healing properties of Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *Chilblains, Frosted Feet, and Insect Bites and Stings.*

Every Horse Owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by F. E. SMITH, Montpelier, General Agent for Vermont and by dealers everywhere. 37.89

A. W. WILDER having purchased M. P. WHEELER'S interest in the

Lumber Business,

will continue to furnish Frames and finishing Lumber
BUTTERNUT, BASS, ASH, MAPLE AND BIRCH LUMBER.

Planing and Jointing done in workman-like manner. Stair Rails, Newels, Balusters, Table Legs, &c., &c. Turning and Sawing done on short notice. Custom Log sawing done well and on short notice. Terms low for those who may pay down.

Montpelier, Dec. 20, 1859. A. W. WILDER. 76

Medical.

THE Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long resilient want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

A moment's reflection will show that a vast majority of diseases from which we suffer and die, were, at their commencement, simple and trifling. A mere cold, a slight diarrhœa, a pain in the side, or a headache, or hoarseness, at first easily cured and subdued, in time become a consumption, a fever, a dangerous dysentery, Croup or other disease, which all the powers of medicine fail to arrest.

Herein these remedies supply a great public want. Being on hand, simple, so you know at once what to take—pleasant, so as to come to regularness—safe, and hence obtaining no risk, while the curative effects are positive and certain, they are taken, and at once the spell is broken and the danger averted.

Experience has amply confirmed the use of these remedies for families and private persons, as being the SAFEST, THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT, THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

Thousands are and have been using them for some five years past, in every section of the country, with almost invariable success. All speak in the highest terms of their simplicity and certainty, and among our hundreds of agents the uniform testimony is, that they give good satisfaction to their customers.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

No.		Price of Single Boxes—cents
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying, and Wakefulness	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Pain Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Antinauta Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Ac