Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., JANUARY, 2, 1864.

EVERLASTING VIGILANCE BY THE PEOPLE IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.—*Andrew Jackson.*

WHO DIVIDED THE UNION?

The answer must be, the South, undoubtedly, if we look no farther back than the several ordinances of secession passed by their state conventions. But what led to such a state of public feeling in the South that the passage of these ordinances of secession became possible? This question goes to the roots of the subject, and a correct answer to it must fix the ultimate responsibility for dissolution on the abolitionists. True, there have long been demagogues in the South who considered dissolution desirable. But who gave to these demagogues their power? who supplied them with arguments? who enabled them to convince a majority of the active and influential classes in the Southern States that they ought not to remain in the Union? What headway could the secession demagogues have made without Mr. Seward's "Higher Law;" without the abolition mobs for resisting the rendition of fugitive slaves; without the "personal liberty bill," passed to defeat a plain requirement of the Constitution; without the avowed and recorded abolitionism of the great Republican oracles; without the vituperation and slanders of the *Tribune*, the underground railroad, the "irrepressible conflict," and John Brown's raid? *These* are the things which alarmed the Southern mind; these the steps of the ladder by which southern demagogues climbed to their ascendency. He who digs under my house, deposits the gunpowder, and lays the train, is as wicked as the incendiary who applies the match.

The evasive ingenuity by which the abolitionists seek to escape this responsibility is all in vain. No change of party names, no attempt to restrict political discussions within the period since Mr. Lincoln's election, can blind the people to the broad fact that if there had been no sectional Republican party there would have been no war. This fact stands up in bold relief, like the Alps against the sky, and no artifice can obscure it.

The Union was not held together by merely political bonds, nor was it dissolved all at once by merely political action.—The real dissolution was in the alienation of feeling and sectional bitterness which preceded the severing of political ties.—It is notorious to all the world that it was the abolitionists that sowed the seeds of this alienation, that fomented this bitterness. Slavery was the sore and sensitive spot on the social body of the South, and the rough-handed abolitionists kept rubbing it. The greater the irritation they caused, the more the object of their torture winced, the better they seemed pleased. Much of the zest of such books as Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (a book which was high-toned and respectable compared with the great mass of abolition libels and pasquinades,) consisted in a perception of the sting they would inflict on Southern sensitiveness.—It was like the pleasure felt by a mischievous boy who sits on a shed and shakes a red flag at a mad bull. This reckless abolitionism had no respect for persons, nor places, nor the most sacred things. It entered the church of Christ with its wrangles and its firebrands, and succeeded in severing that before it dissolved our political Union. The churches of all the great denominations (except the Catholic) were organized very much like our political institutions. They all had their several state associations, which were represented in a general convention just as the several states are represented in Congress. Abolitionism first entered the Methodist church, as Satan, the author of discord, entered Eden, and presently that great body was divided, and the two sections plunged in litigation growing out of their claims to their common property. The Baptist church was next sundered by the same means; and then the Presbyterian. It is true that in all these divisions it was the South that seceded, but it is also true that the questions on which they divided were thrust into the several conventions by the abolitionists. It cannot be pretended that this separation of the churches was the work of ambitious demagogues, or that the seceders were hurried into it against their deliberate judgment. The great sectional schism in the churches was purely the work of obtrusive abolitionism. Though it preceded the political separation by several years, the analogy and connection is such as to show that they resulted from a common cause. You may say, to be sure, that the South was insane on the subject of slavery; but that is merely a different way of saying that their opinion on that subject differed from yours. Your attempt to domineer over their opinions, and to overturn their social and industrial system, is what broke up the Union. You may say, again, that this was only a pretext; but it still remains true that it was the abolitionists who gave them this pretext in the face of repeated warnings of the use they would probably make of it.

And our honest rail-splitter at Washington is still swinging the enormous abolition beetle and delivering his sturdiest blows on the same wedge by which the states were separated. The Union is as yet only a partially cleft log; if the abolition wedge were knocked out the sides would spring together and leave only a seam. When, by and by, the Democrats render this service, let the abolitionists look that their fingers are not in the cleft.

THE UNION.—The Boston *Courier* says there are three meanings to the phrase "The Union." The first is, the Union as it existed under the Revolutionary Confederation; the second is, the Union under the Constitution; the third is the Union as the radicals are trying to reconstruct it. The first is a Confederate Union; the second a Constitutional Union; the third a Consolidated Union. The first is the Union of Secessionists, the second is the Union of Conservatives, the third is the Union of Abolitionists.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN has removed General Schofield from the command of the Department of the Missouri. This was to have been expected, says the N. Y. *World*, for a few weeks ago Mr. Lincoln told the radicals of Missouri that he would not remove him.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHY.

A lively French writer represents a Quaker saying to a dog, whose inopportune barking had disturbed his meditations, "I will not harm thee, for my religion denies revenge, but I will show thee how a Quaker can punish." He then proceeds to lead the animal quietly to the pump, and raises the cry, "mad dog;" whereupon the passers with sticks and stones assail and destroy the unfortunate brute.

This administration has adopted this Quaker policy toward Liberty. Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, it hopes by the catch-word of "southern sympathy" to direct the honest impulses of hatred to rebellion for a dishonest war. No sympathizer with rebellion exists in the free states. It is as idle to pretend that such a state of feeling can be feigned as to assert that there is a preference of stones to bread for food. It is no more in the nature of things than a square circle. Men no more sympathize with rebellion than they woo the Asiatic cholera or infect their veins with black vomit. The right of perfectly free public discussion is as essential to a free state as the law of gravitation to creation. War and peace are subjects of common interest to us all; we are the jury to render a verdict. If we can only hear arguments on one side, how are we to form a sensible conclusion? To suppose that we cannot reach correct results is to insult the intelligence of the whole community.

The great wrong we reproach to the seceded states is infidelity to the Democratic faith, that truth will overcome error. Yet the administration which makes war upon one section of the Union for rebellion against the Constitution is now itself in rebellion against that Constitution. It admits thus that it was originally in the right not by principle but by accident. It compels us Democrats to oppose it in the very interests of that Constitution which we with it united to uphold. We have not budged one inch from our position; we stand on the Constitution and refuse to abandon it and to follow the administration into the labyrinth it has entered. It has changed the policy in which all agreed, and finds fault with us because we refuse to follow its downward path to fresh dissolution and certain destruction. *We* have never lost heart one instant, but *it* is repeating in its civil conduct that blunder in its military conduct which held back McDowell and saved Richmond. A fear has come over it, and, like all the panic-stricken, it does just exactly what it ought not to do. Originally strong in the possession of power, strong in the common consent of the people, impregnable when it rested on the Constitution, why is it that, in two short years this administration has secured a powerful opposition and intensely vindictive personal enmities? The cry of southern sympathy will not answer. Where was that sympathy two years ago?—how did it manifest itself? That cry is simply the assertion of an untruth, and of an untruth more damaging than all the other untruths which have been perpetrated or permitted. It will not do for the administration to accuse others of that indifference to duty it has so signally manifested. It will not do to charge that faith with coldness which shudders at a blow given to the Constitution by hands sworn to protect it; it will not do for the priest who mocks at the God to charge others with impiety. If from humble suggestion of right it has driven the Democracy into fierce denunciating of wrong; if it has made war on the government by every means known to the Constitution and the law as essential for that party as for the government to war upon the rebellion, it is not our fault.

There is one thing dearer than the Union—it is Liberty. We don't intend to give up either the one or the other, and we no more think the government will succeed in conquering our liberties than secession independence. But if by the mingled madness and weakness which seem to rule the hour we are compelled to a choice, there will not be one moment of hesitation. The moment the American people arrive at the conclusion which General Burnside has announced, that they must deposit their liberty during this war and take it out of pawn only after victory, that instant secession is a "fixed fact." The history of the world does not show one example of liberty returned, and this people is not about to make the experiment. We all recollect the fable of the horse and the man, and as stories cannot be Copperhead under his present majesty we may safely quote Æsop:

A horse, in a contest with a wolf, asked the assistance of a man, who jumping on his back soon dispatched the enemy. The horse, with many thanks, requested the rider to dismount. "Oh, no!" was the reply; "if you do not know that you have a good master, I know that I have a good servant." Horses have been ridden since that date.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.

Pennsylvania has thus far continued to pay the interest on her indebtedness in coin, notwithstanding the high premium upon specie; but is said that it is now a question of doubt whether the February semi-annual payments will be made in gold, or whether the authorities will attempt to take advantage of the act of Congress and pay the interest in Treasury notes. To do so, however, will require some action on the part of the Legislature, as a resolution was passed on the 12th of June, 1840, which requires the Governor to change a sufficient amount of funds in the State Treasury to pay the interest in specie.

THE New York *Tribune* gives some good advice to its party friends, which is not the less applicable to ours. We commend to our readers the following:

"Whoever you are that have a *favorite* for the Presidency, keep his name out of the newspapers as a possible candidate for the next four or five months. Let his adversaries mouth him if they will; but let his friends be discreet and silent.—Had Abraham Lincoln been prominently commended for President in December, 1859, he would not have been President elect one year thereafter. Be wise then, O trainers of nags for the Presidential course, and keep them well blanketed in the stable for many weeks yet?"

—Edward Everett has been trying to persuade the President to reverse his unjust and outrageous decision in the case of Fitz John Porter.

A JUDICIOUS AMENDMENT.

Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of the Bedford District, has proposed an amendment to the Conscription bill, which should be immediately adopted. It is in words following, to wit: "Resolved, that the Military Committee be instructed immediately to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1863, to compel provost marshals of the different congressional districts to hold their examinations for physical disability, or any other cause of exemption, at the county town of each county in the respective congressional districts."

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.—The *World* calls attention to the enlightened manner in which the Secretary Chase is at work to secure the Presidential nomination. An elaborate and extravagant puff of Mr. Chase has been put into the hands of an advertising agency in New York, with directions to send it to all the country newspapers, directing its insertion as reading matter, and offering to pay for it as an advertisement. This is a novel mode of disseminating political eulogies; but, considering the vast number of readers reached by the country press, running a political candidate on sound mercantile principles may not be a bad investment.

WHAT WAS IT?—The Boston *Courier* publishes an extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Southern States, who has always been a Union man and who has been imprisoned by the rebels, in which occurs the following:

"He says, that during his confinement he conversed with prisoners from all of the Confederate States but Florida, and their unanimous testimony was, that *if McClellan and Buell had been continued in command, and the policy which they represented had been persevered in, the Confederacy could not have lasted six months longer than the date of their removal; for the plain reason, that no new army could have been raised.*"

Latest War News.

—The privateer Alabama is reported to be off Java, and to have burned the American ships Winged Racer and Amanda.

—Rebel dispatches say that Gen. Jo. Johnston has taken command of the Tennessee army, vice Hardee, who was in place of Bragg.

—The passport system is to be extended to Philadelphia and Boston. It does not require a passport from each individual, but the Marshal examines each vessel and requires all arms &c., to be given up, when a general pass is given to the captain.

—The Choctaw Chief, McCurtain, with several other Indian leaders, came into the Union lines at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 24th inst., and surrendered under the protection of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. The Choctaws abandon the Rebel cause, and it is very probable that their example will be followed by all the other disloyal tribes.

—The negro pilot Small, over whom the fanatics have made so much ado, because he succeeded in running a steamboat called Planter out of Charleston harbor, and surrendered her to the blockading fleet, has been captured by the rebels, together with the vessel of which he had been awarded the command. It is stated that in piloting his craft through Lighthouse Inlet, in a dense fog, he got among the rebel picket boats by mistake. Most of his crew were runaway negroes.

—A correspondent writing from Charleston, under a late date, says that the famous floating battery, which was used by the Confederates against Sumter, when Major Anderson held the works, broke adrift in the late gale, and smashed through and carried away the obstructions, and now lies ashore near the north end of Folly Island. The battery was formerly plated with railroad iron, but that had been removed for other purposes.

—The Adjutant-General's office has telegraphed to all the army commanders that a law has been passed to the effect that no bounties except such as are now provided by law will be paid to any persons enlisted after the 5th of January next. The only bounty provided by law is the $100 authorized by Section 5 of the act of July, 1861. The commanding officers are accordingly required to secure all re-enlistments of veteran volunteers possible before January 5, and give immediate publicity to this circular.

—The steamer George Cromwell, which was to sail from N. Y. for New Orleans on Thursday, was detained by the United States Marshal, whose agents had found goods contraband of war, such as gunpowder and percussion caps, on board in barrels of innocent potatoes, and boxes of unsuspicious appearance. It is said that a house in Courtlandt street and several professionally loyal tradesmen are or soon will be in the toils of the Government.—*Tribune.*

—Lord Lyons, in a dispatch to Earl Russell, is said to have predicted the termination of the American war in three months. The correspondents of *the London Times* begin to admit an increasing despondency in the South.

—Richmond papers say that Longstreet's forces were, on the 23d, still around Rutledge, Tenn., unable to follow up their "advantage" (whatever that may be) for want of shoes. The weather was cold, and the mountains were covered with snow. It is said the entire army has gone into winter quarters.

—A number of rebel officers and soldiers it is said, have come into our lines at Newbern, North Carolina, and taken the oath of allegiance. It is stated that many others are awaiting an opportunity to do the same thing. Blockade running steamers are coming into Wilmington, N. C., in great numbers. Twenty-three are reported as arriving there in one night.—The plan of leasing out abandoned palantations in eastern North Carolina is proving highly successful.

—The rebel schooner Marshall J. Smith, laden with cotton and turpentine, bound from Mobile to Havana, has been captured by the gunboat Kennebec. It is understood that she had 260 bales of cotton on board.

—Dispatches from Washington state that Gen. Butler has been authorized to conduct an exchange of prisoners, officer for officer and man for man, the object apparently being to make a fair exchange, without the introduction of any side issues. Later intelligence received from Fortress Monroe, states that the rebel government, after having exchanged 500 prisoners, refuse to do anything more till all their demands are complied with.—They also refuse to have any dealings with Gen. Butler.

—The Richmond papers are said to be gloomy over the daring raid of Averill's cavalry upon their most important railroad, at Salem. It is not improbable that this raid was the cause which forced Longstreet to stop, while in full retreat, and fight for life in East Tennessee. With the road permanently broken, it would be utterly impossible for him to subsist his army in its present position.

—John Morgan is advertising for men to make up another guerrilla force, and expects ere long to be in the saddle.—The Southern papers are eloquent on his alleged wrongs, and breathe nothing but revenge.

—A letter from Morris Island thus speaks of the new Confederate war vessel. "A new iron-clad ram, perhaps a third larger than the Atlanta, made her appearance in Cooper River a few days ago. She came down past Charleston with flags flying, rounded Castle Pinckney, fired a salute of four guns in broadside, and then returned. She made a stately appearance, had good proportions, with sloping lines and was decidedly the most formidable looking [illegible] have yet exhibited in [illegible]."

—The [illegible] Washington and Mississippi [illegible] New York from New Orleans [illegible] to the 19th [illegible] as prisoners the [illegible] General Frank Gardner, who surrendered at Port Hudson, and many other rebel officers. The whole of Western Texas is to be immediately occupied by our forces. Large numbers of people were giving in their adhesion to the Union. Gen. Washburne was moving upon Indianola and Lavacca, and would probably occupy [illegible] without resistance. It was believed that our troops would soon concentrate at San Antonio for the final attack upon Magruder. The health of the troops was good.

—On the 23d, a flatboat that runs between Memphis and the Arkansas shore, in the capacity of a ferry, went to Overton on a regular trip, and seeing no signs of life about the landing landed. She had hardly touched shore, when a party of guerillas, sixteen in number, rushed down to the landing and commenced firing upon the passengers and crew. She immediately pushed out, and the crew and many of the passengers pulled out their revolvers and used them. Two bullets struck the commander of the flat, killing him instantly. A body of troops were sent over, but the band of guerillas had departed.

—Twenty-five deserters from Hardee's army, who came into Chattanooga on the 23d, report that Tennessee soldiers are deserting in squads of from 20 to 50, where the President's proclamation was received, which met with much favor by the Tennessee and Georgia troops.—*Tribune.*

—The officers of the gunboat Acacia report that when they left Halifax warrants were out for eight of the pirates of the Chesapeake, all of whom were in the city, and had been for several days, but that it was doubtful if any arrests will be made, as the police were in the interest of the rebels, and the people bitterly opposed to such a measure.

—E. H. Ewing, for many years at the head of the Nashville bar, and subsequently an active and influential orator in the rebellion, the *Tribune* says, has written a letter to a relative in New York expressing a desire to return to his allegiance, and advising all his friends to pursue the same course.

—The rebel chief of cavalry in Georgia, Wheeler, is again at work. Nine soldiers were captured on Tuesday last between Chattanooga and Harrison, by him, and he scours the country on the line of the road to Knoxville, tearing down Union flags, conscripting Union men, and picking up stragglers.

DIED.

In West Millcreek, on Wednesday, the 23d ult., DAVID THOMAS, *aged 59 years, 3 months and 20 days.*

On the 16th ult., at his residence in Millcreek, ANDREW NORCROSS, *aged 88 years.*

He was born Oct. 12th, 1775, in Sussex Co., N. J., and came to Erie county in 1802. He was a worthy citizen, honest, upright and fair dealing, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

You may recover your health by the use of other remedies. You may recover without any; but do not forget that you may die, and that Brandreth's Pills could have saved you. For remember that the

AWFUL PRINCIPLE OF DEATH,

when you have it in excess in your system, is evident to your animal instincts. Your countenance tells your friends; your dreams and your own heart tell you.

Now, at these times there is no medicine so deserving of your confidence as

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

is the only medicine known that can certainly save, when all the usual indications tell you you shall die.

Mr. John Pudney, Springfield, Union Co., N. J., has used Brandreth's Pills for fifteen years in his family, and for all his hands; in which time these Pills have cured them of Bilious Affections, Headache, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Measles, Whooping Cough, and he says he has never known them to fail. Principal Office, 294 Canal Street, New York.

Sold by Dr. L. Strong, Erie, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. dec19-1m.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!

A CARD:

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York

oct25'63-4m

TAKE NO MORE Unpleasant and Unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.,

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs:

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Destamination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Debility,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To ensure the genuine call for it.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cures Guaranteed. See advertisement in another column.

dec19-6m.

SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE!

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION. As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron case, all others being Counterfeits.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street.
Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.

nov21'63-3m.

WHAT IS IT?

What is it that blackens grey whiskers in five minutes?

CRISTADORO'S DYE.

What changes red hair to a rich and sumptuous brown?

CRISTADORO'S DYE.

What Dye contains neither lime, lead, nor nitrate of silver?

CRISTADORO'S.

What Dye gives the least trouble and is most quickly applied?

CRISTADORO'S.

What Dye is the only one endorsed and pronounced safe?

CRISTADORO'S.

What Dye produces the most permanent effect?

CRISTADORO'S.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50, and $2 per box, according to size. dec19-1m.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,

is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle, according to size. aug1862-1y

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

MORE TESTIMONY! This is to certify that for the last five years I have used in my family Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment, and in every instance have found it fully equal to his recommendations. I have found it to give almost instantaneous relief in cases of toothache, sprains, bilious colic, sore throat, pain in the chest and back, and rheumatism, and I cheerfully recommend its trial to every one afflicted with any of the above named diseases. JAMES H. WARNER.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14, 1862.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. dec19-1m.

THE CONFESSION & EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred diseases—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence for months lost time and money. By enclosing a post-paid envelope, single copies may be had of the author, MATTHEW MATHEWS, Box 1, Rochester, Monroe County, New York. jan1'63-1y.

To-Day's Advertisements.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID THOMAS, deceased, late of Millcreek twp., Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH THOMAS,
MARY E. THOMAS,
Executors.

jan2'64-6w*

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm in Harborcreek, containing 105 acres with allowance. The land is of the best quality, under a high state of cultivation, having on it all kinds of fruit in great abundance. The improvements consist of one first class dwelling house, three tenant houses, three barns with sheds sufficient to enclose the entire barn yard. The farm is situated one mile south of the Railroad, and between the Baptist and Methodist churches, and is one of the most desirable residences in the country. The farm will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third down, the balance on a liberal credit. AUSTIN JESSUP

Jan2-1w.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

J. H. RIBLET & CO.,

Would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

FURNITURE WARE-ROOM,

IN GABLE'S BLOCK,

Between 8th and 9th Streets, on State,

Where they intend to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

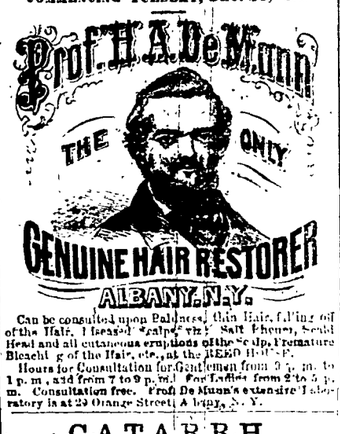
NEW AND WELL SELECTED FURNITURE.

We respectfully solicit a share of the Public patronage. J. H. RIBLET,
jan2'64-tf. HAWSON GABLE.

HAS ARRIVED!

WILL REMAIN ONE WEEK ONLY!!

COMMENCING TUESDAY, DEC. 26, '63.



Can be consulted upon Baldness, Thin Hair, falling of the Hair, Diseased Scalps, etc. Salt Rheum, Scald Head and all cutaneous eruptions of the Scalp. Premature Bleaching of the Hair, etc., at the REEO HOUSE.

Hours for Consultation for Gentlemen from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 7 to 9 p. m. For Ladies from 2 to 5 p. m. Consultation free. Prof. De Munn's extensive Laboratory is at 29 Orange Street, Albany, N. Y.

CATARRH.

IT CURES CATARRH IN ALL ITS TYPES AND STAGES.

IT CURES CATARRH AND ARRESTS CONSUMPTION.

IT CURES CATARRH AND RESTORES THE SENSE OF SMELL.

IT CURES CATARRH AND PAIN IN THE TEMPLES.

It penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever. Dr. Goodale is the first and only person who ever told the world what Catarrh really was—where it commenced—and who would cure it.

Over thirty years ago, Dr. Goodale boldly struck out from the fallacious theory and mode of treatment of this loathsome malady, as laid down in "Standard Medical Works" and teachings, to discover its true cause and locality, and to devise a permanent cure for it. Entire success has crowned his efforts, and he has now spent a lifetime in battling with this foul disease, exploring its secret ambush, and making known to the world the fact that Catarrh, which has for years defied the skill and research of medical men and authors of this country and in Europe, can now be cured, with the same uniform certainty that morning follows night. Thousands who have tried every known means of cure in vain, have been permanently cured by Dr. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy, and now pledge it in the most extravagant terms of delight.

Call at the nearest agency or send a stamp for a pamphlet.

Devised and prepared by R. Goodale, M. D., New York.

NORTON & CO., Sole Agents,
612 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by SAMUEL CARTER, 4 West Park Row, agent for Erie. jan2'64-3m*

A WORD ABOUT

AMERICAN WATCHES

AFTER A THOROUGH TRIAL OF MORE THAN TEN YEARS, the time-pieces manufactured by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., have gained a firm hold upon the favor of the public, and now, no less than 75,000 of them are speaking for themselves in the pocket of the people. From a very insignificant beginning the business has increased until we are justified in stating that WE MAKE MORE THAN ONE HALF of all the watches sold in the United States. Repeated enlargement of our factory buildings, and the labor of 500 operatives, still find us unequal to supply the constantly increasing demand. And we may here observe that notwithstanding the high price of labor and materials, we actually sell our products at less prices than those current five years ago.

We refer to these facts only for the purpose of properly introducing another subject relative to our manufacture of watches. Hitherto our chief object has been to make *good* watches for the million, at the lowest possible price—something to take the place of the make-believe watches called "Ancres," "Lepines," "English Patent Levers," &c., annually thrown upon this market, in countless numbers, by European work shops—watches which, when they reach the return of their factories, unsalable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

This object we have accomplished, and now we have to announce, that we have commenced the manufacture of watches of the very

HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY,

unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the ample facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. Profiting by our long experience, we have remodelled the form of our watches, introducing such improvements as have been suggested and proved to be good from time to time, and have instituted new and severe tests of isochronism, adjustment and compensation. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactitude, and the choicest and most approved materials only are used. Nothing in fact is wanting either in mechanical principles, material or workmanship to ensure perfection in the result.

We continue to manufacture our other well-known qualities under the following names:

"APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,"
"P. S. BARTLETT,"
"And the Soldier's Watch,"
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The latter, the lowest priced watch we make, is a substantial, reliable time-piece, cased in sterling silver—hunting pattern—and is not liable to get out of order either in marching, riding or fighting. All the above described watches, including the *finest*, which is named "AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY," are sold by watch dealers generally throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
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nov7'63-eow4w inside.

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And is prepared to furnish HOTELS, STEAMBOATS, RESTAURANTS & FAMILIES with the best

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The market affords, at Wholesale and Retail, at short notice, and at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

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Being a Hunting or Open Face for Lady's or Gentleman's Watch, combining with a patent Self-Winding improvement, which is a most convenient and decidedly pleasing novelty.

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