M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, Jan. 10th, 1863.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM!

PURPOSES OF THE WAR

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; That in this National emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; That this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

THE PROCLAMATION.—This curious instrument of "military necessity" will be found in another column.

The President, conscious of his own utter incapacity to conduct the Government, has yielded to the "military pressure" of fanatical senators, demagogues, priests and laymen, and issued Proclamation No. 2 of freedom—as those who support the measure are pleased to call it.

There is not, under this proclamation, save in the excepted States and parts of States, a single slave this day on the soil of the Union.

The Executive Government—including the military and naval authorities thereof—is pledged to "maintain the freedom of these persons."

In short, the proclamation is—neither more nor less—an invitation to the enslaved population to rise against their masters, if they cannot otherwise, escape, and win their way to freedom by fire and sword.

As an inducement to sever by any means the bonds that holds them in servitude, the Government opens its arms to them and invites them to come—"peacebly if they can, forcibly if they must." It tells that, once free, they shall not lack employment; they will be received, on an equality with white men, "into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service."

"Upon this act"—unconstitutional and inhuman as it is, leading inevitably to discord in the loyal States and fiendish atrocities in the South—the President, expressing a "sincere belief in its justice and constitutionality," invokes the "considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God"!

The policy, we perceive, has produced one *terrible* effect, for which, whether they anticipated it or not, the patent philanthropists at the head of Government, must be held accountable. The rebels, to counteract any disadvantage to them which the proclamation might work, have adopted the plan of *shooting all contrabands* captured from our army. They are determined that they shall not live to poison the minds of the still loyal slaves and instigate bloody insurrections. The freedom which Lincoln offers to the negro is the freedom of death; and when the poor deluded creatures celebrated the 1st of January, they unwittingly celebrated the inauguration of their own extermination. It is on this bloody policy the President invokes the "favor of Almighty God.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The good news from Murfreesboro published yesterday is backed up to-day by another despatch from Gen. Rosecrans, which states that the loss of the rebels was very heavy and that they fled with great precipitation.

The Army of the Potomac still rests on its laurels. Reviews are its only occupation now. Flags of truce continully pass from the Burnside to the Lee side of the river, and vice versa, having reference to refugees.

The rebels have fallen back from in front of Suffolk, so that the "stirring time" we were told to anticipate, in a despatch from that region a few days ago, is probably postponed.

According to a despatch in the philadelphia Press of yesterday, all the bridges East Tennessee have been burned and the Union troops have re-captured clarksville in that state, with a number of prisoners and 8,000 barrels of flour.

By the arrival of a steamer yesterday, we have New Orleans dates to the 28th ult., but no news of any importance. A ship load of destitute Unionists from Texas had arrived.

ROMANCE OF AN HEIRESS—The charming lady novelist, who has won much fame under the name of Cousin May Carleton, has just finished a new romance, entitled "Victoria; or, The Heiress of Castle Cliffe." It is the first new year offering of the *New York Mercury*, the cheapest and largest literary weekly in the Country.

HOW THE SOLDIERS FEEL ABOUT IT.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Burnside's army at Falmouth, Va., thus happily hits off the love our soldiers have for their "American *fellow citizens of African descent*:"

"The nigger is not liked in the army. Officers who have negro servants in the army find it occasionally troublesome to protect them.—Mr. Cuffee mounted on his master's horse, must not put on any airs as he trots along a column of marching troops, or he will find his head, hard as it is, broken by a shower of stones.—Indeed, he is not always spared, if he be ever so meek and he must be exceedingly careful how he rides on horseback."

What it Costs to Superintend Contrabands.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the course of his recent scathing and able speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, remarked:

"The House, this afternoon, voted down the resolution of inquiry as to the contraband business in Carolina. I assert here that the report of the quartermaster at Beaufort, South Carolina will show that, for the month of September, four general superintendents received $150 per month, and sixty-four other superintendents received $50 per month, for taking care of ninety negroes! This report shows $3,800 per month, being at the rate of $45,000 per annum for the care of ninety-three big and little, male and female, "free Americans of African descent." A thousand dollars per year would astonish a western farmer for such a service. But we are refused all information as to this and similar infamous abuses."

At this rate superintenence alone of three million freed negroes would cost the government *one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and four dollars* per month, and *fourteen millions seven hundred and nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars* per year; of which Pennsylvania's share, to be paid in taxation, would be at least *one million five hundred thousand dollars*. And this, let our people rember, is for taking care of them alone. Well may the Abolition favorites of the administration shout in favor of "the honest Abe's" emancipation scheme, with so many high-salaried offices in view. No wonder these cormorants offer their "whole souls" to the President when such a tempting bait is held out. It is the *rhino*, and not the woolly-headed *me rino*, they are after.

THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.

Telegraphic communication is restored between here and Nashville.

It is reported that General Bragg was killed to-day.

There has been fighting all day, but no particulars are given.

Our forces are advancing, and the rebels falling back across Stone's River,

The following officers are wounded slightly:
Col. Miller.
Col. Black, of the Fourth Indiana.
Lieut. Col. Neff.
Col. Hull.
Capt. Pate.

It has been raining all day in the vicinity of the battle-field.

SECOND DESPATCH.

There was heavy cannonading to-day until noon, when the rebels attacked our left wing and were terribly repulsed.

There was very little fighting yesterday.

Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro.

The rebels attacked and destroyed our hospital buildings on Thursday.

The rebels are being strongly reinforced from the rebel army at Richmond.

THIRD DESPATCH

There was a spirited engagement at Lavergne to-day between the Mechanics and Engineers under Col. Innis, and General Wheaton's rebel cavalry. The latter were routed with the loss of thirty-three killed.

All "contrabands" captured by the rebels on the Federal wagon trains are immediately shot. Twenty thus killed are lying in the Murfreesboro pike.

Major Slemmer and Captain King, who were being conveyed away wounded from the battle field in an ambulance, were captured by the rebels, taken four miles away and then paroled and thrown out on the road.

General Willich is not killed, but wounded and a prisoner.

Yesterday General Rosecrans personally took command of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and attacked General Wheeler's rebel Cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed.

Capt. Mack, Chief of the Artillery and on General Thomas' staff is mortally wounded.

A despatch from Col. Anderson to headquarters here says:—

"We have whipped the rebels decidely, and are at Christiana, nine miles south of Murfreesboro, on the railroad."

FOURTH DESPATCH.

Col. McKee is reported killed.

Our loss of officers is heart-rending.

The fighting to-day has been light. It closed last evening with terrible slaughter of the enemy.

FIFTH DESTPACH

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 3—5 p. m.

The first day's fighting was all our own way, but the right wing of our army fought itself into a bad position.

The third day we repulsed the rebels with terrible slaughter, ourselves sustaing but slight loss.

FURTHER VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5, 1863.

Murfreesboro advices represent the Federal victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing towards Tullahoma in great disorder.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.

There are three feet of water on the cumberland shoals, and the river is rising.

Everything is going on well in front.

Gen. Rosecrans is in Murfreesboro. He has captured the rebel trains and is driving the enemy. Gen. Rousseau is unhurt. His Assistant Adjutant General McDowell is wounded in the arm The journal's despatches say that a fourth bloody fight occurred last night during the storm The rebels charged us and were repulsed. Our troops hold Murfreesboro. Our advantages are decided. Gen. Breckinridge's division was cut to pieces and routed Saturday. Our skirmishers decoyed a large number of rebels among our batteries. We routed them with great slaughter.

Capt. McCulloch, of the 21 Kentucy Cavalry (Union), says the rebel General Witters was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men. Eye witnesses say that the slaughter exceeds that of Shiloh. Gen. Rosecrans and his soldiers are in the heighest spirits.

On Saturday Col. Daniel McCook engaged Wheeler's Cavalry six miles from Nashville, routing him completely. All is highly cheering

Prisoners say that Gen. Kirby Smith is in the fight. Rebel canteens were filled with whiskey gundowder.

The Murfreesboro Rebel of the 2d says the Federals fought gallantly, and admits a loss of 5,000.

The Federal prisoners are sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken. Capt. John Desha, of Kentucky, was wounded, by a shell in the head. Adjt. Card, of the same regiment, was shot by a cannon ball.

"The following is from the Associated Press correspondent at Nashville:—

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans shelled Murfreesboro this morning. There was no reply.

Our forces would occupy it at noon. The rebels undoubtedly left. Our forces, it is reported, are pursuing.

McCook attacked Wheeler's cavalry near the Asylum six miles from Nashville, killing eighty which were left on the field, and many wounded. Seven Federals were wounded.

Capt. Pinney, of the 5th Wisconsin, Lieut. Hastings, of the 29th Illinois and all commissioned officers and sergeants of companies G, I. and K, are killed or disabled.

Col. Scott, of the 19th Illinois, is seriously wounded.

Capt. Austin, of General Woodruff's staff, is taken prisoner.

Private despatches say that the rebels in their retreat are burning the cotton wherever they can get hold of it.

The Jews concentrated here and at Cairo have appointed deputations to proceed to Washington to remonstrate against General Grant's order expelling them from the territory occupied by the Federal forces.

It is said that Frank Ward, of Anderson's troops, is killed.

All the reports of Gen. Rosecrans having retreated to Nashville are false.

The fight to-day is supposed to be in the vicinity of Christiana.

The interruptions of the rebel cavalry between Nashville and Christiana makes it difficult to get news, but everything, thus far is favorable to the ultimate success of the Federal arms.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

The Press of this city, has a Nashville despatch, which says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned; that Col. Bruce has recaptured Clarksville, (?) Tennessee, and, taken a number of prisoners and 8,00 barrels of flour which he sends here, and that the river is rapidly rising.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Jan. 4.

Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in Chief:

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and the naval commander were received on the 31st.

The gunboats were engaged the enemy's batteries and Gen. Sherman was inland three miles from Vicksburg and hotly engaged.

From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d says that the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The following was received at headquarters to day:

CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 2.

TO COLONEL STAGER:

Our line is working to Holly Springs and Corinth.

Gen. Sullivan has whipped the rebel Forrest at Spring Hill, routed his entire force, captured all his artillery and three hundred stand of arms.

The rebel Colonel Napier was killed, and the rebel Colonel Desbay is a prisoner.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 2.

MAJ. GEN. HALLECK, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF:

Gen. Sullivan has succeeded in getting a fight out of Gen. Forrest, and whipped him badly.—He captured six pieces of artillery, and a great many horses and prisoners. Van Dorn was repulsed at every point except this, and with heavy loss.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Lee

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—*Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:* The steamer State of Georgia reports that the Monitor foundered on Tuesday night south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty eight men—names not known—belonging to the Monitor or the Rhode Island, or both.

CAIRO, Jan. 3.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated on the battle field of Vicsburg, received at Helena on Saturday, 27th, say that he debarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo river, ten miles above the mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced toward Vicsburg.

After passing beyond the range of our gunboats, our troops encountered the enemy who assailed them in force.

A terrific conflict ensued, which lasted for five hours. The enemy was driven back by our shell beyond the bayous that girt the rear of Vicsburg, and from their entrenched works, which were stationed on a hill.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, two bayous intervening between the hostile forces.

During the night pontoons were constructed notwithstanding a terrific fire was poured upon our men by the enemy, under cover of undergrowth.

At daylight on Saturday a concerted advance was make by Gen. Sherman's entire force, Gen Steel commanding the left wing, Gens. Morgan and Blair the center, and Gens. A. L. and M. L. Smith the right.

Gen. Steel succeeded in turning the enemy's right, so as to communicate with Gen. Morgan's division, which had been separated by the swamps running at right angles to the main front.

By sunset the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock musketry and artillery fire was severe.

The whole army in front of Morgan's and Smith's divisions were entrenched on high rising ground. This position was finally carried by storm.

Our gunboats did not co operate with the land forces, but the gunboat Benton engaged the fortifications on Haines' bluff.

During the action several of the crew of the Benton were killed and Captain Gwinne, her commander, mortally wounded.

In the action on Saturday the 58th Ohio, 8th Missouri and 2d Kentucky sustained considerable loss.

Gen. Banks' forces with Farragut's fleet were expected to co-operate with Gen. Sherman in the attack, out they had not arrived.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 6th

All is quiet as usual in camp.

Gen. Stoneman's third army corps was reviewed yesterday, and Gen. Wilcox's ninth army corps to-day. The appearance and condition of the troops were excellent. General Burnside and staff were present on both occasions.

Flags of truce cross the Rappahannock almost every day. The principal business transacted is the exchange of such refugees as are authorized by the the military authorities on both sides.

The contract for the hides, horns and tallow of cattle slaughtered for the army of the Potomac, recently entered into with John Weiks, of Philadelphia, has been annuled. It is estimated that the receipts from this source should cover the expense of herding and slaughtering for this army, and that responsible parties can be found to contract for these articles with profit to themselves and a saving to the Government.

The agent of the Ordnance Department at Washington is here for the purpose of inspecting the ammunition for cannon, in response to repeated complaints of artillery officers. It has been ascertained that most of the premature explosions during the recent battle here, and previous thereto, have been caused by the unworkmanlike manner in which the fuses have been fixed to the shells, and some batteries have already replaced their stock on hand by that of more reliable character.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.

Major Isaac N. Cook, paymaster, was arrested here to-day for defalcation of $250,000—money lost in gambling. Simultaneous arrests have been made of gamblers in Cincinnati, Louisville and other places, and about $70,000 has been recovered at Cairo.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MY DEAR BISHOP:—Will you do me the favor to perform Divine Services in my camp, this evening. If you can give me a couple of hours' notice, I shall be glad of it, that I may be able to inform the corps in the vicinity. After the great success that God has vouchsafed us, I feel that we connot do less than avail ourselves of first opportunity to render to Him the thanks that are due to Him alone. I, for one, feel that the great result is the result of His great mercy, and would be glad that you should be the medium to offer the thanks I feel due from this army and from the country. Earnestly hoping you will accede to my request, I am very respectfully,

Yours humble servant,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major Gen. Com'g.

FREDERICK, Sept. 27, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I have spent the day in visiting your brave boys who are in the hospital here. I had the privilege to visit the wayside hospitals between here and the camps; I am sure it will gladden your heart, and it surely did my own, to see the great love they have to you. When I told them how tenderly you had spoken of them, and how you knelt with me in prayer for God's blessing upon them, many a brave fellow wept for joy; and on every side I heard, "God bless the General," while here and there some veteran claimed the privilege to say "God bless little Mac." I had the opportunity to commend some dying men to God and to whisper the Saviour's name in their ears for the last journey.

If I did not fear of wearying you, I could write an hour, telling you of loving confidence spoken by these brave sufferers, who have been with you in good and evil report. I will not. But I canot close without telling you how sweet is the remembrance of the pleasant service held in your camp, nor to assure you that it is a pleasure every day to ask God to bless you. Your way is rough. Many do not know you. Many are jealous of your success. Many will try to fetter you. But let no cloud above, or thorn beneath, trouble you. Above you is God our Father, Christ our Saviour, the Holy Ghost our Comforter. God will hear our prayers. It may be a weary, foot-sore way, but there is light beyond. God bless you.

I am with love,
Your servant, for Christ's sake,
H. B. WHIPPLE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY ARGUS.—In every department of newspaper enterprise the New York Argus will favorably compare. In Politics, in Literature, in Business and in Finance in Agricultural information, in General News, and especially in the completeness and accuracy of its reports of the Money, Produce, Cattle and other markets, it has no superior. Its editors have made arrangements for articles, upon the great questions which now agitate the country, from the pens of Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Chas. O'Conor, Sanford E. Church, Samuel J. Tilden, and others of the ablest statesmen of the day. Its Agricultural Department, which receives the especial care and attention of one of its editors, in addition to the usual variety of original and selected matter, will be enriched by articles prepared expressly for the ARGUS, by Hon. Wm. Kelly, W. C. Watson, A. B. Conger, Benj. P. Johnson, Prof. Geo. W. Buckland, of the University of Totonto, C. W., and one or more distinguished writers upon Agricultural Science in Europe.

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Proprietors,
corner Broadway & Park Place, New York.

A good many people raise a cry about the Union and Constitution, as if the two were identical; but the truth is, it is the Constitution that has been the foundation and father of our troubles.—*Rev. Captain Henry Ward "Killem" Beecher.*

There never would have been any Union without the terms of the Constitution, and when the latter is set aside, there is no Union. It is the disregard of the Constitution by such men as Beecher that has produced our troubles.

HOW THEY SAW THE U. S.—An Abolition writer in the Boston Com[illegible], thus, alludes to the perpetuity of the Union and of our form of Government:

"Rather than see that Constitution reappear in our National Councils, I would rejoice in seeing [illegible] upon [illegible] of this proud fabric which was reared like Dahomey's throne, on human skulls."

This is the spirit which has broken up the Confederacy and reduced us to our present position.

AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.—The only way manufacturers can establish a durable, an enviable reputation for their products, is by making a superior article, wanted by the public, and then by scrupulous care in keeping it up to the highest standard of excellence. This reputation the firm of D. B. DeLand & Co., at Fairport, Monroe Co., New York, established for the manufacture of Chemical Saleratus, pure as the snow flakes, and just the article for light bread and biscuits. And this reputation they still maintain, as their Saleratus is always the same and always approved. They sell at wholesale to dealers, and it is sold at retail almost everywhere in the United States.

DIED.

In Keating township, Dec. 26, 1862, POLLY C., daughter of A. D. and Sarah Ann Burbank, aged 6 years 3 months and 2 days.

In this Borough, January 5, 1863, of Membranous Croup, FRANK P., son of J. E. and Calista Blair, aged 2 years 10 months and 7 days.

In this Borough, January 7, 1863, of Membranous Croup, FRED WILLIE, son of W. S. and Octavia Brownell; aged 9 years 7 months and 7 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not."

ILLUSTRATED

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The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains [illegible] all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany, thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

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FARMERS!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful Journal to them. All the new discoveries of science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the Architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

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No 37 Park-row New York

Last Call.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, or costs will be made. J. D. OTTO.

Dec. 10, 1860.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, 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,
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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found it effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Change of Hours.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 17th, 186[illegible], Trains will leave Olean at about the following hours, viz:

MOVING WEST:

Night Express	10:08
Mail	4:13
Way Freight	1:05
No. 21	1:00

MOVING EAST.

Night Express	7:10 P
Mail	10:17 A
Stock	3:19 P
Way Freight	1:15

Nos. 3, 4, and 8, run every day. No[illegible] Sundays, but not Mondays. Train 3, of[illegible] days, from New York, runs through to [illegible] but does not run to Dunkirk.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
CHARLES MINOT, Gen'l Su[illegible]