Utica Morning Herald & Gazette,
DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
BY ELLIS H. ROBERTS.
Office, No. 60 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.
TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR in advance, or SIX DOLLARS at the close of the year.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY.
TWELVE SOLID LINES OF AGATE, OR LESS, MAKE A SQUARE.

THE ONEIDA WEEKLY HERALD
TO CLUBS
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY

Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1796.] [HERALD ESTABLISHED 1847.

VOLUME XV. UTICA, N. Y., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1862. NUMBER 52.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

T. W. BOLLES.

Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

No. 116 Genesee Street, Utica.

While the Windy Politicians

ARE making grand preparations to grease the [illegible]

Boots,

Shoes,

Gaiters,

And Overshoes,

[illegible] Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Store.

The Winds Blew and the Rains Fall.

[illegible] T. W. BOLLES

A Bully Chance to get your Money Back.

I WILL give one hundred cents to the dollar in [illegible] T. W. BOLLES. At the Metropolitan.

An Age of Progress.

I DEEM it proper to call the attention [illegible] Mr. Le Brate [illegible]

LADIES' WORK.

[illegible] JOHN CANTWELL, No. 41 Catharine st.

CLINE'S EMBROCATION.

THE CANADIANS

BUY

CLINE'S

VEGETABLE

EMBROCATION.

AUSTRALIANS TRY

Cline's Vegetable Embrocation.

[illegible] Cline's Vegetable Embrocation.

[illegible] Bottle warranted [illegible]

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE!

CLINE'S CLINE'S VEGETABLE VEGETABLE EMBROCATION!

[illegible]

Good News from Home—All Agree—See What They Say

[illegible]

FROM LITTLE FALLS.

FROM FRANKFORT, N. Y.

[illegible] GEO. BANCROFT [illegible] EDGAR A. HINES [illegible] JOSEPH SWIFT

Cline's Vegetable Embrocation.

Cline's Vegetable Embrocation.

H. CLINE.

Paper Bags.

M[illegible] WHITNEY [illegible]

NEWSPAPERS.

GRATIS DAILY OR WEEKLY — ADVERTISING IT.

LARGE EDITIONS—FAST PRESSES.

DAILY CIRCULATION,	WEEKLY CIRCULATION,
Over 6,500.	3,500.

THE UTICA MORNING HERALD

HAS now attained a Circulation which is without a parallel in its ratio to population in the history of Newspapers in this State, and has just involved a heavy outlay for more rapid Presses and for New Type. The Proprietor is thus encouraged to put forth new efforts to make it worthy of this marked favor, and to commend it to the perusal of a still more extended parish. To this end, this Journal will make sure to give daily, regularly occurring [illegible] to the very instant of going to Press, [illegible]

FULLEST AND LATEST TELEGRAMS

OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] neither money nor labor is spared to present to its readers ALL NEWS at an earlier hour than they can obtain it elsewhere—and as early as the Metropolitan journals received in Central New York from six to twenty four hours later can contain it. This intelligence is systematically CONDENSED so that the gist of all events can be understood by the business man in the briefest time, and the reading of the news becomes a PLEASANT INCIDENT, instead, as with the diffuser sheets, an enormous labor. The

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

AND THE LEGISLATURE

when in Session, are concisely yet clearly given. Regular and liberal arrangements for CORRESPONDENCE from

THE SEAT OF WAR,

THE STATE & NATIONAL CAPITALS,

And elsewhere including a remarkable and brilliant series of Letters concerning

LIFE AND LITERATURE IN THE METROPOLIS,

are regular features of this Journal. All the

LOCAL NEWS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK

is promptly, carefully and regularly presented, on the principle that he who neglects his own household is worse than an infidel.

The EDITORIAL discussion of topics as they arise aims to be manly, honest and independent, and while we accept

Republican Principles

as OUR OWN, we are not the mere serfs of party, much less of any faction therein. Our system of

CONDENSATION OF NEWS,

enables us to give nearly every day, and certainly during every week, liberal selections from the best and most recent

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

and thus is presented in this department alone nearly if not quite as many attractions as are given by the purely Literary Papers. In short, the UTICA HERALD aims to answer all the demands upon it as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL.

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

$1.25 a Quarter, or $5 a Year.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Editor and Proprietor.

WM. H. TUTTON, OLIVER TUTTON, } Circulators and Collectors.

ONEIDA WEEKLY HERALD,

An Imperial Quarto, embodying all the leading features of the MORNING HERALD, for persons beyond the reach of Daily Mails is furnished as follows:

Single Copies, $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

CLUB TERMS

Club of Five, one year, to one address, each	$1 25
Club of Ten, one year, to one address, each	1 12
Club of Twenty, one year, to one address, each	1 00

Additions may be made at the same Post Office to Clubs at the same price.

For Clubs of Twenty, accompanied by the cash, a copy of the WEEKLY will be added. For Clubs of Fifty, accompanied by the cash, a copy of the DAILY will be added.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The MORNING HERALD Job Printing Department is amply furnished with all modern facilities for the execution of

THE BEST WORK RAPIDLY AND CHEAPLY.

Is nothing in the line of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING.

[illegible]

ORDERS WILL BE FILLED ON THE BEST TERMS

GREAT WARDROBE.

OVERCOATS!

HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS!

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

GOODS BETTER AND PRICES LOWER

THAN EVER BEFORE.

NO Stock in the city can compare with ours in regard to

QUALITY,

QUANTITY,

STYLE and

PRICE.

It costs nothing to examine this

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING!

And if you are not pleased in every particular, you will not be urged, or even asked, to buy.

ONE PRICE TO ALL,

AND NO DEVIATION.

T. L. KINGSLEY & SON,

GREAT WARDROBE,

112 Genesee Street,

UTICA, N. Y.

88 DOMINICK STREET, ROME, N. Y.
109 GENESEE STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.
229 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LENNEBACKER & CO.

WINTER OF 1861–2,

OPENS with the Largest, Richest and most complete assortment of

FURNITURE

of all kinds.

MIRRORS,

MATTRASSES,

&c., &c.

ever collected in one establishment in this city, at the Immense Show Rooms of

LENNEBACKER & CO.

10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Catharine street.

We invite the public to come and see our Goods, whether they purchase or not. Our

SHOW ROOMS

are a curiosity for Size, Arrangement and Variety.

We are not prepared to offer our

GOODS AT COST,

but will sell for a small profit, and will

GUARANTEE EACH ARTICLE AS REPRESENTED

BRICK BLOCK,

10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Catharine street.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WESTCOTT & HAMMOND,

52 Genesee Street,

RESPECTFULLY inform the ladies and gentlemen of Utica and vicinity, that in consequence of the hard times they have decided to offer their immense stock of Ladies and Misses' Fancy Furs of every style and description, Gent's Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes at retail at wholesale prices. Those wishing to purchase are invited to give them a call.

They have on hand all the latest styles of HATS and CAPS for Men and Boys' wear.

One price to all.

Marble Block, Utica, N. Y.

October 21, 1861.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

E. W. JARRETT

IS now prepared to exhibit to all a very large assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS,

among which may be found the following articles for Ladies' wear:

Northern Mink, [illegible] Capes,
Fitch Capes,
Siberian Squirrel,
Russian Mink,
French Sable, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FURS.

Otter Caps, Gloves and Collars,
Beaver,
Nutria,
Also Plush and Cloth Caps of every description. Also WOLF AND BUFFALO ROBES,
which will be sold at remarkably low figures.
No. 58 Genesee Street, Utica.
E. W. JARRETT

WORSTEDS AND SHETLAND WOOL—Wholesale and retail, at W. M. STORRS & CO.'S

Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE

THE RELEASE OF CONGRESSMAN ELY.—A dispatch from Washington gives this interesting narrative:

Hon. Alfred Ely arrived at seven o'clock Friday evening from Baltimore and proceeded at once to Willard's, where he was immediately recognized and warmly welcomed by a large number of friends. His robust appearance would hardly indicate that he has been five months a prisoner of war. After a half hour of hearty hand-shaking he retired to his room at Willard's, accompanied by his brother and Hon. John B. Haskin.

The following statement of facts I have gathered from Mr. Ely. And first it will be gratifying to know that during his whole period of imprisonment Mr. Ely has never experienced a despondent moment, that he has been in the best of health, and his buoyancy of spirits has sustained him. The patient returns with his usual vigor and ready to assume the active duties of his position. The particulars of Mr. Ely's capture have never been fully known, and he states them as follows:

He was captured by a South Carolina company of infantry, about five o'clock on the day of the battle. He had stopped at a blacksmith's shop to get his carriage mended, and after that was finished the Senator Foster of Connecticut, who had come out with him. While waiting he walked down towards a ravine in which he saw a company of National troops skulking or so he thought, but as he approached them, they receded and he supposed to return to his carriage, a spent musket ball struck the earth near him. He stopped behind a large tree near by to be out of danger, and continued his observations. In a moment a cannon ball went crashing through the branches of the tree and seemed to be falling the whole top upon him. By the time he recovered from his surprise a company of soldiers, accompanied by two well dressed officers, emerged from the woods near by.

On perceiving Mr. Ely the two officers advanced and demanded his name. He answered, Mr. Ely, of New York. The question followed, "Do you hold any civil office in the Government?" For the first time Mr. Ely said he felt he was in trouble. He replied that he was a Member of Congress, and thereupon one of the officers stepped up, laid his hand upon him and declared him a prisoner, but assured him he should be treated with every consideration. They took him to their Colonel and introduced him formally as Hon. Mr. Ely, Member of Congress from New York. Instantly the Colonel drew a pistol, cocked it, and levelled it at Mr. Ely's head, not two paces distant, and said "You d—d rascal, I'll blow your brains out!" The two officers who had arrested Mr. Ely instantly threw themselves upon the Colonel, forced his pistol back, and persuaded him away. They then apologized to Mr. Ely, saying they were ashamed of their Colonel, who was excited by drinking. This officer was Col. Cash, and the officer who arrested Mr. Ely was Capt. Mullins.

Mr. Ely was put with a large load of prisoners and all were started to Manassas. It was a march of seven weary miles, and the prisoners suffered tortures from the dust, heat and thirst. At Manassas, which they reached at 9 o'clock p. m., they were driven into an open space, surrounded by guards, and all began to fall on the ground, thoroughly wearied, with a cold drizzling rain, to seek rest and sleep. While Mr. Ely was preparing for a similar movement, an officer rode into the yard and called aloud to know if Mr. Ely of New York was present. Mr. Ely thought his time had come now to be shot. Nevertheless, he answered the call, and was told that Gen. Beauregard required him to come to his headquarters. He followed the officer and reached the log house surrounded by a verandah on the porch of which, with a single candle burning on the table, and around the table sat Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, Extra Bill Smith, Porcher Miles and other rebel officers, apparently reckoning up the result of the day's battle.

Porcher Miles approached Mr. Ely and expressed regret at his situation, but in a not over cheering tone, remarking that he had no opinion of Congressmen who would come to aid an army in invading a State. Mr. Ely was sent off to sleep in a barn, where he found the captured National officers.

The next day they were all started to Richmond. The morning after their arrival there Messrs. Bocock and Pryor, of Virginia, and Keitt and Boyce, of South Carolina, called upon Mr. Ely and stated that they should use their influence to secure his release. They made an application for this purpose to Jeff. Davis, who called a meeting of his Cabinet, and the result was a consultation of several hours. The Cabinet generally favored Mr. Ely's release, but Davis, Benjamin and Hunter were opposed to it, on grounds of public policy, and Walker, the Secretary of War, sent an elaborate communication stating that the Cabinet had come to the conclusion to deny the application.

Mr. Ely's arrival was announced by the Richmond papers and the whole press of the South by which he soon became notorious. Visitors came to see him in hundreds, and it was not unfrequently the case that he had forty in his room at a time. Among them were Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall and Ex Minister Preston, who expressed the opinion that his being held in custody was an outrage. The Governors and Episcopal Bishops of most of the rebel States were also visitors. In fact they came to him from all parts of Jeff. Davis' dominions. Bouquets were sent him almost daily, and sometimes not less than a dozen a day. His meals, too, nicely prepared, were sent him by the families of citizens. In his conversations politics were rarely alluded to, except he himself introduced the subject, when there was a free interchange of opinion.

The position of our holsters in Richmond is painful. Seven of them are confined in a room about twelve by fifteen feet in the Richmond jail, having two small windows which admit but little light. They are permitted to see no person but the jailor and the negro who waits upon them, and are only permitted to leave their cells thirty minutes in the morning and the same time in the afternoon to walk in the narrow promenade between the jail building and the inner wall. Their food consists of jail fare, sobby corn bread and boiled beef, and they are not permitted to have anything better even though they purchase it. When Mr. Ely was released he went in company with Mr. Faulkner to the jail, and the two were granted the favor of an interview with the unfortunate officers. Mr. Faulkner expressed his surprise at this rigor and stated that such was not the treatment that the privateers received in New York and Philadelphia; that though they were held for capital crime, they were allowed to receive visitors and to have all the comforts compatible with their safe custody. Mr. Ely thinks that based upon the last statement of Mr. Faulkner, the rebel authorities will lessen the rigor of their treatment.

Of the reckless and outrageous conduct of the rebel guards Mr. Ely speaks in terms of the utmost censure. He states that the prisoners had not been in the tobacco warehouse fifteen minutes before a bullet was fired into the window of one of our prisoners who had ventured to put his head outside, and that in this way seven men had been wantonly killed. This conduct met with the severe censure from all who were aware of the fact, but he was not apprised that any action had been taken to punish the offenders by the rebel authorities.

A few days before the release of Mr. Ely he was again visited by Messrs. Bocock and Boyce, who stated that they intended to make their efforts to get him exchanged for Mr. Faulkner. The following day he saw announced in a Richmond paper that Mr. Faulkner had been released on his parole for thirty days, on condition that he should proceed to Richmond and procure in exchange for himself Mr. Ely, or in the event of failure return to Fort Warren. He could hardly credit this as he thought had it been the fact, Bocock and Boyce would have been aware of it, but as each additional day's intelligence announced the progress of Mr. Faulkner he became convinced that his release was near at hand.

Mr. Faulkner was received in Richmond with a perfect ovation, thirty thousand people being out. The following day Mr. Faulkner called upon Mr. Ely, and they had a pleasant interview, and having both been prisoners, they could well appreciate their mutual position in the past. He announced that he had had an interview with Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet and he was happy to state that they had decided upon his release. The following day Gen. Winder came to the prison and with unusual formality and dignity entered the room and in the presence of Mr. Ely's fellow prisoners announced to him his release and announced to him that he was a free man, and that he should be happy to see him at his own house. After the interchange of a few pleasant words Mr. Ely left.

Subsequently at the Palace, a levee was held, of which the Vice President [illegible] conveyed, and Mr. Ely made a formal address of nearly an hour in length. In it he rehearsed many of the incidents of the history in which they had borne a part and that notwithstanding their confinement they had succeeded in making their cases pass there tolerably, and he was gratified to announce though [illegible]

[illegible] friends, in the want of common comforts and the non-existence of any sort of [illegible], there had never for a moment been the slightest difficulty during their whole five months' confinement.

The deepest emotions were visible on the countenances of all the members present, and nearly all were affected to tears. They parted with him [illegible] and regret at his departure.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Faulkner again called at the prison, and together they took a carriage and then proceeded to the Government mansion, where they dined together and parted with a mutual expression of personal good feeling. Mr. Ely proceeded to Norfolk by railroad, being everywhere regarded with great interest, and thence to Fortress Monroe and Baltimore.

Mr. Ely has not the slightest feeling of vindictiveness and deep Union feeling in Richmond, and says if a National army were within ten miles of Richmond, the National flag would be flung from hundreds of windows in the rebel Capital. Nevertheless, another reign of terror prevails, and no public expression can be given.

Mr. Ely brings a list, with him, of 2,700 Union prisoners held in the South, whose release he will labor to procure.

THE TRENT AFFAIR AT LONDON TIMES.—The following is N. Weed's letter to the London Times [illegible]

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The intimation in yesterday's Times of a [illegible] in this country, after [illegible] on the new complications in our relations with England, followed this meeting to relaxing and even kindlier structures, tempts me to submit briefly some thoughts which an occurrence profoundly painful to us suggests; not, however, upon international law, for as an humble journalist I have been accustomed only to the commonest interpretations of public questions; and were I at all qualified to enter into the legal argument I should be inclined to accept your own views of the question, viz: that time and circumstances have so far changed the practice and reformed the principles of international maritime law as to render the earlier precedents and authorities largely inapplicable to existing cases, and further, while the concession in practice, not under necessity, upon this question, I am constrained to admit that, in the ventilation of the Lemons [illegible] by Mr. George Sumner, the bottom has fallen out of our strongest precedent.

Dismissing, therefore, the legal considerations of the Trent and San Jacinto question, I confess to a very strong "warning" that the English government, its press, and its people may be disabused of an impression which has so generally obtained, that our government seeks occasions for disagreement or cherishes other than such feelings as belong to the relations of interest and amity that blend and bind us together. I am even less surprised at the belligerent sensibility which the Trent affair has awakened here, than with the pervading and evident impression that our government entertains hostile purposes towards England, and that our Secretary of State has actually designed the disruption of relations which I had supposed, and still believe, almost universally regarded as essential to the welfare of our country and the happiness of our people.

As all of this aversion to Secretary Seward with the Duke of Newcastle, referred to in the Times, conflicts with these assurances. Without precise information as to the language used by Mr. Seward I cannot be mistaken in assuming that its spirit was misapprehended. The conversation occurred, I believe, at a dinner given by Governor Morgan to the Prince of Wales. The avowal of a prominent senator, who had reason to suppose that he might be called to a more responsible position in the government of a deliberate intention to insult or wound the Duke of Newcastle, could not but have been both offensive. But while I can readily excuse an English nobleman for misinterpreting offensively a loose talk in an American statesman, to all Americans the badinage of Mr. Seward would have been readily understood. Perhaps it would have been wiser not to attempt to play with edged tools. Indeed, from the mischief an attempt [illegible] which cannot [illegible] seemed, any departure from the dignity of conversation is certainly to be regretted. After declaring as I do I am authorized in doing for Mr. Seward and outrageously intentions and feelings toward England, I beg to refer such English gentlemen as have acquaintance with or opportunities for seeing Mr. Adams, our resident minister, for a true test of American sentiment and sympathies. That noble minded statesman, whose eminent father and grandfather at different epochs represented our country—first at the Court of St. James and subsequently as President of the United States—enjoys, in the best and broadest sense of the term, the confidence of his government, and resigning his seat in Congress to assume diplomatic responsibilities, he is also familiar with the views and feelings of our public men.

Until I saw the account against Secretary Seward standing out prominently in the London press, the idea had not entered my mind, nor can I now persuade myself that it has any real foundation to stand upon. After the settlement of the Maine and Vancouver boundary questions, in their final action upon both of which the course of the English government was characterized by enlightened justice and wisdom, I had supposed that no cause of misunderstanding remained and that we might look forward to a long period of exemption from conflict or disquiet, so as to disquiet, incidental occasions for misunderstanding of national courtesy occurred, calculated and tending to confirm and strengthen feelings of good will. These were succeeded by that memorable visit of the Prince of Wales whose advent among us afforded to the American people an opportunity to mark an heartfelt ovation, both their regard for the future monarch of Great Britain and their high estimate of and their personal admiration for a Queen whose eventful and illustrious reign in all its moral, civilizing and progressive, public and private virtue and its national household charms, will enrich the archives and brighten the pages of England's history. I could not, while witnessing, as I did, in several of our cities, these spontaneous demonstrations of unmistakable regard from hundreds of thousands of hearts warmed by remembrances of kindred descent, that if all England could have been there to see it, we should thenceforth as nations dwell together in peace and friendship. In that triumphal journey extending many thousand miles through cities, towns, villages, hamlets, and wilderness, nothing occurred to mar its enjoyment. The American people, though they all were not conscious of it, were cordial and respectful. The prince, either from intuition or informed good sense and taste, while observing all the proprieties of his position was naturally gracious as to win nothing but golden opinions; and the unaffected, agreeable and endearing impressions, and everything, so universal is the homage of our people for the Queen, that were her majesty's delegates [illegible] Earl Russell and Secretary Seward were either of each of these eminent statesmen disposed to perpetrate a great national wrong, would find ten bonds of affection stronger than ambition or vengeance.

Upon the course which our government shall deem wise or expedient in this [illegible] it is scarcely necessary to speculate. We shall not refrain from expressing our conviction, with all becoming reserve, which was contained in the letter of Lieutenant Pennefather, at whom America has no more devoted friend, nor England a more sincere friend. That distinguished and veteran general but one army can readily think of war with England. I am humble position, [illegible] I speak for both—enjoying these qualities and friend... [illegible] our great emotion—in saying that neither cares to survive another struggle so revolting to all who rejoice in a common ancestry and commingled blood, with kindred memorials and associations.

Of the exact nature of the dispatch from the English government I am ignorant, but I am constrained to express the opinion that if that dispatch has taken the form of a peremptory demand it will be met by as peremptory a refusal. For in temper and pride we are as unreasoning as the bad examples of our mother country absurdly intensified can make us. But I devoutly hope that the mastiff mode of diplomacy will not on either side be resorted to. There are no real interests of either country to be promoted or protected by a contest for the championship. Not is it necessary to determine questions of relative prowess or courage. The battle of Lundy's Lane in Canada, fought upon a fair field, with forces nearly equal, which consigned the remains of seven hundred British and seven hundred American soldiers to "a dead men's beds," should be accepted as a settlement of a [illegible] to both parties. The Shield and Macedonian [illegible] has been [illegible] the track of her life-long practices and precepts, while America is forced, in maintaining the act of Commodore Wilkes to [illegible] [illegible]

Your obedient servant, THURLOW WEED.

LONDON, Dec. [illegible]

MEDICINE.

THE

GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst kind of scrofula.

[illegible]

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

SCROFULA OINTMENT, AND

HEALING OINTMENT.

[illegible] except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently cured.

For sale by all druggists everywhere.

Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

The attention of the Public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect and speedy cure of all the aches and pains that flesh is heir to.

RHEUMATISM [illegible] a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

NEURALGIA, the king of all pain, is caused by an inflammation of the nerves [illegible] a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

SPRAINS are caused by an over extension and a sudden reaction of the muscles—is cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT—equally good for man and beast.

[illegible] is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—[illegible] KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

BRUISES are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues [illegible] KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

CRAMP is a contraction of the muscle caused by a sudden [illegible] KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

BILLIOUS CHOLIC [illegible] take a teaspoonful of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT in warm water every half hour until cured.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands [illegible] with KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT [illegible] in the morning.

HEADACHE AND THROBBING OF THE TEMPLES [illegible] KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—follow the direction in the circulars around each bottle.

It is good for Toothache, Frost-bitten Swelled Face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Wholesale Agents for Utica, Dickinson, Comstock & Co., Webb & Walker, and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

SCHOOLS.

Private School for Girls and Boys,

BY JAMES LOMBARD,

232 Genesee st.

THE location of the School, near the City Hall [illegible]

[illegible]

Hamilton Female Seminary.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THE Winter Term commenced on Wednesday, [illegible]

[illegible]

MRS. M. A. HASTINGS, MISS H. N. WATERS. Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y.

"Family Mackerel."

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale [illegible] WEBB & WALKER [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS. MILITARY.

Bates' Empire Battery

WANTED Twenty Recruits for the above Company, which is now encamped in the city of Washington. Wanted also one recruit who is a good tailor and can furnish evidence of being a good workman.

[illegible]

THOS. H. BATES, Captain Commanding.

Cavalry! Cavalry!

DOWN WITH THE REBELS!

$100 BOUNTY MONEY.

THE only Regiment now authorized to be recruited [illegible] Jared H. Bemis, [illegible]

[illegible] C. GEO. A. DAGWELL.

Recruits Wanted

FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE undersigned has opened a Recruiting Office [illegible] Good pay, board and clothing furnished the [illegible] the United States Mustering Office, No. 12 [illegible] W. F. PEASE, Capt. 5th Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

Relief for our Soldiers.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 20th 1861.

ALL contributions intended for the soldiers of [illegible]

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quarter Master General S. N. Y.

Volunteers, Attention!

RECRUITS Wanted for the National Guard Rifles, Seventh Regiment of New York State Volunteers.

[illegible]

United States Army.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

RECRUITS Wanted for the Twelfth Regiment U. S. Infantry. [illegible] Capt. E. R. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

Dated Nov. 20, 1861.

U. S. Mustering Officer.

THE undersigned has removed to [illegible] W. F. PEASE, Capt. 5th Infantry, Mustering Officer.

Wanted Immediately,

FOR the Eagle Brigade, of Buffalo, 100 active young men.

To Serve for Three Years or the War.

Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Furnished with Board, Clothing and medical attendance free of charge. A bounty of $100, and 160 acres of land, is allowed to each volunteer.

For further information, apply at the Recruiting Office [illegible] WM. H. REYNOLDS, Captain.

ROBERT BROWN, First Lieutenant.
DAVID JONES, Second Lieutenant.

Utica, Oneida County, Regiment.

RECRUITS Wanted for this Regiment, which will be encamped in Utica until ready to march for the seat of war.

[illegible] $11 to $23 per month and rations for each man.

[illegible] E. R. WHITE, of the 21st Brigade [illegible] Devereux Block, Utica.

$100 Bounty.

AND PROBABLY A LAND WARRANT. Volunteers wanted for the 26th Regiment—a number of [illegible] Mileage to Washington—making the [illegible] This Regiment is commanded by Col. Wm. H. Christian [illegible] Apply at the Recruiting Office, Fay Lang Building.

Captain 26th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Recruiting Officer.

Utica, Sept. 5, 1861.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

New Books.

LESSONS IN LIFE, a series of familiar Essays [illegible]

[illegible] Traveler's Observations [illegible] American Slave States by Frederick [illegible]

[illegible] First Fifty Years of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

[illegible] by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

[illegible] by John Brown, M. D., author of "Rab and his Friends."

[illegible] Life and the River by the author of [illegible]

[illegible] Year and the Heavenly Horizons, by Madame [illegible]

[illegible] the Hebrew Mountains, by Rev. J. R. Macduff.

[illegible] with Allen Baillie, Parochial Schoolmaster.

NEW JUVENILES

[illegible] The Better Way, or What do I Live For? [illegible]

T. W. SEWARD.

DAVIS & GILBERT,

192 Genesee Street,

BUTTERFIELD'S NEW BLOCK,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Utica and vicinity that they have just opened an entire new and entirely new stock of Books and Stationery, including

BIBLES, PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS,

Miscellaneous and Standard Works, a large and well selected assortment of Juvenile, elegant Holiday editions of favorite authors, together with all the latest publications of the day.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

[illegible] the Mathematics and [illegible] Colleges.

[illegible] STATIONERY, English, French and American manufacture, ENVELOPES of all sizes and qualities, and all the articles which belong to [illegible]

FANCY ARTICLES of various kinds suitable for presents.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the people, as we are confident that our goods will compare in quality and in price with any in the market. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS & GILBERT, 192 Genesee st., Utica.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA;

A Dictionary of General Knowledge.

EDITED by GEO. RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA. To be completed in 15 volumes Royal Octavo, large [illegible] Vols. 1 to 12 are ready, and a succeeding [illegible] will be issued every three to four months. Price per vol., $3; sheep, library style, $3.50; half morocco $4; half Russia $4.50 each.

PLAN OF THE CYCLOPEDIA

The New American Cyclopedia presents a panoramic view of all human knowledge [illegible] Astronomy, Manufactures, Law, Medicine and Theology, Political Economy, the Trades, Popular Inventions, the Things of Common Life, and General Literature, &c.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST

[illegible]

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

[illegible]

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

[illegible] TIFFANY, Agent, Utica.

PDF compression, OCR, web-optimization with CVISION's PdfCompressor