Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

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Utica Morning Herald, [illegible]

DAILY [illegible]

BY ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

[illegible] No. 60 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

[illegible]

THE UTICA WEEKLY HERALD

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS.

McQUADE & DERING.

PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENCY,

UTICA, N. Y.

[illegible]

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Bounty Pension and Pay Agency.

HENRY COOPER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

484 Broadway, Albany.

[illegible]

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

[illegible]

PALLID COUNTENANCE

[illegible]

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

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FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG SINGLE MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE

[illegible]

THE HELMBOLD EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in the

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

[illegible]

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5,

[illegible]

Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!

AFFIDAVIT.

[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

[illegible]

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Dr. S. S. FITCH, of 714 Broadway, New York, author of [illegible]

Visit Utica only every other Tuesday,

where he may be consulted

At Bagg's Hotel until 3 P. M.,

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Testimonial Letters and References,

selected from thousands of the same cheering character

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WILLIAM HYLYER,

Attorney at Law, Jersey Court, N. Y.

[illegible]

DR. RUSSELL J. WHITE, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN can be consulted at his office as follows:

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HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,

[illegible]

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,

[illegible]

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT

SELTZER APERIENT,

Is the Best Remedy Known for all

[illegible]

Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE

FARM AND GARDEN

Birds, Bird's Nests and Boys.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

In my last article upon the currant worm, I stated that there were checks and counter checks in nature which constituted our only safeguard against the destroying power of the insect world—It is not my intention at this time to dwell upon them generally, but to speak briefly of birds being identified in the great work of man's preventative against the inevitable ruin which must come upon him from the bugs and worms, were they not restrained by agents of a far higher source than his man. You will see by this illustration, that I do not endorse the abrogation of final causes but believe all things in nature are created for specific purposes, and the animal world to be endowed with determinate instincts qualifying them for the agency to be performed. The fecundity of insects is wonderful, and even startling to some minds—So prolific are they, that it left to multiply without provisional checks, the earth would soon be entirely destroyed. Even the little wheat fly, so small as to be scarcely visible to the unaided eye, were there no check upon it, in a few brief years would destroy the hope of raising a bushel of wheat on the face of the earth. From the wheat it would pass to other grains, and some grasses are now subject to its ravages. Indeed the commerce of the world would receive a paralyzing shock this very season, surpassing the effect upon it of all our embarrassments of this great war, were predatory or predacious insects without checks provided by the Creator himself. Among these checks are birds of most all kinds. The little bill, bowery, garden, meadow and grove birds, now enlivening us by their presence, are a great power for our protection. We might as well destroy our armies in the field and let the rebels march over us and pillage and plunder at pleasure, and hope for peace and prosperity, as to kill the birds which are our guardian protectors against the ravaging insect world, and hope to live. Our trees, shrubs, plants, grains and grasses are dependent to a great extent upon the birds for life and growth, and it is happily instructive to study the adaptations of means to ends in the endowments and instincts of birds, and to see the wisdom involved and efficiency manifested. A book could be written upon this also full of the most interesting instruction. It is not only in reference to insects that the birds are protectorial, but also in reference to the noxious weeds. Many of them live upon the seeds of these weeds and come to the help of man by destroying them for food. Who has not seen the yellow bird feeding upon the thistle seed, and the little sparrows upon many other kinds, picking out and destroying them? and it is wonderful that with the propensities the birds have, they seldom manifest an instinct to prefer any of the cereals to other food, the destruction of which promotes the better interests of man. So wisely are the compensated agencies in this field of nature guarded and interwoven that we should be served rather than prejudiced by them.

It is true some birds now and then depredate upon cornfields, flocks and poultry yards, and this grievance in no wise compares with what we should suffer from other agencies were it not for the birds. Here is another branch of the subject which might be profitably dwelt upon, and exposed.

We might as well scatter tares in our wheat, sow the seeds of noxious weeds in our gardens and cultivate worms upon our plants, shrubbery and trees, as to destroy the birds. We should then be doing affirmatively what we accomplish negatively by killing our guardian protectors, the birds. And at this time when the worms are committing so much injury upon our trees and currant and berry bushes, we must be sensible of the importance of seeking all aid we can in guarding against these predatory evils. Suppose a person were to look upon them as seeing his crops wasting rapidly away before the presence of an army of worms, a little bird should come among them commence feeding upon the worms, and that person should shoot, or allow his son to shoot that bird. What should we think of the good sense or practical wisdom of that person? Yet such is our birds and the practice of men and boys at this time. The birds are constantly preying and living upon the pernicious worms and seeds of noxious insects, and the boys are allowed to kill them. All must see the practical folly and evil of this practice, to say nothing of the affirmative wantonness of so doing. So far from allowing this to be done, we should take all possible pains to have them protected and increased rather than diminished.

The guilt of the practice is not to be overlooked. It is a very poor commentary upon the character of boys to see the wantonness displayed. To kill for mere sport the harmless birds which sport in our lawns and fill our groves with their music, indicates a readiness far from cultivated civilization.—But the evil does not stop with the destruction or killing of the birds themselves. Boys are accused by the more reckless spirit of robbing the nests of birds of their eggs. Our fields and woodlands, orchards and groves are busily and unceasingly ransacked for nests of all kinds for plunder, not for any scientific or worthy purpose, but for idle curiosity and wanton sport. This is not merely practically and morally wrong, but directly against the late penal laws of our statute books, which make it an offense to either kill a bird or destroy a nest or to enter any other premises [illegible] for them. Every boy is guilty of an offense for which he not only may but ought to be arrested and punished, if he kill a bird or rob a nest. To correct is an easy matter, for the law makes the possession of the bird or eggs presumptive evidence of guilt. Why, then, will not a check be put upon this wrong,—Who wants to live where there are birdless bowers and birdless groves? Who would break the harmony of nature by annihilating those minstrels? Who prefers the ravaging of insects to the songs and society of the birds?—Such may encourage the practice or tolerate this rude and evil habit of thoughtless boys. But an intelligent and self protecting people are called upon to put a check upon it in a way both instructive and effective. A few precedents of punishment will answer the purpose. A word to the wise is sufficient, and a hint to the guilty is often as effective as the visitation of a penalty.

THOMAS BARLOW.

Canastota, June 4, 1864.

To Destroy Sorrel.—Lime sometimes has a tendency to destroy sorrel on some soils but as a rule it has but little effect. Deep cultivation, and growing clover, buckwheat, or any green broadcast, especially the two latter crops, will in nine times out of ten, destroy it.

Garden Work for June.—Most garden vegetables are now planted and growing, and the great work of the summer months is to keep them growing as rapidly as possible, and at the proper season, to gather such as are ready for use.

To promote the rapid growth of vegetation, nothing is more efficacious than the frequent stirring of the soil. The gardener can better afford to dispense with manure than with the hoe. In fact, viewed in one light, weeds are the gardener's real friend, inasmuch as they compel him to keep the hoe in motion.

With a deep, mellow, and moderately naturally drained soil, and the hoe, the digging fork and the cultivator we can almost defy the severest drouth. The most profitable season I ever experienced as a market gardener was the driest one I ever knew.—While vegetables in neglected gardens dried up, creating a good demand by keeping the agitators of the soil at work, I reaped fair crops.

Asparagus.—It is well to cease cutting asparagus by the middle of June, otherwise you may weaken the roots too much. In preparing it for the table, the blanched portions of the stalk, if used, should be peeled, or they will be tough.

Beets.—The Long Blood may be sown for a winter use, and the early sown may be thinned out and used for greens.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—May be transplanted the early part of the month for fall, and the latter part for winter use. The early varieties may also be sown, and transplanted next month into beds from which early peas, lettuce and radishes have been removed.

Carrots.—Sow early in the month the Orange or Long White, and in the latter part the Early Horn.

Celery.—May yet be sown for a late crop. Those plants pricked out of the hot-bed last month should be planted in trenches the latter part of June, four feet apart and one deep, made very rich and mellow.

Sweet Corn.—Plant until the middle for succession and hoe the early planted well, cutting up the weeds, stirring the entire surface, but not making much of a hill.

Cucumbers.—May be planted any time during the month for pickles.

Egg Plants.—Transplant early in the month, and if sunny, shade for a day or two and water.

Melons.—It is too late to plant melons, but hurry forward those planted last month, by means of the hoe. Liquid manure may be applied to most plants with good results. The hoe should be used soon after. Water saturated with any concentrated manure, such as droppings of the hen, the hog, or guano is called liquid manure.

Okra.—May be planted the very first, and that planted last month thinned.

Peas.—Sow early sorts for late summer use and for seed, as the bugs will not infest the late sown. After the middle the early varieties should be fit for the table. Do not pick them until the pods are filled, and do not tear the vines, as they generally admit of two or three pickings.

Parsnips.—May still be sown early in the month. A deep, mellow soil is essential to produce long, straight roots, free from branches.—Genesee Farmer.

FROM THE WAR.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINION OF THE "SITUATION."

A special to the Times says that a gentleman from the front tells the following good story of Gen. Grant:

A visitor to the army called upon him, one morning, and found the General sitting in his tent smoking and talking to one of his staff officers. The stranger approached the chieftain and inquired of him as follows: "General, if you flank Lee and get between him and Richmond, will you not uncover Washington and leave it a prey to the enemy?" Gen. Grant, discharging a cloud of smoke from his mouth, indifferently replied, "Yes, I reckon so."—The stranger, encouraged by a reply, propounded question number two: "General, do you not think that Lee can detach sufficient force from his army to reinforce Beauregard and overwhelm Butler?"—"Not a doubt of it," replied the General. Becoming incensed by his success, the stranger propounded question number three, as follows: "General, is there not danger that Johnston may come up and reinforce Lee, so that the latter will swing around and cut off your communication, and seize your supplies?" "Very likely," was the cool reply of the General, and he knocked the ashes from the end of his cigar. The stranger, horrified at the awful fate about to befall Gen. Grant and his army, made his exit, and hastened to Washington to communicate the news.

REBEL SAVAGERY.

Georgia correspondents of the Times and Tribune declare that while Gen. Sherman was taking care of the rebel dead and wounded, the rebels were scalping our dead and wounded on the field. Reeking scalps, freshly cut from the heads of our fallen heroes, were found suspended to the limbs of trees by their hair, with inscriptions written on slips of paper attached, like the following: "How do you like this?" Gen. Sherman's attention was called to several cases of this kind, by persons who saw these evidences of savagery on the part of our adversaries.

A CAUSE OF THANKFULNESS.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller tells the following:

I noticed in an ambulance, as the regiment was passing a soldier lying down and resting on one arm, with a Zouave cap in his hand, wave it repeatedly, and cheer as loudly as his faint voice would permit. From curiosity and admiration for the brave fellow, I questioned him as to what regiment he belonged to, and he answered in a genuine Irish brogue, "The 1483 Fenians, of N. Y., Col. McMahon, sir." He had his foot amputated a little above the ankle, and I remarked that it was a very severe wound—"Yes, in troth," said he "it was a hard for a man to have half his understanding on the field; but begar it's thankful to God I am that the Johnny rebs didn't take my tobacco." He [illegible] with a laugh that evidently hurt him, for he had a frightful wound in his right side, "Con, I believe you'll die with a pipe in your lips." "Well," said he, "I hope I'll have my pipe along wid it."

BATTLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has the following interesting items:

Our photographers, may not rival Raphael, or Hayons, or Lawrence, but as rivals of Col. Trumbull, or of West, or even of Horace Vernet, as war scene painters, they have the advantage. Exactness is the charm of a military picture, and the labors of a photographer can but verify and vivify history. Mr. Brady, of New York, continues to record the progress of the Army of the Potomac, and some of the views already sent in by his artists with Gen. Grant's army are art wonders—interesting in composition, wonderful in execution, and matchless in light and shade. We see for ourselves the terrible realities of war—the wounded, the dying, the dead and their attendants—powerfully and truthfully given. Such sights have hitherto been read of at home fire sides, but now they can be seen.

FEMALE RECRUITS.

A Washington correspondent says the official records of the military authorities in that city show that upward of one hundred and fifty female recruits have been discovered and made to resume the garments of their sex. It is supposed that nearly all of these were in collusion with men who were examined by the surgeons and accepted, after which the fair ones substituted themselves and came on to the war. Curiously enough, over seventy of these martial demoiselles, when their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants. In one regiment there were seventeen officers' servants, in blue blouses and pants, who had to be clothed in calico and crinoline. Itean a general, who has won many laurels in the war, had a handsome, fresh looking "detailed man" acting as his clerk, whose real name turn out to be Mary Jane G——, and who has parents in Trenton who are estimable members of society, who made in excuse that she "wanted to see the world."

GRANT'S ARMY—DETAILS OF FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

The Tribune's special, dated Coal Harbor, 3d, says of Friday's fighting that a general assault was made promptly at 4½ a. m. It was made by Hancock, Wright and Smith. Warren and Burnside did not participate. The attack was brave and our loss severe, but the result was indecisive. General the line was advanced materially. Smith carried and retains a distinct, well entrenched position, and the other corps are in possession of detached works and various positions more or less important, from which they drove the enemy. Barlow, under Hancock carried everything before him, capturing guns, prisoners and colors; but owing to his advance of position had to relinquish them. Our men set to with immediately to strengthen their newly acquired position. The prisoners taken are from all the corps of Lee's army proper, showing that the enemy has used everything he can command. Of one thing the enemy must now be thoroughly aware and convinced: he cannot break our lines through or drive our men from their established positions though he pile every man of all his Corps upon any point of our lines.

The Tribune correspondent, dating Coal Harbor 5th, 9 a. m., says: It is ascertained this morning that the enemy has withdrawn his forces from our right front at Bethesda Church, and now and then a cannon is heard, probably from our cavalry harassing the retreating column. Gen. Grant says the capture of Richmond is only a question of time. He is confident of his ability to take it.

The Herald correspondent, with the 9th Army Corps, June 4th, saw the enemy evacuated in the night. The retreat was most precipitate, guns, knapsacks and camp equipage being left behind.—Ewell has failed again to turn our right. There is now no enemy on the front of our Corps. The Herald correspondent says Col. Morris, 7th New York Heavy Artillery, was killed. It was Colonel Morris, 66th New York Infantry.

The Herald's correspondent with the 6th Corps, June 4th, 11 a. m., says in the charge upon the rebel works, this veteran Corps was magnificently brave. At night, after driving the enemy out of their works, our men lay within one hundred yards of them. Daylight revealed the fact that the enemy had left in great haste. Abundant stocks of muskets were left standing in the earthworks. The Corps immediately advanced, but without any enemy visible. The vacated field showed that Ewell's Corps was severely beaten.

Sheridan is reported to hold Bottom's Bridge.—This may induce the enemy to retreat across the Chickahominy. The enemy made a night attack on the 2d Corps Friday night, which was repulsed with great loss. Sheridan took Bottom's Bridge on the same night.

LOCALITIES ABOUT RICHMOND.

[illegible] an army can cross the Chickahominy are distant from Richmond, at Bottom's Bridge, 13 miles east of the city; Sumner's Bridge, where Gen. Sumner crossed his troops at the battle of the Seven Pines, 10 miles east; Woodbury Bridge, near Cold Harbor, 8 miles east; Meadow Bridge, 5 miles north, Mechanicsville Bridge, 5 miles northeast. They, and four or five others at intervening points, were built by Gen. McClellan's army, at the points most favorable for crossing, and Gen. Grant's army will have to do the same. The stream, although a small and narrow one, is subject to frequent and sudden rises, which cause it to overflow (not its banks for it has none), but the country on each side for wide distances. It is the peculiarity of the Chickahominy which renders it such a formidable military obstacle. From the Meadow Bridge on the north, to Bottom's Bridge, on the east a distance of fifteen miles, the country for half a mile on each side of the stream is a vast marsh or swamp, utterly impassable for artillery and nearly so for infantry. Immense trees grow up out of the water, and the entire stream is covered by a thick woods. It is a remarkable instance of a river running through and watering a long strip of woods. From each side of the woodland a flat surface extends for about half a mile. This is nearly always overflowed, and becomes an impassable morass. It is only when the water in the river is very low that men can safely walk upon the ground bordering it. On these flat surfaces there is not a solitary tree. They are bare, and anything moving upon them can easily be discerned. From the borders of these plains, huge hills, in some cases two or three hundred feet high, abruptly rise. They are covered with thick woods, and are so steep that wagons cannot be hauled directly up their face. The few roads go down them diagonally to the bridges, across the swamp and river. This "Chickahominy valley, one of the strongest in America is the outer defense of Richmond. From the tops of the hills on the one side, across the swamp to the hill tops on the other side, the distance varies from a mile to a mile and a half. The ordinary twelve pound rifled Napoleon gun can just about throw a shell from one hilltop to the other. From the Fredericksburg Railroad crossing down to New Bridge, a distance of eight miles, the Confederate works are all along the hills on its southern border.

Letter from S. P. Chase.

WASHINGTON, June [illegible]

GENTLEMEN:—The loyal citizens of New York honor themselves by meeting in mass to express their gratitude to the great soldier under whom had the heroes of the Republic have achieved so much for their country, to reaffirm their devotion to the Union and to pledge their energies to the complete suppression of the rebellion. I thank you for the honor of an invitation to take part in their patriotic action, and regret that the necessity of devoting my whole time to my official duties will make it impossible for me to be personally present. Nothing can be said, however, in the spirit of your letter to which my whole heart will not respond.

Permit me to add that while we rejoice in the success of our armies, and give thanks to God for them, we should not forget that there is one class of our defenders of the flag—one class of men loyal to the Union—to whom we yet fail to do complete justice. It will be the marvel of future historians that statesmen of this day were willing to risk the success of Rebellion rather than intrust to black loyalists bullet and ballots.

Very truly yours, S. P. CHASE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.'S

IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, and Glandular System

The success which has attended the use of this remedy, in private practice and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public feeling confident that with a fair trial in diseases which indicate Iodine, such as Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, &c

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water as containing three grains [illegible] It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed iscolorities; neither is the Iodine oxydised nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient [illegible] solution superior to any other method of exhibiting iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle so it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession.

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars six bottles delivered free by express to any address

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to [illegible] our reputation—See our signature and trade mark (the Greek word used in this advertisement) upon the label and wrapper of each bottle, without which none is genuine.

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists

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BE WISE BETIMES!

Do not trifle with your Health, Constitution and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is recommended

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

It will Cure you, Save Long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to

HEALTH AND PURITY.

At little Expense.

And No Exposure.

Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

Ask for Helmbold's Take no other.

CURES GUARANTEED

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R. R. R.

ONE 25 CENT BOTTLE WILL CURE

Chills and Fever or Bilious [illegible] Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Bilious Cholic, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Pain in the Kidneys or Bladder, Spine Back or Head, Burns, Scalds or [illegible] Bruises, Sprains or Bruises, Sore Throat, Influenza or Diphtheria, Swollen Joints, Lameness or Cramp. All of these complaints one bottle will cure. It will afford relief by a single application. Let every family keep it in their house, and use it when pain is experienced. A few minutes after its application the most severe pains will cease. It alters not what be the cause of pain relief will follow its use. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Fatigue, disease, and exposure [illegible] PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS [illegible]

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GEORGE DUBOIS

Having prepared himself fully for the Spring trade enables him to offer inducements to all who may call at

CHINA HALL,

151 Genesee Street, in the Bradish Block,

Where will be found at all seasons the newest and best goods belonging to a first class

CROCKERY STORE.

[illegible]

CHINA HALL.

Which is but three doors below the Central Hotel, in the Bradish Block. GEORGE DUBOIS

April 1864 apr13dw

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Great Improvements.

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Buckingham & Ketchum,

have just received the largest assortment of Photographic Albums

EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY OF UTICA,

[illegible]

PRESENTS GIVEN WITH EACH PURCHASE

[illegible]

Persons buying make their own selections. [illegible]

AUCTIONS.

ATTRACTIVE

AUCTION SALE.

[illegible]

BREEN & CO.

The well known dealers of Fine Wines and Liquors, will offer their entire stock of Goods AT AUCTION

On Wednesday, June 8th, 1864.

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock and continue until sold

[illegible]

FINE COGNAC AND ROCHELLE BRANDIES,

ST. CROIX AND JAMAICA RUMS,

HOLLAND AND SCHIEDAM GINS

MADEIRAS, PORTS, SHERRIES,

CURRANT ROCK, CALIFORNIA

AND CHAMPAGNE WINES

Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whiskies,

English and Scotch Ales

[illegible]

Together with the whole stock of fixtures requisite for a Wholesale Liquor House

The sale will embrace some

6000 Bottles of Liquors and Wines,

put up in attractive style for family use or retail trade,

This sale is worthy the consideration of connoisseurs as well as private families and individuals, as

THE GOODS ARE ALL FIRST CLASS,

and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers without reserve.

AS WE WISH TO CHANGE OUR BUSINESS

All goods sold will be

Warranted as Represented.

Therefore improve the present opportunity to replenish your larders with a class of goods seldom offered at auction in this section of country.

[illegible]

ROYAL STREET UTICA.

Our esteemed friend B. F. BROOKS, will preside as Auctioneer.

Utica, June 1st 1864. [illegible]

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LIFE, FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

INSURANCE AGENCY.

No. 60 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1864

[illegible]

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HARTFORD CONN. Incorporated 1819

Assets, $5,135,580.

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SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS,

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Of the City of New York. Cash Capital and Surplus [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

[illegible]

Aggregate Capital, $10,134,071

MILTON H. THOMSON, Agent

[illegible]

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

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Loss or Damage By Fire,

AT LOW RATES.

Also risks of Inland Navigation and Transportation taken.

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OFFICES, 56 WALL STREET NEW YORK

[illegible]

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THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW York City. Capital, $300,000

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Will receive deposits and pay interest on the rate of Five per cent per annum [illegible]

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[illegible]

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INCREASE OF CAPITAL

[illegible]

U. S. TEN FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA

Designated Depository of the United States

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK

GEORGE R. THOMAS

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[illegible]

COUPONS - The highest premium paid [illegible]

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51 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

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[illegible]

THE CHEAPEST PLACE to buy [illegible]

LORD & CO.'S,

[illegible]

FURNACES, AND [illegible]

CARTON'S NEW AND IMPROVED

VENTILATING & SELF-CLEANING

Gas and Smoke Consuming

HOT AIR FURNACE.

Seven Sizes.

[illegible]

THE VERY BEST HOT AIR FURNACE [illegible]

COOKING RANGES AND STOVES

[illegible]

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DAVIS & GILBERT Have just [illegible]

SCHONBERG COTTA FAMILY

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A SPLENDID New book for Boys.

Life of Secretary Chase,

or the Ferry boy and the [illegible]

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WOODBURN—A novel by Rose Terry [illegible]

A NEW NOVEL.

Dangerfield Rest, or before the [illegible]

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