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WM. H. HACKETT.

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ACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

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SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

LE DIAMOND GLASSES,

SPENCER & CO., N. Y.

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LEGAL.

Pursuant to an order of JOSEPH

Pursuant to an order of Joseph S.

Pursuant to an order of Joseph S.

Pursuant to an order of Joseph S.

JOHN ROBINSON, Administrator.

Pursuant to an order of Joseph

Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette.

GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1796.] [HERALD ESTABLISHED 1847.

VOLUME XXIV. UTICA, N. Y., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1871. NUMBER 57.

Utica Morning Herald & Gazette,

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

BY ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

Office No. 60 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Entrance at Night from Burchard St.

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One Week (in city)....18c	Three Months ..$1.25
One Month 75c	Six Months.... 3.50
Two Months....... $1.50	One Year....... 6.00

THE UTICA WEEKLY HERALD

Is a Family Newspaper of eight large pages, and contains much more reading matter than any other paper published in this part of the State. The subscription price is Two Dollars a Year in advance.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

A NEW PROVISION AND PRODUCE STORE is now open at

NO. 9 LIBERTY STREET, UTICA, N. Y.,

for the sale of Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Fruits, Poultry, Hams, Lard, Smoked Bacon, Tongues, and other Country Produce and Provisions at wholesale and retail. dec6d1w-7 WM. H. CHAPMAN, Agent.

HARD THWACKS—

WE ARE GIVING

High prices some pretty "hard thwacks" just about these days. You know how it is yourself, if you are a buyer of goods at this establishment. We always cut our figures very close to actual cost. We anticipated the new tariff to take effect January 1, 1871, reducing the price on all Teas 10 cents per pound in the early part of December. We think by the amount of our sales for the mission for "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates," that our anticipations were appreciated by lovers of this delicious beverage. We are selling a tiptop Tea at 90c, and the very best Japan at $1.15; good Sirup 60c; good Cooking Molasses 50c; Sugars at cost; Syrup 90c; Sugars of all grades very low. Prime Coffee 22c; also Mackerel in kits 50c; quarter box Raisins, new, 90c; Kerosene Oil, Currants, Starch, Brooms, Saleratus, Candles, Rice, Spices, Codfish, in fact everything of all kinds at awful close prices.

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SYRUP—SUGAR LOAF DRIPS, $1.00. Acknowledged to be the cheapest in the city. We have just received TEAS—New crop Japan, Black, Greens, English Breakfast, &c. COFFEES, fresh roasted, ground to order. Fruits, Dried Raisins, Figs, Hickories, Popping Corn, Cider, all the ingredients for Plum Puddings and Mince Pies. The best brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, New Orleans Molasses, Mess Mackerel, Flour, Butter, Lard, Buckwheat.

FINE FAST KEROSENE OIL!!

SAGE CHEESE. Very old cheese.

LOCKE & GOODRICH,

dec10d3tw1t 90 Genesee street, Oneida Square.

GROCERS AND OTHERS

WISHING COFFEES OR PEANUTS ROASTED,

and Coffee and Spices ground, can be accommodated on short notice at

J. A. HALL'S, 160 GENESEE STREET.

The goods called for and delivered free of charge. Brewers can have their Malt Roasted by giving a few days' notice at 160 Genesee street, corner Fayette.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

We invite the attention of eastern bakers to our Celebrated Brand of Flour

"The Patent Bolted Fancy Loaf,"

manufactured from selected Minnesota wheat, as being unsurpassed for bakers' use, having strength, color and evenness of finish, and we think making more bread to the barrel than any done in the market. It is put up in twelve (12) hoop oak barrels, heavy and strong, intending to have it the best flour and best package in the country. If strong, high ground, and splendidly bolted flour is required to mix with soft or winter wheat flour, we know

"THE PATENT BOLTED"

is an article that will fill the bill. Private brands will be furnished and any amount ordered for trial will be promptly filled. Capacity, 1,000 barrels a week.

DAYER, WHALING & CO.,
Star Mills, Chicago.

A. F. CULVER & CO., Agents for Utica. se13d1y

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WANTED—

BOARD FOR A GENT

with room accommodation for wife and little girl a portion of the time. Must be in a pleasant location (private family preferred) within a short distance of the Butterfield House. Price not to exceed $7 for one or $15 for the three, including fire and light. Advertiser's name and address can be had at this office. Jan5d1t

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT WORK OF THE SEASON,

PALACE AND HOVEL, OR PHASES OF LONDON LIFE.

Being personal observations by day and night of an American in London, with graphic descriptions of the manners, social customs and modes of living in the English metropolis by DANIEL JOSEPH KIRWIN, the well known correspondent and journalist. Complete in one large and beautiful volume of over 650 octavo pages profusely illustrated with 50 appropriate engravings and finely executed map of London. W. GILL,

nov25d1t 25 Warren street, Syracuse, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES.

PHILO S. CURTIS WILL MANUFACTURE to order Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers and their appendages, Machinists' Tools, Mill Work, Patterns of all kinds, Machinery and other Castings. Particular attention paid to repair of machinery and jobbing of all kinds.

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DAVID W. LEWIS & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 63 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Give particular attention to the commission sale of Butter, Cheese, Beans, Pork, &c.

We specially solicit the sale of your "Factory Butter." It will meet quick sales at good prices, and have prompt returns. Put butter in packages, send address by mail, and mark goods D. W. LEWIS & CO., N. Y.

PARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

COOPER, CHAMBERLAIN & HORN,

for the manufacture and wholesale of men's and boys' ready made clothing.

HENRY D. COOPER,
LLOYD CHAMBERLAIN,
HARTLEY V. D. HORN.

Dated January 5, 1871. 1d6d3t

OLD PAPERS AND RAGS.

UTICA IRON YARD AND RAG DEPOT. The highest market price paid in cash for

OLD BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS, COTTON AND WOOLEN RAGS, AND ALL KINDS OF OLD METALS.

Address, WM. J. HENRY,
No. 178 Court street, opposite New York state Lunatic Asylum, Utica. fe1d1y

LEGAL.

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of James McQuade and others, I have seized all the right, title and interest which the said James McQuade had on the 25th day of October, 1869, or at any time thereafter, of, in, or to the following described premises, which I shall expose for sale as the law directs, on the 9th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in the City of Utica, to wit: All the following three several pieces or parcels of land situated in the city of Utica, that is to say: Lot number three to block number eighteen. Said lot fronts on Court street, and is forty feet wide, the westerly half of lot number four in block number eighteen, the said lot to be divided by a line running from front to rear through the center thereof, lot number seven in block number eighteen, fronting on Fay street, and being forty feet wide in front. All of said parcels of land being described or designated on a map of part of great lot number 95, in Cosby's Manor, made by L. M. Taylor for the executor of Henry Hunting-ton, deceased, and being the same premises conveyed to Daniel McCormick by the said executors.

Dated Utica, Dec. 19, 1870.

GEO. F. WEAVER, Sheriff.

By JAS. J. DONALDSON, Under Sheriff. dec20law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the Grace of God Free and Independent: To all persons interested in the estate of Morgan Gardner, late of the city of Utica, in the county of Oneida, deceased, greeting: You are hereby cited to appear before our surrogate of our county of Oneida, at our surrogate's Court, on the 2d day of January, 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Surrogate's Office, in Utica, then and there to attend the final settlement of the accounts of Joseph H. Cushman and Sarah J. Gardner, now V. Fairbergh, as administrators of the personal estate of the said Morgan Gardner, deceased.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Joseph S. Avery, Esq., surrogate of said county, at Clinton, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

dec14d1aw4t JOSEPH S. AVERY, Surrogate.

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of William A. Hobby and Kate E. Whittemore, I have seized all the right, title and interest which the said William A. Hobby and Kate E. Whittemore had on the 19th day of February, 1870, or at any time thereafter, of, in or to the following described premises, which I shall expose for sale, as the law directs, on the 16th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in the city of Utica, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate in the city of Utica, county of Oneida, and known and distinguished as lots Nos. 21 and 23, in block 8, on a map of city lots, the property of the heirs of James Hooper, deceased, made by Squire Whipple, in the year 1834, each lot being 50 feet wide in front and rear, and 113 feet in depth, and lying on the westerly side of Steuben street, and adjoins, on the northerly side, lot No. 19 on said street.

Dated Utica, Dec. 31, 1870. GEO. F. WEAVER,
dec31d1aw6w Sheriff Oneida county.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of Joseph S. Avery, Esq., surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mila Mitchell, deceased, late of the town of Remsen in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Nathan C. Phelps, Executor of said estate, at his residence in Remsen, in said county, on or before the first day of June next.

Dated November 9, 1870.

nov14d1aw6mS NATHAN C. PHELPS, Executor.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of Joseph S. Avery, Esq., surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Albert Walker, deceased, late of the city of

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Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—Rev. J. E. Cheshire has resigned his charge of the Baptist church at Amsterdam, N. Y., and preached his farewell sermon Sunday, January 1.

—An iron church of sufficient dimensions to accommodate 200 persons, besides a choir of 20, has been erected in London at an expense of $800. *It* is well finished and furnished.

—Mr. Wadn an English missionary writes from Pekin Nov. 16, that public confidence was completely re-established at Tien-tsin, and that nothing appeared elsewhere to excite alarm.

—A gentleman recently attending a weekly prayer meeting in Spurgeon's congregation London, writes that the evening being wet and unfavorable only about 1,500 persons were present.

—Among the ordinations by the bishop of London, December 18, 1870, was that of Rev. Brewin Grant, a dissenting minister, repudiated by his congregation for opposing the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

—The New Jersey Congregational Association reports 28 associated churches, one of which is in Maryland, four in New York, two in Virginia, four in Pennsylvania, one in Washington and 16 in New Jersey. All with one or two exceptions have pastors and are prosperous.

—Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore, has erected a memorial Presbyterian church in that city in honor of her late husband, George Brown, at a cost of $150,000. *It was* completed and dedicated Dec. 4, 1870. It is a magnificent memorial of a loved companion, and a beautiful contribution to the good of the living.

—The Eaton Street Methodist Episcopal church, of Baltimore, has been the scene of an extraordinary religious awakening of late, in the course of which more than 300 persons have been converted. Several revivals are also in progress in Massachusetts and in the Middle and Western States.

—The *Gospel Messenger* says: The woman's rights agitation is a favorable sign of the times, coming as it does just before the revival of the proper office and work of Christian women in the Church. It has been a protest against the mere domestic and ornamental position which alone was left to women by the practical workings of Puritanism.

—The *Gospel Messenger* says in an article on other worlds "Stupid ignorance often contents itself with calling other people infidels who have only found that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in their philosophy." It is childish to call our neighbors by hard names. Such a course is equally in violation of good taste and correct principles.

—A young man called at St. Luke's Hospital, in New York, some days since, and without giving his name, left two $500 bills—$1,000, for the building fund of the Midnight Mission. This is the largest single donation that has yet been made to that charity. Of the $40,000 required for its building, $26,000 were behind at the date of our last information on the subject.

—Mr. Nathan Mathews, of Boston, is to erect on the grounds of Harvard College a large hall, at an expense of $75,000, to be let to students. One-half of the net income is to go to the college, and the other is to be used for scholarships for students who are preparing for the Episcopal ministry. It is thought that this will provide eight or ten scholarships. The same fund is to take the incumbents of its scholarships through the Divinity School of the Episcopal church.

—The New York *Times'* Pekin correspondent says, in regard to the settlement of the Tientsin difficulty, that according to the imperial decree, the prefect and mayor of the city were sent into exile to the banks of the Amour, 21 of the rioters were condemned to penal servitude, and 16 of the more prominent actors were capitally punished. Those capitally punished ascended the scaffold clothed in silks, and after being beheaded their heads were replaced and reattached to their bodies, when, after lying some days in state, they were buried in costly coffins, and presents of $600 were given to their families respectively.

—The population of Syria is about 2,000,000, of an extremely mixed and heterogeneous character. It has about 1,000,000 Turks, 350,000 Greek Christians, 200,000 Maronites and Roman Catholics, 175,000 Jews, 48,000 Druses, 50,000 Arabs, and 100,000 Armenians. It wants more consolidation, education and improved political institutions. It has several important Protestant missions which are laboring to elevate its people and give improved directions to their arts and industries. The low state of its civilization demonstrates alike the inadequacy of Mohammedanism and oriental Christianities, to meet the necessities of human society, and shows the necessity of higher and better forms of Christianity.

—The *United States Economist* says "vice rides to hell in a splendid coach and four, while virtue goes to heaven barefooted and begging." Sometimes; but the pious do not generally compare unfavorably with the vicious in their temporal conditions. The meek inherit the earth, and the faithful, upright and determined who add reasonable enterprise and industry to their other virtues and accomplishments, are seldom obliged to go barefooted or beg. Extreme poverty follows indolence and other vices, and wealth and comfort attend on well directed industries. The best and noblest are sometimes in want. Jesus had not where to lay his head, Homer was blind and begged, but Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were rich, as are many of the lights of Christianity.

—Mr. Utter, the editor of the Narragansett *Weekly*, has been to Salt Lake City and makes report. He found men living and laboring there much as elsewhere. The foundations of social order and happiness are being laid with the errors incident to humanity, and those peculiar to the Mormon system. The capital of the territory and seat of the Mormon Temple has been supposed to have 20,000 inhabitants. The last census shows it to have 14,000. The entire territory has been estimated to have a population of 120,000. It has probably 100,000. Mr. Utter is a Sabbatarian, and has no proclivities toward polygamy, though he respects the Jewish Sabbath; but he says his visit to Mormondom has cured him of all fear of its future, and he thinks the Pacific railroad will be a sufficient antidote to its politico religious delusions. We are well persuaded that this matter may be dealt with gently, much to the interest of truth and the advantage of all parties. The right is the best, and wins its way easily with freedom and a fair field. Only the wrong demands violence and hot haste to save it from neglect and contempt. The despotic authority in Brigham Young is passing away in the natural course of events.

CABLE WAR NOTES.

—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at nine o'clock this Thursday morning.

—A desperate battle occurred near Havre on Tuesday. Gen. Manteuffel's report of it is General Bentheim, with troops from the first army corps, attacked the French early in the morning of that day, Tuesday, on the left bank of the Seine, and captured three cannon, three flags and 500 prisoners. General Bentheim himself telegraphs from Elbin, on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Bourgachard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

THE SALARY OF THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.—The Spaniards have fixed the civil list for King AMADEUS at a rate which is very high, considering the depressed condition of the national finances. The allowance to Queen Isabella was $4,000,000 reales, or $1,700,000 of our money; and to her husband and other members of the royal family, 18,250,000 reales, or $917,500; total cost of the court to the tax paying people 58,850,000 reales, or $1,200,000 per annum; the heir apparent, an infant, is to be allowed $100,000 a year, and there will be an allowance of $200,000 for the maintenance of the royal palaces. This makes a total of $1,500,000 for a young man, his wife, and infant boy.

Central New York Farmers' Club.

The Club was called to order by the President, Hon. SAMUEL CAMPBELL. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the annual election of officers was announced. A committee of three, Messrs. FOSTER, SHULL and LEWIS, were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. During their absence, the Treasurer, Dr. L. L. WIGHT, submitted the following report:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Central New York Farmers' Club, would respectfully report the receipts and disbursements, to date:

Receipts for membership	$43 00
Receipts for membership to date	5 00
	$48 00
Paid for blank books	$ 3 12
Paid for postage	1 00
Paid for book-case	40 00
	$44 12

Utica, Jan. 6, 1871. L. L. WIGHT.

The report was unanimously accepted. The committee on Colvin's Champion Cow-milker next reported:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON "COLVIN'S CHAMPION COW-MILKER."

To the Central New York Farmers' Club:

Your committee, to whom was referred "Colvin's Champion Cow-Milker," respectfully report, that they have examined the same and its workings as far as the facilities afforded would permit. Their first examination of its workings was on Tuesday, the 20th ultimo, at the stables of Dr. L. L. Wight, in Whitestown, where four cows were successively and successfully milked with it. None of the cows showed any dislike to the milker. There appeared to be no sense of hurt, although the sensation of drawing all four teats at once must have been new. The cows gave small messes—none of them exceeding two quarts—but the machine appeared to milk them clean, and in about the same time in which it could be done by hand. All who are used to cows, know that those which are drying off at this season of the year do not readily "give down" their milk, so that milking is little more than a prolonged stripping. It was thought that with the machine the cows "held up" their milk rather more than usual, which would very likely be the case if they were milked by hand by a strange milker. We may also add, that the milking was at an unusual hour—a little after 3 o'clock P. M.—they being in the habit of being milked rather later in the day. The agents, Messrs. Joseph Ballard and Doane B. Smith, were not satisfied with the trial, and desired to have the committee meet them, the next day, at Mr. Charles Benton's, near New Hartford, where the machine could be tried on new milch cows. Messrs. Moore and Curtis were present, Dr. Wight finding it impossible to attend. The cows here were usually milked at one o'clock P. M. Two cows were left when the regular milking was done, and the trial was made at four o'clock. The experiment did not differ in result from the one at Dr. Wight's stables, save that the milk at once commenced flowing and the cows seemed to "give down" better. Mr. Benton said that the usual amount of milk was obtained. About the same time was consumed that would be by hand-milking, although it is claimed by the agents, one of whom says he milked his cows with a machine all of last summer, that the milking can be done in half the time, when the operator of the machine and the cows have become used to it. But it seems to be demonstrated that cows can be milked cleanly, easily and with tolerable expedition by the "Champion Cow-Milker."

Having said thus much of what we saw of the operations of this machine, we will now give a brief description of it, and point out what we consider some of its advantages and defects.

The milker consists of a cup or basin, with a capacity of two or three quarts. A discharge spout provided with a valve of india-rubber projects in front from the bottom of the cup. Around the cup on four sides are four tubes coming out from the bottom and rising an inch or so. Around the top of the cup are arranged four india-rubber teat-cups, to receive the cow's teats. These are fastened to four metal tubes corresponding to the four coming out of the bottom, but not reaching them by a space of an inch or so. Connection is made between these metal tubes by means of four short india-rubber tubes, in the center of each of which is a rubber valve, or an arrangement of holes which is made to serve the place of a valve. On the metal cup is fitted an air-tight cover, with a metal rim to which is attached an india-rubber diaphragm projecting downward so as to nearly or quite touch the inner sides and the bottom of the cup. Two rods cross the top of this cup from rear to front, the rods on the front side being bent obliquely upward and outward, when the machine is at rest, and nearly at right angles, with handles bent at the ends parallel with the rods across the cup. To each of these rods, over the center of the cup, is attached a short lever, on a level with and pointing toward the cup's edge, and standing at right angles with the rods. To the end of each of these levers is fastened a short pitman, which runs down and is attached to the bottom of the depressed rubber diaphragm, which thus excludes the air, or nearly so, from the metal cup. On pressing the two handles together, a rolling motion is given to the rods, which work the levers and their attached pitmans, lifting the rubber and allowing the air to rush in through the teat cup, expelling it again when the handles are moved apart and the rubber descends into the bottom of the cup. This is called a diaphragm pump. The whole thing, when not attached, to the cow's teats, works much like a common bellows, and when attached would draw the teats into the cups, and hold them steadily there, keeping up a constant drawing because of the exhaustion of the air from the metal cup with which the metal and india-rubber pipes, before described, connect the teat cups at the bottom. In other words, the cow's teats would be drawn into an exhausted receiver, and held there. This would have the effect to cord the teat next the bag, and prevent the milk from running into the teat. It is necessary, therefore, to have the cups loosened when the milk in the teat is drawn out, that the milk may run in and fill it again; and this alternate drawing and loosening must be kept up in imitation of the sucking of the calf, until the milk is all drawn from the cow's bag. This result is secured by an ingeniously contrived air-tube on the outside of each teat-cup, running nearly its whole length, and communicating with the interior of the cup through a hole in it at each end of the air-tube. When the handles are pressed together and the air is exhausted, these holes close; but as soon as the handles are moved apart, the holes open and let the air in around the teat, which is at once loosened—so much so that the machine would naturally drop off were it not for the upward pressure given to it by the operator in spreading the handles. Another peculiarity is found in the fact that, by the closing, when the handles are spread, of the holes or valves in the rubber pipes, connecting the upper and the lower metal tubes, the lower portion of the teat-cup is kept filled with milk up to and around the teat. This makes less pumping necessary, and requires that the teat should be cleaned before milking, if it is not desired to have any filth that may be on the teat washed off into the milk.

From the trials and examinations made—which were quite limited—we judge the Champion Milker capable of milking easy on hard milkers, and those with long or short teats, with ease and comfort. We judge it may be advantageous in preventing and curing sore teats, and that it will milk as fast or faster such as would be made by using it for a considerable time in a dairy by a practical dairyman—necessary before giving it an unqualified indorsement in these particulars. Cows on which it is used may be found to gain or lose in the amount of milk given. The general introduction of any milking machine might depend on the decision of this point. No one would object to an increase of the quantity; but if it should be found to reduce it, all would object. The price of the machine (fifteen dollars) would not be an objection, if its complexity—its tubes and valves—do not easily get out of repair, rendering the machine useless, or too expensive to keep it in working order. We have had no means of determining this point, but are inclined to the belief that a simpler machine is not only a desideratum, but will yet be produced.

One of the strongest objections to the "Champion Cow-Milker"—one which every experienced dairyman will appreciate—is the difficulty of getting at many of its parts to clean them. Its valves, tubes and numerous angles and corners, are serious objections. All these should be avoided as much as possible in everything with which milk comes in contact. Experience has shown to many of us that milk things can not be entirely freed from the particles of milk, unless we can get at every point to actually rub it, when it is washed; and even then, scalding seems necessary to keep them entirely free from ferments. Can the rubber, which is so much used in the construction of the "Champion Cow-Milker," and of which the diaphragm, the teat cups, the connecting tubes and the discharge valve, are made, be kept clean and sweet? Can the milk be kept from collecting in the pores of the rubber, and will it stand the necessary scalding? The agents claim that the machine can be kept clean and sweet by wetting it with cold water just before using it, and rinsing it immediately after, before the milk has had time to dry on. Both of these precautions are excellent, in the use of milk things, at all times, and Mr. Smith says he found them sufficient to keep his machine sweet, with a thorough extra cleaning once or twice a week, during all last summer. But Mr. Smith is an agent for the machine, and not altogether disinterested. Hence, though entirely honest in the matter, he might be inclined to accept evidence not wholly satisfactory to this club. Besides, we who have had experience and heard the testimony of dairymen as regards the perfect condition of their milk, know how easy it is for the best of them to be deceived. Milk is often found in an objectionable state when its owners are the most positive that it is all right.

In conclusion, your committee feel it their duty to express the opinion, on the evidence before them, that a satisfactory cow-milking machine is among the near probabilities of the future; that the "Champion Cow-Milker" is a step in the right direction, and its inventor deserves the thanks and encouragement of our dairymen; and that with further simplification and improvement, making it certain that it will not easily get out of repair and can be kept clean and sweet, it may yet come into general use among our farmers. In its present condition, we should not be willing to commend it for general use, but have hopes of its ultimate perfection as *the* cow-milker. It stands now with the first mowing machines, the first sewing machines, the first steamboats and locomotives, and the potato-diggers of our own day. It is rather a promise than a final accomplishment.

T. D. CURTIS,
L. L. WIGHT, } Committee.
T. W. MOORE,

The nominating committee returned and made the following report:

For President—Hon. Samuel Campbell, New York Mills.

For Vice-Presidents—Prof. Edward North, Clinton; J. A. Shearman, Utica; John H. Hollingworth, Utica; Morgan Butler, New Hartford; M. Quinby, St. Johnsville; O. B. Gridley, Deansville; Hon. Harris Lewis, Frankfort.

For Recording Secretary—T. D. Curtis, Utica.

For Corresponding Secretary—David Williams.

For Treasurer—Dr. L. L. Wight, Whitestown.

For Librarian—Henry Barnum, Utica.

For Directors—R. R. Gibson, New York Mills; T. W. Moore, New Hartford.

The subject chosen for discussion at the next regular meeting of the Club was "Farm Buildings with Reference to the Care of the Stock." Messrs. T. W. MOORE, of New Hartford; Hon. HARRIS LEWIS, of Frankfort, and MORGAN BUTLER, of New Hartford, were selected to open the discussion.

The question for discussion, "Bee-Culture," was next in order. As Mr. QUINBY, who was expected to open the discussion was not present, his place was ably filled by Mr. L. E. SISSON, of West Edmeston, Otsego county, who spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Sisson said he had come without any preparation, but would do the best he could to entertain the Club in his plain way. As long as bee-keeping had been practiced, it was yet, save in exceptional cases, in a very rude state. Superstitions innumerable were still entertained by the great mass of the people. Yet of late years a good deal of light has broken in upon the subject of bee-culture. Years ago, when he purchased his first swarm of bees, people did not think of getting box-honey. Whenever honey was wanted a swarm—usually the strongest and most industrious—was sacrificed. Now we not only get honey by using boxes, but are enabled, by the use of the frame hive and honey-emptiers, to obtain a large yield without injury to the bee. People generally have the idea that bees should be allowed to have their own way, and swarm as they please. He believed in managing bees as we would stock, and making them do as he wanted them. He could tell better when they ought to swarm than they could. Left to themselves, they would make preparation for swarming during a warm spell in spring, and then, if a cold snap came on they would destroy all they had done and prepare to go into winter quarters. This was their idea of following nature. Man by his experience and reason, knows better, and can so manage bees that they will gather honey when he wants them to, if there are blossoms, and make brood comb as he desires. His reason is superior to their instinct, and can be used to advantage in bee culture as well as in anything else. He would leave theory and eloquence, however, and come down to plain practice, by telling the club how he managed bees. This, he presumed, was the kind of information they desired.

The first object is to get good strong swarms ready for the honey-gathering season, which usually commences at the opening of apple-blossoms. If they are not strong enough, he would set them brooding by feeding. For this purpose, a syrup made by dissolving white sugar in water, making it about the consistency of honey, is much cheaper than honey, and will answer the purpose. As soon as fed, if they are sufficiently warm, the queen will begin to deposit her eggs. It is not the amount of honey in the hive, but the ability of the bees to get more, that stimulates brooding. If their own honey is taken from them and fed back again, it will have the same effect. Three or four spoonfuls of syrup or honey fed each evening, will be sufficient. The feeding should begin as soon as the last of March or the first of April, as it takes about twenty days to get the brood. Some swarms may be strong enough to do without feeding, but it pays well to feed all swarms a little in order to have a plentiful army of workers when the apple-blossoms come.

If it is thought desirable to increase the number of swarms, divide the strongest by taking two frames of brood comb from the center of the hive—it is usually confined to the four middle frames—and places them in the center of the new hive, putting on the sides, frames without brood. One of the ... this division will contain the ... other will be queenless. But if of another hive with the machine, and give them a small piece of worker comb taken from a swarm that has a queen, with which they will again prepare queen cells for rearing a queen. Continue this process until near the close of the season. In this way they are prevented from rearing brood, and kept gathering honey during the honey harvest. Near the close, allow them to rear their queen. If during the season these working colonies show signs of weakness, they may be strengthened by taking sheets of cap brood from hives having a queen, and exchanging it for their empty comb.

The value of this method will be shown by the fact that one pound of comb costs twenty pounds of honey, which is consumed in the process, so that twenty pounds of honey and the wax to contain it, costs as much as forty pounds of extracted honey. The life of the worker bee in the working season is only about sixty days, and it is therefore not desirable to rear brood just as the honey season closes, as they will only consume the honey gathered, and die before winter.

In regard to swarms with a queen, he would allow them to fill their hives and then furnish them boxes for surplus honey. In nine cases out of ten, according to Mrs. Ellen Tupper, of Iowa, if the old queen is removed and a young queen given before preparations for swarming are commenced, they will not swarm during the season. It is always advisable to keep some strong swarms with a queen from which to replenish the queenless colonies during the honey season. Never allow a swarm without a fertile queen to build comb, as it will generally build only drone comb. Second swarms have a young and therefore not a fertile queen, and should the season be favorable for gathering honey, they will build too much drone comb before she becomes fertile. By dividing swarms, as before indicated, we avoid second swarms, and keep the hives filled with brood comb. The crooked comb so often complained of by bee-raisers, is often the result of putting second swarms into empty hives. Having no fertile queen, they commence building only drone comb, which is composed of larger cells, and encroaches upon the room appropriated to the next frame. Instinct teaches them that they are not in a condition to propagate, and as their only desire is to store honey, they build the drone comb, in which they can store a larger amount in the same wax than in the worker.

The importance of ventilation was referred to. Many swarms are lost for the want of ventilation. During hot weather, it is doubtful if bees would hang on the outside of the hive, if it were properly ventilated and kept cool. Ventilation is as important in wintering as in summering.

Bees can be handled with impunity by one who understands their nature. Mr. Sisson blows among the bees the smoke of cotton rags, a twisted wisp of which he lights and holds in his hand. The first blast disturbs them and makes them fill themselves with honey. When filled, they are docile and harmless. So long as they show uneasiness, he applies the smoke. In the course of three to five minutes, the most obstinate swarms will be subdued. Then the hive may be examined at leisure, and frames of comb removed and emptied, or exchanged for other frames, as may be desired.

This is, but a brief abstract of Mr. Sisson's able and instructive remarks which were enforced with appropriate anecdotes and illustrated by the parts of a model hive which he exhibited before the Club. At the conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to him.

At the close of the discussion, some miscellaneous business came before the Club. In view of the approaching annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, Mr. A. B. TUTTLE, of Whitestown made a motion that a committee of four be associated with President CAMPBELL, for the purpose of ascertaining whether proper grounds can be obtained in the vicinity of the city for a permanent place of holding the State Fair; the cost of such grounds if obtainable, and the means for paying for the same; and if the results of the investigation be satisfactory, that the committee proceed to Albany, to attend the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society and press the claims of Utica as the permanent place of holding the Annual Fairs of the Society. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as such committee, associated with President CAMPBELL; HORATIO SEYMOUR, HARRIS LEWIS, J. A. SHEARMAN and Dr. L. L. WIGHT.

It was announced that at the annual meeting of the Winfield Agricultural Society, held Thursday, the executive committee were instructed to attend the meeting of the State Society and urge the permanent location of the Fair at Utica.

THE FAILURE OF OAKES AMES.—Regarding this great financial disaster we quote from correspondence of the Springfield *Republican*: The Oakes Ames failure stirs all business and banking circles deeply, and overflows among the politicians. Though it carries down his brothers and nephews, it is really his failure alone, and results purely from the great extension of his credit in vast railroad and land speculations all over the country. Their legitimate manufacturing business is healthy and profitable; their shovel factory makes near a thousand dollars a day, and the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements by the Ames Plow Company, is also in profitable progress. But with the success of his first investments in railroad building in Iowa and in the Union Pacific railroad, and the great power that such vast enterprises brought back to him, there grew up in Mr. Oakes Ames a real passion for gigantic operations among the material forces of our civilization. It came to be so strong that, as he once confessed, he could not resist the fascination of a brilliant opening for connecting States or cementing continents with railroads, founding a city, or reconstructing social order,—with great money gains behind it. He had still on hand large railroad operations in Iowa and in the South; the Mobile and Chattanooga road were under his patronage; he was a prime party in an organization for reviving and completing a new railroad from the Potomac across Virginia to the Ohio river; and his real estate investments were numerous and large in all parts of the country. The consequence was, of course, an ever-increasing mountain of debt. Every scheme locked up more and more means; they gave him great values,—a wealth of lands, bonds and stocks, but from which he could not realize at present; and so he came to be a borrower for millions, and needing, for fresh investment, and to renew falling notes, new loans of fifty to a hundred thousand dollars daily. Naturally lenders became distrustful, and the rate of interest went up on him; he found it more and more difficult and expensive to borrow; and only some untoward circumstance has been wanting for many months to close the market against him. This came doubly in the suspension of Mr. Treadwell of San Francisco, the great dealer of the Pacific coast in agricultural implements, owing the Ameses, as reported, hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in the decision of Mr. Boutwell, and the attorney-general, backed by public opinion, against the impudent demand of the Union Pacific managers, that the government should put its bonds and their interest, back of their own income and land grant bonds and stock—in effect to surrender the government claim to them entirely—which impaired the market for all Union Pacific securities, of which Mr. Ames is still naturally a very large holder. Thus the crisis came about, and well it is for all parties that it has been delayed no longer. The suspension will be only temporary; the failure, if forced, need not be disastrous. But it will arrest the progress of the disease in Mr. Oakes Ames for more money, for more worlds to conquer, and inaugurate the process of settling up. He and his partners exhibit a total of fourteen millions of assets against six millions of debts. Probably their shovel and sound enough to justify an extension of credits, provided security can be given that the process of expansion shall stop. This is what the suspension will naturally result in, happily in the end for all interested. There is every disposition in business circles to deal generously with Mr. Ames, both in judgment and in action. The value to the country, in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, of those qualities of his, that, in their indulgence and growth have threatened his ruin, are quite fully appreciated; he was its friend and patron and savior in the hour of doubt and need, and everybody will regret that he was not content to retire with the laurels and the wealth he earned in that great enterprise, while they will be glad to have him save as much as possible out of the wreck that his greedy passion for more triumphs has certainly threatened, if it has not brought.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

NORWICH, Jan. 6, 1871.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The installation of officers for Chenango Encampment No. 51, I. O. of O. F., took place at Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday evening. The following were duly placed in office by Wm. England, of Utica, Grand Patriarch of the State of New York, assisted by T. D. Evans, P. C. P., of Utica, and George Rider, P. C. P., of Norwich: J. H. Sinclair C. P.; J. W. Wait, H. P.; G. M. Page, S. W.; A. G. Nash, J. W.; T. M. Roberts, Scribe; R. W. Sheldon, Treasurer; R. Roberts, V. S.; J. G. Seward, O. S.; George Rider, G.; Asa Harrington, 1st W., H. C. Wilcox, 2d W.; Wm. Tracy, 3d W.; A. C. Scott, 4th W.; J. W. Thompson, 1st G. of T.; Silas Brooks, 2d G. of T. The Encampment was instituted in July last, and is in a highly flourishing condition. After the installation the order sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by Mr. Brown, proprietor of the American Hotel.

—The closing festival of the season in these parts, but not the least enjoyable, came off on the evening of January 5, in North Norwich. The Sunday School of that place had a grand celebration, Christmas tree and all in the Methodist Episcopal church under the direction of Mr. Sturges, Superintendent. It was an event long to be remembered by that quiet unpretending people, old and young.

SENTINEL.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

—Samuel Watson, of Little Falls, was held in $5,000 bail, in Brooklyn on Thursday, by Commissioner Winslow, on a charge of having manufactured tobacco in that city, and removed it without paying the tax.

—Dedication of the renovated Methodist Episcopal church at Salisbury Center, on Thursday next, January 12.

—The Presbytery of Utica will hold its next annual meeting in the Presbyterian church, at Little Falls, on Monday, January 16, 1871, at 7 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Rev. C. H. Gaile, pastor of the M. E. church, in Lowville, received a purse of $300 as a New Year's present, from his parishioners.

—James B. Phillips, has appointed John B. Wood, of Deer River, under sheriff, and Truman Davis, of Diana, and Ira A. Stour, of Lowville, deputies—all good and worthy selections.

—Thomas J. Lewis, county clerk, has appointed Charles E. Mitchel his deputy.

MADISON COUNTY.

—The annual meeting of the Lenox Farmers' and Mechanics' Association will be held at the Eagle Hotel, in Oneida, on Saturday, the 14th.

—Messrs. Jervis, Sage and Rouse, who recently resigned from the directorate of the Cazenovia and Canastota railroad, publish a statement in which they say that without their knowledge a majority of the board entered into operations which have made the road cost $500,000, when the whole needful expense was $305,000; that a mortgage for $200,000 with $20,000 in stock was sold at $40,000 discount, without public notice; that to one person was privately given the purchasing of the iron, &c., &c. The resigning directors mention no names, but it is well understood who they mean. Nobody doubts that, ultimately, the stock will be wiped out, and the road go into the hands of the New York Central, which, it is supposed, holds the mortgage.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

—The Schenevus Good Templars have nominated a town temperance ticket.

—It has been decided to continue the agricultural society at Unadilla, and on December 24, officers were elected for the ensuing year.

—On Sunday, 1st, Lonson Shaw, of Oneonta, met with a singular accident, which resulted in death. He went into the cellar-way to get a piece of ham which was hanging up there; took a knife from his pocket and cut off a slice or two, turned to step up into the room with the knife in his right hand, as he stepped up his foot slipped and he fell partly on his right side through the door, striking his right arm against the door casing, thereby giving the hand holding the knife the right position to fall upon, and for it to strike his heart, which caused death almost instantly. He was 36 years of age.

—On Tuesday, December 27, a man named Moses Wright, living in the town of Pittsfield, was chopping wood for Joseph Mumbulo, with a son of the latter. About half-past eleven young Mumbulo went to the house, leaving Wright in the woods. On returning at about one o'clock, he found Wright lying upon the ground dead. From appearances he had cut a tree, and in falling it had gone against a smaller one, which was carried partly down by the weight of the falling tree, when it sprung back, striking him on the side of the head, killing him instantly, as appearances indicate. Wright was 26 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

—By orders from the department, dredging has been suspended in the harbor of Ogdensburg.

—Potsdam is agitating the question of water-works and more thorough drainage.

—A. E. Kilby has received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the St. Lawrence University, a position formerly occupied by Prof. White, who has been changed to the Professorship of Applied Mathematics, Philology and German.

—Rev. Henry W. Barnes, late of Niagara Falls, has accepted a call to the vacant pulpit of the Baptist church in Ogdensburg, and is already on the ground.

—The new bank building of S. D. Hungerford & Co., at Canton, is completed.

—M. N. Ralph has been appointed deputy county clerk.

FLORIDA WATER.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

PROFESSIONAL

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

A REMINDER—

TO DEBILITATED PERSONS,
TO DYSPEPTICS,
TO SUFFERERS FROM LIVER COMPLAINT,
TO THOSE HAVING NO APPETITE,
TO THOSE WITH BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS,
TO NERVOUS PEOPLE,
TO CHILDREN WASTING AWAY,
TO ANY WITH DEBILITATED DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

Or suffering with any of the following symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND. Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, (or as medicinally termed, Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one Bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medical virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefited by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill,

Will cure you. They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES are the oldest remedies now before the public, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Debility, Liver Complaint, &c.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is composed of the ingredients of the Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, flavoring Extracts, &c., and is one of the most agreeable preparations ever offered to the public.

REMEMBER, that these remedies have cured more cases of Disease of the Digestive Organs than all others combined.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES have been certified to by persons occupying the most dignified positions, both publicly and socially.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC will renew your strength, give you a good appetite, and enable your stomach to digest properly.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC will cure every case of Marasmus or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES are the Medicines you require to purify the blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

THE MOST POWERFUL, YET INNOCENT, VEGETABLE CATHARTIC KNOWN.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers Everywhere. nov-4

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

OFFICE OF THE UTICA STEAM COTTON MILLS, UTICA, JAN'Y 4, 1871.

ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Seven Trustees, and Three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 18th January, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec'y.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ONEIDA COUNTY.—The regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at the Thompson House, Rome,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871,

at half past twelve o'clock.

EDWIN HUTCHINSON, M. D., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UTICA, GEORGETOWN and Elmira Railroad Company, January 5, 1871.—Notice is hereby given to the friends of the

ELMIRA RAILROAD,

that the project of building this road has not been abandoned. The whole line of road from Elmira to Utica is under contract and the road is in process of construction.

By order of the Board. A. B. JOHNSON, Pres't.

UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at Bagg's Hotel, in the city of Utica,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871,

at 12 o'clock M.

dec30dtd O. S. WILLIAMS, President.

FOR SALE—

ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND BAROUCHE SLEIGH.

dec16dtf T. VAN EMBERGH.

NOTICE TO BIRD DEALERS AND FANCIERS.—

CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER,

55 CHATHAM STREET, NEW YORK,

Importers of Birds and Animals, are constantly receiving per ocean steamers, fresh weekly importations of German Canaries and other European singing Birds and are enabled to offer them for sale at lower prices than any other house in the city. Birds may be sent by express with perfect safety to any part of the United States. All orders attended to with promptness and care.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bottoms fastened with a screw wire. Superior to sewed or pegged. Every pair warranted not to rip. For sale by all dealers. dec15d1m

$1,000 PER WEEK—

CAN BE MADE ON THE QUIET

by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

THOMAS MORGAN, & CO.,

nov1d5m4 825 Broadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES.—

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE,

Overseaming, and Sewing Machine,

LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The American combines a Button Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine, in one simple form, is easy to operate and understand, and is the ONLY COMPLETE Family Sewing Machine now before the public. It was awarded First premium at the New York state Fairs, held at Elmira; Oswego county fair at Fulton; Herkimer county, Ontario county, Schuyler county, and Rensselaer county fairs, besides numerous other fairs throughout the United States and Canada. Also received the highest award at the Salzburg Exhibition (Germany).

Send for circulars and samples of work.

H. J. HILLIARD, Agent,
125 Genesee street, (Butterfield House,) Utica.

UNDERTAKING.

UNDERTAKING—

JOHN H. DOUGLASS,

(OF THE LATE FIRM OF VAN NESS & DOUGLASS)

will, on and after May 5, 1870, conduct the

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,

At No. 8 Broad street.

The prompt and personal attention given to all orders by the Proprietor himself, will be a marked feature of this establishment.

IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

a Lady of superior ability will furnish everything requisite, and attend in person to the laying out and properly preparing the dead for interment.

OFFICE AND WARE-ROOMS,

NO. 8 BROAD STREET, UTICA.

Office open at all hours of the day and night.

Residence No. 13 Broad street. may6dtf