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Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

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City Treasurer's Office, City Hall,

where the same may be examined by any person interested until the

THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST, 18TH,

and on that day the Assessors will meet to review their assessments.

All complaints must be filed before said day with Adam Schecht, at said room, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 A. M., and 2 P. M. and 5 P. M. (except that complaints will be heard Saturday's from 7 to 9 P. M. in said room).

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Utica, August 1 1874.

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Utica, July 28, 1874. A. J. LATHROP, Architect.

NOTICE.—The names of 24 persons to serve as Grand Jurors, and the names of 36 persons to serve as Petit Jurors, at a Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in and for the County of Oneida, at the Court House, in the city of Utica, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. next, 1874, will be drawn at the clerk's office of said county, in the city of Utica, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated Utica, July 28, 1874. JAMES B. PADDON, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The names of 36 persons to serve as Petit Jurors, at a County Court and Court of Sessions, to be held in and for the county of Oneida, at the Court house in the city of Utica, on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1874, will be drawn at the clerk's office of said county, in the city of Utica, on Tuesday, the 18th day of Aug. at 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated Utica, July 28, 1874. JAMES B. PADDON, Clerk.

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J. F. MAYNARD, Gen. Passenger Agent. T. W. SPENCER, Superintendent.

Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE.

LITERARY MATTERS.

New Books.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. Utica: N. HOLLISTER.

Never was a biography looked for with more eagerness, and never were the qualities of a true biographer more needed than when Charles Dickens died. Well nigh every home in the civilized world felt bereft, and the sense of bereavement everywhere called for a fitting memorial of his life to crown the legacy which he left. It called for a picture by a master hand of the master artist himself to be placed among the multitude of his creations. Hence the great expectations excited when it was announced that his bosom friend and intimate correspondent, John Forster, was to tell the story of the life of Dickens. One after another the volumes came out; but each one was read with the hope that the next would be better. The great audience was unmistakably disappointed. Adverse criticism overtook the biographer, and it was natural that the third and last volume should be awaited with highest curiosity and anticipation.

In both preceding volumes, and partially in the present one, the author has been unfortunate in attempting too much. He has attempted to write a life of Dickens, properly so-called, to give a gossipy history of his novels, to present a collection of his letters and to write his own biography. Besides these things he has also attempted to write an apology for his famous friend. Each one of these departments deserves a special treatment, and the result of their combination can not properly be called a biography. Yet it is no more than fair to judge a book by its contents, and to compare it with the standard which the author himself set up.

In the chapter entitled "Personal Characteristics," Mr. Forster makes a general response to his critics. This was his design:

To give to these memoirs what was attainable of the value of autobiography, letters to myself, covering all the important incidents in the life to be retraced, were used, with few exceptions, exclusively; and though the exceptions are much more numerous in the present volume, this general plan has guided me to the end. Of the charge of obtruding myself, to which their publication has exposed me, I can only say that I studied nothing so hard as to suppress my own personality, and have to regret my ill success where I supposed I had even too perfectly succeeded.

There can be no doubt that his readers will thank him for the publication of these letters. Nothing in the work throws as much light upon the character and life of Dickens when he was behind the scenes as they. They reveal the man; accusing or excusing, they are certainly unimpeachable. It is not in these letters that the author obtrudes himself, but it is when he interpolates long discussions in literature, with illustrations from Scott and Shakespeare, and when he gives us cut and dried estimates of Dickens' novels in nearly every chapter. A collection of these dissertations would make a small literary text-book. And this is more truly an intrusion, because we know that he is the apologist and biassed defender of him whose works he estimates. In national history we demand first of all impartiality, and if possible neutrality. A history produced by a partial historian is almost valueless. How much more then in the history of a single individual is personal partisanship to be avoided. And when the professed object of a work is not the championship of somebody, this is almost an impertinence.

That the reputation of Dickens as a novelist and as a man has declined, since his death, is not, therefore, the fault of Mr. Forster. He rightly refrains from dwelling in detail upon that unhappy passage in the novelist's career, when he put away his wife. But even here the part of the advocate is foremost. In one letter Dickens says: "Shall I ever, I wonder, get the frame of mind back as it used to be then? I find that the skeleton in my domestic closet is becoming a pretty big one." Then follows a long letter in which Mr. Dickens deplores the lack of congeniality between himself and his wife, and in which he "claims no immunity from blame." Then amid brilliant successes, and every adulation that an almost adoring public could give, amid the uproar of applause and the excitement of public readings, we learn that "thenceforward he and his wife lived apart." This art posterity will never forgive. We also find an elaborate apology for the exposure to all the world of the weaknesses of his own father in the person of Micawber and for the unscrupulous caricature of his near but eccentric friend Leigh Hunt, in the person of Skimpole. Mr. Forster presents examples of previous authors who have done the same thing as a vindication of Mr. Dickens. Whatever Mr. Forster may say, the letters of Mr. Dickens lead us to the unavoidable conclusion that he was persevering to selfishness in his search for effective scenes, incidents, and characters. We can not help the impression when we read those expressions of elation at sight of a monstrosity or of a unique tableau among the lowly and suffering, that the feeling of satisfaction at the possession of material for another marvelous chapter was uppermost. In his estimate of Mr. Dickens as a novelist, the biographer finds almost nothing to criticise, and his verdict is therefore of far less worth than we should otherwise expect from that source. His praise and appreciation are almost invariably truthful, however, though he ignores even the notorious faults of his author, and leaps into the arena with alacrity to defend him against the attacks of M. Taine and Henry Lewes. He tells us that "his leading quality was Humor" but he only reluctantly admits that sometimes "humor was not his servant but his master."

This volume is more valuable and interesting than the others for several reasons. Though the same general plan and treatment are retained it is evident that the author has profited by criticism. As heretofore the policy of presenting those points likely to please the popular taste is continued, and, including as it does the journey to America and the closing scenes of Dickens' life, the volume before us is peculiarly attractive. We find the same rich typography and fine engravings as in the others, the same portrait and autographic specimens, and among the latter a facsimile from the last page of Edwin Drood. The volume treats of the last eighteen years of Dickens' life. The quoted letters are less numerous and copious than in the other volumes, and less irrelevant. These eighteen years include much that was paramount in the life of Mr. Dickens. He then wrote "David Copperfield," which contests with "Nickelby" for the first place, when considered as a whole, and in which the entire subjective nature of the man finds vent. Beside this, he also wrote during this time "Bleak House," "Hard Times," "Little Dorrit," "Great Expectations," "Our Mutual Friend," and "Edwin Drood." Nearly all his domestic troubles then occurred, and he then began and ended a series of public readings unexampled for their success by any venture in the history of literature. It was then he re-visited America, and began his last unfinished book. The first signs of decline in mental vigor were then noticed, the first revolt of an overworked brain.

Almost cotemporary with the consciousness of failing powers came the craving to give public readings. In his forty-second year he said that "hypochondriacal whisperings told him that he was overworked." Very soon thereafter he submitted his project of giving public readings to his friends, who nearly all opposed it; but nothing could prevail and he read his "Christmas Carol," at Birmingham, to nearly six thousand people. He may have been conscious of waning fancy and invention, and sought this means of a new excitement. He never after lost his love of reading his books to the world. He gave three series in England before coming to America. They were one continual round of travel, excitement and fatigue. Snatching hurried sleep and meals, hurrying from stage or railway carriage to the reading desk, making speeches, and eating public dinners, he made the tour of the large towns of England. His profits were enormous and he measured his success by the number of the "turn-aways," instead of the size of the audience. The receipts from each reading varied from two to four hundred pounds. This was the prelude to his American tour and it was no wonder that that virgin field was fascinating. This project was also opposed by his friends, but Dickens overruled them, and the result of that decision Americans will not soon forget. The following is an exhibit of the financial results of the tour summarised in a letter from Mr. Dickens to Mr. Forster:

The expenses in America, to the day of our sailing, were $38,949; roughly $39,000, or £13,000. The preliminary expenses were £614. The average price of gold was nearly 40 per cent., and yet my profit was within a hundred or so of £20,000. Supposing me to have got through the present engagement in good health, I shall have made, by the Readings in two years, £33,000: that is to say, £13,000 received from the Chappells, and £20,-000 from America. These figures are, of course, between ourselves; but don't you think them rather remarkable?

The entire narrative of Mr. Dickens' last visit to America is made up of correspondence, letters to the author and to some of Mr. Dickens' relatives; and it will not be found the least interesting part of the volume. In three chapters we have accounts of his residence on the continent. In 1853 he re-visited Switzerland and Italy, spending the three following summers at Boulogne, and the years 1855-6, in Paris. These chapters are the least interesting because they are to a very great extent irrelevant. They consist entirely of letters from the points visited to Mr. Forster, and were they compiled separately they would make a very readable and sketchy book. They show what an inimitable foreign correspondent Mr. Dickens would have made, but they add little or nothing more to our knowledge of the writer. Racy criticism of French peculiarities, easy discussions of European politics, piquant accounts of travel incident and unequaled word-paintings of landscape and Alps are very pleasant reading, but the earnest searcher after the story of Dickens' life will skip these chapters. One chapter is devoted to a very charming description of Gadshill Place, the residence of Mr. Dickens from 1856 until his death. It is accompanied by illustrations, and the story of the fitting up of the place, its gardens, chalet, and furniture will be enjoyed. His relations with *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* are described, and here, as elsewhere, is a repetition of his unvarying experience, that whatever covers contain his magic words the public demand exceeds the supply.

Before he began to write "Little Dorrit," Dickens instituted a custom which was new to him, and which denoted his sense of weakening power. He began to keep a book of memoranda for reference in his work. He jotted down all sorts of odd sights, experiences, and fancies. Among these hints we recognize some which have already been elaborated in his novels, but most of them were never used. Possibly some were fancies for the remainder of "Edwin Drood." These are specimens.

The old child. That is to say, born of parents advanced in life, and observing the parents of other children to be young. Taking an old tone accordingly.

A thoroughly sulky character—perverting everything. Making the good, bad—and the bad, good.

The man who marries his cook at last, after being so desperately knowing about the sex.

Among these memoranda is a list of characteristic "available names," both of personages and books.

The chapter on "Dickens as a Novelist," is chiefly a defense of him against adverse criticism; but there is much genuine appreciation of his real genius and power. The remainder of the book is devoted to the American visit, the last readings on his return, to his last book, his personal characteristics and death. We are told that Charles Dickens was not a bookish man. He carried little of authorship into social intercourse. He enjoyed his popularity without egotism, and he also enjoyed his own books most heartily. Several of his letters are quoted to show that he was a Christian. He was most liberal to contributors to his publications, and one of his greatest pleasures was to recognize unusual merit. He never shut himself up in seclusion to do his work, and he was much interested in the minutiæ of domestic life. He was a child among children, a man among men. Carlyle calls him "the good, the gentle, high-gifted, ever friendly, noble Dickens—every inch of him an Honest Man."

On the eighth of June, 1870, he wrote all day in the chalet at Gadshill. After luncheon, he returned to his work and wrote what were to be the last sentences of all the literature he gave the world. His friend thus narrates the closing moments of his life:

He was late in leaving the chalet; but before dinner, which was ordered at six o'clock, with the intention of walking afterward in the lanes, he wrote some letters, among them one to his friend, Mr. Charles Kent, appointed to see him in London next day; and dinner was begun before Miss Hogarth saw with alarm a singular expression of trouble and pain in his face. "For an hour," he then told her, "he had been very ill;" but he wished dinner to go on. These were the only coherent words uttered by him. They were followed by some that fell from him disconnectedly of quite other matters; but at these latter he had risen, and his sister-in-law's help alone prevented him from falling where he stood. Her effort then was to get him on the sofa, but after a slight struggle he sank heavily on his left side. "On the ground" were the last words he spoke. It was now a little over ten minutes past six o'clock. His two daughters came that night with Mr. Beard, who had also been telegraphed for, and whom they met at the station. His eldest son arrived early next morning, and was joined in the evening (too late) by his younger son from Cambridge. All possible medical aid had been summoned, but all human help was unavailing. There was effusion on the brain; and though stertorous breathing continued all night, and until ten minutes past six on the evening of Thursday the 9th of June, there had never been a gleam of hope during the twenty-four hours. He had lived four months beyond his 58th year.

It will be remembered that Dickens read in Syracuse in March, 1868, and passed through Utica, eastward, during a vernal trouble in the Mohawk. Thus he speaks in one of his letters of his visit to Utica:

On Tuesday afternoon the train gave in, as under circumstances utterly hopeless, and stopped at a place called Utica; the greater part of which was under water, while the high and dry part could produce nothing particular to eat. Here some of the wretched passengers passed the night in the train, while others stormed the hotel. I was fortunate enough to get a bed room, and garnished it with an enormous jug of gin punch; over which the manager and I played a double dummy rubber. At six in the morning we were knocked up to "come aboard and try it." At half-past six we were knocked up again with the tidings, "that it was of no use coming aboard or trying it." At eight all the bells in town were set a going to summons us to get aboard instantly. And so we started through the water at four miles an hour, seeing nothing but drowned farms, barns adrift like Noah's arks, deserted villages, broken bridges and all manner of ruin.

—An unknown man, aged about 35, was killed by the cars at Buffalo, Wednesday.

Periodicals.

The first of the August Welsh magazines to reach us is *Y Cyfaill*. It opens with a paper on the "Favorable Phases and Tendencies of the Age," read before the last Calvinistic Methodist General Assembly at Racine, in May, 1873, by Rev. M. A. Ellis, one of the editors. Mr. Ellis is a brilliant writer, with a florid style, and a tendency to exaggeration. The time that has elapsed since the paper was written, has played sad havoc with some of the author's roseate conclusions. Still, it is such a fine piece of composition, that one will pardon much to its logic for the sake of its rhetoric, and wish the facts were more encouraging. The most noticeable essay is the fourth installment of Rev. J. T. Lloyd on the "Will." The author treats of certainty as distinguished from fatalism and chance. A few quotations will show his line of argument.

By certainty in its present connection we mean, that the fulfillment of all man's acts are under the guidance of the settled laws of his mind; or, in other words, certain without being necessary. * * * The story of man's life, from beginning to end, was accurately written in God's mind, the day he was created. * * * Reader, God knows from eternity how you will act under all circumstances. He knows now what thoughts and purposes hide in the depths of your soul, perhaps some of them acted out in twenty years; and do you think that you will then entertain different thoughts and purposes? * * * God governs the world according to a plan formed far back in eternity; and in forming it, all man's acts, both good and bad, were taken into account. Consequently, our acts are governed by a scheme formed in the foreknowledge of their occurrence.

The papers giving reminiscences of noted characters of the Calvinistic denomination are very interesting and valuable. This number contains the second installment about Rev. John Jones, Treffynon.

Rev. John Elias used to preach at Treffynon once each summer, when multitudes from the surrounding country, as well as the Welsh residents of the town, would gather to hear the great man from Mon. One time, it happened that John Jones was there preaching the Sunday following. During the morning sermon, he said, "Well, the Cuckoo was here last Sunday; and indeed it sang so sweetly as to charm us all. Multitudes came together to hear the Cuckoo. In the afternoon he went down to Bagillt, and the road was black with people anxious to hear the Cuckoo. Very good! I don't blame them; I went there myself and was as pleased as any one with the sweet sounds of the Cuckoo's singing. But who is here to-day? Robin redbreast, you see. No body will come down to Bagillt with Robin. I know. No. Robin can go there all alone, can't he? But do you know, you ought to be more respectful to Robin. The Cuckoo comes here but once a year, in the summer: but Robin stays over winter. Remember Robin, dear people." And many people remembered robin by going with him to Bagillt in the afternoon.

The magazine contains the usual amount of denominational intelligence. It is issued in this city from the press of T. J. GRIFFITHS, and is typographically very neat.

—*Y Cenhadwr* comes from the neighboring hills of Steuben, looking bright and cheery, with an attractive table of contents, and but little to distinguish it as a Congregational journal. It opens with an article on "Learning Christ," by Rev. J. P. Williams, showing those traits in the Savior's life wherein we should especially follow Him. Next comes a vigorous and well-written article on "Our duty toward the liquor traffic." It is a temperate but very earnest plea for prohibitory laws. The venerable Ll. R. Powell gives some recollections of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, where he was for many years pastor, and which is a very old Welsh settlement. We have two of the competitive articles at the recent Eisteddfod at Remsen. Being both on the same subject, we hope there is no ill-feeling at the bottom of the publication. *Y Cenhadwr* always shows good judgment in the selections from Old Country magazines, and those in this number are no exception.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL,

More Gossip, Opinions and Facts.

The following is the letter written by MOULTON to Mr. BEECHER in reply to the latter's first letter asking Mr. MOULTON to appear before the committee;

No. 49 REMSEN STREET, }
BROOKLYN, Aug. 4, 1874. }

My Dear Mr. Beecher: I received your note of July 24 informing me that you are making a statement and need the letters and papers in my hands, and asking me to send them to you for the purpose of having extracts or copies made from them as the case may be, that you may use them in your controversy with Mr. Tilton. I should be very glad to do anything that I may do, consistent with my sense of what is due to justice and right, to aid you; but if you will reflect that I hold all the important papers intrusted to me at the desire and request, and in the confidence of both parties to this unhappy affair, you will see that I can not in honor give them or any of them to either party to aid him as against the other. I have not given or shown to Mr. Tilton any documents or papers relating to your affairs, since the renewal of your controversy which had been once adjusted. I need not tell you how deeply I regret your position as foes each to the other after my long and, as you, I have no doubt, fully believe, honest and faithful effort to have you otherwise. I will sacredly hold all the papers and information I have until both parties shall request me to make them public, or to deliver them into the hands of either or both, or to lay them before the committee, or I am compelled in a court of justice to produce them, if I can be so compelled. My regret that I am compelled to this course is softened by my belief that you will not be substantially injured by it in this regard, for all the facts are, of course, known to you, and I am bound to believe and assume that, in the statement you are preparing, you will only set forth the exact facts, and, if so, the documents when produced will only confirm, and can not contradict, what you may state, so that you will suffer no loss.

If, on the contrary—which I can not presume—you desire the possession of the documents in order that you may prove your statement in a manner not to be controverted by the facts set forth in them, to the disadvantage of Mr. Tilton, I should be then aiding you in doing that which I can not believe the strictest and firmest friendship for you calls upon me to do. With grateful recollections of your kind confidence and trust in me, I am very truly yours, F. D. MOULTON.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHY MISS ANTHONY IS SILENT.

The Chicago *Tribune*, yesterday, published the following letter from a well-known female reformer in that city concerning the connection of Miss ANTHONY with the BEECHER-TILTON matter:

Three years ago the past winter, in January, I saw Miss Susan Anthony for the first time of my life. On that occasion she urged me very strongly to become identified with the suffrage movement in this city. I replied to her that, as long as the then almost scandalous divisions between the New York and New England factions existed, divisions now happily healed, I felt no attraction toward either party. She then proceeded to say that the blame of this strife rested largely upon the New England faction; that they had falsely accused her of holding free-love doctrines while some of their own number were guilty of not only holding but practicing them. For instance, Mr. Beecher, the first president of the Boston society, was criminally guilty concerning a certain married woman of Brooklyn whose name I did not ask, nor did she give it; but, she continued, Mr. Beecher will never attack us, that is, the New York wing. Again, this was the reason she gave for the assertion. She said that when the Boston wing began to abuse Mrs. Stanton she (Susan), knowing the facts about Mr. Beecher, went to him and asked him if he proposed to stand by a party that so accused a woman whom he knew to be as pure and exemplary as Mrs. Stanton. Then she went on to tell him what she knew of his practices. He made no denial of these charges, but came down at once and said, "Susan, what do you want me to do?" "You know," she said to me, "he was Henry Ward Beecher, and I could not tell him he should resign at once, but I did say that he should not suffer himself to be re-elected, and that he should utterly withdraw his support from that faction, and," said Susan, "from that moment he has never squeaked." I presume Miss Anthony, in addition to the natural feeling of delicacy in regard to knowledge gained as her's was, by being made the unwilling witness of a domestic quarrel, felt also under some obligations to Mr. Beecher, he having acceded to her terms in regard to suffrage matters. It may be ungracious to disclose this, but I can not help feeling that the matter has gone beyond mere courtesy. It now seems likely that a guilty man may be shielded from the just consequences of his sin by means of stopping the mouths of all direct witnesses, and that an injured man may be crushed in the process, and all this by means of ecclesiastical authority. It seems to me, whatever injury to the cause of religion might occur through Mr. Beecher's fall from his high position, an infinitely greater injury will be done if, especially in the face of so strong a public sentiment as has been aroused, his crime shall be covered up or condoned by a body which professes the name of Christ. If this is to be done, I for one wish to have no share in it.

MR. MOULTON'S APPEARANCE.

Says the *World*: Just before Mr. Moulton set out to go to the committee room he was called upon to get his reason for deciding at last to appear. He was much more excited than usual, and intimated that there was to be a "big row now." His chief cause of annoyance was the publication of the letters addressed to him by Mr. Beecher, which he knew had been published "without his own consent, and he thought without Mr. Beecher's." Even at that time he declined to say whether he should testify before the committee, and what or how many documents he should produce. On the whole, Mr. Moulton was thoroughly roused. He had all the air of a man who had been pushed about as far as a man cares to be crowded, and sees his way clear to giving plenty of trouble to any one in his way. This was just as apparent when he came out of the committee room, and all his conversation after his return to his residence showed a very dangerous state of mind. He proposed, he said, to fill up the gaps in Mr. Beecher's letters and produce all the original documents, and his manner much more than his matter showed that, in his own opinion at least, he was not a man to be trifled with. It is certain that Mr. Moulton's appearance was at the very last something of a surprise to the committee. Just after he entered it is at least known that Mr. Hill left the committee room in great haste, and sought Mr. Shearman's advice in a hurried interview at the house of the latter. Mr. Hill declined to say just what the matter was, but his strange excitement certainly indicated some surprise.

ANNA DICKINSON CONCERNING MRS. TILTON.

A Saratoga correspondent of the *Sun* gives the following as a statement made to him by Anna Dickinson: "Mrs. Tilton is a queer woman. I do not know what to make of her. She changes like a kaleidoscope; you can not depend on her word for twelve hours. She will state a thing one moment and deny it the next." "How?" I asked. "Why, for instance," replied Miss Dickinson, "the other night Mrs. Tilton took me to her room and told me the most woful stories about Theodore's treatment of her. She said her husband 'didn't love her, didn't support her, and was cruel and abusive to her, and she wished she had a divorce,' and the very next morning," continued Miss Dickinson, "I received a letter from Elizabeth contradicting flatly all she had said the night before. This is the letter:

My dear Anna:—I am afraid you may have gotten the impression, last night, from something I said that my love for Theodore has grown cold. If I conveyed the impression to you that Theodore was not the most gentle and loving of husbands, I wish to retract it, and ask you not to remember anything I may have said, or not to interpret it that I do not love my husband and he me. We are devoted to each other. Affectionately yours, ELIZABETH.

POSITIONS, PREPARATIONS, PONDERINGS.

Lawyer Morris and Tilton are said to be at Coney Island preparing the papers to open the case in court. Shearman, Tracy and Prof. Raymond were closeted with Beecher all day Wednesday. Harriet Beecher Stowe is at Beecher's house.

BRANDRETH HOUSE,

Corner Broadway, Canal and Lispenard Streets, NEW YORK.

Conducted on European Plan.

Single rooms, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00 per day. Double and family rooms, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00 per day. Meals can be had at all hours. Situated in the center of the business quarter. WM. J. & E. R. Proprietor.

VEGETINE.

THE GREAT BLOOD REMEDY IS

VEGETINE.

Circulation of the Blood.

The circulation of the blood is the life of the body, and its stoppage is death. No disease can be in the body without first being generated in the blood, and no disease can possibly be in the body if the blood is pure. Vegetine is the great blood-purifier.

Scrofula,

Scrofulous Humor.

The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is, "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

Cancer,

Cancerous Humor.

With this complaint Vegetine acts differently, and works differently from any other remedy known to the medical faculty. It commences its work at the root of the disease and the sore begins to heal at the foundation and continues gradually out toward the skin, making the sore smaller from day to day, and finally the disease is eradicated from the system.

Mercurial Diseases.

The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, bark and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

Tumors.

Dr. TUSSER says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the disease for which the Vegetine should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use, with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields, all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

Female Weakness.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint where the Vegetine gives a quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

Canker,

Cankerous Humor.

Vegetine will eradicate every trace of Canker or Cankerous Humor from the system. Do not leave off taking Vegetine while you are obtaining health and feeling better, but take it regularly and effect a cure of the disease. The time and quantity of Vegetine to be taken to effect a cure depends upon the nature and severity of the disease.

Pimples on the Face

AND

Eruptions of the Skin.

For this complaint Vegetine is the great remedy. It cleanses and purifies the blood, causing pimples, eruptions and humors to disappear, and does its work in a perfectly natural way. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect.

Salt Rheum.

Vegetine has cured many cases of Salt Rheum, and many of them of acre of years' standing, where many other remedies have failed to effect a cure. All forms of this disease are, or most frequently in the spring and autumn, and are usually attended with burning, tingling and very troublesome itching, especially when the blood is in a heated condition.

Read the testimonials which appear in this paper every Wednesday and Saturday.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

TAKE A PEEP

AT OUR SUGARS.

SWEETS are a little up-ish—always are at this season of the year. *Strawberries and other fruits*, you know; but then we have a way of whacking prices down to within a fraction of actual cost. Sometime, if we get our *fur up*, we sell less. We have just received a large lot, if not more, of nice large Mackerel, in small kits, which we are selling at—per kit—well, perhaps you had better call and ask the price as it is thundering low. We are still on the rampage with TEAS, selling them 10c. to 20c. per pound less than any other house. No mistake about it. We sell all goods generally found in a first-class Drug and Grocery store, and at Rock Bottom figures. Why, of course we do! Why not? We pay cash, and sell for same, and can afford to sell confounded Cheap, and we do too. Now, then, don't go a see-sawing all over New York state, but dig for

BUTLER & HAMILTON, 1[illegible] Genesee St.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, } New York, July 30, 1874. }

A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION will be held at UTICA, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for STATE OFFICERS, and for the transaction of other appropriate business. The several Assembly Districts will be entitled to representation according to the accompanying schedule, pursuant to resolution of the State Convention of July 8, 1868. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

	Rep. Vote, 1872.	Del.
Albany:		
1st district	3,[illegible]	4
2d district	3,[illegible]	3
3d district	3,702	4
4th district	3,317	3
Allegany	6,150	5
Broome	5,319	5
Cattaraugus:		
1st district	2,675	3
2d district	2,[illegible]	3
Cayuga:		
1st district	[illegible]	4
2d district	4,[illegible]	4
Chautauqua:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	4
Chemung	4,[illegible]	4
Chenango	5,[illegible]	5
Clinton	4,366	4
Columbia:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	2,730	3
Cortland	3,535	3
Delaware:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	3
Dutchess:		
1st district	4,0[illegible]2	4
2d district	4,[illegible]	4
Erie:		
1st district	3,2[illegible]	3
2d district	2,[illegible]	3
3d district	4,[illegible]	4
4th district	2,[illegible]	2
5th district	3,[illegible]	4
Essex	3,[illegible]	3
Franklin	3,[illegible]	3
Fulton & Hamilton	3,[illegible]	4
Genesee	4,0[illegible]	4
Greene	3,44[illegible]	3
Herkimer	3,515	5
Jefferson:		
1st district	4,177	4
2d district	4,[illegible]	4
Kings:		
1st district	1,[illegible]	3
2d district	1,1[illegible]	4
3d district	2,0[illegible]	2
4th district	3,4[illegible]	3
5th district	4,[illegible]	4
6th district	3,[illegible]	4
7th district	2,[illegible]	3
8th district	4,065	4
9th district	6,641	5
Lewis	3,[illegible]	3
Livingston	4,[illegible]	4
Madison:		
1st district	3,[illegible]	3
2d district	3,[illegible]	3
Monroe:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	3
3d district	[illegible]	3
Montgomery	4,118	4
New York:		
1st district	2,1[illegible]	2
2d district	1,017	2
3d district	1,[illegible]	2
4th district	1,[illegible]	2
5th district	2,9[illegible]	3
6th district	1,[illegible]	2
7th district	3,019	3
8th district	3,0[illegible]	3
9th district	3,914	4
10th district	2,[illegible]	3
11th district	4,1[illegible]	4
12th district	1,[illegible]	2
13th district	3,[illegible]	3
14th district	1,[illegible]	2
15th district	2,[illegible]	3

	Rep. Vote, 1872.	Del.
New York:		
16th district	2,194	2
17th district	[illegible]	4
18th district	2,[illegible]	3
19th district	1,4[illegible]	2
20th district	3,[illegible]	4
21st district	[illegible]	4
Niagara:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	3
Oneida:		
1st district	[illegible]	4
2d district	[illegible]	3
3d district	2,[illegible]	3
4th district	3,[illegible]	3
Onondaga:		
1st district	4,[illegible]	4
2d district	4,[illegible]	4
3d district	4,[illegible]	4
Ontario:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	3
Orange:		
1st district	4,[illegible]	4
2d district	4,[illegible]	4
Orleans	3,[illegible]	4
Oswego:		
1st district	3,2[illegible]	3
2d district	2,[illegible]	3
3d district	[illegible]	3
Otsego:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	3
Putnam	1,[illegible]	2
Queens:		
1st district	2,915	3
2d district	3,312	3
Rensselaer:		
1st district	[illegible]	4
2d district	[illegible]	3
3d district	3,[illegible]	3
Richmond	[illegible]	3
Rockland	2,[illegible]	2
St. Lawrence:		
1st district	3,[illegible]	4
2d district	3,[illegible]	4
3d district	3,[illegible]	4
Saratoga:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	3
Schenectady	2,[illegible]	3
Schoharie	[illegible]	3
Schuyler	2,[illegible]	3
Seneca	[illegible]	3
Steuben:		
1st district	3,2[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	5
Suffolk	4,[illegible]	4
Sullivan	3,[illegible]	3
Tioga	[illegible]	4
Tompkins	[illegible]	4
Ulster:		
1st district	[illegible]	3
2d district	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d district	[illegible]	3
Warren	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington:		
1st district	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
2d district	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne:		
1st district	3,[illegible]	3
2d district	2,[illegible]	3
Westchester:		
1st district	3,474	3
2d district	3,[illegible]	3
3d district	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	3,[illegible]	4
Yates	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		4[illegible]

REAL ESTATE: CITY.

SEVERAL OF THE BEST OFFICES in the new

MORNING HERALD BLOCK

with all modern conveniences, are offered

TO LET.

☞ Possession given immediately. ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

TO LET—CHEAP,

A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE.

Immediate possession given. Inquire of R. B. MILLER, Jr., No. 4 Bagg's Square, Utica, N. Y.

TO LET.—The Rooms formerly occupied by Drs. Coventry & Baldwin on the

2d FLOOR IN THE BRADISH BLOCK,

Over Geo. DuBois & Co.'s Crockery Store, at which place call for terms, &c. GEO. DUBOIS & CO. Utica, May 19, 1874.

TO LET—

TWO LARGE OFFICES,

No. 177 Genesee street, second story. Possession immediately, or on the 1st of May next. Inquire of JOHN CARTON, 173 and 175 Genesee St.

REAL ESTATE: VILLAGES.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Hotel property, known as the

WEST WINFIELD HOUSE.

Situated in the thriving village of West Winfield, 22 miles from Utica, and 12 from Richfield Spa. The House and Barns are in good repair, and have a good line of customers. The Normal Musical Institute, West Winfield Academy, and the Union Agricultural Fairs located in this village, make the property very desirable. West Winfield, Aug. 4, 1874.

FOR SALE—

The Late Residence of

CHARLES D. LADD,

Located in the Village of

Washington Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

On the premises are

A STORY-AND-A-HALF DWELLING,

in excellent repair, a new Barn, good Well and Cistern. About an Acre of Land, well stocked with Fruits, Berries, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Apply to JOEL WILLARD, Executor, &c., 73 Genesee St., Utica. Or ALFRED BLACKSTONE, Washington Mills.

REAL ESTATE: FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 160 ACRES, at Fink's Ferry, Herkimer county, N. Y., two miles east of Little Falls, including Dry Dock on the Erie canal, Shop, Grocery, Barns, &c.

ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES OF FLATS

on the Mohawk, under a high state of cultivation. Fine double dwelling house, built in best manner. For particulars inquire of A. H. FINK, on the premises, or Hannibal Fink, Little Falls; or C. & J. L. Newman, Executors, Albany, N. Y.

ROME.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—

TAVERN AND STORE

on corner of Jay and Liberty streets, Rome, N. Y., is for sale or to rent. Inquire of FRANCIS GOLDSMITH.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—One of the finest assortments of Carriages, in this vicinity, may now be seen at the favorably known manufactory of

ISAAC KNOX, ON WHITESBORO STREET, ROME.

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containing, also, the First Annual Report of the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange, is now ready for distribution. The pamphlet contains upward of 25 carefully prepared essays and addresses, and as many more practical discussions of dairy topics.

Particular attention is devoted to butter-making. The pamphlet is a large 8-vo of nearly 200 pages. Every cheese or butter-maker should have a copy. Price, $1.00. Address

PROF. L. B. ARNOLD, Sec'y, Rochester, N. Y. or E. J. WILLSON, Ass't Sec'y, Utica, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY.

No. 4,474.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Northern District of New York.—In the matter of Delos H. Thompson & Charles V. Miller, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Delos H. Thompson & Charles V. Miller, of Utica, Oneida county, N. Y., who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

Dated Utica, July 15, 1874. PARKER W. TEFFT, Assignee, No. 60 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

No. 4,474.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Northern District of New York.—In the matter of Delos H. Thompson & Charles V. Miller, bankrupts. The undersigned, as assignee of the estate of the above bankrupts, will sell at public auction, on the 5th day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the stock of marbles, monuments, mantels, headstones, bases, and other property connected with the marble and monument business, on the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupts, where the same is now situated.

For further particulars call on the undersigned at his office, Room 3, Herald Building, Utica, N. Y. PARKER W. TEFFT.

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DR. VON MOSCHZISKER.

SPECIAL CARD

FROM

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER.

That the diseases I exclusively treat require not only special knowledge, but great experience, watchfulness, and much dexterity of manipulation, is undoubted. The credit of possessing these attributes has been awarded to me by those competent to judge. During my short residence in this city I have had many cases in which the success of my treatment has been equally gratifying to myself and the patients concerned, to whom I am permitted to refer, all being persons well known to the community. That DEAFNESS, CATARRH or DISEASES OF THE THROAT require a lengthened treatment to effect a radical cure, every intelligent person must suppose, therefore I would impress the wisdom and necessity of a speedy application by those desiring the full benefit of my services during the remainder of my stay in Utica.

That I was the first physician in this country who brought the fact of the prevalence and danger of Catarrh and its kindred diseases, and the necessity of an accurate knowledge of their conditions and proper method of treatment, prominently before the Faculty, I positively assert, and can prove the statement, also that this IRRITABLE, DANGEROUS and INSIDIOUS DISEASE, CATARRH, IS AS CURABLE AS ANY OTHER MALADY.

THE EYE!

The EYE has always been a favorite branch of study and practice with me, but in the treatment of its diseases I do not claim special pre-eminence over the many excellent Oculists now in this country, both native and foreign.

DEAFNESS,

CURABILITY!

That there are many cases of deafness considered hopeless by the sufferer that are within the pale of cure, can be most positively asserted. In my practice here I have not only examined such, but proved the assertion to be a correct one by curing them, and made good my statements regarding the same, which were made by me on examination.

There are many who would avail themselves of the opportunity to be cured, but that some Dr. —— who professed to cure deafness had failed to afford them relief, and destroyed their confidence in any one.

I assert that there are no *more than three, certainly not more than four, thoroughly competent Aurists in this country*, whose opinion in an aural case is worth obtaining, and the statement is almost equally applicable to *Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, especially in Catarrh, Throat and Lung Affections*. Among these few I may justly claim a larger experience and measure *of success than any other*, as since adopting my present method of practice I have had better opportunities, and seen and treated a larger number of cases than have they.

For years my study has been devoted to diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT, and the RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

CATARRH

Is a malady which thrusts itself upon our notice at every turn. In the house, street, church or hall, we hear the "hemming, hacking, hawing and expectorating," caused by this disgusting disease, and find the sufferer in most cases perfectly indifferent or unconcerned as to the dangerous consequences of neglecting it. The victim seems unaware of the fact that in addition to the discomfort it causes himself, he is little less than a nuisance to all he comes in contact with, yet he will continue its neglect year after year, because at some seasons he imagines himself better, or is trying this or that nostrum (these nostrums are always found not only unreliable, but actually injurious and causing serious complications). A glance at my work on the Respiratory Organs, and the numerous letters which can be examined at my office, Butterfield House, from eminent ministers, lawyers, merchants, bankers, and gentlemen in high public positions, who have been successfully treated by me for these same diseases, will prove to the satisfaction of any candid, unprejudiced mind that these diseases can not only be relieved, but completely eradicated, by proper treatment, and the careful prolonged attention of the competent physician who applies the remedies to the exact seat of the disease.

Any who have read my advertisements will do me the justice to acknowledge that these facts and claims are fully supported by proof positive of their truthfulness.

It is a pleasure to use such references in substantiation of my claims to public confidence as I have already published and continue to give, and a moral obligation to make such facts known, that those suffering may benefit by the same. My DIPLOMAS, APPOINTMENTS AND REFERENCES are always open for inspection at my office, and personal inquiry is invited by any to whom my name and reputation are unknown. The press of the city will at any time confirm these statements, that my reputation has for years been known throughout the country as a writer and practitioner of the diseases I specially treat, which are

DEAFNESS,

BLINDNESS,

Throat, Lung and Chest Diseases,

CATARRH, ASTHMA,

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,

Nervous and General Debility,

And Other Chronic or Complicated Diseases Requiring Special Skill and Experience to which I have for years devoted exclusive attention.

F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER, M. D.

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AT THE

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PARLORS NO. 21, 22.

Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

N. B.—I WOULD URGE THOSE WHO ARE SATISFIED WITH MY ASSERTIONS AND NEED MY SERVICES, TO CALL UPON ME WITHOUT DELAY AND RECEIVE IN EACH CASE THE FULL BENEFIT OF MY PERSONAL ATTENTION.

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