THE ILION CITIZEN ON TAXATION.

This republican organ-scotts at the idea that we should "mourn" at the taxridden condition of the country. The people, it would seem, are not to have even the poor privilege of complaining of the exhausting burdens of debt which oppress labor, and eat out the substance capital. The workman may see his pittance turn to ashes in his hands; the small capitalist may see his only reliance wasting away under omnivorous taxation, but no murmur must be heard agains these divine rulers who have raised fraud and corruption to the dignity of "moral ideas."

Republicans like Congressman DAWES of Massachusetts, may confess that "loyal" thieves have stolen as much as ha been used to put down the rebellion blanche to tax consumers; it may be stow upon the bankers of the country or thirty millions annually, t gain their political influence; it may for a reward parcel out the public lands and fleece the people for the benefit of classes and favorites, but to complain of these proceedings is to incur the sneers and ridicule of the pensioned and treasu-ry fed apologists of radical misrule.

We may see war expenses kept up in time of peace to serve party ends; standing armies may be marshaled in the over the formation of a radical party; Freedmen's Bureaus may be converted into a Commissary Department to feed republican camp-follower naries, and to attract the ver to the republican ranks: the assumption of municipal administration in the Southern States may not only violate liberty and law, but entail vast expenses-w see this policy run our expenses for admin istration in to over \$400,000,000 anid from the interest upon the national debt, thus reaching figures greater than the expenses of the early stages of the war. but we are abused if we fail to see that debts are a blessing, and taxation a proof

The refusal to remit the government of the South to its own people, may make our cotton fabrics dearer, rice dearer, sugar dearer, tobacco-but we dare not mention that, the Citizen can no wicked weed-but all this tax must be cheerfully borne, inasmuch as it is brought upon us by the measures resorted to by the radicals in order to retain political

The Citizen asks us to believe that the mass of republicans desire economy, integrity and a reduction of public matters. It would be strange if they did not, and this encourages us to hope that they may sink party considerations long enough to secure economy and retrenchment by a change of men and measures. When the citizens of this county examine the financial record of the Democratic party and that of its opponents, they canno ocratic policy is less fail to see that Der controlled by corrupt schemes, less disposed to a loose and spendthrift use o public money, more frugal, more vigilant to protect the tax-payer, more averse to debt than their opponents. And if party madness subsides before the wreck of our finances takes place, the policy of the Democracy will be found the only financial salvation of the country.

The Citizen resorts to the vile sophistry of charging the rebellion to the Dem peratic party because it happened to have a majority at the South. Yet it knows that this revolt was sectional, that party organization did not produce it at a whole people engaged in it without distinction of party. The radical organs may defame the Democratic party, but it cannot disprove its services in the war—services without which the de would have been futile Its leaders aroused the patriotism of the whole people to rescue the Constitution and the Union from peril: its masses filled the ranks of our armies; its Geneerals organized its crowning victories: it gave money and blood for the preservation of the nation, while whole troops of its slanderers were plotting in darklantern conclaves how they could best make spoils out of the money raised from the people.

When we point to the fact that the opponents of the Democracy have raised the cost of State government from \$750.-000 in 1848 to \$3,500,000 in 1866, and probably \$4,000,000 in 1867, the Citizen wants to make an offset of the cost of the liquor traffic! Does the Citizen delude itself with the idea that republicans fail to get their full share of liquor whether legal or contraband ! And if we indulge the very rich joke of supposing that that to do with the question of republican corruption and waste of public the murder in the hope of taking the money? Grant that NYE and CHAN-DLER and BANES and the other republi-

does that make the stealings of Congress and the Canal and Contracting Boards any the least

my the legs?
The Crazen asks why the Democra We answer that the Citicen has no right to assume that we do not regret the evils of drunkenness. But those evils cannot be eradicated by political action. This the republican leader in Massachusetts, Gov. Andrew, ads, and we see the republican editor of the Utica Herald preparing to run for Con-gress by splitting the difference and going poor morality which covers up the ini-quity of unjustly taxing and robbing the eople, by pointing to the offences of thers, and the argument ceases to be happy for the republican party, when we find that its leaders add to official thieving, the whole schedule of profligate vices. The arrogant argument, "I am holier than thou," may as well be dropped, and long prayers "for a pretence will not much longer deceive a cheated and plundered people.

LOCAL POLITICS

ncing the list of candidate for offic in the Radical party in this county, we omitted the name of Mr. Isaac QUACKENBUSH, of this village, who, we are informed, wants the office of County Clerk. He was six years Deputy Clerk while Mr. Van Horne was County Clerk. He has commenced quite an active can vass for the office, and will not fail for want of proper effort. Mr. L. L. KANE, as we are informed, has retired from the ield. We are somewhat surprised at this, as we supposed that his plans had been well laid for this office for some years past. We have not heard what his reasons are for retiring. Our latest information is that Mr. ZENAS GREENS is now a candidate for a re-nomination All we have to say is that if he is not re-elected we shall be satisfied if his sucssor will discharge the duties of the office as well as he has. We would, of course, prefer a good Democrat for the office, and we hope the people will have patriotism and good sense enough to

The contest for the office of Senator likely to be a Kilkenny cat affair. We are told that there is now a movement on foot among certain Radicals to pass by or ignore all the present candidates and nominate X. A. WILLARD, Esq., the elebrated Agricultural writer. This ovement seems to take with sensible men, and we should not be surprised if it succeeded. Politicians must remem ber that parties, like Republics, are ungrateful, and those who have do for their party are not sure to be first rewarded.

It really looks as if the Radical party of this county intended to go through with the form of nominating its candidates. But it will be a mere idle cermony, as the people have about reached the conclusion that Radical rule is worse than war, pestilence and famine combined.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY? The amount raised from the people last year in various forms of taxation, leaving out of view what was paid to pro tected and privileged classes, was \$590, 000,000. Of this sum, about \$150,000 000 went to pay interest. Where did The answer is, it went to maintain a Freedman's Bureau as s ommissary department for the Republi can party; to pension newspapers, and o pay and feed political missionaries at the South. It went to sustain the standing armies employed to dragoon the South into the support of the Republican party. It was used to keep up a multitude of useless offices, to eat out the substance of the people, and to continue the supplies for that system of corruption and extravagance inaugurated during the war, and which will never be shaken off until its Republican authors are driven from power.

A BRILLIANT IDEA .-- A resident of Ohio has been struck with an idea at once so original and brilliant, that w cannot refrain from giving it to our readers. He makes STANTON a President in a twinkling. It was given to the world through the medium of the Cincinnati Commercial:

"Herewith I enclose you a plan where-"Herewith I enclose you a plan whereby Edwin M. Stanton may become President of the United States. Such a bit
of poetic justice would thrill the heart of
every loyal man throughout the land.
Let Cameron resign; let the Governor
of Pennsylvania appoint Stanton to file
the vacancy. Wade can resign his position in the Senate. Elect Stanton presiding officer. The House can present
impeachment papers against Johnson.—
Let the Senate oust him.—Stanton becomes President. Cameron can be recomes President. Cameron can be reappointed, and Wade re-elected as pre siding officer of the Senate. Justice is satisfied—the nation triumphant!

Bridget Durgan, the murderess, o Newmarket, N. J., was executed Friday, Democrats drink all the liquor, what has at New Brunswick. Previous to the exscution she confessed that she committed halp-and-palf.

It used to be a favorite dogma of the Abolitionists that this Government could not continue to exist half algre and half free. In order to merge this dogma into does not grieve over the money lost in fact, they continued their significant and drunkenness? We answer that the Cutil they precipitated the country into war; and then they used the war as a means to vindicate their theory. Hav-ing, by such mesna, accomplished this end, they now offer us a new theory, namely: that, though the Governmen could not exist half sieve and half free it may with propriety exist half military despottum and half nominally free. And for free trade in wine and beer! It is very to put their new theory into practical operation they still resort to the bayonet And such is the result of Radical states One-half of a governmen which they found republican is now converted into a gloomy military despotism the other half retains only the vestige of a Constitution which was made to secur liberty to the whole , and this vestice is ned only because Congress permits

> The New York Tribune closes an elaborate editorial article, grossly abusive of President JOHNSON, with the following esident Johnson, with confor a stern and high responsibility. It is nearly a hundred days until Congress meets. Till then we are powerless.— We can only bow to this dreadful tyran We can only bow to this dreadful t ny. The President appealed to the ny. The President appealed to the country in his last message. We join him in the appeal. Let our friends organize everywhere. Let us make the canvass upon the infamy of Mr. Johnson's Adupon suc minany of mi. outside Saum at the ballot-box, we can prepare, through our representatives, to consider the best course to be taken to punish him for his crimes against the sovereign will of the American people? against the

THE WAR UPON THE PRESIDENT

.. -------"Sweaty Farmers."—An English gentleman was talking with a Loyal Leaguer of New York city upon the question of negro suffrage, and the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer thus details what was said :.

"They were talking about the pros-pect of colored men being sent from th "They were talking about the pros-pect of colored men being sent from the South as members of Congress. The Englishman inquired whether 'there would not be personal repugnance, on the part of other members, to sit and associate freely with the colored mem-bers? Loyal League replied with much emphasis, 'Well, as to that, all that I bers: Loyal complaints, 'Well, as to that, all that I can say is that we've had to sit beside sweaty Western farmers for a good many years, and nothing worse can come.'"

This is the compliment which Radicalism at the East pays to the farmers of the West.

Acting Attorney General Brinck ley has published an opinion on the rethe Supreme Court a cisions to the governments of the Military Districts, and to Congress itself. He thinks the court has absolute authority over the subjects which are proper for its action, and that such subjects are not in the power of Congress. · He think deneral Sickles was greatly in error, and that if his conduct is persisted in it will constitute the crime of war on the Hni-

Grant has obeyed the orders of the President. He removes Sickles and sends him to New York, and makes Canby the Monarch of the Carolinas

STATE CONVENTION .- The Republi can State Convention has been called, to

meet at Syracuse, Sept. 25th. Santa Anna is still imprisone

ian Juan de Ulloa. There were 126 yellow fever death n New Orleans last week.

FROM WASHINGTON

SICKLES' CASE. SIGELES' CASE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Times' special says, in a nut shell, Gen. Sickles' violation of the law was this: He issued an order which was, in effect, a stay law, and postponed the collection of debts by and on the naw was this: He issued an order which was, in effect, a stay law, and postponed the collection of debts by a cition of the State courts, in his district, for a certain time. This order evaded was very generally, by means of the transfer of these debts from citizens of North and South Carolina to the citizens of other States, thus throwing their causes of action into the jurisdiction of the United States courts, which was open. Gen. Sickles order No. 10, forbed the execution of judgments thus obtained.

GRANT AND RETRENCHMENT.

GRANT AND RETRENCHMENT Gen, Grant has ordered the discharge or one-half of the clerical force employed in the Paymaster Gereral's office. The order is to take effect this week. The us thrown out of employm twenty.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.
The Herdid's special says the annousement that President Johnson is preparing a new amnesty proclamation more liberal in its terms than that of the 29th of May, 1866, has set the people to guessing at its probable contents. By those who are supposed to know something of presidential intentions, it is said that all classes of rebels will be pardoned and granted a full restoration of civil rights not specifically taken away by acts of Congress, except such as were guilty of acts of piracy iduring the war or were parties to the cruel treatment of Union prisoners. Under the last proclamation, fourteen classes were exempted from its benefits, including all above the rank of Colonel in the army, and Lieutenant in the navy of the rebel States, and such as voluntarily went from Northern homes to espouse the rebel cause. My information does not come from official source, and therefore I do not speak positively about it. The President is reserved on the subject, and THE AMNESTY PROGLAMATION.

perhaps it is safest to say that as yet the amation are not agreed upon.

lamation are not agreed upon.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Some facts, compiled from official documents, are publised which throw scitting the popular of the property of the savages were bent on war and had no honest intention of keeping peace with the settlers. They sent numerous threats to the agents, ordered the military not to cut wood, and wound up by sending in a message requiring the removal of the soldiers, or they would help them to leave the country. The Indians also expressed their decided determination not to permit the construction of the Railto permit the construction of the Rail road through their grounds. Upon Ger Hancock's moving his force among them Hancock's moving his force among them, the impression prevailed that he had come to murder them and destroy their villages. The compliation closes with an account of numerous murders and depredations committed by the redskins.

GEN. HANCOCK'S OPINION.
GEN. HANCOCK'S OPINION.
Gen. Hancock, in his testimony before
the Indian Commissioner, is very decided
in his opinion that a serious war exists,
and even deelares his belief that if the
troops were withdrawn, not a white man
would remain in Colorado, and the great
highways to the Pacific would be closed.
The Indians, he says, are amply supplied with the best hodern weapons, even making use of his general department have penses of the general department have thus far been substantially those of peace enlistment. He places the number of

enlistment. He places the number of hostild Indians engaged between the Arkansa and the Platte at 1,500 or 2,000.

THE REVENUE.

The World's special says returns from the Internal Revenue to the department here show that there is a falling off \$15,000,00 in the revenue for the two past as compared with the turns for the corresponding period last

GRANT AND NEGRO STIFFRAGE Notwithstanding the chronic recticence of Gen, Grant, an officer who has daily intercourse with him has informed me that he has expressed himself privately against unqualified negro suffrage. This fact is borroborated by the leading Radicals the delayer the rections of the second suffrage. cals, who declare they will not take him or President unless he comes out square n the question.

NEWS ITEMS.

Ben. Mason, an officer in the ..., Ben. Mason, an officer in the Duited States Navy, in a letter dated at New Cyleans, says: "That he knows Jurratt was not in Washington at the me of Lincoln's assassination; that he has the test evidence that Wilkes Booth s alive in a foreign country, and that John R Eaton, a friend of Booth, and closely resembling him, was killed in-

 do booth.
 dovices from Italy give the most ful accounts of the desolation by era in that country. More than for-housing persons have died in the diffearful

.... General Pope has ordered are election in Alabama for the first of Octoper, on the question of holding a cor

.... The Anache and Kavajo Indian .... The Apache and Kayajo Indians are committing numerous outrages in New Mexico. Awo hunters are known to have been killed, and four others are missing. Sixten hostile Indians were killed by a party of miners in Utah, on the 4th of August.

Governor Smith of Montana, is sunnowered to proseque a compaign

empowered to prosecute a campaign against the Indians with volunteer forces

emplowered to prosecute a campaign against the Indians with volunter forces raised in that Territory, and is moving vigorously for that purpose. Indian depredations are continually occurring at different points on the Plains.

Dr. Cumming, who prophesied the end of the world this year, says he has made a mistake in the estimates, which, when corrected, will postpone the event a million of years. Let us wait and see if the Doctor is right in his new calculation. alculation.

calculation.

The captain of a steamer plying between Charleston and Beaufort was recently fined \$250 by the post court in Charleston, for refusing to sell a black woman a first class passage in his boat!

Prentice enquires, if in case the Republicans elect Stanton President, whether the will collect the select of the sele whether they will allow him to select is own Cabinet.

his own Cabinet.
... Silas S. Drew & Co., dry goods
dealers in Boston, have failed with liabilities of a quarter of a million dollars.
One New York firm loses \$35,000, and
different Boston firms \$100,000.

sels and two skulls.

... The oil farm of John Steele, at Titusville, Pa., who squandered \$2,000,-000 for diamond bosom-pins for nigger minstrels, is lying idle, like its master, and not a mill is being operated. Johnny don't like to go to work again.

... Mrs. Ensley, of Hector, Schuyler county, after indulging in her favorite smoke on Friday, put the pipe in her pocket. In a few minutes her clothes were ablaze and she was burned to

LOCAL MATTERS. Little Falls Farmers, Club. . Y. C. R. E .--- New Time Table.

Until further notice, Trains will leav Herkimer Station as follows :--Freight & Accommodation.
Steamboat Express..... ...... 9 50 A.M Syracuse Mail.. 

The Cheese Market.
The cheese market The theese market at Little Falls, Mon-day, Sept. 2d, was brisk and prices a trifle better than for the week previous. The usual force of dealers was upon the grounds with several from houses in New York. The delivery in the morning was wholly conned to farm dairies and was much larger than last week. Prices run in the morning from 10c. to 13%c., the latter figures reach ad only by few, among which we may men-tion a load from Rodner Golden's dairy. The bulk of cheese was sold at 12c. to 121/2c. Several factorymen were present endeavor-ing to effect sales at 14c. and upward.

ing to effect sales at 14c. and upward. We have the following sales of factories which were made last week, the cheese in some instances to go off this week: Fairfield Association, 13%c.; Fairfield Village, 13%c.; Manheim, 13½c.; Avery & Ives, 13c.; Brockett's Bridge, 13%c.; Manheim Centre, 13%c.; Cold Creek, 14c. Dambe Centre, 13%c.; Cold Creek, 14c.; Danube Oold Spring, 1234c.; Zimmerman's Creek, 300 boxes, at 1234c.
One of the best and most reliable of the

London houses writes to X. A. WILLARD. of the Utica Herald, under date of August

"So far this season's cheese operations have been spoilt by the extraordinary eager-ness on the part of your factoriers to force off their cheese. The moderate prices have induced uncommon shipments, and the re-sult has been a daily declining market. lagiand can take very large supplies at a semunerative price to the manufacturer, but he can not take 40,000 to 50,000 boxes ach week, unless at a low range of price.

"This season is also remarkable for the

reat increase of medium quality, and the carcity of really fine cheese. "On your side, a difference in price of \$40. to \$40. per pound is made, but here, the difference is 68. to 88. per 112 pounds, or upwards of 20. per pound.

"At the moment of writing, our market is bare of finest observe, and such brings 58s. to 60s. The nort great of the such that the such per pound.

oare Of Jinest cheese, and such brings 58s, to 60s. The next grade (generally shipped for finest), is 63s, to 54s, and the lower quali-ties of factory made cheese are 46s, to 50s. Our opinion is that we shall not be lower, rovided some discrimination is exercised in wolding crushing shipment. - About 2.500 boxes of cheese were re

seived for shipment at the Herkime Tuesday. Farm dairies sold at 10½c. to 12½c.; factories 12c. to 13½c.

Marie Antoinette and her Son. Marie Antoinette, the brilliant queen of ouis XVI, of France, and her son, "the ost Dauphin," form the subject of one of he most interesting of the entire series of Miss Muhlbach's historical novels. same fire and energy appear in these pages which sparkled through "Joseph H." and "Berlin and Sans-Souel." The period of the narative is one of the stormiest and most thrilling in French history, and with the faithful care by which the authoress preares herself for her task the reader will pereive that no better idea of these terrible times can be gained from any other work than this. In a recent letter she says: "I have never written a book without having studied beforehand the theatre of events.— I must get acquainted with the land and people; must know the country, its inhabitants and cities exactly, in order that I may represent vividly and corectly." Indeed, all her works read so much like genuine history. that it is impossible to say where the real history ends and the romance begins, so completely is the resemblance maintained throughout. The character of Marie An oinette was a peculiar one, and it is pre toinette was a peculiar one, and it is pre-sented here by a pen that has no superior in the delipeation of woman. She united all the dignity of the queen with the nativele of the girl, all the firmness and force of the woman with the light-heartedness of youth. She was frequently rebuked by the king for frivolity, and yet she repulsed every familiarty; she was kind toward the people, and yet she insisted upon the respect due to her birth and station; she was gentle and loving, yet, had she been king instead of her husband, the Reign of Terror would never have found a place in history. We see her first as the miller's wife, and her husband the miller, at their mill at Trianon, surrounded by those she loved with the harmony of a provincial family. Next she enters Paris

then the spirit of revolution is taking its rise : the people flock about her carriage and besiege it. Then follows the conspiracy of Cardinal Rohan, her interview with Mir-abeau, the idol of the people, who was so overcome by her influence that he retired, of Cardinal Rohan, he interview with Mirabeau, the idol of the people, who was so overcome by her influence that he retired, declaring, "I will save her, I will not become and and all will not become that the becaused and potentially faint the save saves to the washing her will night; the will not save her, I have a maning her will night; the case not her will not save her, I have a maning her will not save her

The meeting of the Club at the Court House on Friday, August 23d, had under discussion the subject of fertilizers.

HOW AND WHEN TO TOP-DRESS MEADOWS.

Judge Earl desired the opinion of the Clais in regard to the best time for top dressing meadows. Some farmers top-dressed in the spring with fresh manure, others hauled out and spred manure in the fall. He thought the practice was becoming more general of basing out fresh manures in the winter or spring, and using as top-dressing, than formerly. Many farmers had the impression that a greater saving was effected by getting the manures out in this way—in other words, that the loss from evaporation. Co., Ec., was less than when the manure was left to decompose in the heap.

To this question a member said he believed the best regall from top-dressing meadows was obtained by using well rotted. HOW AND WHEN TO TOP-DEESS MEADOWS.

lieved the best result from top-dressing meadows was obtained by using well rotted dung. Let it be applied immediately after haying, using a brush to brush it down fine, so that it may be distributed evenly and reach all the plants. If a sprinkling of plaster be sown immediately, upon this top-dressing, it fixes the amonia and prevents loss. The manure also served to protect the roots of grass from the rays of the sun, which often acted injuriously upon meadows after the crease was cut.

ten acted injuriously upon meadows after the grass was cut.

Mr. Whitman said he should always prefer that manure for top-dressing be drawn out and piled, and after being thoroughly decomposed, applied. He did not believe that pastures derived so much benefit from the droppings of stock as many imagined. Better results would be obtained if the cattle had been kept up, and their excrements placed in a heap and applied in the way he had surgested.

and suggested.

Hon. Josiah Schull also believed this to be true. Every one in passing over pastur lands must have observed that the dropping of cattle during a part of the season wen of cattle during a part of the season dried up in a thin, hard flake, through v getation could not make its way. the season, when there is more rai as not the case.

WHAT TWO AND A HALF ACRES WILL DO. WHAT TWO AND A HALF ACRES WILL DO.
Harvey Lewis referred to a Mr. Blood,
living in the vicinity of Herkimer, who had
kept this summer 11 cows, a bull and a
horse upon 2½ acres of land. The stock
was kept in a yard and soiled. The land
had been cut over several times to furnish
the necessary food during the season, but
the stock had been kept. This fact might
suggest the question whether our farmers,
ordinarily, were getting the best results that
could be had from their lands. Mr. Lewis
remarked that the great question among could be flad from their fands. Mr. Lewis remarked that the great question among farmers was, how to keep up the fertility of lands with the ordinary maure made upon the farm. For a series of years he had been enabled to keep lands in good heart by sowing plaster in the spring, and using the ordinary manures from his stock—breaking up their droppings, so that these may be made available to plante and not go to waste. DETERIORATION OF FARMS.

DETERIORATION OF PARMS.

Judge Owen referred to the use of the clover plant as a fortilizor. He thought some system of agriculture should be resorted to by which our lands may be kept up with the ordinary manures made upon the farm. This he thought could be done by judicious cultivation and by more attention to working the soil and seeding. He believed that many of the farms of Herkimer were deteriorating. He was acquainted with farms of 100 acres that a few yers ago carried twenty-five cows, and now were carrying only fifteen. Did the farmers upon such lands make the best use of the manure at their command? The question was an important one, and its solution should occupy the attention of all thoughtful farmers.

Some years ago he owned twelve acres of Mohawk flats—it had been severely cropped and was poor, perhaps the poorest piece of

Mohawk flats—it had been severely cropp and was poor, perhaps the poorest piece land on the Mohawk. He purchased . loads of stable manure, and applied it ir land on the Mohawk. He purchased 400 loads of stable manure, and applied it in a fresh or raw state, and with but little improvement to the soil of crops. Then he looked about for another course of treatment, and purchased a thousand yards of well rotted dung. It was all in one pile and had been accumulating for five years. It was at a barn that stood six feet above the surface of the ground, and the manures had been thrown out until the accumulation had reached the sills of the building. Straw had from time to time been thrown upon the excrement of stock, and this had prevented evaporation, making a solid mass of rich manure. This material was carted upon the land and we saw the effect—tit tuned the field into a garden. This experience convinced him of the value of rotted over unrotted manures.

COAL ASHES ON THE FLATS. Mr. Weber said his father had made application of coal ashes upon the Mohawk flats. The meadows,upon which the coal ashes were applied, gave a much lager yield than those not treated. The difference in the grass while growing was as apparent to the eye as upon uplands where plaster had been used. MORE ABOUT WELL-ROTTED STARLE MANUER

armer of Little Falls, thought it better to top-dress meadows with well-rotted manures in fall, than to use fresh manures in spring. He likes to have it spread early in the fall, and would prefer moist weather.

Mr. Schull said he had often observed when fresh manure had been drawn out and plowed under in spring and then turned up in fall, it would be fall of worms and no benefit received from it that year. He thought there was great advantage in hauling the manure out in heaps, where it should remain until well rotted.

Judge Owen never knew a farmer who had

untit well rotted.
Judge Owen never knew a farmer who had
once got in the habit of hauling manure in
piles, and applying it to land in a well-rotted
state, that went back to top-dressing with
fresh monures.

PLOWING OF WEEDY LANDS RECOMMENDED Judge Owen referred again to the necessity of plowing up and cultivating grounds over-grown with weeds and not producing. He knew of land in pasture where six acres would not keep a cow respectably. It was

Trotting.
On Saturday of this week a Trot for \$250 will take place at the Herkimer County Fair Ground Track, between the following horses: Joe Hooker.

C. Losee, B. G., E. Caney, G. G., J. C. Tower, G. M., Lillie Dale. — On Tuesday of next week a Trot will take place on the same Track for a purse of \$200, between J. A. Warren's' bay colt, Young Snip and W.B. Mix's chestnut colt, Young Ethan.

Mes We understand that Mr. WARREN ILLER has bought out his associates in the Paper Mill property in this village, and that e intends at once to re-build the mill.

Base Ball.

The Rough and Ready Club of Little Falls and the Phœnix Club of Middle played for the Champion Club of Herkimer County, on the grounds of the latter on Sat. arday last. The game resulted in favor of the Little Falls Club. The following is the core :--

Rough and Ready, 53 R : 27 o

The Albany Express says that HAR-MON WORDEN, proprietor of a club-room on Pearl street, Albany, while out gunning in Herkimer country, during the fore part of last week, accidentally shot himself. The wound proved fatal on Saturday. He boarded at the American Hotel, in Albauy.

Mr. D. A. NORTHRUP, of Salisbury, as been discharged from his debts by pro-eedings under the general bankrupt law.

Will be at the Central Hotel, Utica, Fri day and Saturday, Sept. 6th and 7th. The first thing to ascertain in the treatment of any disease is to ascertain its cause, loca on and the sympathetic relation it has to the other organs, and how far it has impaired the constitution. Dr. Butterfield gives causes, locates disease without any uess work, and sees those remedies which re the most applicable to restore the disealth. Dr. B. treats all forms of Chronic Disease, and is daily curing those who have been given up by other physicians. Exam-

Phosphate of Lime. On the 10th of October, 1866, I applied Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate with my seed wheat, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, leaving an unmanured strip contiguous, which subsequently did not require any mark or stake to define its limits. The apparent difference before harvest was at least ten bushels per acre, and the actual difference by weight of the crop was eighty-six per cent., including straw. The grain gave more than fifty-six per cent. increase over the unmanured.

DAVID STEWART, M. D.,

16th July, 1867. Port Penn, Del. Dr. S. was well known fifteen or twenty years since by his contributions to agricultural literature, and subsequently as Chemist of. "Md. State Agricultural Society." acting principal of St. John's College, Annapolis, Prof. of Nat. Phil., &c.

Among the many awards of First Prize Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition, wo only were given to manufacturers of Organs. The recipients were Messrs. Mechlin & Schut. of France and Belgium, for large rgans, who also received the decoration the Legion of Honor, and Messrs. Alex bre & Son, of Paris, for the best reed or

The harmoniums or "Alexandre organs" f the latter house, have had a world-wide notoriety for many years, but they have never obtained popularity in the United States on account of their loud and reedy uality of tone, yet the internal mechan s very fine and durable, and has been great commended by all who have inst ese instruments

re well informed in relation to the merits of reed organs manufactured in Europe as well as in this country, and who have care fully examined the American Organs, man-afactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston, have pronounced them unexcelll even by the "Alexandre Organ," in the ed even by the "Alexandre Urgan," in the beauty and perfection of the internal work-man ship, while in the quality of tone wheth-er soft, smooth or powerful, in variety of com-bination or delicate expressive effects, they have been adjudged far superior, though hey were not on exhibition at the Paris Ex-

We learn that the new Masonic Temple led instruments, which are now in process of construction .- Boston Journal.

Husbands, Love Your Wives," And give them Plantation Bitters