

our due, and we fare hard, but I return my thanks to you for offering such kindness, though I will not ask so much of you. If you want to come here tell me—that you want the password, and be careful to hold your oats.

## Chenango American.

Greene, Thursday, August 8, 1861.

### The Way "Peace Men" Talk!

PEACE—A gentleman from Chenango county informs us, that the friends of peace there have fully armed themselves to protect their property and lives from the threatened attack of the Republicans.—*Day Book*

It is by such miserable subterfuges, such bold and wicked falsehoods, that the secession organs are endeavoring to stir up a "reaction" against the Union sentiment of the North. The "friends of peace," as the *Day Book* chooses to style the small squad of sympathizers with rebellion who infest this region, are in no danger in respect to their lives or property, and they know it. There are no "threatened attacks," except the attack of public opinion. This is coming down upon them with irresistible certainty, coupling their names with disloyalty, and forever stamping them as men who would consent to the destruction of our Union. We fancy we see these interesting "peace men," fully armed, with a copy of the N. Y. News in one hand and the *Day Book* in the other—endeavoring to stay the tide of public contempt by shouting "State Rights," "Unconstitutional War," "Abolition Crusade" and similar feeble arguments against the necessity of sustaining the Government. They cry "Stop, War," while traitors are thundering at the gates of the Capitol—they whine out "Compromise," while JEFF. DAVIS and his rebellious hordes scout the very idea—they stigmatize the war as a "Republican war," while three-fourths of the officers and a large proportion of the rank and file are Democrats; and while every Democratic statesman of the North pronounces it necessary and just, and gives it his hearty support, they urge the support and circulation of secession organs—and yet they claim to be "Union men" *par excellence*. They have no word of condemnation for the violations of the Constitution when traitors attempt to subvert the Government, but are lynx-eyed to discover the least imaginary deviation from the strict letter of the law, on the part of the Administration, while it is striving to preserve the Union from utter destruction. "Friends of Peace," forsooth! Every word they utter would, if it could reach their ears, encourage the rebels in their atrocious designs. They are daily giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, as far as their influence extends, and yet, under the liberality of our institutions, they are permitted, unmolested, to thus attempt to paralyze the efforts of loyal men; and though the *Day Book* may attempt to rouse them to further acts of disloyalty by telling them that they are "threatened," and may possibly succeed in making some poor ignorant souls believe that personal violence is contemplated against them, yet it will fail after all to accomplish its hellish purpose. A collision between Union men and disloyal citizens, with the slaughter of a few of its satellites would be a god send to the *Day Book*. It will not be accommodated. Public contempt is the only punishment which is at present being meted out to those among us who oppose the Government. How long before the time will come when other steps will need to be taken, of course we can not say. We hope never.

Truly yours,  
FREDERICK FOWLER

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1861.

Dear Father: It is with a feeling of the deepest sadness that I seat myself to write these few lines to you. Sunday last is a day that will long be remembered by me and those of others. It was this day we had the fight at Bull Run. This place is in the hands of the rebels. We were marched to the battle field about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the battle lasted until 4 in the afternoon. We were to have 60,000 men and had only 18,000. The rebels had 90,000 men. We fought till the order to retreat was given, then we retreated and left the field, much to our regret. I hope to see you in the first place we were in order to fight. Most of our troops were taken completely out. Some of them marched 20 miles before we got there. Our regiment marched from 2 o'clock the night before till 10 the next day, and the last 2 miles we ran. We were very tired, but not scared. Since it is now we were whipped, or drove back.

I will try to give you a list of the names of the wounded and dead in our company, for that is as far as I can go. I fear the number is among the lost. William Henry Parker is dead. Saml Estabrook is dead.

The son of our company, his name was Parks, was shot through the heart by a Minnie rifle ball. Our company was hit by a cannon ball in the foot. Probably he is dead. Our Colonel was badly wounded in the thigh. It was broken twice, they think he will recover. I hope to see the world, as fine a man as ever lived in the world. One of our Captains, Capt. Nelson, came very near being killed by a grape shot. It just missed his arm and that is all. All of the wounded that were left on the field the rebels came out and killed, running their bayonets through their bodies. Napoleon had the seat of his breeches shot off. He turned around to lead, and a cannon ball took off his breeches as clean across the right hip as it could be done with the shears. Out of 94 men in our company only 25 are gone. Some companies can't count 40 men. We are these alive in Camp Anderson. After the fight they followed us 40 miles to Washington. Just think of marching 40 miles in about 18 hours, and being chased by some four times our number. What are alive are in Washington. I got hit in my thigh by a spent ball, not to hurt me very much, but it is very lame.

FRANKLIN SPENCER

[We have in our possession a letter from Rom. G. McMoran, of this town, a member of Co. I, 25th Reg. N. Y. V. now quartered at the Marshall House, Alexandria, (the scene of Ellsworth's murder), which will appear next week.]

UNDER FIRE—A French soldier who smelt gunpowder first at Solferino, thus describes his sensations:

"How each shot electrifies you. It is like a whip on a racer's legs. The balls whistle past you, turn up the earth around, kill one, wound another, and you hardly notice them. You grow intoxicated, the smell of gunpowder mounts to your brain. The eye becomes bloodshot, and the look is fixed upon the enemy. There is something of all the passions in that terrible passion excited in the soldier by the sight of blood and the tumult of battle.

"Everybody who has tried it testifies to the peculiar intoxication that is produced by being in a battle.

There is an intoxicating influence about the smell of powder, the shrill whistle of a bullet, and the sight of human blood, that instantly transforms men from cowards to heroes—from women sometimes to monsters. No one can tell of the nature or mystery of that influence but those who have been in the fray themselves."

A PROPOSED UNION TICKET—The Republican State Committee of this State have offered to the Democratic State Committee to call the State Conventions of the two parties on the same day and at the same place, "for the purpose of enabling the two Conventions to unite in the nomination of a Union ticket, pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the execution of the Federal laws in all sections of the country."

The Republican State Committee met on Tuesday, Aug. 8th.

RAZOR STROPS.—TOMNEY, the modern "Razor Strop man," was here a few days since and held forth to an admiring audience, and sold a number of his famous stropps. He left a quantity of them with some of our merchants, where all who wish good stropps may find them. The public are invited to give them a trial.

### War Intelligence.

There is nothing startling in the news from the seat of war. Troops are constantly arriving at Washington, and every thing is being put in the most thorough order.

Gen. Cox, in a dispatch to Gen. ROSENCRANS, announces the retreat of Gov. Wise and his command from Ganley Bridge to Lewisburgh, where he was expected to make a stand. Before his retreat he entirely destroyed Ganley Bridge, making it necessary to construct a new one before Gen. Cox's command could follow. The Governor left behind him a thousand muskets and a quantity of powder.

Gen. McCLELLAN has established his headquarters in Washington, and is rapidly bringing order out of the chaos which followed the disaster at Bull Run. The chain of pickets has been extended up the Potomac, and now reaches to those of Gen. BANKS, at Harper's Ferry, and other important measures have been adopted, calculated to give assurance of the safety of the Capital.

There are rumors from Missouri which if true indicate the prospect of an encounter between the Federal troops, and the rebels. Gov. JACKSON has been deposed, and a new order of things instituted. The State Convention, called together by Gov. JACKSON, has deposed the Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State, and has elected the following as State officers: Governor, HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, of St. Louis; Lieut. Governor, WILLARD P. HALL; Secretary of State, MORDECAI OLIVER. The Governor has issued a Proclamation instituting measures calculated to keep the State in the Union and preserve its quietude.

At Fortress Monroe no active movements have taken place. It is positively stated that Gen. WOOD is to have command of that district and that BRUCE is to cooperate with McCLELLAN.

LATER!—A battle occurred on the 6th inst. at Dug Spring, 19 miles south of Springfield Mo., between the National forces under Gen. LYON, and the rebel troops under Br. McCLELLAN, in which eight of the former were killed and 30 wounded, and 40 of the latter killed and 44 wounded. Gen. LYON took 80 stand of arms and 15 horses and wagons. A troop of United States Cavalry, 270 strong, made a charge upon a body of rebel infantry, said to have been 4,000 strong, cutting their way through and routing them, with a loss of only five men. The charge was a most gallant and terrible one, several of the rebels being found with their heads cloven entirely through. The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. LYON took possession of the field. Another battle was momentarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield.

### The Tariff and Direct Tax Bill.

This bill, considerably modified, has become a law. The proposed tax on silver and gold watches and pleasure carriages, and the excise upon domestic liquors was all stricken out. It provides for additional duties upon numerous articles. Among the important ones we notice the following:

On tea 15 cents per pound; upon coffee, 4 cents; upon refined sugars, 2-1/2 cents, against three-fourths of a cent per pound under the old tariff; upon refined sugars, 4 cents instead of 2; upon silks the rate of increase is fully 10 per cent, averaging now about 40 per cent *ad valorem*. On brandy and distilled liquors the increase is about 25 per cent. There appears to have been no reduction of duty on any article.

It also provides for an income tax, and a tax upon real property. There is no tax on property to the amount of \$500, nor incomes of \$800 or less. Over that the tax is 3 per cent. The direct tax is limited to \$20,000,000, of which New York is to pay \$2,603,918.

Connected with these measures is another—an act supplementary to the same bill, which allows the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 20-year 6 per cent. bonds in exchange for Treasury notes. It also makes Treasury notes payable upon demand, and permits \$5, notes to be issued.

### Ladies Aid Association.

We are gratified to announce that the ladies of this town have been highly successful in their efforts in behalf of the volunteers. We shall give next week a report of their doings. It will show how much a little effort can accomplish. The ladies have met at Union Hall, three or four times, within the past week, to the number of about 100, and have labored diligently in the manufacture of hospital clothing, &c. A box will be sent to the Relief Committee within the coming week, containing these articles, together with a quantity of Jellies, Preserves, and other articles appropriate for the relief of our sick and wounded volunteers.

The Ladies have extended an invitation to Hon. D. S. DICKINSON to address them, but have not yet received his reply thereto.

A recruiting office for Volunteers is opened at Binghamton.

### War Items.

On Wednesday last a U. S. gun-boat arrived at Philadelphia, with 36 rebel prisoners, taken from a rebel war vessel by the *St. Lawrence*. The rebel vessel, the *Aiken*, fired at the *St. Lawrence*, and she returned a broadside, sinking the rebel, taking all but 5, prisoners.

The *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle* winds up its jubilation over the battle of Manassas thus: "Heaven smiles on us, on our arms, and on our cause! Then onward! Follow the President, gallant Jeff. Davis, who leads the centre. Now for Washington!"

When Gov. Sprague's horse was shot under him, he shouted "I am not dead; forward, boys, for the honor of Rhode Island!"

One of the wounded at the battle of Bull's Run wore a watch, and the Minnie ball which wounded the soldier in the shoulder, lodged in the watch, finally imbedding itself among the works.

"ELLSWORTH!"—In the late battle, the Fire Zouaves, at each fire, as they would perceive the rebels fall, would exclaim "ELLSWORTH!"

A Zouave had his hand shot off, but remarked—"I have another yet, and can fight on!" Another received a ball in his side, and immediately asked a comrade for a chew of tobacco; but he soon fainted from a loss of blood.

A poor little drummer boy was cut completely in two by a canister shot which struck him just under the arms. A piercing "Oh!" emitted in childish treble, the soldiers near him say, was a sound that will ring in their ears for life.

Some thirty wagons are our whole loss, half of which were loaded with provisions and half with ammunition.

An Alabama Captain, who was taken prisoner, declared, before dying of his wounds, that the forces at and about Manassas were 110,000.

A gentleman who saw many of our wounded as they were borne off the field on Sunday, says not one of them uttered either groan or murmur.

A Union man living near Fairfax assured our soldiers he had seen the encampments at Manassas, and that there were nine miles of batteries there.

Capt. Downey, of the Fire Zouaves, being overpowered by numbers, threw down his arms and surrendered. "We take no prisoners, do we?" was the reply, and he was literally blown to pieces, no less than sixteen balls entering his body.

Col. James Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and brother to Secretary Cameron, fell gallantly fighting, at the head of his regiment, the Seventy-ninth, Highland, at the moment when five of his captains were shot down. He was struck by the balls of the enemy just as he exclaimed, "Scots, follow me!"

Senator Breckinridge visits rebel prisoners and openly sympathizes with them and their cause.

The Zouaves, after taking one battery were rushing upon another, when those behind it cried out: "For God's sake, don't shoot your brothers!" Upon this, the Zouaves reared their fire, until the volley was poured in upon them by the battery from which the supplications had come.

Russell, of the *London Times*, says the fighting at Bull's Run, beat anything ever done at the Crimea.

One of our soldiers was struck by the fragment of a shell that took the visor off his cap, grazed his forehead severely, and knocked him down. His comrades picked him up, and were about taking him to the hospital, but he had no idea of being put on the sick list, and cried, "Give me my gun—give me my gun."

The measure of McClellan's men's adoration for him words fail to express, though the following statement of one of his men, will perhaps approximate it: "We would give every one of us, fight for old Mac till hell froze over, and then die on the ice."

Wm. Murray, a private in Co. F, 2d N. H. regiment was hung at Alexandria on Friday, for the murder of Mary Butler on Saturday of the week previous.

There are large numbers of Volunteer officers charged with either cowardice or incompetency. They will be compelled either to resign, or be cashiered.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Saturday, probably sensation, says that it is believed that the object of the secession forces, gathered for a supposed attack on Cairo or Bird Point, is to attack St. Louis.

A dispatch from Cairo, Friday, states that Gen. Fremont and staff, and a fleet of eight steamers, and four regiments of infantry, also several detached companies of infantry and two companies of light artillery, all equipped, arrived there at 5 P. M.

The *Chicago Times* says "war has dispelled one delusion of the Abolitionists. The negroes regard them as enemies instead of friends. No insurrection has occurred in the South—no important stamped of slaves has evinced their desire for freedom. On the contrary they have jeered at and insulted our troops, have readily enlisted in the rebel army, and on Sunday, at Manassas, shot down our men with as much alacrity as if Abolition had never existed.

### New York Correspondence.

New York, Aug. 5, 1861.

EDS. AMERICAN: The defeat of the Federal forces at "Bull Run" has affected most disastrously the commercial interests of this city, and daily the evidences of it are seen. During the past week many of the great mercantile houses, that until now had weathered the storm, were forced to succumb to the times. The most important of the failures were those of CLAFIN, MELLEN & Co., RUSHMORE, CONN & Co., BOOTH & TUTTLE, &c. The great Broadway firms still hold out, but when houses like those whose honored names I have given above, are forced to suspend, no one knows or can predict what names are to be gazetted in the succeeding chapter.

Congress has responded to the call of the President, by voting the means of carrying on the war and men in as great numbers as the most devoted lover of the Union could ask for, and is now ready to adjourn.

Gov. MORCAN has issued his proclamation calling for 25,000 more troops from this State, in accordance with a requisition from the War Department, and volunteers are offering themselves as freely as under the first call. I think that most of the three months men will volunteer, forming new organizations; it is quite certain that under the officers of some of the returning regiments the men will not serve again, although perfectly ready to serve their country provided they can have competent officers to command them. The 13th regiment of Brooklyn; the 8th and 12th of New York, returned home last week. Returning soldiers all complain of having been starved and swindled in every conceivable manner. For instance a regiment of soldiers returning from Washington is usually, at least forty eight hours on the route, and during the time, in the case of every regiment from this city, no rations are given out to the men at all, and in consequence they are forced to go hungry. It is well known that Government provides the means for feeding the soldiers, both on going to, and returning from the seat of war, therefore somebody is making a good thing out of the returning soldiers. The members of the 71st regiment of this city, each claims as their due on being mustered out of the service, the sum of \$46.20, but when they signed the pay roll on Saturday, they received but \$23, which was supposed to be in full for service in the U. S. Army. When the men were paid in Washington they were made to pass through two rooms; in the first of which they received \$26, in the second they paid five dollars to somebody for some purpose, said to be for music \$3, and for their pantaloons \$2. It is well known that the clothing was purchased free of cost to the regiment and together with the tax for music the men consider themselves hugely swindled.

The 12th regiment N. Y. S. M., returned from Harper's Ferry, on Thursday; they were full forty-eight hours on the route, and during the time no rations were served to the men; but when starvation was staring them in the face at Philadelphia, the citizens came and furnished the starving and weary men a bountiful lunch. I could fill my letter with just such instances of the shameful manner in which our brave volunteers are treated, but the few I have given will suffice for the purpose.

The royal steam yacht *Jerome Napoleon*, arrived at this port on Monday last, having on board Prince NAPOLEON, and the Princess CLAUDE his wife, with a numerous suite. The Prince is now on a visit to Washington by invitation of the President; from there it is expected that he will make a short visit to the West; in the meantime the Princess is enjoying a strict seclusion at the New York Hotel. The Prince NAPOLEON is decidedly a good looking man, of about fifty years of age; the Princess CLAUDE is the only daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Sardinia, and much interest attaches to her on that account. She is but eighteen years of age, and said to be quite pretty. The Prince is to be congratulated on his good taste in selecting so young and handsome a wife.

Fort Lafayette at the Narrows is now used as a prison for political offenders. Already quite a number are confined there. The members of the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore, who were implicated in the attack upon the 6th Massachusetts regiment in that city in April, are now in custody of the commandant of the Fort. An attempt was made last week to take one of the prisoners out of the hands of the military authorities on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The commandant declined to obey the writ, giving as a reason that he held the prisoners by order of Lieut. Gen. SCOTT. On the return, Judge BERR, who issued the writ refused to interfere further, and dismissed the case, giving as a reason that during times like these, the Courts should uphold and sustain the military power.

The new tax for the support of the war comes home to us all in one way or another. Tea is to be taxed 15 cts.

per pound; coffee three and a half cts., and sugar two cts. All incomes over \$800 per year are to pay to the Government three per cent, and so on. How is it, can printers stand that last tax?

Yessels arrive daily from sea and report having been chased by privateers. Our war vessels have not had much luck yet in taking any of the pirates. AUSTIN E. SMITH, son of Ex-Governor "Extra Billy Smith," of Virginia, arrived in the *Northern Light* from California, on Friday. He was immediately taken in custody and transferred to Fort Lafayette. Mr. SMITH was the late Navy Agent at San Francisco, a defaulter, and is a strong Secessionist.

Considerable excitement was manifested yesterday owing to an anonymous poster that was distributed about the city, without signatures or imprint, warning Southern sympathizers to leave the city, and notifying the three Secession organs now issued here to beware, or editors will be assigned to them to preserve the public welfare, and giving notice from this date of the authority of the people to organize a new system of legislation suited to the times. The placard ends as follows: "One will! One way! One country! We have begun to act. From the league of loyalty, THE PEOPLE. Yours, &c., UNION."

### Sabbath School Teachers' State Convention.

The Sabbath School Teachers of the State of New York will convene in the Presbyterian Church, in Binghamton, on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1861, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The evening will be devoted to Reports and Addresses from experienced Sunday School men.

The Convention will probably continue through Wednesday and Thursday, 21st and 22d.

The Children of the Sabbath Schools will be called together on Thursday afternoon.

Delegates from all points on the Erie and Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, will pay full fare going towards Binghamton, and receive free passes to return, by calling on the Secretary of the Convention.

All Evangelical Pastors are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations, and every Sabbath School is requested to send delegates to represent them in Convention.

Delegates who design to attend this Convention, are requested to send their names by mail to RICHARD K. AUSTIN, Esq., County Secretary, at Binghamton, N. Y., before the 15th day of August.

Situated as near us, we have no doubt that this Convention will be well attended from this section.

THE PAIN OF THE FIGHT—GEORGE WILKES, of the *Spirit of the Times*, attributes the panic among our troops at Bull's Run to the regulars. He says in a very minute and interesting account of the battle, of which he was an eye witness, that the West Point battery, getting out of powder, sent its caissons back for a supply. He adds:

"I have described how that branch of the service, made its charges in the morning, and how recklessly it always sought its way to the front, through the formed columns of the volunteers. In the same manner did it now go back upon its errand, riding down everything in its road, and scattering the ranks of the regiments in every direction. The volunteers who had never before seen such a sight, and who were already penetrated with the fearful poignancy of the descending enemy, could only understand the movement in one way. Those flying carriages, and these madly excited men were rushing to the rear, and their action was therefore construed into a wild retreat. The thought which appealed to their agitated minds, was, that if the regulars were in such haste to escape, it was necessary they should hurry for themselves, and one fearful panic took possession of them all."

### BROOKFIELD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The 12th Annual Fair of this Society, will be held at Clarksville, Madison Co., Sept. 24th and 25th. The Premium List is liberal, embracing as it does a wide range of objects.

WHAT A "RUN" IS—Does the reader know what a "run" is? For the benefit of the unlearned we may as well explain that it is a stream of running water, something more than a brook and something less than a river.

TOWN FAIRS—The Smithville Town Fair will be held on the 5th and 6th of September next. We shall publish the Premium List next week.

The Coventry Fair will be held on the 26th and 27th of September.

ICE CREAM—FRANK TUCK, will please accept our thanks for a quantity of very excellent Ice Cream. Private families supplied on short notice, by leaving their order at the "Eureka."

NEW CHURCH—The corner stone of the new Congregational Church, at Norwich, was laid on Saturday last, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Democratic State Committee is called to meet in Albany on Thursday, Aug. 8th.

The Hamilton Union has heard of 25 cents being offered and refused for the growing hop crop.

### Eloquent Speech of Hon. Joseph Holt.

This distinguished and eloquent citizen of Kentucky, has recently made a speech to a body of Kentucky soldiers, preparing to fight in behalf of the Union. It is thrilling, patriotic and inspiring. We give a few extracts:

Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm either as to the expenditure it must involve or as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the Administration may be forced from time to time to take. While doubtless all possible economy will be observed, it is apparent that no considerations of that kind can be permitted for a moment to modify the policy that has been resolved upon. When the life of the patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fee before summoning him to the bedside.

When you enter the South, press lightly upon her gardens and fields; guard sacredly her homes; protect, if need be, at the point of your bayonets, her institutions and her constitutional rights, for you will thereby not only respond fully to the spirit and objects of this war, but you will exert over alike the oppressor and the infatuated portion of her people, a power to which the most brilliant of your military successes might not attain.

But when you meet in battle array those atrocious conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and through woe unutterable, are seeking the ruin of our common country, remember that since the sword flamed over the portals of Paradise until now, it has been drawn in no holier cause than that in which you are engaged. Remember, too, the millions whose hearts are breaking under the anguish of this terrible crime, and then strike boldly, strike with the power of truth and duty, strike with a bound and a shout, well assured that your blows will fall upon ingrates, and traitors, and pariahs, whose lust for power would make this bright land one vast Golgotha, rather than be balked of their guilty aims, and the God of your fathers give you the victory.

Speaking of the disaster at Bull Run he says: "When we look away to that scene of carnage, all strewn with the bodies of patriotic men who courted death for themselves, that their country might live, and then look upon the homes which their fall has rendered desolate forever, we realize—what I think the popular heart in its forbearance has never completely comprehended—the unexpressed and hellish atrocity of this rebellion. It is a perfect realization of domestic passion. From the redoubtable veterans of Bull Run and from the gray field of Manassas, there is now going up an appeal to God and to millions of exasperated men against those fiends in human shape, who, drunken with the orgies of an infernal ambition, are filling to its brim the cup of a nation's sorrows. When, we, I say, to these traitors when this appeal shall be answered!"

Dr. J. H. HARRISON

List of Jurors.

Drawn for the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, to be held on the 2d day of September, 1861.

GRAND JURORS

Delaware—John F. Landers.  
Greene—Young E. Stowell.  
Hagerman—Stephen W. Davis, John Hagerman.  
Howard—Araba Woodruff.  
New Berlin—Orin Angell.  
North—Clark B. Smith, Hiram Hale, Asa Barnes, Thomas H. Prentiss, Horatio N. Walter.  
South—Norwich—Caleb B. Barr, Samuel T. Benedict.  
Oxford—Austin Hamilton, Hezekiah B. Moore.  
Oswego—William S. Cox.  
Pulaski—Delancy Watt, Dudley Brown.  
Sheburne—George Waters, Alfred Kinney, Sylvanus Tinker.  
Smithville—William Pendleton, James J. Harrison.  
Smyrna—Yale Northrup.

SMYRNA JURORS

Afton—William Beaman, John V. Stephens, Hiram Willetts.  
Bainbridge—Apollis Benedict, Dyer D. Bullock, John A. Newton, Gilbert Strong.  
Columbus—Harvey Howard.  
Genoa—Stephen Lewis.  
Greene—Ransom P. Merrill.  
Lincolnton—Ezra Dean, Frederick F. Eldridge.  
McDonough—Alonzo Randall, Edward B. Cortous.  
Norwich—Harry Pellett, Ziba Windsor, Ois R. Arnold, Andrew Watt, William R. Crandall.  
North Norwich—Lewis Gile.  
Oxford—Nathan Pendleton, Edwin A. Hull, Thomas W. Shapley, Stephen P. Turner, William Justice, Ira Tenbroeck.  
Pharsalia—Andrew Brown.  
Pittsford—Geo. W. Carpenter.  
Plymouth—Herkimer W. Brewer, Henry W. Freeman, John W. Bennett.  
Sheburne—Albert B. Whitney.  
Smithville—Amos Mosher, Oliver P. Roos.  
Smyrna—Alfred Taylor, Lemman H. Talcott.

All persons who sell Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus are authorized to give their customers the privilege of using one half the paper, and if not perfectly satisfactory, to return the balance and get the amount paid for the whole. It is the best in the world. It is a great deal better than soda to use with cream tartar. Try it. Most of the Grocers and Druggists keep it. L. R. Hitchcock and F. Juliard sell it.

PROTEST—In the Rogues' Gallery at the Headquarters of the New York Police, the pictures of Jeff. Davis, Floyd, and other noted secession criminals, have been for some time suspended, much to the disgust of the regular Thieves' Fraternity, who consider the association an insult to themselves; and they have at last presented a formal written protest, and a petition for the removal of the obnoxious pictures.