



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 24 1864.

The War.

The Philadelphia Age of last night says: The truth of General Grant's late movement is at length explained. On both sides of the James he has been repulsed, Warren's Corps, near the Weldon Railroad, was surprised and severely handled on Saturday, and lost two thousand prisoners and one thousand killed and wounded. It was forced almost a mile down the Weldon Railroad. On Saturday night the corps entrenched itself, and on Sunday was reinforced, most probably by a portion of Hancock's Corps. On the North bank of the James, as we reported yesterday, Birney's Corps was withdrawn to Deep Bottom. On Friday night, however, General Hancock, finding his outposts endangered, abandoned all that portion of White Oak Swamp which he had held north of the village of New Market. On Saturday he received orders to march to the south side of the James. New Market was abandoned, and Birney's Corps at Deep Bottom, was left to hold the small amount of ground North of Foster's earthworks which it was thought necessary to retain. Hancock's Corps crossed to the south side of the James, and it is supposed was sent to aid Warren. On Sunday night, when our intelligence closed, everything was quiet. Warren was entrenched on the Weldon Railroad, and Birney at Deep Bottom.

General Sherman seems to have given up any further attempts either to reach the Moccasin Railroad or to get into Atlanta. There is very little authentic news from the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan is on the Potomac, his troops ranging from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport. The Confederates are very near the river, and it is reported they have appeared on the southern bank. The entire valley has been given up.

General Sheridan has been reinforced by the balance of the Nineteenth Army Corps from New Orleans. The detachment numbers six thousand.

Court Proceedings.

In anticipation of the large number of Criminal cases for trial at this Term all the civil cases for trial on the list were continued. The first case tried was Commonwealth vs. Daniel L. and Joseph Vaow and John R. Hitchcock—Indictment for forcible entry and detainer—Verdict, guilty of the detainer—Sentence—Daniel L. Vaow and Joseph Vaow to pay cost and a fine of \$5 each—John R. Hitchcock to pay a fine of \$1, and cost. A writ of restitution awarded against Daniel L. Vaow and John R. Hitchcock. Commonwealth vs. Joseph A. Ellsworth—Indictment—Fornication and Bastardy—Rachel Bush Pro's. Cause tried. The jury failing to agree, after several hours were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Larry Hanahan—Indictment Assault and Battery—Patrick Codrington pro. Delt. plead Guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs. Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah H. Densmore—Indictment Murder—Ira Avery Pro's The defendant in this case was indicted in connection with Thomas Smith. After arraignment and plea, they elected to sever in their trials. The cause was taken up on Wednesday last.

True Bills were found in the following cases: A careful and deliberate investigation of the case has been had, and as we go to press, it is being argued by the counsel for the prisoners. Commonwealth vs. J. H. Densmore and Thomas Smith—Indictment Murder. Ira Avery Pro's. Commonwealth vs. Chas. E. Belmonte Indictment, Shooting at, with intent to murder main and disable. Ira Avery Pro's. Commonwealth vs. Henry Worden—Indictment Fornication and Bastardy. Hiley Williams Pro's. Commonwealth vs. Joseph Smith and Asa Fisher—Indictment for procuring and assisting a constable. D. W. Hobbs Complainant. Commonwealth vs. Darius Quick—Indictment, Larceny—D. H. Capwell Pro's. Bills in the following cases were presented and ignored by the Grand Jury. Commonwealth vs. Jacob Bond and Catharine Bond—Indictment—Larceny. Philo Sherwood Pro's. Commonwealth vs. Grant Burgess and James Getches—Supervisors of North Branch. Indictment, not opening road—on return of Constable. Commonwealth vs. Richard Adams and Mordica Erewson. Indictment not repairing road, on return of constable.

Gov. SEMOUR has taken the defense of the northern boundary of the State of New York into his own hands. He has placed Gen. John Green in command of the counties along the frontier from the St. Lawrence River to the Vermont border. A BILL has been introduced into the Pa. Legislature organizing sixteen regiments of militia for State defense—fourteen of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery. It also authorizes the Governor to seize railroads, horses and all other property needed for the public service.

Letter From the Army.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., August 4, 1864.

MY DEAR MATTIE—The long summer days are slowly wearing away, and we can, in anticipation, at least, snuff the cool September nights, when sleeping is so much a luxury. The cool weather will be hailed as a blessing by the soldiers, who have endured every degree of torture from the burning rays of the sun, on the field and in the trenches. Our Corps (the 6th) has not yet been relieved from along the line of the Upper Potomac, and it is quite uncertain when it will be. Meantime we have been knocked around, on detached service, from one part to another, until we are heartily tired of the line of duty and devoutly wish for the time to come when we can again be with our corps. We were first hurried off to Baltimore, then to Washington, then back to City Point, then from point to point along the line. Last Friday afternoon we were ordered to report to the 6th Corps, immediately in front of Petersburg and accordingly went into battery in the second line of intrenchments. It was pretty generally understood in the union lines, that night, that one of the Rebel forts had been mined and was to be blown up early in the morning—the event to be followed by a general assault and the capture of the Rebel citadel, if possible. Everything looked favorable for such a result, and the night was passed in anxious, hopeful expectation.

At sunrise, on Saturday morning, the mine was sprung, and the fort blown to atoms, burying many a poor unsuspecting fellow in its ruins. At the same moment the artillery opened upon the enemy's lines and the infantry advanced to the assault. So far everything has progressed favorably, and the fall of Petersburg seemed a fixed, inevitable result; but something always seems to intervene between this army and the accomplishment of its purposes, when the promises seem fairest and most certain. At one time it is a misunderstanding among General officers—then the failure of some column to occupy a desired position, and again the inefficiency of officers entrusted with important commands. But the repulse in the present instance can only be charged where it is properly belongs, for it occurred in plain sight of the army.

The first line of battle, in Burnside's corps after the skirmish line, was occupied by his Division of negroes, and it was supposed after the skirmish line had advanced and taken possession of the destroyed earthworks, that the darkies could hold the position against any force likely to be brought against it, but events did not justify the supposition, but proved, instead that our "fellow soldiers" of African descent are not possessed in the smallest degree, of the high soldierly qualities which has been claimed for them by their special friends and admirers. Instead of withstanding the shock of the rebel charge which immediately followed the successful assault by our forces, they were driven, pell-mell from their position, in the wildest confusion, and if the fate of the army had depended upon their prowess, we would all be numbered among the killed and wounded or prisoners of war.

The white soldiers have looked upon Sambo as quite an addition to the fighting material of the army and were quite willing that he should have an opportunity to justify the high encomiums which have been passed so unsparringly upon him, whenever it was possible to mix him up with passing events, without much regard to facts or the actual fitness of the theme for the occasion. Now the soldiers are supremely disgusted with the gentleman and he is neither trusted nor tolerated amongst them— This was the nigger's first experience of actual battle, for though they have spent months upon the skirmish line in the trenches and in being drilled and disciplined, they have been to well cared for to be placed where more than the ordinary daily dangers of a soldier's field life would befall them. Now, it is a well attested fact that our raw white regiments, where they have the example of veteran troops before them, almost invariably make their first fight their best, and there is not a single instance upon record wherein they have not striven to emulate and even surpass the veteran soldiers by whose sides and under whose eyes they were fighting. Your gentlemen of color, however, never stops to consider consequences, but without thought obeys the first law of nature, and trusts only to the virtue of his legs and the blind instinct which leads him to the rear. As the fugitives passed within easy canister range of our guns, our men were so exasperated, that I verily believe it would have been a pleasure to them had they received the order to fire into the broken flying masses. "D in the diggers" is now an expression common to all, and if curses would kill, there would not be a live nigger in all the army of the Potomac. That Petersburg is not now a Yankee possession and that the only result of the weeks of sweat and toil and careful engineering, is the loss of a few thousand from our already depleted ranks, is the undoubted fault of the negro Division; but the affair will be glossed over, I presume, and set down as one of those inevitable occurrences for which nobody is accountable and nobody to blame.

Among the many hurabugs which have grown out of this war, there is none that ranks higher than the much vaunted Sanitary Commission, the labors and charities of which have been so eulogized by suborned newspaper correspondents and others. It would be but just to the public, which has made such liberal contributions to sustain it, were some person well acquainted with the manner in which the Sanitary Commission business is conducted here, to make an expose of the proceedings of its agents, so that those who have flattered themselves that they were sending luxuries and comforts to the sick and wounded soldiers might be gratified with a knowledge of how their charities had been dispensed and who reaped the large share of the benefits disposed of

At City Point, there are now lying some four or five vessels loaded with Sanitary stores and I am informed that an entire wharf is devoted to the business of the Commission. It has, besides, vessels at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and in every harbor in possession of the United States army. These vessels are loaded with every variety of clothing, suitable for army use, tin ware, canned fruits, fresh vegetables, wines, brandies, gin, whiskey, rum, ale, porter, cider and every other known stimulant, in endless quantities. These are printed forms, for requisitions, furnished to the officers of the different organizations throughout the army, and all that is necessary to procure a wagon load of anything desired is to fill out one of the blank forms, naming the articles desired, sign any M. D., or male driver's name to the bottom and load up your wagon. As a consequence, few of the articles furnished by the Sanitary ever reach those for whom they were intended. The army officers furnish their tables with luxuries, get fuddled on the stimulants and draw their shirts, drawers, &c. from this source. The coarse varieties of food—"sour kraut," pickles, cabbage, onions, &c. fall to the share of the men, but come so seldom and in such diminished quantities that they only furnish cause for grumbling and are not received with any degree of thankfulness whatever. I do not doubt but that the Commission has accomplished some good among the hospitals, but nothing in proportion to the demoralizing influence it has exerted in other quarters, and if the whole arrangements were confined entirely to the hospitals or wiped out of existence, it would be an absolute blessing to the army. As it is, it is only a wharf-shop on a large scale, furnishing employment to scores of idle loafers, and a very convenient purveying establishment for army officers, whose goods are furnished to their class, free for which the too credulous public pays. Hereafter, if you have anything to bestow upon your country's defenders, send it, direct to some acquaintance in the army, who will mean and appreciate the favor; but, by all means, give the Sanitary Commission the cold shoulder. It is an ardent impostor, as at present conducted, and the public should know it.

Delegate Elections.

The Democratic electors of the several Townships in Wyoming County and Tunkhannock Borough, are requested to meet at the several election Districts on Saturday, the 27th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. and elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held at Tunkhannock, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1863.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES. The following named persons were returned as vigilance committees of the respective Townships for the ensuing year. Brainin; E. J. Keeney, Wm. Neigh, J. J. Knapp. Clinton; Lewis Armstrong, Sam'l Carpenter J. G. Mathewson. Eaton; John Ney, Alexr. Rogers, B. B. Harding. Exeter; Thos. D. Healdy, Wm. Coolbaugh, John Workheiser. Falls; G. W. Sherwood, D. C. Post, D. C. Scott. Forkston; Albert Garey Chapman Hitchcock, Dan'l L. Vaow. Lemon; H. B. Travis, Geo. Lewis, Zib N. Smith. Meshoppen; Jeremiah Allen, Jno. Winans, S. J. Cortright. Mehoopany; Richard Lott, Moses, S. Kintner, D. Webster Sweetland. Monroe; Dan'l Morgan, Wm. Schooley Sam'l Billings. Nicholson; Dan'l Decker, Edwin Stephens, Joseph Bishop. Northumberland; Gordon Pike, Miles Eggleston, Theodore L. Shaw. North Branch; Henry Champin, Wellington H. Casson. Overfield; Chas. M. Daily, Isaac Lattier, Andrew Ager. Tunkhannock Twp.; Elisha Jenkins, John Wilsey, Ed Sampson. Tunk Boro.; Geo. D. Williams, L. C. Conklin, F. G. Osterhout. Washington; J. C. Luce, Dan'l Stephens David Armstrong. Windham; Peter F. Hope, R. L. Palmer, J. H. Rogers.

THE MILITIA BILL.

A number of the Democratic members of the Legislature now in session, voted against Curtin's Militia Bill assigning as their reasons for so doing: "That the companies were not allowed to elect their officers; that the troops could be drafted out of the State into the National service; and that the seizure of private property was allowed."

The following sound reasons for opposing the measure were submitted by Messrs. Jackson and Kline. We publish, in full, that our readers may know something of the measure as well as the reason of the vote of our faithful Representative, Gen. D. Jackson.

Messrs. JACKSON and KLINE submitted the following objections: The undersigned respectfully submit the following reasons for voting against the final passage of House Bill No. 457, entitled "A supplement to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4th. A. D. 1864." 1st. The majority of this House, whilst making loud protestations of loyalty and claiming to be *par excellence* the true and only friends of the soldier, have attempted to deprive him of the right of electing his own officers, and by this bill place the power of appointing the regimental officers in the hands of the Governor.

To this we object as being wrong and contrary to the precedent. 2d. The bill places in the hands of the Governor, a power which, in our opinion, should never be placed in the hands of any single individual, viz: The power of designating in what portions of the State a draft shall be made for the purpose of filling up the State Guard, leaving it in his power, if he sees fit, to draft the whole number required from Berks, Northampton and Columbia, whilst Lancaster, Allegheny and others go free. 3rd. The State of Pennsylvania has already furnished for the United States army over 280,000 men, and on the 5th of September will be again required to furnish by draft 65,000 or 70,000 more; and past experience teaches us, that the men composing the State Guard will not be exempt from a national draft, but that on the contrary, after getting the number required from the State to fill up the quota, the War Department will order the State Guard to the front. The officers will obey. The "Guard" will be sent for, ward although the Governor may gently re-monstrate, and thus Pennsylvania be compelled (at a great expense to her people) to furnish more than her share of troops, and then without any soldiers when again in *va de*, she calls upon the Federal administration for help, will be only told to defend herself. Whilst anxious that a sufficient force should be organized for the defence of the State for these among other reasons, we are reluctant, if compelled to vote no on the passage of this bill.

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RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.

1. The democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually, on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General and Township elections, and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend the next election of delegates to the County Convention, and also to call and superintend all other meetings of the Democratic electors of that district.

At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall, on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries, shall proceed to nominate such District and County Officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election—elect Conferees for such District officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County.

3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors. 4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for *in vivo*; and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be declared duly nominated. 5. The Convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings, which shall be published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made in conformity with the foregoing rules shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring, shall be supplied in the manner herein after provided.

6. The Standing Committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of their election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party—to fill all vacancies in the Ticket, occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in case of special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committee of Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens to elect them.

7. The Standing Committee shall hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith. 8. These rules may be amended, or new ones added thereto by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendments and not otherwise.

C. M. KOON, Chairman Standing Committee. REPRISAL AND RETALIATION.—One of our exchanges says: "The office of the *Picket Guard*, published at Chester, Illinois, was, on Friday night last, entered by an armed mob and entirely destroyed, after just having been refitted and finished with new presses. The mob was acting at the instigation of the party there. The Democracy held a meeting on Saturday, and notified the prominent radical leader that if the office was not put up in as good condition as before, at the expiration of 25 days they would try the effect of fire on their property. The guarantee was promptly given that it would be repaired within the time. One of the drunken mob was killed."

OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD. THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR OF THE GLENWOOD PA. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1864, WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 7, and 8, 1864, ON THE GROUNDS OF Osterhout & Eaton, Glenwood, Susq. Co. Pa.

Organization and Object of the Society. The Glenwood Agricultural Society was organized October 12th, 1861, on a different plan from all other Agricultural Societies in the United States. This Society does not confine its exhibitors to the narrow limits of Town, County, State, nor United States, but opens it to the World. This is the third year of its exhibition, and, judging from the success of the past, we expect a great crowd this year, for we have added very largely to our premiums, and shall spare no pains in making everything as attractive as possible. As to the Fair Ground and Track, they are so well known to see, comment. The Society desires its thanks to its last year's visitors, and pledge themselves to do everything in their power to make this more attractive than last year, for we believe in improvement. We refer you to our Premium List and Rules and Regulations for further information. Our exhibition this year, will be Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1864, at the Fair Grounds, on the premises of Osterhout & Eaton, Glenwood, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and we cordially invite one and all to make us a visit.

F. P. GROW, PRESIDENT. A. D. KING, Corresponding Secretary. PREMIUM LIST.—GENT'S DEPARTMENT. CLASS I.—Stallions, Brood Mares, Matched, and Single Horses. Best stallion for heavy work, four years old and upwards \$10. Best stallion for light work, do. 5. "brood mare, with foal at her foot 5. "pair of horses or mares for all work, four years old or upwards. 5. "pair of horses or mares, quick do. 5. "matched carriage horses or mares 5. "single driving horse or mare 5. CLASS II.—Saddles, Walking Horses and Young Stallions. Best saddle horse or mare 5. "saddle walking horse or mare 5. "pair walking horses or mares. 5. "stallion, three years old. 5. "stallion, two years old 5. "stallion, one year old 5. CLASS III.—Colts and Mules. Best gelding, three years old 5. "gelding, two years old 5. "mare, three years old 5. "mare, two years old 5. "mare, one year old 5. "pair mules. 5. CLASS IV.—Devon Cattle. Best bull, three years old or upwards 5. "bull, two years old 5. "bull, one year old 5. "bull, under ten months old 5. "cow, three years old or upwards 5. "heifer, two years old 5. "heifer, one year old 5. "heifer, under ten months old 5. CLASS V.—Grade Cattle. Best bull, three years old or upwards 5. "bull, two years old 5. "bull, one year old 5. "bull, under ten months old 5. "cow, three years old or upwards 5. "heifer, two years old 5. "heifer, one year old 5. "heifer, under ten months old 5. CLASS VI.—Native Cattle. Best bull, three years old or upwards 5. "bull, two years old 5. "bull, one year old 5. "bull, under ten months old 5. "cow, three years old or upwards 5. "heifer, two years old 5. "heifer, one year old 5. "heifer, under ten months old 5. CLASS VII.—Oxen and Steers. Best display of working oxen by one man 5. "pair working oxen, 4 years old or upward 4. "pair steers, three years old or upwards 3. "pair steers, two years old 3. "pair steers, one year old 2. CLASS VIII.—Sheep and Lambs. Best fine wool buck, two years old or upwards 5. "fine wool buck, one year old or upwards 5. "three ewes, fine wool 5. "three ewes, fine wool 5. "course wool buck, 2 years old or upwards 5. "course wool buck, 1 year old 5. "three ewes, coarse wool 5. "three lambs, coarse wool 5. "middle wool buck, 2 years old or upwards 5. "middle wool buck, 1 year old 5. "three lambs, middle wool 5. "lamb buck of each 5. Locomotives, Railroads, &c. are classed as course wood or iron, or as fine wool; and as fine wool; and as South Down, &c. as middle wool.

CLASS IX.—Swine. Best boar, one year old or upwards 5. "breeding sow 5. "2 pigs, over 6 months, and under one year old 2. "2 pigs, under six months old 2. "fatted pig, between six months and one year old 2. "fatted hog, over one year old 2. CLASS X.—Poultry. Best pair Shanghais 5. "pair Brahmas 5. "pair common Fowls 5. "coop of Bantams 5. "pair of Javes 5. "cage of canaries 5. "pair of turkeys 5. "pair of geese 5. "pair of ducks 5. "lot of spring chickens 1.00. "lot of poultry raised by exhibitor 1.00. CLASS XI.—FIRST DIVISION.—Mechanical Department. Best farm wagon 5. "two horse top carriage 4. "one horse top buggy 4. "open buggy 4. "spring waggon wagon 4. "hay rigging on wagon 4. "displacement carriage, spring waggon, &c. 5. "road sulkey 5. "trotting sulkey 2. "trotting buggy 2. "two horse pleasure sleigh 2. "cutler 2. CLASS XII.—SECOND DIVISION.—Mechanical Department. Best plow for general use 5.00. "cultivator 2.00. "horse rake 2.00. "hand rake 2.00. "ox yoke 5.00. "corn basket 5.00. "grain cradle 1.00. "barrow 1.00. "butter churn 5.00. "butter tub 5.00. "wooden churn 5.00. "wheelerbarrow 5.00. CLASS XIII.—THIRD DIVISION.—Mechanical Department. Best set of carriage harness, double 5. "set of team harness, single 5. "set of team harness, double 5. "pair of stoga boots 5. "pair of fine boots 5. "three sides of sole leather (hemlock) 2. "three sides of upper leather (oak) 2. "three sides of upper leather 2. "three dressed calf skins 2. "saddle, bridle, and martingales 2. "whip 2. CLASS XIV.—FOURTH DIVISION.—Mechanical Department. Best specimen of tin ware 5. "specimen of marble work 2. "specimen of carriage or sign painting 2. "specimen of cabinet work 2. "specimen of iron work 2. "horse shoeing and shoe 2. "shawl enter 2.

CLASS XV.—Vegetables. Best three heads of cauliflower 51.00. "three heads of cabbage 1.00. "twelve small turnips 50. "twelve French turnips 50. "twelve ruta baga turnips 50. "twelve beets 50. "twelve carrots 50. "twelve parsnips 50. "twelve ears of sweet corn 50. "twelve peppers 50. "twelve tomatoes 50. "three squashes 1.00. "three pumpkins 1.00. "three ears of sweet corn 50. "three watermelons 50. "three muskmelons 50. "one bushel of potatoes 2.00. CLASS XVI.—Duster, Cheese, Heavy wool. Best pair of skins of butter, each 50. "twenty pounds or more of cheese 2.00. "box of honey 1.00. "maple sugar 1.00. "maple syrup 1.00. "cheese duster 50. "home made soap 50. CLASS XVII.—Grain and Flower. Best bushel of corn in the ear 52.00. "half bushel of white winter wheat 2.00. "half bushel of white spring wheat 2.00. "peck of clover seed 1.00. "peck of timothy seed 1.00. "peck of flax-seed 1.00. "half bushel of red winter wheat 2.00. "bushel of oats 1.00. "bushel of buckwheat 1.00. "sack of wheat flower 1.00. "sack of rye flower 1.00. "sack of buckwheat flower 50. "sack of corn meal 50. CLASS XVIII.—Fruit. Best variety of winter apple, 5 of a kind 53. "variety of fall apples, 5 of a kind 3. "pair of horses or mares for all work, four years old or upwards. 1. "specimen of peaches 1. "largest collection 1. "specimen of peaches 1. "largest collection 1. "specimen of grapes 1. "largest collection 1. "lot of grapes 2. CLASS XIX.—Amalgams and Penmanship. Best specimen of amalgams 52. "specimen of penmanship. 2. CLASS XX.—Horsemanship. Best lady rider 520. "lady driver, fast double team 70. "lady driver, fast single horse 10. CLASS XXI.—Trotting Colts. Fastest four year old colt 530. "three year old colt 20. "best two in three in harness. CLASS XXII.—Trotting Horses. Fastest horse that never trotted under 3 minutes 530. "pair of horses 50. "horse without exception 100. Single horses, best three in five, to harness. Double team, best two in three, to wagon. JOHN BRIDGEMAN, New York City. S. W. BRIDGEMAN, Brooklyn. J. S. TAYLOR, Mounton. Judges. PREMIUM LIST.—LADIES' DEPARTMENT. CLASS I.—Household Articles. Best loaf of wheat bread 51. "loaf of brown bread 1. "loaf of rye bread 1. "loaf of sponge cake 1. "lot of preserves 1. "specimen of pickles 1. CLASS XXIV.—Domestic Manufactures. Best ten yards of flannel 52. "five yards of flannel cloth 2. "fifteen yards of woolen carpet 2. "six yards of woolen socks 4. "two pairs of woolen mittens 1. "ten yards of linen cloth 1. CLASS XXV.—Flowers. Best collection of flowers 52. "dahlias 1. "roses 1. "verbenas 5. "bouquet 2. CLASS XXVII.—Ornamental Paintings. Best oil painting 53. "ornamental painting 5. "crayon painting 2. CLASS XXVIII.—Fancy Embroidery. Best piece of wasted embroidery 53. "piece of silk embroidery 3. "piece of cotton embroidery 1. CLASS XXVIII.—Ornamental Needlework. Best patchwork quilt 52. "quilt of any other kind 2. "bed spread 2. "s. bonnet 2. "lady's sarong 1. Mrs. Dr. MILLS, Waverly. Mrs. GEO. HAYDEN, New Milford. Mrs. S. MAWHESSETT, Benton. Committee. A. A. EATON, of A. A. EATON, of L. HARDING, of Arrangements.

CLASS XXIX.—Miscellaneous. Should there be any articles on exhibition not enumerated in the above schedule, the same shall be referred to the Committee of Arrangements. A. A. EATON, of A. A. EATON, of L. HARDING, of Arrangements.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. Tickets for each admission, twenty-five cents; children under twelve years of age 10 cents. Carriage will be allowed to enter the enclosure on payment of fifty cents for each admission for a pair of horses, and twenty-five cents for each admission for a single horse. Colts, two years and under, ten cents. Stock, and all other articles entered for exhibition free of charge, horses and colts excepted. No person will be allowed to gamble or sell intoxicating liquors on the Fair Ground. Tickets of admission will be furnished at the ticket office, near the Fair Ground, and returned to the gate keepers on entering the enclosure. The book of entries will be open at the office of A. A. Eaton, in Glenwood, on and after the first day of August. All articles intended for exhibition should be entered as early as possible after the above date. Animals and articles entered for exhibition will have cards attached with names and class as entered on entry book; and it is required that exhibitors, in all cases shall obtain their cards of number and class previous to placing their articles on the grounds. The books of entries will be closed at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the second day of the Fair, after which time there will positively be no more entries made. All animals and articles for exhibition must be on the Fair ground as soon as 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the second day of the Fair, at which time the judges will take the entry books and proceed to decide the merits of the articles and animals entered for premiums. All articles intended for exhibition should be entered as early as possible after the above date. 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