

# Dutchess,

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION PO'KEEPSIE JULY 16th 1863.  
DONATIONS RECEIVED.—B. J. Lossing, \$10; New Paltz Soldiers Aid Soc. \$5; Mrs. M. J. Jewett, \$5; Mrs. W. C. Sterling, \$5; Mrs. C. W. Tooker, \$1; Mrs. Winthrop Atwell, \$5; Mrs. Hulme, \$3; Mrs. Sandford, \$30; Mrs. James Winslow, \$3; Miss Sweet, \$3; Mrs. James Emott, \$5; Mrs. J. Varrick, \$5; George W. Clapp, \$1; Peter B. Clapp, \$1; Mrs. Harvey Grant, 50; Mrs. L. G. Dodge, \$5; Mrs. C. W. Swift, \$5; Mrs. Stanwix, \$2; Capt. Skinner, \$5; A Friend, 50; Mr. Shear, \$2; Mrs. L. S. Wickes, \$5; Mr. Harvey Warner, \$5; George Kains, 63; A Friend, 37; Miss Knox, \$2; Mrs. Hoffman, of N. Y. \$2; Mrs. Henry Swift, \$4; Mrs. Charles Crooke, \$3; Mrs. David Ver Valen, \$2; Miss Ver Valen, \$1; J. H. Matthews, \$10; James Winslow, \$10; Matthew Vassar, \$10; Mrs. J. V. Harbottle, \$5; Miss Germond, \$1; Mr. Wm. Johnson, \$5; Mrs. Wm. Johnson, \$5; Mrs. M. C. Jones, \$5; Mrs. J. P. Adriance, \$5; Mr. D. C. Foster, \$3; Mrs. D. C. Foster, \$5; Messrs. Seward & Hayt, \$10; Mr. Smart, \$5; Mrs. Wm. A. Davies, \$10; Mrs. Polly Vincent, \$1; Mrs. Robt. Wilkinson, \$1; Mrs. S. L. Gregory, \$5; A Friend, \$1; Mrs. Aaron Innis, \$5; Mrs. Adnah Southwick, \$5; Mr. J. Wintringham, \$10; S. M. Hathaway, \$10; Doct. Roberts, \$1; Peter Vanderpool, \$2; Joseph C. Doughty, \$5; Messrs. Swift, Emott & Weeks, of Soldiers Fund \$100; Mrs. H. G. Hillis, \$2; Mr. J. C. Harris, \$2; Walter S. Morgan \$1; Mr. Parker Heath, \$1; E. Wilkes, \$1; Byron Heath, 50; Mr. Heath, 50; Mr. Vaughn, 50; Mrs. C. P. Adriance, \$5; A Friend, \$3; A Friend, \$2; George Allen, \$2; A. Vanderwater, \$1; J. A. Culver, \$1; Wm. De Groff, 50; Dr. Robinson, 25; Mrs. R. L. Hamilton, by pot of butter sold \$1.47; H. R. Marshall, \$1; Plymouth Mission Soc. of 1st Congregational Church, \$20; Mrs. Chambers, \$5; Mrs. George Jones, \$5; Mrs. B. F. Wile, \$3; Mrs. Ganse, \$2; Mrs. Thorne Allen, \$2; Mrs. Holmes, \$2; Mrs. Thompson, 25; A Friend, \$1; Mr. Ogden Hoffman, \$5; Mrs. C. H. S. Williams, \$5; Mr. Charles Wheaton, \$5; Mr. John Van Wagner, \$3; Hager & Holden, \$1.25.

Besides many, the Ladies desire to acknowledge donations in wines, jellies, farina, cocoa, dried fruit, linen, lint, old clothing &c., from friends in town, and from the following societies. The Blue stocking soc, the Hackensack Relief assoc; the soldiers aid soc. of Stanford, and from the Ladies of Pleasant Valley Mission.

Emott, Swift, and Weeks, has also placed at our disposal many delicacies for the sick in our possession.

3 Boxes have been sent away during the quarter—To the 128th Reg., at New Orleans 2 Boxes—To Miss McLellan of the St. Elizabeth Hospital 1 box, all of which have been forwarded within two weeks.

It may be said in explanation that we have not been warranted in sending supplies to Hospitals until within a few weeks, on account of the lowness of our funds. Owing to the liberality of friends in this vicinity we will be able in future to respond to the many demands made upon us.

MRS. WINTHROP ATWELL, Pres't.  
SARAH SMITH, Sec'y.

HOME GUARD.—The Rhinebeck Gazette of the 21st inst. says: A meeting was held last Thursday afternoon at Marquet's Hotel for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard. About eighty persons enrolled their names, and a full list of officers were chosen.

**HOME GUARDS.**—In order to be prepared for any emergency that may arise, the citizens of this village have organized a company of Home Guards. They meet for drills three nights in the week at Mackin Hall. The officers of this company are :

Captain—Horace M. Riggs.

1st Lieutenant—Cyrus G. Mead.

2d " Edwin Vanderwerker.

Orderly Sergeant—John T. Smith.

We understand that a company has also been organized in Matteawan.—*Fishkill Standard.*

**PARADE OF THE HOME GUARD REGIMENT.**—The Home Guards, under command of Col. Williams, paraded last evening for the first time, and made a splendid appearance. They formed line in South Liberty street, the regiment being drawn up in the following order :

Drum corps.

Company A, Capt. Leffingwell.

Company B, Capt. Adriance.

Company E, Capt. Wilkinson.

Company C, Capt. Beutel.

After a good and thorough battalion-drill, the battalion was dismissed.

## Daily Poughkeepsian.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1863.

### Peace.

The editors of this journal will yield to none in an earnest, sincere desire for an early cessation of hostilities and a speedy return to the "piping times of Peace." But the period most favorable for this happy consummation, most proper for initial steps in such a direction, they reserve to themselves the right of determining. *The New York World*, in an able review of the recent Union victories and their probable results, would have its readers believe that "Now is the accepted time," and that another drop of fraternal blood shed after so signal success would be little short of murder. "To Christian statesmanship," says *The World*, "victory is simply the opportunity of policy. To understand its uses and to put them to profit, is the highest of duties; ignorantly to overlook them is the saddest of blunders; willfully to condemn them the blackest of crimes."

All this is most true and something more than "glittering generalities," yet the question still remains, have we arrived at the crisis to which such remarks will apply? *The World* again answers in the affirmative:

Over the wreck of industries which had made beautiful the face of half a continent, and the ruin of a prosperity which invited the admiration of mankind, the voice of justice and the Constitution, speaking through the lips of victory, may now, if ever, for a season make itself heard. All that pride and passion and self-respect must have sternly refused to

the menacing sword of Lee, wisdom and patriotism and humanity may now with honor offer beneath the advancing banners of the Union.

Thus *The World*. There can be no doubt that, at the present juncture, "the voice of justice and the Constitution" *should* make itself heard by our deluded brethren of the South. The only question is whether there is the slightest likelihood that it *will*. "The menacing sword of Lee," though not so terrible to-day as when it marshalled the proud hosts of Treason a brief week since in their defiant march upon free soil, is still raised in rebellion against the government, and waits but a fitting opportunity again to plot our destruction. Not until Lee throws down his sword and shows signs of repentance, will our Government be warranted in holding out the sceptre of forgiveness.

But *The World* views not the subject in this light. From its utterances, a stranger to our troubles would be inclined to believe that the Federal authorities were the original cause, and subsequent promoters of the *Rebellion*, and not such perjured villains as Davis, Mason and Lee. Had the North perpetrated some grievous wrong upon the so-called Confederacy and were now attempting to make that wrong right by force of arms, *The World* could not have argued more to the purpose than it does in the following paragraph:

Were the South in arms against us a foreign power contending with us on some great issue of public law or of national pretensions, history would brand with undying shame the statesmen who should fail to seize upon a conjuncture at once so glorious and so terrible to attempt at least the re-establishment of peace. How much more imperative is their duty so to act at such a time who are wielding the energies of a Christian republic for the settlement of a civil quarrel between men of one race and states of one great family? Sooner or later this duty must be done. Our interests and our religion, our hopes and our honor, alike condemn the madness which raves of unconditional subjugation as the policy of the loyal states, and of unconditional submission as the destiny of the states in rebellion.

We leave it to any true patriot whether a "civil quarrel" is a fit designation for the blood, treason and rapine represented by that one word—Rebellion? Answer ye men of the North whose first-born lie mouldering in the dust of Southern battle-fields, whether *their* blood has been spilt, their priceless lives sacrificed, only to perpetuate a "civil quarrel?"—Answer ye maimed and helpless braves who have yielded up all prospects of advancement in life for the paltry consideration of a soldier's pension? Answer ye fallen heroes, Reynolds, Lyon, Kearney, Baker and the host of honored dead? If this be but a "civil quarrel," then *The World* is right; let us make peace, and make it on the easiest terms. Already has too much blood been needlessly wasted; already too many lives vainly spent.

But this is not true. No school-boy among us but knows its falsity. If unable to confute, by a well-constructed syllogism, *The World's* sophistries, no Northern "mudsill" lives who would assent to its conclusions. The truth that overtures of peace must come from

South, not from the North. However we may be to forgive our erring brethren, only every dictate of true manhood, but a commonest instincts of prudence forbid our making advances which we have every warrant in believing will be received with cold contempt. There is but a single basis on which the Union can be permanently restored, and that is an unconditional submission by the South to the Constitution and the laws. A peace on any other terms will be as fleeting as the "early cloud and the morning dew,"—a "fata morganna" to lure loyal souls to still deeper ruin, to plunge the country in still more pitiable distress.

Why then try to create a factitious sympathy for the South by ranting of "unconditional subjugation?" It is necessary that the South submit. Battles, sieges, cavalry expeditions, naval engagements, are but the means to the end. So soon as we shall, by the persistent use of these means, convince our brethren of the hopelessness of their cause and the iniquity of their designs, we shall have gained our end, whether it be called "subjugation," or even "annihilation." "To this complexion must we come at last," and the sooner the dilemma is accepted by every party and class among our citizens, the sooner will our noble Ship of State cast anchor in that haven so longed-for by all—Peace.

The thirty days militia who went from the State for the defence of Pennsylvania are to be credited and accounted in the coming draft on the basis of three years of service—that is thirty-six men counting as one.

#### The Colored Convention at Poughkeepsie.

The Convention of colored citizens of this State called to be held at Poughkeepsie, for the purpose of taking steps to promote the enlistment of colored troops in the Northern States, assembled on the 16th inst.

An elaborate address or manifesto to the colored people of this and other States, prepared by Dr. Randolph, was adopted. Colored men all over the State are called upon to cause lists of the enrolled to be made out and transmitted forthwith to the Chairman of the Central Committee.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 22.

The banks of this city tender the government a loan of \$100,000, and to our city, \$10,000.

LOYAL LEAGUE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—A correspondent writes on the 16th: "We had an immense gathering in this city last night, and formed a Loyal Union League. Great enthusiasm was manifested by men of all parties, and strong resolutions were adopted sustaining the Administration in all its efforts to crush the Rebellion. The Hon. John Thompson was chosen President, and Charles Place Corresponding-Secretary."

**War Meeting in Poughkeepsie.**

Meetings were held every evening last week in City Hall at Poughkeepsie. The meeting on Saturday evening was addressed by Mr. Benson J. Lossing. The speaker remarked that from the beginning of this rebellion he had believed it to be the instrumentality chosen by God to chastise, purify, and strengthen the nation; and every day that fact became clearer to his comprehension. And he was rejoiced to know that to day every intelligent man, woman, and child in the land comprehended the fact, that the origin, the foundation, and the support of this wicked rebellion is the Slave System. Upon it disappointed politicians, and selfish, and unscrupulous demagogues had placed themselves in their efforts to subvert the Government, and upon it they still rested for support in carrying on the war. This was not a matter of *opinion*—not a topic for *discussion*—but a great *fact*, and the sooner the loyal people recognized and treated it as such, the sooner this war would end. He held it to be the duty of every honest man to speak out boldly and unreservedly on the subject, as a Patriot and Christian. He believed that God, designed, in this way, to destroy that blighting and iniquitous system, before it should fatally poison the life-blood and paralyze the nerves of this great Republic—before that huge embodiment of selfishness should utterly put to sleep the public conscience and make public and private virtue the exception and not the rule. We all know, he said, that the system of Slavery is to-day the bone and muscle and blood—the very elements of being—of the great rebellion; and that the blow that shall strike it to the earth will end the war.

Mr. Lossing then offered the following resolutions, which were warmly seconded by the Hon. James Bowne, Mayor of the city, in a stirring speech, and adopted by the meeting by acclamation, without a dissenting voice:

*Resolved*, That we are fighting for the life of the nation and its future peace and prosperity.

*Resolved*, That the selfish Slave Power, aiming at universal dominion in the Republic, commenced this rebellion for its own profit.

*Resolved*, That the co-existence of that malign power, with all its attendant vices, with free institutions and public virtue, is impossible.

*Resolved*, That the speedy termination of this war and the future security of the general welfare of this Republic require the destruction of that corrupting and desolating power.

*Resolved*, That we would hail with satisfaction as long as

peace and order, and as friends of humanity, a voice from the President of the United States, proclaiming a *grand emancipation of the Slaves* within the borders of the Republic, with compensation to all loyal slaveholders.

**COPPERHEADS IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.**—Where tories were thick in the Revolution Copperheads are abundant now. In Pawling, Dutchess county, in this state, on Tuesday, on hearing the news of the surrender of Vicksburgh, the inhabitants rigged up a liberty-pole in honor of the great victory. The Copperheads, hearing of the matter, bored the pole down the same night.

**THE HOME GUARDS.**—The different companies of the Home Guards are *now being* progressing in efficiency and are, under the good and experienced officers, which they have. They now are officered as follows:

Colonel, JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Field and staff officers not yet appointed.

- Company A Capt. Berry.
- “ B Capt. Adriance.
- “ C Capt. Bentel.
- “ D Capt. Laffingwell.
- “ E (Returned Volunteers.)

United Hose Volunteers—Capt. SHURTER.

Grant Cavalry—Captain PARISH.

Artillery (Howitzer) Corps—Captain VAN CLEEF.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION of the Poughkeepsie Union League and union men was had at Pine's Hall last evening. The opening address was made by John Thompson, Esq., who, as usual, electrified the audience with his appeals to their patriotism in this crisis of our history. He was followed by Frederick Montgomery, Esq., Editor of the Vicksburg Whig, who gave a view of the South, and the rise, progress and fall of the rebellion. His remarks were eloquent and full of interest, and were most attentively listened and enthusiastically applauded by the large audience that filled the hall.

**THE COLORED STATE CONVENTION.**—It is an old and accepted adage that "one must go away from home to learn the news." Here is the latest instance.—Say New York papers:

Poughkeepsie was the scene on Wednesday and Thursday last of an important gathering of Africans and their descendants. The Rev. Mr. Pennington, of New York, was chairman, and Dr. P. B. Randolph, of Utica, secretary. The Mayor and Council of Poughkeepsie, fearing a riot, took precautionary measures against it, and six hundred armed volunteer white citizens, resolved to squelch the very first overt act towards a riot, whether proceeding from the blacks or the whites. All passed off quietly and well. Resolutions were adopted to raise a legion of black soldiers. The State is to be thoroughly canvassed by districts, and enrollments to be made at once. A manifesto and patriotic resolutions, defining the duty of black men in this crisis, expressing their hopes for the future, and pledging the entire colored population to the cause of the government, were drawn up and presented by Dr. P. B. Randolph, of Utica, and unanimously adopted by the Convention. So pleased were the Convention with this manifesto that they appointed its author President of the State Central Committee, having supervision of the whole movement until the legion goes down South to pay its respects to Dixie, duly mustered into service. It was resolved to stand by the government through all its perils. The Executive of their own choosing intends to show the country that the black men are loyal and true, and that they are ready to do their part towards restoring the Union, trusting in God and the nation's honor to do them justice.

**DISTINGUISHED VISITORS**—Gen. Patrick, from the Army of the Potomac, is the guest of Hon. Wm. Kelly, at Rhinecliff. On Monday last they came over to Kingston, and the presence of the General became a matter of no inconsiderable moment. He wears upon his countenance the look of service. He is greatly loved by all the men and officers in his Division, for his gentlemanly demeanor.

THE RELIEF FUND.—By a report just made by the Treasurer of the Fishkill Landing and Matteawan Volunteer Fund Committee, we learn that they have thus far received the following sums of money:

Wm. Teller & Co.,	\$10 00
Wm. Jackson,	2 00
Wm. H. Denning,	50 00
C. M. Wolcott,	125 00
H. W. Sargent,	180 00
Jas. Mackin,	10 00
C. Burroughs,	5 00
J. P. DeWint,	105 00
Jno. Van Vliet,	50
Guernsey Smith,	10 00
Edmund Aymar,	50 00
Stephen Brinckerhoff,	10 00
Jas. Wiltse,	5 00
J. E. Member,	40 00
C. Van Brunt,	5 00
Milo Sage,	10 00
N. Anthony,	3 00
J. H. Mathews,	70 00
R. P. Hart,	25 00
Stephen Schouten,	5 00
S. G. & J. T. Smith,	25 00
Mrs. Neilson,	10 00
Walter Brett,	50 00
Saml. Sewell,	5 00
Jos. R. Blossom,	25 00
State of New York for transportation,	110 50
S. Mapes,	10 00
A. R. Mackay,	10 00
N. Y. Rubber Co.,	50 00
Joseph Howland,	480 00
J. D. Verplanck,	20 00
P. D. Yeomans,	10 00
Jas. Kent,	50 00
W. Y. Mortimer,	50 00
W. H. Rogers,	10 00
Wm. S. Verplanck,	50 00
J. E. Shurter,	5 00
Saml. Bogardus,	25 00
Danl. Brinckerhoff,	25 00
C. Van Amburgh,	5 00
Jno. H. Wiltse,	10 00
H. E. Davies,	100 00
D. W. Gitchell,	75 00
W. N. Vanderwerker,	10 00
L. B. Ferguson,	5 00
C. D. Churchill,	5 00
Theo. Purdy,	5 00
T. S. Lester,	5 00
Mrs. W. F. Jones,	50 00
Prof. Davies,	25 00
E. P. Dickie,	25 00

\$2,061 00

The Committee have also made disbursements for the following purposes,—amounting in the aggregate to \$410.73 more than has yet been received by them:

Transportation of men,	\$115 50
Music and incidentals,	19 75
Clothing,	6 80
Lodging and Subsistence,	61 75
Traveling Expenses,	19 60
Capt. Henry Wiltse,	28 00
Lieut. J. W. Birmingham,	5 00
Families of Volunteers,	2,215 33

We regret to learn that Judge EMOTT declines a re-election to the Supreme Court of this Judicial District. This district has been fortunate indeed in the selection of her judges. Judge LOTT was re-elected without a single vote being cast against him in any of the counties comprising this judicial district, and it was more than probable had Judge Emott consented to have held the office another term, he would have received a like compliment. Since we must have an elective judicature, it is well when the man can be found who can receive the entire vote of all parties, to keep him in office so long as old age does not impair his faculties. JAMES EMOTT, of Poughkeepsie, is comparatively a young man. He stands high as an able, impartial judge. His associates on the Supreme Court bench are: Justices JOHN W. BROWN, of Newburgh, whose term of office expires in 1865; WM. W. SCRUGHAM, of Yonkers, whose term of office expires in 1867, and JOHN A. LOTT, of Brooklyn, who was re-elected at the last judicial election and whose term of office holds until the year 1869.

Among the names mentioned to fill the seat made vacant by the expiration of Judge EMOTT's term, we hear those of Judges JOHN LAWRENCE SMITH and SELAH B. STRONG, both of this county. Judge SMITH is now the county Judge of this county, and probably one of the most popular County Judges we ever had.

## Domestic Compend.

"A brief abstract and chronicle of the times."

**MOB INCENDIARISM.**—On Tuesday night, while our citizens were rejoicing over the glad tidings of Union successes, the rowdy element of the city sought occasion to commit most disgraceful outrages. In violation of law, and under the approving eye of some of the city officers, large quantities of ignited combustible materials were thrown into the dwellings and stores of several of our citizens, amid a hooting crowd of men and boys, the latter instigated to the work by the older incendiaries. Nothing but the strenuous and long continued efforts of the persons assailed prevented their premises from being destroyed by fire. Had they chosen to abandon their property to the acts of the mob, the city would have been obliged to pay a heavy bill of damages.

Some of the city officers, if they did not plan and instigate these outrages, were heard to express their satisfaction at the proceedings of the mob. All the sanctities of law were trampled under foot, and crime, whose enormity was none the less heinous because its consequences were arrested by those who were intended to be its victims, was applauded by men who are paid by the city to preserve order and prevent breaches of the law. The city government owes to its self-respect and the reputation of the city that the men whom



it has appointed to office and who have so basely betrayed their trusts, should be called to an account.

The plea for this outrage, offered by the mob is, that the citizens whose premises were assailed with burning torches are copperheads. The Eagle's delicate way of plastering over these mob outrages is as follows:

"After the firing was over, the crowd resolved to give some copperheads (as they thought) a turn. Accordingly, they started up Main street and stepped at the shoe-store of Mr. Candee, when a shower of fire-crackers flew upon the sidewalk and even into the store.

"After they had finished here they adjourned to the hat store of Mr. Dean, and commenced a like assault. Mr. Dean bravely defended his "sacred soil" with a broom. A few Roman candles against the door closed the performance.

"Next they started for Mr. Reckard's shoe store, where the same performance was repeated, intermingled with the shouts of the crowd.

"This part of the programme does not in the least meet our approval, and should have been stopped at the outset. Throwing fire-crackers into the store of any man, be he what he may, is a dangerous practice."

The apparent reprobation of the mob in the closing words of the above extract, will not hide from the reader the base pandering to evil passions in the preceding remark, that they were only *giving copperheads a TURN*.— There is no justification for such a brutal phrasing of villainy.

The same kind of "turn" could be served by a mob upon any of our citizens, and with no greater violation of the order and decencies of life. There are men in the Republican ranks of this city who have been far less supporters of the Union, and who have done far more to invoke popular violence, than either of the law abiding citizens whose premises were assailed by the mob on Tuesday evening.

If this is the entertainment to which we are invited, and no protection to person and property is to be extended against mob violence, then the Democracy of the city will organize for their own protection, and defend themselves promptly and at all hazards. We give ruffians in power and ruffians out of power fair warning against a repetition of such acts.

# Dutchess.

## Conscription Statistics.

The following statistics in relation to this Congressional District, in connection with the conscription, we find in the Poughkeepsie Telegraph: Number of persons enrolled in the District, 10,818. Allowance for excess of volunteers, 150. Conscript list, 2,013. Names to be drawn, 3,019, which includes the 50 per cent added for exempts.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,  
POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 28, 1863.

DRAFT EXAMINATIONS.—The following is a list of the examinations by the Board of Enrolment to-day:

### PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

Thomas Hodge, Po'keepsie City.  
Nathan Engendorph, Hudson.  
Edwin C. Curtess, Washington.  
John W. Coon, Greenport.  
David Colwell, Po'keepsie.  
Seeley Budd, Lagrange.  
Henry M. Lester, Fishkill Landing.  
Seneca Buckman, Stanford.  
Edmund A. Briggs, East Fishkill.  
Augustus Bantley, Po'keepsie City.  
Edward Bailey, do do.  
Eugene Hoever, Germantown.  
Geo. W. Doty, Chatham.

### COMMUTED.

Claudis R. Martin, Red Hook.  
Chas. F. Storm, Po'keepsie.  
Gilbert A. Milham, Red Hook.  
Wm. Hanocks, Po'keepsie City.  
Leonard Odell, Amenia.  
Henry Strikles, Gallatin.  
Robert Townsend, Po'keepsie.

### OVER AGE.

Geo. Townsend, Po'keepsie.  
Martin Lowerman, do.

### HELD TO SERVICE.

William Fritts, Greenport.  
Daniel Leach, Fishkill Landing.  
Edward Dibble, Pine Plains.  
Wm. Horrocks, Po'keepsie City.  
Wm. E. Wathermire, Clinton.  
John S. Pells, Hyde Park.  
Henry Terrell, East Fishkill.  
Thomas Wright, Beckman.

### ALIENAGE.

Patrick Norey, Pawling.  
Hugh Clark, do.  
Thomas Cusey, do.  
Michael Bergen, Po'keepsie.  
John McGovern, do.

### UNDER AGE.

Willard W. Hicks, Pine Plains.  
Albert H. Hart, Greenport.

### FURNISHED SUBSTITUTE.

David Storm, Unio Vale.

### ONLY SON OF A WIDOW OR INFIRM PARENTS.

Geo. C. Briggs, Stanford.  
Henry J. Maming, Clinton.

### NON RESIDENTS.

Levi C. Smalley, East Fishkill.  
Ebenezer Potter, Fishkill.  
Chas. Rodgers, do.  
Samuel Dewy, Hudson.

This morning the Board will commence with No. 805.

ISAAC PLATT,  
Provost Marshal.