DAILY NEWS & REFORMER.

Watertown, N. Y., July 15, 1862.

AN OFFER.

Profoundly sensible as we are, that if the Government has friends it needs them now, and that one soldier in the service of the country at this juncture will be worth two a few months hence, we offer, in addition to all government allowances, six dollars per month, for one year, to any two able-bodied, fresh volunteers ($3 to each) between the ages of 21 and 50, who will come forward within ten days from this date, an continue in the service for that time or till disabled by wounds or death. If, by heroic conduct on the battle field, either or both lose their lives, we will double the amount to his widow (if a married man) for the balance of the year.—We believe this rebellion can and will be put down. It has thrived by our dalliance and hesitancy; let these be put away, let the government and people put aside their morbid sentimentality and grapple with the insurgents, and they can crush the rebellion, and that speedily.

INGALLS & BROCKWAY.

Watertown, July 15, 1862.

THE SCARCITY OF CHANGE.

All of a sudden, from a superabundance of silver and copper coin, the whole Northern community, from the far East to the far West, and down to Mason and Dixon's line, have been thrown into spasms about change. And as there was never an ailment but what there were ever so many nostrums proposed to cure it, so in this case everybody has some remedy. The taking of quack medicines is not confined wholly to bodily complaints. The intangible realms of politics and finance are even better stocked with nostrums than any modern apothecary shop is with patent cure-alls.

There is occasionally a person, who, when his stomach becomes disordered and foul, by over-eating or drinking or by any other irregularity or excess, knows enough to *wait a little* and let nature set him right—who knows that needlessly to begin to take physic renders it necessary to take it again and again, and that ere long he must keep perpetually dosing himself with laxatives and stringents and stimulants, to keep his system in proper tone.

Attempts to cure, by medicants, the present costiveness in the small change currency, will be found as profitless as to take physic for the bad feelings that come from a late oyster-supper. The small change has not been burned nor sunk in the sea, nor transported out of the country. Its temporary withdrawal from circulation, to the extent witnessed, is the result of a fright among financial cowards, and of the greed of misers, and the sharp practices of speculators. As treading on one's corns frequently makes him "sick at at the stomach," so the temporary check of our army at Richmond struck with faintness [illegible] value is about the same at all times, and in all countries, the same untoward event struck to the stomach of ten thousand misers, who, fearful of the depreciation of everything but gold and silver, set about gathering and hoarding all they could of these precious metals.—The speculators are the quacks who administer to these two classes and when gold and silver begin to be sought for, there are enough to set about buying it for sale, and thus the panic begun has run on, in as senseless a manner as the bank panic of 1857—as causeless as the fears of a crying child.

Let the financial cowards hold the gold they have secreted in their vaults, let the misers clutch their's to their heart's content, let the speculators administer high premium doses to them for a little; but in the meantime let the courageous, patriotic and business portion of the community get along as well as they can, accommodating each other when they can, patiently waiting till the extreme tension of fright in cowards and of greed in misers is over, and change will be brought out from its hidden places, and flow on again in its accustomed channels.

A Union victory at Richmond would set it all right in a day; but it it will come right speedily if we should not have a victory there for a month. But by all means let us avoid financial nostrums.

GEN. MITCHEL has been doing some thing wrong—perhaps he has been hurting the rebels somewhere. He has never been suspected of feeling much sympathy for them, and it is not unlikely that he has been doing them damage in some shape. We find the following in yesterday's Tribune:

—Gen. O. M. Mitchel (the Astronomer) is vehemently accused of grave misconduct while in command in North Alabama. The Louisville Journal charges him with acts "disgraceful to humanity," "deeds of cruelty and of guilt the bare narration of which makes the heart sick," &c., &c. The Cincinnati Commercial gives a qualified indorsement to these imputations and adds that "Gen. Buell, on arriving at Huntsville, expressed his disapprobation of Gen. Mitchel's proceedings in such strong terms that the latter resigned." We presume this is incorrect. Gen. Mitchel probably gave up his command, not his commission.

It is very singular that neither of these journals give any hint at the nature of Gen. Mitchel's offence, save that it was very heinous. Until specific charges are made and sustained by proof, we shall not believe a word to Gen. Mitchel's prejudice. He is now in Washington, doubtless to urge an immediate investigation.

RECAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE.—Late Richmond papers contain the following. The intelligence may or may not be true:

MOBILE, July 8.—Passengers by the flag of truce steamer Natchez, from New Orleans, report that Baton Rouge has been recaptured by the rebel General Van Dorn, and that he has taken 1,960 Federals prisoners.

OUR COUNTRY NOW.

It would be a burning shame, to have it go down to posterity that 20,000 000 northern people, reared under free institutions, were not willing to sacrifice as much for Freedom as one-eighth of their number at the South are for Slavery. The war has sat so lightly on the mind of the North, as yet, that the people have not given over ideas of making money out of each other and the Government all the while. We must turn our attention from our money-god, from our pleasures, from our luxuries and our ease, and direct it to the ways and means of subduing this monstrous and wicked revolt. The wealth, the numbers and the right are all on our side.—But we must unseal our devotion to mere money making, and pleasure seeking, and give it to the safety of our Country. More soldiers are wanted; a week or a month devoted to recruiting in downright earnest by all the people, would fill our ranks; but waiting for each other will never do it. Those whose business is of such a nature as to require their personal attention, can stimulate by brave words or encouraging rewards, some young man not involved in intricate business affairs.

Let us one and all turn our earnest thoughts to the ways and means of helping our Country in this great crisis, and it will be quickly seen that 20,000,000 of free people, have the power to crush this slaveholder's rebellion. There is not a man in our midst who cannot do ten times more than he has yet done, for the triumph of Freedom, in this grapple with tyranny.

A DEMOCRAT WHO IS ALSO A PATRIOT.—On the 9th inst., a bill to authorize the President to receive into the service of the United States, in the construction of entrenchments, persons of African descent, being under discussion in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Rice of Minnesota, a life-long democrat, expressed himself as follows:—

"It has now become a certainty with all reasonable men, with all men, in short, who have thought upon this subject at all, that not many days can pass before the people of the United States north must decide upon one of two questions: we have either to acknowledge the southern confederacy as a free and independent nation, and that speedily, or we have as speedily to resolve to use all the means given us by the Almighty to prosecute this war to a successful termination. The necessity for action has arisen. To hesitate is worse than criminal. We are expending the money of our citizens; we are almost daily losing by sickness and otherwise, thousands of lives, and at the rate at which that has been going on for the last few months, it will take but a few months longer to reduce our army so that it will be worthless, and to reduce the wealth of the country to such an extent that our credit will be worthless also.

"I admit that at one time I was not in favor of employing the blacks. I did not believe it was good policy; but I had no conscientious scruples on the subject. But, sir, the example was set us long ago and has been continued for years by Great Britain. She has kept in the Canadas [illegible] right to do so, or as to the moral effect it had upon the community? We all acquiesce in it; no one said it was wrong; and if it was not wrong for Great Britain to have regiments of armed blacks to protect her frontier against us, is it wrong for us to employ the same means to put down rebels? Especially when they resort to infernal machines, to torpedoes, to assassinations, to poison, shall we, from any sickly motives of delicacy and mistaken tenderness, hesitate? We have not men enough on the Potomac to authorize an advance, and unless we get them soon, we must cease our exertions to maintain the integrity of the union. God knows we can employ no means worse than the rebels have employed; but I would not follow their bad example; I would, however, resort to all the means that are known in civilized warfare to suppress this rebellion and punish the rebels. I would not hesitate for a moment. I will vote for any measure to that end."

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.—The Concert last evening was most satisfactory. Mr. Gottschalk is certainly the greatest performer we ever had the pleasure of listening to. His rendering of his own composition is charming. He brings out melodies that we never heard in them before. We were particularly pleased with his 'Last Hope,' 'March de Nuit,' his 'Caprice Burlesque on Marlborough s'en' or we won't go home till morning. His arrangement of 'Home, sweet home,' and 'Norma'; also 'The Banjo.' (We could almost fancy we were listening to an immense banjo.) His beautiful rendering of the 'March Funelre' and 'Prelude Religieuse,' by the immortal Chopin, shows that he can play the composition of others as well as his own. In order to fully show off Mr. Gottschalk's great powers as a pianist, and to give the finest effect to his compositions, he takes with him on his musical tours a grand piano manufactured by Chickering & Sons, of Boston, whose pianos are acknowledged, by the most competent judges, to be the finest instruments extant. We understand Mr. Samuel Adams of this place is agent for the pianos of Chickering & Sons.

The Jefferson County Union is "perfectly willing the experiment of black soldiers should be tried," though it has no faith in its success. We are willing it should be tried, because we believe it will be a success. We of the loyal states have been striving during the past year to put down the rebellion without the help of the negro, and the people are familiar with the result. Shall we not now see what can be done with him?

—A party of gentlemen from Boston, now on their usual annual excursion of salmon fishing in some of the lower tributaries of the St. Lawrence river, write home by way of Quebec, that their favorite stream was still covered by last winter's ice, and on the last week in June they were waiting for a thaw!

HURRYGRAPHS FROM NEW YORK.

THURLOW WEED.

Thurlow Weed was born in Cattskill, N.Y., in the year 1797. The loss of parents (when he was quite young), who were in "poor circumstances," threw him at an early age upon his own resources, and he commenced his career as a cabin boy on board a North river sloop. He afterwards became a "devil" in a printing office in the village of Herkimer, in the service of Col. Stone (subsequently editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.) On the breaking out of the last war he enlisted at the age of sixteen as a drummer in the United States army, and served as a soldier at Sackets Harbor. On leaving the army he resumed his occupation as printer in the city of New York—returned afterwards to Herkimer where he married. He then started a paper in Onondaga county, but his hopes were not realized. He next repeated the experiment in a small country town, advocating the canal policy of Governor Clinton, but his paper was a failure, and he resumed his labors as a journeyman printer in the city of Albany. There he became actively involved in politics—especially in the struggle which terminated in the election of John Quincy Adams. After this he removed to Rochester, where he edited a daily paper. At the time of the excitement caused by the abduction and death of Morgan in 1827, he edited the Anti-masonic Inquirer, and was sent to the legislature by the anti-masons. On the establishment of the Albany Evening Journal, more than 30 years ago, he became its editor. Thurlow Weed for many years, has been one of the most influential politicians in the state or nation. He touches wires that vibrate from town to town—from state to state—and from land to land. His tall form towers in county—in state and in national conventions, and the stoop of his shoulders may have been contracted by bending over to whisper to shorter delegates whom he holds by the button. For some time past, he has been vibrating betwixt Albany and Washington—now suggesting laws for the rule of the state, and now controling the decisions of Congress and shaping the national administration.

When he first embarked as a cabin boy on a river sloop, little did he dream that he would become one of the chief captains on board the ship of state, and be so familiar with the ropes that vast numbers look up to him as a political pilot in the storm which threatens the dismemberment of the creaking timbers. His counsel is sought by the savans of the state. His support is often equivalent to success—his opposition is usually followed by defeat. What Warwick the king-maker was to England, Weed the President maker is to America. Unselfish, sociable, pleasant and polite—he has great influence in his party, and his power of persuasion, backed by his personal magnetism, give him almost irresistable influence over individuals with whom he comes in contact. There is about him an air of earnestness and sincerity, and he expresses his emotion with so much unction and sententious brevity, combining the best philosophy with the most eloquent logic, that a man must be a fool not to be moved by him.

Ignoring office for himself, and shrinking from honors and titles and positions which most men would labor to attain, and many would sacrifice their property and their character to insure, he stands out in bold relief crowned with patriotism and disinterested [illegible] speaker, and knows enough to keep his mouth shut in the presence of the multitude.

NEWS.

The rebel prisoners have been sent from Governor's Island to one of the forts on the Delaware river. It was not safe to trust so many rebels near one of our principal arsenals. The Great Eastern is here again. A vast deal is being done here in the way of recruiting the army. We are to have a mass meeting here on Tuesday. I will keep you posted. The Free Academy had a public meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday night. It was quite a success.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.

Taylor's saloon on Broadway is a perfect palace. I doubt if London or Paris can match its magnificence. On the American Continent it is unrivalled. Strangers do not consider they have seen Gotham unless they visit this splendid establishment. From morning until night crowds of curious pedestrians may be seen looking with wonder and delight at the display of fruits, flowers and confectionary exhibited at the broad windows. The counters are covered with the richest luxuries and delicacies got up in a style that might tempt the appetite of an anchorite. Besides there are two pretty lady-like assistants ready to wait upon you, and a cashier, who is every inch a gentleman, willing to receive the *quid pro quo* for the articles purchased. If you take a seat on one of the luxurious divans, with the splendid marble topped table in front, and the gorgeous mirror behind, and the richly carved gilded columns on every hand, you may easily dream that you are in Aladdin's enchanted palace. It is always worth the cost of a meal to look into this superb saloon, or rather temple of luxury, where ambrosia might be served to the Gods and be in perfect keeping with the reputed dignity of the mighty myths of the ancients.

Unlike the bill of fare at the Brevoort House, the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Delmonico's, it is reasonable. The larder is now a whit behind either of these places—the room is more magnificent than any other in the city, and the prices are fifty per cent less than these aristocratic houses ask when they condescend to be moderate. At one or two of the above named places they charge two dollars a night for lodging—and a dollar for dinner, and at the bar drinks cost about a quarter of a dollar each, segars in proportion. At Taylor's a man can get an oyster stew for fifteen cents, and a good dinner for twenty-five cents. Indeed, it is one of the cheapest and best boarding houses in the city of New York. You can have whatever you need or desire. Their larder is supplied from every quarter of the globe. There is mutton from England, game from Russia, fruit from France, delicious morsels from the prairies, from the North woods, from the distant lakes, &c. Then the waiters are clean, civil, quick and attentive. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wm. H. Gilson, the proprietors, have everything under the most perfect discipline. Mr. Ernst, the cashier, and Mr. Uniack, the waiter-inchief, all have an eye to the welfare of their guests. Taylor's saloon is one of the institutions of New York, and is well-worth a visit.

G. W. B.

—The thanks of Congress were voted Com. A. H. Foote for his gallant services in the West, on Monday last.

PROCEEDINGS BOARD TRUSTEES.

REGULAR MEETING.

14th July, 1862.

PRESENT—H. H. Babcock, Esq., President. Messrs. Sigourney, Kemp, Sherman and Shipman.

By Mr. Sherman:

Resolved, That the Clerk notify the occupant of the dwelling, corner of Stone and Arcade Streets, to remove the nuisance on Arcade Street, within thirty-six hours after the service of notice by the Clerk.

By Mr. Babcock:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be and are hereby appointed a Board of Health for and during the present year of 1862; and that they be requested to meet at the Trustees Room, and organize their Board on Wednesday evening, July 16th, 1862, at 8 o'clock:

Doctor Wm. V. V. Rosa, E. P. Hodges, Esq. R. [illegible] Charles N. Ely, Esq., E. [illegible]

Watertown NY Reformer
July 15, 1862

T[illegible] drafts ordered for the amounts:

Huckins & Graves, For grading sidewalk,	2 52
F. P. Carter, For Police services,	1 00
J. Warrington, For Police services, 4th July week	6 00
F. P. Carter, " " "	6 00
Harvey Failing, " " "	6 00
Peter Hobson, " " "	3 00
P. Flanagan, " " "	4 00
Geo. Dresser, " " "	3 00
A. N. Wilson, " " "	3 00
C. Coburn, " " "	3 00
Geo. Halleck, " " "	3 00

Adjourned to 21st inst., at 6½ o'clock p.m.

J. N. BALME Clerk.

GRASS HARVESTERS—*Infringments of Patents, &c.*—We have received some letters from valuable friends inquiring about the claims for infringments that A. W. Morse is making against farmers for using one mower they have purchased, an invention for which Mr. M. has a patent. Mr. Morse is, we learn, a respectable farmer residing in Madison county, and one of the inventors and sole owner of the patent for the lifter generally used on grass harvesters. We are informed that immediately upon procuring the re-issue of his patent Mr. M. made liberal offers to manufacturers of mowing machines, by which they could use his valuable invention on paying a moderate tariff. Many availed themselves of the offer, and Mr. Howard, of Buffalo, settled with Mr. Morse for the past use of his patent, and secured a license from him for the future, and this, we are assured, is all the interest Mr. H. has in the Morse patent. In other cases, where manufacturers of mowing machines have neglected to settle and make arrangements for the use of said patent, Mr. Morse is now looking for his property among farmers who are using his invention. Such are the facts, as we understand the case; but it seems to us were other manufacturers to make the same arrangement with the patentee that Mr. Howard has, the inventor's right would be secured, without resort to farmers, and all difficulty be thus obviated.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—The number of streets in London is 2,000, and if they were placed in a straight line they would measure 3,000 miles, or twice the distance from Calais to Constantinople. Of course, walking ten miles a day on all the working days of the year, would be a whole [illegible] ple. There are more Germans in London than in Leipsic, and twice as many as in Potsdam; as many Frenchmen as in Boulougne or Havre; as many Jews as would fill two-thirds of Jerusalem; more Irish than in the whole city of Dublin! and more Romanists than in the whole city of Rome. Here is missionary work sought !! Five cities or five different nations at our very gates! No wonder that churches and chapels are crowded, and that there are calls for more chapels and more laborers.

MAN DROWNED.—Mr. Timothy Rogers, an Irishman and tailor, of Great Bend, attempted on the night of the 4th inst., to cross Black river in a boat at that place. He was carried through an opening in the dam and drowned. He was intoxicated at the time. His body was found on Sunday morning last, about a mile below Great Bend. Coroner Lewis hele an inquest. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

SEASONABLE MUSIC.—We again give thanks to Mr. S. M. Weigel for two new pieces of music, from the publishing house of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. The "Army's Grand March," and "Our Volunteers," are suited to the times, and will take well with the public. Call at the music rooms and procure them before the stock is sold out.

—The Republican caucus at Washington, on Saturday evening last, instead of adopting an address, embodied their sentiments in a single resolution, proclaiming it to be the duty of all citizens to stand by the Union and uphold the President against traitors at home and enemies abroad: that we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country in the endeavor to raise a fire of patriotism that shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

—It is said the Union prisoners at Selma, Ala., are horribly stinted in food. Many of them sold every thing but their under clothes to procure bread.

—The Alexandria, Va., News has information that the 17th Virginia regiment, raised in that city for the rebels, 800 strong, came out of the battle before Richmond with only 100 survivors, all of whom were taken prisoners, and are now in New York.

—Both Houses of Congress passed an important bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army. It reduces the number of horses, amount of forage, transportaion, etc., of officers, and saves the government several million dollars per annum.

Remember the exhibition at Washington Hall, this and to-morrow evening.

See notice of A. M. Harris, who is buying [illegible]tillery horses.

PATRIOTIC RALLY.

The undersigned citizens of Watertown and vicinity invite their fellow citizens to meet with them at Washington Hall, in Watertown, on Thursday the 17th day of July, at 7 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the call of the President and of the Governor of the State of New York for volunteers, and what measures may be adopted in furtherance of the object of such call. The exigencies of the country are such that immediate and efficient action is important. Let every patriot rally and cheer on the important work.

G. C. Sherman,	C. A. Sherman,
O. V. Brainard,	O. Strong,
Abner Baker,	Jno. F. Maffett,
B. Brockway,	Isaac Munson,
S. Middleton,	Chas. D. Wright,
Myron Beebee,	F. Lansing,
D. C. Moulton,	I. Ingalls,
V. S. Hubbard,	E. S. Lansing,
Solon Massey,	Wm. G. Williams,
E. J. Clark,	Jno. L. Baker,
Edmund B. Wynn,	Clarke Rice,
E. R. Keene,	I. H. Fiske,
John A. Sherman,	L. R. Murray,
S. B. Upham,	A. M. Farwell,
F. W. Hubbard,	S. D. Barr,
R. Lansing,	J. K. Bates,
John W. Tamblin,	L. A. Goodnow,
W. C. Thompson,	Chas. Richardson,
S. O. Gale,	R. Rogers,
L. J. Bigelow,	R. D. Murray,
M. H. Merwin,	John Clarke.
F. A. Cross,	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES WANTED.

I WILL BE AT THE AMERICAN HOTEL ONE WEEK, and will buy HORSES For Cavalry & Artillery use. They must be from 15 to 16 hands high, 6 to 10 years old and in every way SOUND. A fair price will be paid in Cash.

A. M. HARRIS.

Watertown, July 15, 1862. jy 15 d&w1w

AIR TIGHT CANS

A FEW LEFT AT

BALL & LAMON'S.

July, 15, 1862. [illegible]

LOST LETTER.

A LETTER directed to Mary Jane Baltuf was lost somewhere between the Post Office and the Engine House, on Thursday last. The finder will confer a great favor on Mr. Baltuf's family by leaving the letter at this office, or at his residence on Hewitt Street.

Watertown, July 14, 1862. jy 14d3

New Bathing House.

THE Subscribers have just opened a Bathing House on Beebe's Island.

Terms for Season Ticket,	$1 00
" Single Bath,	0 06
" Single Bath with soap and towel,	0 10

WOOD & SMITH.

Watertown, July 14, 1862. jy14d2w

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of $1242, twelve hundred and forty-two dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the 27th day of January, 1854, executed by Robert Myrick and Nancy his wife, of the town of Lorraine in the county of Jefferson, and state of New York, to Robert L. Ingersall, President of the Pulaski Bank, a banking association established by virtue of an act entitled an act to authorize the business of Banking, passed April 18th, 1838, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Jefferson, in book No. 58 of mortgages, pages 483 &c on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1854, at nine o'clock, a. m. which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber, Now, therefore, no proceedings at law or equity having been had for the recovery of the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to wit, All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town of Lorraine, in the county of Jefferson, state of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the west line of said town, at the north west corner of land owned by Charles W. Clark, and formerly owned by John Clark, thence running north, two degrees seven minutes east along the town line, thirty two chains ninety eight links, to a point on a large rock, at the north west corner of the land herein described, thence north 88° east 17 chains 89 links to a stake at the north west corner of Morris Haight's land, thence south 16° twenty two minutes east along the westerly line of said Haight's land twenty one chains eighty nine links to the centre of the road, thence along the centre thereof north sixty nine degrees twenty minutes east, three chains fifty five links to the four corners, thence south eight degrees ten minutes west along the centre of the road thirteen chains sixty five links to the north line of the aforesaid Charles W. Clark's land, thence north 88° ten minutes west twenty six chains eighty eight links along said north line to the place of beginning, containing seventy eight acres of land, will be sold at public auction at the law office of the subscriber, in the village of Mannsville, county of Jefferson, on the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated the 16th day of July, 1862.

NATHAN T. HOLLY, Assignee.

ANDREW A. WHEELER, Att'y for Assignee.

jy16w12

SOPHIA WHITE'S ESTATE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—Pursuant to an order of Milton H. Merwin, Esq. Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, bearing date July 14th A. D. 1862, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Sophia White, late of Champion in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his residence in Champion aforesaid, on or before the 20th day of January next.

Dated July 14th, A. D. 1862

SIMEON HADCOCK, Executor.

jy16m6

MORTGAGE SALE.

A MORTGAGE was executed by Amos Pelow, and Susan his wife, to Eldridge G. Marian, bearing date the third day of November, 1852, to secure the payment of two hundred and seventy-five dollars in two years from date, and the interest thereon annually, on the following therein described premises, viz:—All that peace or parcel of land in the town of Clayton, Jeff. Co. N. Y. being part of lots No. 192 and 193, Beginning on the N. line of Penet Square, at a sand stone mk'd L. D. O. running thence north 90° west along the west line of A 804 acre lot, about 31 chains 90 lks., being the length of said line to a point, thence east two chains 45 links, thence S. 90° E. to the N. line of said Penet square, thence west, along said line 10 chains 25 links to the place of beginning, containing 51 48-100 acres of land; said Mortgage contained the usual power of sale in case of default, and said mortgage with said power of sale was duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Jefferson, November 4, 1852, in Book 49 of mortgages, page 331, and the assignment thereof to Susan Pelow, was recorded in said office, July 11, 1862. There is claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, the sum of $475, and interest from November 5, 1862, to this date. No proceedings at law have been instituted to enforce the payment of the money due on the said mortgage, or any part thereof. Default having been made in the payment of the moneys due on said mortgage, pursuant to the terms thereof, Therefore Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises above referred to will be sold at public auction at the County Clerk's office, in the the village of Watertown, Jeff. Co. N. Y. on the 6th day of October, 1862. Dated July 11, 1862.

151w12 SUSAN PELOW, Assignee.

A NEW and complete assortment of New & Beautiful Patterns of Rich Silver Ware and Jewelry just received. NEWCOMB'S Watch & Jewelry Store, No. 2 Washington Place.

LYTTLE & HANFORD

LES MISERABLES

FANTINE,

AND

CASETTE,

BY

VICTOR HUGO.

ALSO,

PARSON BROWNLOW'S

BOOK.

FOR SALE AT

LYTTLE & HANFORD'S,

No. 2 Washington Street.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

WE respectfully invite attention to our stock of ALBUMS, embracing all the various sizes and styles, suitable for the Pocket and centre table.

LYTTLE & HANFORD.

Tea

JUST RECEIVED!

[illegible] AT THE SIGN OF THE

GOOD SAMARITAN.

SOME VERY CHOICE

English Breakfast

AND

OOLONG TEAS.

NO BETTER THIS SIDE OF CHINA

FOR $1 00 PER POUND.

[illegible] DICKERSON.

JULY14. d&w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

NO. 5 BENEDICT STREET.

[illegible] chase money can remain on bond and mortgage any desired length of time. For particulars enquire on the premises.

March 11, 1862.

FIRE WORKS.

HAVING made arrangements with the largest manufacturing establishment in New York, I am prepared to furnish

All Kinds of Fire Works

for Public or Private Exhibitions. DESIGNS OF ANY CONCEIVABLE PATTERN, furnished to order, at short notice.

FIRE CRACKERS,
TORPEDOES,
SKY ROCKETS,
COLORED FIRE,
BENGOLA LIGHTS,
ROMAN CANDLES,
&C, &C, &C.

je14d6w O. G. STAPLES, Agent.

Premium Paid

FOR

AMERICAN GOLD,

Canada Bills and Silver,

By M. HUNGERFORD, Agent.
Office with Wm. H. Angel.

jy12d2w

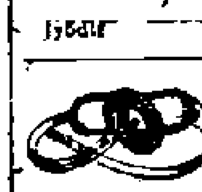
GOLD. GOLD. GOLD.

Five Per Cent. Premium

PAID FOR

GOLD.

jy5d1f By WINSLOW & BORDWELL.



TRUSSES,
ABDOMINAL
SUPPORTERS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
LACE STOCKINGS,
SYRINGES AND
SURGICAL GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Received at THEO. A. PECK'S,
jy8 Fairbanks' Block.

GOLD.

We will NOT pay a Premium

ON GOLD, BUT

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR

SUMMER STOCK,

AT VERY

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

FOR BANKABLE MONEY, TO

Make Room for Fall Goods.

NO. 5 IRON BLOCK, JULY 23, 1862.

6m J. T. & S. A. COOLIDGE.

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