

pealing to the patriotism and the pockets of the people, thus avoiding the disgrace of conscription, and without dragging men away by force from their homes, their firesides and their families. (Cheers.) The committee was now ready to report.

Mr. Gilley, from the committee appointed to wait on the provost-marshal, reported their conversation with him, and presented the following answer, which was read by Hon. Pierre C. Talman:

HQDQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL  
TENTH DISTRICT, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 18. }

To Hon. Pierre C. Talman and others:  
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inclosing for my consideration certain resolutions purporting to have been adopted by citizens of the town of West Farms and vicinity relative to the Conscription act.

From the assumption of my duties as provost marshal it has been my endeavor to render the operation of this law as unobjectionable as possible to our citizens. The nature of the law itself is of a character to create excitement, and from a misapprehension of certain portions it has unfortunately become obnoxious to the majority of those to whom its provisions apply.

Finding so much excitement produced in the popular mind as to prevent the proper execution of the law, I immediately suspended, for the time being, a business of the district; and, that there should be no cause to produce outbreak or disturbance, I removed the books and papers of the office and government property to a place of security out of the district.

Having gone thus far, I advised the authorities that nothing further could be done in carrying out the law until such time as the labors of the office could proceed without danger to the disturbance of the public peace, and of certain protection to the lives and property of citizens within the district.

Thus far there has been nothing from the government countermanding my action, and I have reason to believe, no desire on the part of the authorities, an certainly no inclination of mine, to vary the course thus decided upon.

If such arrangements, conveyed to me verbally to day by you, can be carried out—namely, to provide the quota of men for this district, or any portion of it, by volunteers or substitutes by the authorities or individuals, I have reason to believe the government would willingly accept, and, for myself, I should most gladly welcome any such consummation.

In conclusion, your fellow-townsmen may be assured that nothing further will be done in reference to the draft in this district until full information is given to the public of such intention. I am, gentle men, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES G. LEONARD,

Provost-Marshal Tenth district, N. Y.

Hon. A. B. Tappen, State Prison Inspector, denounced the Conscription act as unconstitutional. Certain parties were endeavoring to make it appear that Democrats were disloyal, but they had done more than their share in Westchester, and were yet willing to respond voluntarily, though not by force.

Isaac T. Williams, Esq., of West Farms, and legal adviser of the *Tribune*, offered the following resolutions:

"At while we pledge ourselves to the strictest obedience to all laws, human and divine, and will, in no wise, directly or indirectly, countenance the violation of either law or morals:

*Resolved*, That no man shall be permitted to leave the county of Westchester for the seat of war, unless he shall go voluntarily, cheerfully, and with a heart for the work.

*Resolved*, That the county of Westchester, by a resort to her pecuniary resources, has abundant power and ability to achieve this end, and that it is both justice and patriotism to do so.

Mr. Williams said he was as much opposed to being drafted as any man. He did not believe that one-third the men called for would ever be drawn. One volunteer was worth three drafted men, and Westchester could not allow one of her citizens to be made a soldier of against his will.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. Wm. Radford, M.C. elect, said that in an interview with Governor Seymour a federal officer was present who offered to send a regiment to every district and patrol the Hudson with gunboats. Governor Seymour replied that he needed no such aid, being perfectly able to maintain the peace.

Wm. Caldwell, Esq., of the *Sunday Mercury*, and supervisor of Morrisania, denied any intention on the part of workingmen to destroy property. The only danger the people now had to fear was from the tories, who were running away from New-York,

and of these a dozen had already been arrested. Backed up by the resolution adopted by the meeting, he would, with the assistance of Hon. John B. Haskin, supervisor of West Farms, use all his efforts to secure the passage by the Board of Supervisors, at the special meeting to be held at White Plains on Thursday next, of an ordinance to provide means to alleviate the harsh features of the Conscription act.

(Cheers.) Lewis G. Morris, Esq., expressed full confidence in Governor Seymour, whose name was greeted with great cheers, and counseled law and order.

Mr. Haskin concluded the proceedings with a stirring address.

The meeting was quiet and orderly throughout, and, as will be observed, was composed of men of character and high position in society. Mr. Tappen

was elected on the Republican Union ticket. It was not in any sense a party meeting, but a union of effort to promote volunteering and demonstrate the needlessness of a forced conscription.

**FURTHER ARRESTS OF ALLEGED RIOTERS—RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.**

Patrick Marry was arrested yesterday by Officer Jenks, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, charged with arson and burglary. Witnesses were present to testify that Marry was seen to break in the door of Provost Marshal Manniere's office in Broadway, and afterward apply the torch to the building. Marry was brought to police headquarters, where he was thoroughly identified by several parties. He is locked up for examination.

Officer Gilbert Dane, of the Broadway squad, saw an Irish woman going down Broadway with a piece of cape lining under her arm. He questioned her regarding it, but as she gave no satisfactory account of its ownership, he took her into custody. Upon being brought to police headquarters, she said her name was Ann Farrell; that she was sixty years of age, and that the goods came from a store in or near Eighteenth street. She said: "I didn't buy it, it com to me." She was committed for examination.

Daniel Brown, an Irish lad fifteen years of age, was arrested by Officer Swainson, of the Twenty-ninth, charged with stealing about \$100 worth of property from the clothing store of Samuel Sulley, No. 290 Third avenue, after it had been broken open by the mob. Brown had some of the goods in his possession, and offered them for sale at a merely nominal sum to other parties. He was taken before Justice Quackenbush and committed in default of \$500 bail.

Thomas Mackey, alias Trainor, a boy eleven years of age, a native of New-York, and Michael Eyars, twelve years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, were arrested by Officer Lucas, of the Twentieth precinct, on a charge of having been in the liquor store of Barney Murtha, 259 Tenth avenue, after it had been broken open by the mob, and with having stolen from there some liquors. Mackey pleaded guilty, but Eyars denied the charge. They were both committed in default of \$500 each by Justice Quackenbush.

**THE RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND.**  
The following are the particulars of the riot which occurred on Staten Island on Monday afternoon, and which was briefly mentioned in THE WORLD of yesterday:

At 4 o'clock Monday afternoon a company of soldiers belonging to the Eleventh Regiment (Fire Zouaves) left this city for Staten Island. This company had been performing special duty during the riot here. Arriving at Vanderbilt's landing, they staked arms and visited the several drinking places in the vicinity, where their demonstrations were most boisterous and passionate. They partook of the ardent bountifully; the officers, it is stated, advising the men to drink, and in several instances compelling them to pay for "the crowd." One private, it is alleged, was forced to spend four dollars, which was all the money in his possession. After getting well saturated with liquor, they visited stores and private dwellings, invariably making unreasonable demands. It soon became apparent that a serious disturbance was to be the result of their excessive drinking. In the meantime three of the soldiers (William Walsh, John Cook, and one whose name we could not learn) started to see some acquaintances in the vicinity of the Wood road, intending to join their company before the cars left for the encampment. While absent, the soldiers were met by persons returning from work. Harsh words ensued. Firearms, daggers, and knives were freely used. During the *mele* Cook and Walsh were fatally wounded. Walsh was stabbed in several places, and, with his intestines protruding, he ran a short distance and fell. He was also shot. The other soldier ran away and has not been heard of since. Meanwhile the soldiers, who had taken seats in the cars, heard of the affair, and at once ran to the scene of the trouble. They rushed upon the crowd and commenced firing at the laborers and spectators. One or two citizens were slightly wounded, and thirteen were arrested and taken to Camp Sprague, New Dorp. A large number were also taken as witnesses. The firing lasted but a few minutes.

Charles Murphy, aged 50 years, was shot through the heart while witnessing the sad affair. He resided in Wood row, and had the reputation of being an *unashamed citizen*.

offensive and now . . .

Walsh and Cook were taken to the Seamen's retreat. Walsh died yesterday morning. In the afternoon an inquest was held upon his body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by persons unknown to the jury. It was the opinion of the jury that the assault by the soldiers was entirely unprovoked and uncalled for.

The arrested citizens were released yesterday morning.

Colonel Lansing, commander of the troops at New Dorp, ordered a council of inquiry as soon as the matter became known to him. The court decided that the citizens were blameless in the matter, and that the soldiers were the guilty parties. The officers in command of the soldiers were ordered to New York, and will probably be dismissed the service.

#### **FROM DAVID'S ISLAND.**

We learn that there are about 3,000 Confederate prisoners upon this Island, and that they are as well cared for as circumstances will permit. They receive daily for the sick, delicacies in food and drink; also clothing and the hospital attendance of capable men and women, who are constant in their attentions.

Some of the clergymen have been permitted to visit the Island and to provide them with religious books, tracts and journals, for which the prisoners seem very grateful. Many of the officers and men are reported as religiously inclined, and very grateful for the attentions they receive.

A report that the prisoners were to be sent from the harbor to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, has caused a good deal of distress. Clergymen who have visited these prisoners, declare themselves to be favorably impressed with their general good conduct. Their real wants, however, are many, and those who are sick and suffering ought to be supplied by the Government or others.

The rough treatment so often reported by our own prisoners who have been confined in the Southwest and at Richmond, ought to be an inducement to make the contrast for all such misconduct just as strong as possible. Notwithstanding that everything is done to improve the health of the sick and wounded prisoners, the mortality has been an average of four a day since the 19th of July. We shall give further particulars as we receive them.

#### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF WEST-CHESTER COUNTY.**

##### **SPECIAL MEETING.**

###### **List of Members:**

Towns.	Supervisors.
Bedford	James Wood.
Cortlandt	Collin S. Brown.
East Chester	Edward Martin.
Greenburgh	Shadrach Taylor.
Harrison	Daniel W. Gray.
Lewisboro	Daniel Hunt.
Mamaroneck	Jonas D. Hill.
Morrisania	William Caldwell.
Mount Pleasant	Isaac M. Twitchings.
New Castle	Francis M. Carpenter.
New Rochelle	Lawrence D. Huntington.
North Castle	Evander Odell.
North Salem	Joseph L. Sutton.
Ossining	Abraham B. Reynolds.
Pelham	Benjamin Hegeman.
Poundridge	Micop H. Lockwood.
Rye	James D. Halsted.
Scarsdale	Francis Seear.
Somers	William E. Teed.
West Chester	William H. Bowe.
West Farms	John B. Haskin.
White Plains	Edmund G. Sutherland.
Yonkers	Ethan Flagg.
Yorktown	Benjamin D. Miller.

WHITE PLAINS, July 29, 1863.

The Board of Supervisors met at the Court House in White Plains on Wednesday, July 29, pursuant to adjournment. Present: Mr. Cauldwell in the Chair, and all the members of the Board except Mr. Gray, of Harrison, and Mr. Huntington, of New Rochelle.

The Clerk read the minutes of July 23, which were approved.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the Provost-Marshal in reference to the postponement of the draft in this County, reported that the Committee addressed the following communication to Hon. Moses G. Leonard, Provost-Marshal:

WHITE PLAINS, July 23, 1863.  
*Hon. Moses G. Leonard, Provost-Marshal Tenth  
District, &c.,*

DEAR SIR.—The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, convened in special meeting to-day to consider the state of the County, in connection with the public feeling, in relation to the enforcement of the Conscription Act. The Board considered that the feeling in the County is such that the conscription cannot be enforced with great difficulty and serious disturbance of peace and good order. While the Board wish to do all in their power to aid the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war to a speedy and successful close, they deprecate the necessity the act occasions of taking our citizens away from their families and homes against their wills, and with a disposition that will render them of little or no service to the Government. We are fully aware of the fact that the paramount want and object of the Government is men. We wish to assist it in not only obtaining men, but men who would go cheerfully, gladly, and with hearts for the work, and who would be of greater service than double their number taken involuntarily and by force. We believe that, in consequence of recent military operations, the whole number required from this County can be filled by volunteers if liberal inducements are offered. Many express themselves willing to go, and "be in at the death" of the rebellion. We are willing to offer them every inducement, and believe that thus the ends of the Government will be better served and at the same time our citizens relieved of the more pressing burdens of the conscription.

In pursuance of the above desire, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to wait upon you, as the proper Government official, and ask that you place yourself in communication with the department at Washington, and urge the expediency of postponing the draft in our County until the 1st of September, in order that the required number of volunteers may be obtained. You can give the authorities the assurance that the Board and its members, individually, will do all in their power to accomplish this end.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JAS. WOOD,  
W. H. BOWNE,  
S. TAYLOR,  
Committee.

To the above communication Mr. Leonard had given to the Committee the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, }  
TENTH DISTRICT, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., }  
July 24, 1863.

To Messrs. James Wood, W. H. Bowne, and S. Taylor, Committee, &c., Board of Supervisors Westchester County:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you, as Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, relative to the enforce-

ment of the Conscription Act in your County. You desire me to place myself "in communication with the department at Washington, and urge the expediency of postponing the draft in your (our) County until the 1st of September, in order that the requisite number of volunteers may be obtained."

With no authority myself to act in this matter other than to carry out the orders of my superiors, it has been my aim to render the performance of the duties of my position as unobjectionable as possible to the inhabitants of this district. In accordance with this aim, I have listened to suggestions, and have—when not incompatible with my own sense of duty—been guided by the advice of those whose position and influence have entitled them to confidence.

Under this line of conduct, and impelled particularly at this time by the excitement in the public mind relative to the draft, I shall communicate, at your suggestion, with the authorities at Washington, by placing in their hands a copy of your communication to me, together with a duplicate of this my response thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
MOSES G. LEONARD,  
Captain and Provost-Marshal tenth District,  
N. Y.

Mr. Wood reported verbally that the Committee had a conversation with the Provost-Marshal, in which he informed them that he would dispatch a special messenger to Washington in reference to the matter, and that he expected the messenger would return by the time of the meeting of this Board. A member of the Committee had this morning called at the Provost-Marshal's office, but, not finding Mr. Leonard there, and not being able to obtain the desired information, the Committee were unable to make any definite report upon the matters referred to them, except the above correspondence between the Provost-Marshal and the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Haskin, the report was accepted, and the Committee continued in power.

Mr. Haskin, from the Committee appointed to report upon some plan of action by this Board to relieve the citizens of this County, who may be drafted (if the Conscription Act is enforced), from the obnoxious features of said Act, and to relieve their families from want, presented a report thereon, which was read as follows:

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of  
the County of Westchester:*

The undersigned Committee to whom, by resolution of the Board, it was referred to devise and report upon a plan of action to relieve the citizens of this County from the most obnoxious features of the Conscription Act, and the most appropriate method of raising money upon the bonds and credit of the County, to be applied to the relief of these citizens of the County who may be subject to the conscription, and who may be unable to raise the ne-

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cessary amount, if they should be drafted, either to provide substitutes or secure exemption, especially report—

That they have had under full consideration the subject referred to them. That the same subject has been a matter of serious consideration, and, to a considerable extent, of legislative action, in other parts of the State. Your

In this emergency the County must repeat its former history, and that history shows that patriotism is a plant of vigorous growth on the soil of "OLD WESSEYSTER."

Actuated by these views, desirous of contributing freely and voluntarily to every just call for the defence of the nation, and to do justice to the defenders of the nation, your Committee respectfully report:

That the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars should be and the same is hereby appropriated;

That the bonds of the County, bearing legal interest, should be issued therefor, but no more thereof shall be used than may be absolutely required for carrying out the provisions of this Board;

That such bonds should be issued and signed by the County Treasurer, and countersigned by the County Clerk and the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and should in no case be negotiated for less than their par value;

That a Committee, consisting of five, to be appointed by the Chairman, should be appointed to carry out such resolutions.

With respect to the application of the money, your Committee do specially report as follows:

In case of the legal enforcement of the Conscription Act, the said Committee shall inquire into the circumstances of each person drafted, and who shall not be exempt under any of the provisions of said law, and who shall be liable to respond to the draft in one of the three ways provided by the law.

And the Committee shall use of said money the sum of three hundred dollars for the relief of such person or his family. And in case such person shall elect to enter, and shall go into the service of the United States, the sum shall be paid to such person or his family, for his or their relief.

And in case such person shall not so elect, then the said sum shall be used to procure a substitute, in all cases where a substitute can be procured thereby.

And in all cases where such person do not go into such service, and in which no substitute can be procured as aforesaid, then said sum shall be paid to the proper officer of the United States in lieu of such service or substitute.

It being intended that the money shall be used as far as practicable to procure men for the service of the United States, while at the same time drafted men and their families may be relieved.

And should the draft be postponed in this County for a stated period, with the view of giving the people time to raise the full quota of this County by volunteering, then the money appropriated shall be devoted (under the direction of the Committee appointed by this Board) to the giving of a bounty of three hundred dollars to every volunteer who shall be accredited to this County, when such volunteer shall furnish proper evidence that he has been sworn into the United States service and been duly accepted.

Resolved, That the State Senator from this District, and the Members of Assembly from this County, be and they are hereby requested to secure the early passage, at the next session of the Legislature, of an act legalizing and confirming the action of this Board.

Resolved, That the moneys to be expended in carrying out the provisions and intentions of this Board shall be repaid in fifteen equal annual installments, by a general tax upon the real and personal estate of this County.

Resolved, That the moneys raised by the issue of the bonds of this County, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be distributed, for disbursement, to the Supervisors of the several towns, in proportion to the quota of men called for from each town and the assessed valuation of the several towns, in accordance with the valuations of the last corrected assessment rolls.

RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA, 1860

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The agent of the Clinton state prison, in this State, is hereby authorized to appropriate to the use of the said prison all waters and streams of water on lot number sixty-five, in the town of Dannamora, in the tract of land known as the Gore, lying between the Military township and the Canadian and

2 o'clock P. M.

The Board re-assembled--Mr. Cauldwell in the Chair, and a quorum present.

The business under consideration at the time of taking a recess--the report of the Committee to report a plan for the relief of citizens who may be drafted, &c.--was resumed.

Debate being had thereon--

Mr. Hunt moved that the Board adjourn for one week from this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., which motion was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS--Messrs. Bowne, Brown, Carpenter, Flagg, Hill, Hunt, Lockwood, Martin, Miller, Reynolds, Sutton, Taylor, Teed, and Wood--14.

NAYS--Messrs. Cauldwell, Halstead, Haskin, Hegeman, Odell, Secor, Sutherland, and Twitchings--8.

The Board was thereupon declared adjourned.

#### THE DRAFT IN THIS DISTRICT.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN B. HASKIN,  
IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, THURSDAY, JULY 23.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,—Not having had the honor to be a member of this Board since 1851, I had supposed that some more recent member of the Board of Supervisors would have explained to the Board the purposes for which they had convened, and prepare some plan of action for our adoption. I have deemed it necessary, as a Supervisor coming from the lower part of the County, to say that I fully concur in the remarks which have been made by the Chairman, and to assert, on behalf of the owners of property in the lower part of the County, that there is not among them one who is opposed to any suitable amount of taxation to alleviate the sufferings of those who may be drafted, provided a draft is resorted to in this County, or to do anything within the power of the wealthy portion of the people of the lower part of the County to remove the most obnoxious feature of the Conscription Act—the one which is known as the \$300 clause. It is well that I should state to the Supervisors here present, who come from the more rural parts of the County, that on Wednesday of last week a large meeting of citizens was called at the Town Hall in West Farms, without any printed notice, and superinduced by the fact that three hundred men were banded together, resolved to commit outrages, from a wild infatuation upon the

subject of the injustice of the impending draft. Those citizens, in my opinion, would have burned the houses of some Republicans in the lower part of the County who were obnoxious to them, had it not been for the intervention of prominent Democrats, who allayed and pacified their feelings by representations to them that the Board of Supervisors of the County, and the people of the County, if time were given them, would resort to such measures as would prevent the enforcement, perhaps, of this odious Conscription Act. It will be well to say here for myself, that if the conscription can be avoided it is the duty, in my judgment, of every man in this County and in the State to do all in their power to accomplish this end. Conscriptions are the incidents of despotic power. They have never had them in Great Britain. The Romans resorted to them and the French resorted to them as a result of their varied revolutions. During the war of 1812 there was a law passed upon the subject of conscription, but to the honor of the people of this State it may be said here that by appealing to the patriotism and pockets of the people at that time the conscription was very generally disregarded—it certainly was not put in offensive force. Considering the existence at the present time of a deep-seated hostility to the provisions of the Conscription Act, and especially of that feature of it which draws a distinction between the rich and the poor, enabling those who can give their \$300 to avoid the draft, in my judgment it behooves every conservative man in this community to do all in his power to avoid here scenes of riot, confusion, and injustice—to be liberal in taxing the property of the County for the purpose of avoiding, if possible, the enforcement of the draft therein. For myself I can say that I am above being a party man in reference to this subject. I recognize, as we all should recognize, the position in which the country is placed at the present crisis in consequence of the existing rebellion. I recognize in the scenes of victory which have occurred within the last ninety days, in the driving of Lee from Maryland, in the successful attack on and taking of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant, in the recent attack on Jackson city, the capital of Mississippi, in the—in my judgment—impending taking of Charleston, a considerable doubt as to whether a conscription of the citizens of New York is at all necessary. I do not believe it is, if the general government will give to us in this County and State a reasonable time to obtain by volunteering a sufficiency of time to fill up the ranks of the army at Washington. You probably have seen the action of the Committee that waited upon the provost-marshal, Mr. Leonard. I was one of that Committee. Mr. Leonard, upon the subject of the enforcement of the conscription in this district, acted like a conservative gentleman—an official desirous, perhaps,

of performing his duty, yet at the same time of doing it so as to offend as few as possible, provided the Federal Government insisted upon the enforcement of the act. [Mr. Haskin read the letter addressed by Mr. Leonard to the Committee, which was published in the EVENING STATE JOURNAL of last week.] In addition to that he stated to the Committee that if the authorities at Washington insisted upon precipitate action on his part in enforcing this draft, while the public mind was so generally excited, ~~he would resign his position.~~ The Committee stated to him that if time was given them they thought the patriotism and pecuniary operations of the District would enable them, with the constituted authorities, to supply the quota for this Congressional District. He informed us that the quota would amount to between one thousand two hundred and fifty to one thousand five hundred for the whole District. There are five Assembly Districts within the Congressional District, and three within this County. That would give Westchester County about three-fifths, so that the outside Westchester would not be required, according to his estimate, to furnish more than eight hundred and fifty conscripts or volunteers. Now, sir, this is about a regiment. If the County of Westchester, through its Board of Supervisors, will pass suitable resolutions in favor of raising a regiment here, and giving large and liberal bounties to induce volunteering, and the general government should wait until the 1st of September, I do not hesitate to say as a citizen, and as a member of this Board, that eight hundred and fifty men could be raised without resorting to the enforcement of the obnoxious Conscription Act. The Democrats who are opposed to the act, many of them, to my certain knowledge, have their opposition not grounded upon any desire not to assist the general government in putting down the rebellion, for they and their friends have contributed largely in men and money to that end; but they have felt that the act itself has divested the State authorities and themselves, as citizens of the State, of certain rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and under the precedent which has been established by this Administration in Order 93 of the War Department, issued last year for the enforcement of the draft in the United States. The Constitution of the United States provides for a uniform militia. It also provides that the militia shall be obtained through the Governors of the several States and by the State authorities. It also provides that the officers of the militia shall be appointed by the Governors of the States. Now, under Order No. 99, issued last year, Gov. Morgan was asked to afford the quota of the State of New York for the Conscription Act. Order No. 99 provided that the assessors elected by the

people in the several towns should be enrolling officers. Order No. 99 further provided that the government of the State should appoint the commissioners to put the draft into execution. This was only last year. During the last session of the Congress of the Nation, or some purpose best known to themselves—by some conceived to be a partisan purpose—they passed the existing Conscription Act, which blotted out in appeal to the Governor of the State—which blotted out the assessors who were by the Order No. 99 provided as the persons to enroll, and the general administration have appointed in this County and throughout the State enrolling officers not well known to the citizens—for I did not know, as Supervisor, who was the enrolling officer in my town until about six weeks ago. These appointees are all made in Washington, and the Democrats, many of them supposing that an intended insult was proposed by the Administration in the way in which they have sought to enforce the draft, here, have felt some little reluctance to have the authority of the Governor and officers of the State thus blotted out by an attempted centralization of power at Washington. Therefore some of them have raised the question of the constitutionality of this law, and have desired that it should be passed upon by the courts. But however the courts may decide, it is the duty of each of us, as Supervisors and citizens, to obey this law, even though it may be onerous and unjust to the poor of this County. The object of the meeting to-day is, if possible, to specify the poor people throughout the County who may be taken under the operations of the Conscription Act. If this Board of Supervisors will raise a suitable appropriation with the purpose of applying to the Legislature next Winter to have it confirmed and enacted into a law, I do not hesitate to say we will be enabled to obtain enough men to make a regiment, and satisfy the people here and prevent any undue excitement, and certainly to avoid any scenes of violence. I am a tax-payer and citizen, and I know that in the lower part of the County the tax-payers are anxious that this Board of Supervisors should act liberally in making an appropriation for the purpose of allowing no injustice to be done to the poor of this County, provided the general government insist on the draft. I desire, gentlemen of the Board, to call your attention to a letter that I discovered a day or two since, from one of the most learned and distinguished citizens of by-gone days of this County, showing that in the war of 1812 there was ~~some~~ opposition even then from wealthy men to the enforcement of a conscription act. I allude to the letter of John Jay to Judge Peters, dated "Bedford, Westchester County, 14th of March, 1815," and I read it for the purpose of calling the attention of the Supervisor of that town to this high autho-

rity to justify, to a certain extent, the natural opposition which now prevails to the enforcement of the existing Conscription Act:

BEDFORD, Worcester Co., March 11, 1865.

To Judge Peters:

Dear Sir - On reading your interesting letter of the 19th January I observed with particular pleasure, from the manner and matter of it, that, notwithstanding the winter of ice and snow falling on your head, you endure like an evergreen. Your impression that "we shall long have peace" has been verified. If I

remember rightly, it had been foretold by you that England, either in 1861 or 1862, would set aside their claim to the so-called Oregon. This is a wise and fitted conclusion to a long and melancholy history of strife between the two countries, and I sincerely hope that you may long live to witness the final dissolution of the confederacy. I am sorry to say that the people of this country, though influenced, will not regard a very noble & American, and courageous, with indifference, but will feel the natural pride & pleasure of giving their Union, of their countrymen, & their friends, the triumphs which the war entitles. The abandonment of the professed objects of the war, and that without compensation either in fact or in expectation; the laudable sympathy and profusion with which the war has been conducted; the attempts to force supplies of men and money by conscription, &c., and the immense debt incurred to be paid without value received, all tend to withdraw confidence and good will from our political projectors; nor can the confounding & lamentation of war taxes be congenial with the feelings of a people who, if pazzies, would devote more temples to Pluto than to Minerva. These and the like facts and considerations will doubtless have the most weight with that portion of the community which have been misled, but who really meant well. They will probably have some effect also on the more considerate of the others. As to the notion that "the people always mean well," or, in other words, that they always mean to say and do what they believe to be right and just. It may be popular, but it cannot be true. The word people, you know, applies to all the individual inhabitants of the country, collectively considered. That portion of them who individually meant well never was, nor until the millennium will be considered. We have not heard of any country in which the great mass of the inhabitants individually and habitually submit to the dictates of their own chieftains. We know how well courageous and pluckyish patriots mean. Hardly much of the wisdom of this world, and little of that of the other, they will like their great predecessor, Abrahem, always mean and act accordingly. In this Providence chastises nations with physical epidemics, and sometimes by "eluding their delections" with moral epidemics, and after a while removes them. This time affords hope; for if we have arrived at or near the *pessimum* of this evil the *nullum* cannot be far distant.

A kin, my dear sir. Yours affectionately,

JOHN JAY.

This is a letter of John Jay, the father of that gentleman (Judge Wm. Jay) whose likeness is over that bench (pointing to the portrait over the Chairman's seat), and one who took an active part in forming the Constitution of the State of New York as any distinguished man of the period in which he lived. I have referred to this letter because it was my misfortune, or good fortune, yes-

# Westchester.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### CORTLANDT.

A—J F Abrams, John E Allaire (col)  
Saml Acker, Jno Acker, Pat Agan, J B  
Abrams.

B—Wm Boyce, L Bursdell, Moses  
Barmore, R Beekman, (col.) C B Bodine,  
C M Brown, H T Boothe, G F Barnmore,  
Pat Brett, Ebenezer Bedell, A Boyce,  
J A Beal.

C—Peter Connor, J C Cox, Murthar  
Cane, Benj Carvy, Jr., Philip Caffrey,  
Benj Chase, Jas Cox, Edward Conklin,  
Thos Chapman, E H Clarke, J A Chase,  
O Chapman, Jacob Conklin, Alf Christian,  
Harrison Cox, John Carratty, Pat  
Cahil G A Craft, Pat Cunnigan W H  
Clinton, Wm Cross, Philip Cassidy.

D—J Drennon, John Dahm, Jas Del-  
amater Hugh Darcy, R W Decatur, Thos  
Damon, Thos Durrin, Jno Duff, Ed  
Dyckman, J L Decker, Geo Depew, Jr.,  
J R Denike, Sam Dalton, A J Denel.

E—Hiram Ellison, Aug Elrea, Nath  
Eckred.

F—And K Freil, John Ferrey, Robt  
Fox, John Fox, O Frost, Chas Ferris,  
Jas Fowler, A T Fink, Milton Frost,  
Jas Ferris.

G—T H Griffin, A C Griffin, F Timp-  
son, Gilbert Gardner, Augustus Gard-  
ner.

H—J Hagan, Wm Henry, Jr., Sam  
Hanna, W H Hubbell, Morris O Har-  
rington, J's Herne, Nich Hienev, Hen  
Haze, Valentine Hoffman, C B Haynes,  
Robt Haines, Francis Hauf, Hen House,  
J Haight, L Haughton, M E Hogan, S  
D Horton, Jno Hayes, Jno Hether-  
ington, Thos Henderson, Jno Hurley.

I—Elias Ingersoll.

J—W Jordan, J C Jacobs, Irvin Jew-  
ell, Jno Johnson, (col.).

K—J B. Kimber, C C Knight, Jas  
Kennedy, Pat Kennedy, Bartlett  
Kane, H Knapp, W F Kidney, M  
Kensley, V. Kessell, H Knoll, M Kens-  
ley.

L—Morris Lyman, Pat Lynch, Philip  
Loab, J Lafegre, Jacob Lent, Jno Lent,  
Wm Lake, Arthur Lent, H O Lent,  
Jacob Levy, W H Lent, Amos Lent.

M—Conrad Muller, Henry Maguire,  
P Murphy, M McDonald, Francis Ma-  
hon, Jno Mosher, (col.) Dan McGowan,  
Jno Mahon, Pat Murphy, Owen McGin-  
nis, N R Moshar, W McMillan, M L  
Merritt, Jno McCaldey, Jas McCarty, J  
McEntee, Joseph Martin, Hugh Ma-  
guire, Tim Marage, Owen Maguire,  
Philip McCoy.

N—P Nickerson, Peter Nehold.

O—Jno Otis, J L Outhouse, Peter  
O'Donnell, Wm O'Garraty, A Oxenbyne,

P—G. H. Parkhurst, Geo Powell,  
Alonzo Pollock, S J Purdy, Benj Park,  
S Powell, J Purdy, H Plase, Henry S  
Purdy, W Peacock, Wm J Purdy, J C  
Paulding, W J Pugsley, Robert Post,  
E S Purdy.

Q—Chas Quinn, Clemont Quero, F

**Quick, E H Quimbey.**

R—Ed Riley, A Robinson, John Rothaman, Geo Rodman, E Reynolds, Danl Rine.

S—Wm Skidgel, S Strang, Henry Schriel, Philip Smith, J W Smith, Wm Smith, Chas Schrider, J O Smith, Theo W Sutton, Jas Smith, Wm Scott, Geo Sykes, E H Smith, J F Sutton, Henry Shaw, John Sheild, L Sarow, Michl Skelly, Alex Steele, Frank Stringer, Geo Sweete.

T—Forrest Tice, E Tice, Alex Turk, John Tookey, Pat Traynor, R M Tracy, Thomas J Turner, S. Travis, Hiram Tice, I Van Tassel.

V—Jno Voght

W—Chas Walker, Frank Wolfe, Chas Wessels, Jas Warren, H Williams, M Walsh, W Williams, Robt Willis, Henry Wolf, J H. White.

**YORKTOWN.**

A—G. Anderson.

B—J. G. Bates, J. W. Bennett.

C—John Cobert, H. Crickler, M. Churchill, D. Cowalt, Robert Coday, Henry Curry, Michael Curtin, R. Clinton, W. Crawford, C. W. Crawford.

D—S. S. Dickerman, A. Dugan.

F—J. W. Fowler, M. Fitzgerald.

G—J. H. Griffin, E. W. Ganung, G. C. Green, G. Green.

H—B. F. Hyatt, E. E. Horton, S. L. Hart, J. Hyatt.

K—J. L. Knapp, S. H. Knapp.

L—H. W. Leggett, W. Loder, O. D. Lent, G. Leverich.

M—R. McKirk, P. Mullen, Thomas Madden, E. Mehaffey.

N—Wm Norman.

P—James Palmer, C. F. Peterson.

R—Jesse Ryder, A. C. Reffoz, S. F. Roak;

S—S. Sniffen, E. Scor, L. Sherwood, R. Strang.

T—W. F. Tompkins, V. S. Tompkins, J. W. Travis, J. H. Tillotson, Thomas Tobin, D. Travis.

U—W. B. Outhouse.

V—G. M. Van Cortlandt, Sam. Vantassel.

W—John Wharton, M. Ward, L. Wade, G. Weller, W. P. Wilson.

Y—J. H. Young.

**NORTH SALEM AND LEWISBORO.**

A—Leroy Avery, Julius Avery, C. Avery.

B—J. Birdsell, William Barker, J. F. Bailey, John W. Braddon, A. S. Bewn, H. H. Betts, Benjamin Ballard, Allen Byington.

C—J. H. Clarke, H. Crosby, William Conly, J. H. Canfield, D. Crimmons.

D—P. Dowd, S. S. Denton, H. Dunn, N. C. Dickenson, Patrick Doyle, Geo. Derwody, F. Denton, W. L. Dayton, Denis Donovan.

F—E. R. Finch, W. H. Ferris, J. Ferguson, Henry Finch, A. G. Ferris,

Stephen Fuller, Nolton Ferguson, John Faner.

G—Chas. Graham (colored), H. Gilroy, Rufus Gaudel, John Golden, J. H. Guffin.

H—J. H. Hoyt, J. H. Henard, H. S. Hull, D. H. Howe, Thomas L. Hoyt, C. A. Hoyt, Edmund Hull, David Hansford, H. W. Horton.

K—G. R. Kable, F. Kenun, G. J. Kellogg, D. Kelly, G. E. Keeler, W. E. Ketchum.

L—Jesse Lockwood

M—Leander Meade, Alfred Marsh, S. O. Meade, A. B. Meade, S. McDonough, D. O. McKeel, H. S. Miller.

N—Chas. Norton, F. Nober, Patrick Noon.

O—W. Oysterbanks, Jas. O'Loughlin.

P—P. Y. Purdy, Charles Palmer, C. H. Piercet

Q—G. C. Quick, C. W. Quick.

R—S. W. Roscoe, J. Reynolds, Jeremiah Roscoe, I. C. Reynolds, Rufus Reed, Thomas Redegan, John Rohan.

S—J. R. Smith, Thomas Sayers, A. J. Sarles, Geo. Sherwood, John Snyder, Adam Smith, A. R. Schofield, F. Stockham.

T—E. Tilford, H. Thompson, George Todd, John Treigh.

V—H. Vale, Geo. Vail, David Van Tassel.

W—A. Wallace, E. B. Wood, Geo. Williamson, Richard Walker, S. Waterbury, John Waterbury, A. D. Wheeler.

SOMERS.

B—Charles Brady, S. T. Brown, Jno. Burrae, H. Braman, J. Burtle.

C—M. tin Call, D. Cramma, Thomas Cone, John Carpenter, Joseph Conklin, L. G. Cree.

D—Benjamin Delavan, Denis Doyle.

E—W. Evans.

G—J. P. Gregory, W. Ganung, I. J. Griffin, Joseph Griffin.

H—Harrison Hunt, J. R. Holstein, D. Harrigan, W. T. Horton, James Hyatt.

J—Samuel Jackson, George Junost.

K—Daniel Kennard.

L—Samuel Latham, John Leonard.

M—D. McKenney.

N—A. Nelson.

O—D. O'Connell.

P—H. C. Putney, E. Purdy.

R—Thomas Ryan.

S—J. Sullivan, A. Seymour, Edgar Seymour, J. H. Seymour, G. Schofield, T. J. H. Teed.

W—John Wallis, David Walsh, M. Ward, M. Whyte, J. C. Wright.

