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having asked to be relieved on account of poor health, has been ordered again to recruiting.— Two officers, Capt. R. F. O'Beirne of the 14th Infantry and Lieut. McKay are, we understand, ordered to report for service under Gen. Doubleday. We judge, from the fact of Gen. Doubleday's appointment, that the rendezvous here is designed by the Government to be one of great magnitude and importance, and Fort Porter will undoubtedly have to be subjected to a radical process of improvement. Gen. Doubleday has not yet arrived, but is expected every day.

Gen. Doubleday is a native of New York, from which State he entered West Point. He graduated June 30th, 1842, the twenty-third in his class, and was appointed brevet 2d Lieut. in the 3d artillery. In 1845 he was made 2d Lieut. of the 1st artillery, and in 1847 1st Lieutenant of the same regiment. At the breaking out of the war he commanded his company of artillery in Fort Sumter, and it is said fired the first gun on the rebels from that point. He behaved with great firmness and gallantry on that occasion, and on the 14th of May, 1861, he was promoted to a majority in the 17th Infantry. He received his commission as Brigadier General of volunteers Feb. 3d, 1862, and for a considerable time commanded a brigade under Gen. McDowell in Virginia. At the battle of Fredericksburg he commanded the 1st Division of the 1st corps, and shortly after was made a Major General of volunteers. A division composed partly of troops withdrawn from Washington and constituting the 2d Division of the 1st (Reynolds) corps was given him, and in command of that he remained till the death of Reynolds at Gettysburg. At that battle, we believe, Gen. Doubleday was wounded in the shoulder. From all we can learn Gen. Doubleday is an officer of great vigor and ability. We trust he will find Buffalo and duties here as agreeable as he can wish.

THE LATE RIOTS.—The series of riots that disgraced our city on Monday last, bear with them a strong admonition to the business men and capitalists of Buffalo. The outrages to which we refer, had their origin in a combination, which not only seeks to control the price of labor, and to dictate the terms of employment, irrespective of the interests of the capitalists, but which resorts to a high-handed violation of law and right to compass its purposes. While we sympathize with the laboring classes, and stand ready to defend their rights to the last, we cannot shut our eyes to the dangers that lurk in these bursts of passion which result in acts of violence and blood-shed such as characterized our city on Monday. We cannot do less than denounce this conduct and do our duty. The only offence that the colored men, who have been hunted and slaughtered like wild beasts, is that they are willing to labor and receive a fair compensation therefor. Is this an offence worthy of death? Are men to take the law in their hands and force either white or black to yield to requirements which find no justification in right? Never. It becomes the business men of Buffalo to meet these demonstrations promptly, and protect the future against a recurrence of these disgraceful scenes. There is but one way in which this can be successfully accomplished, and that is by a combination on the part of all business men—whether connected with the commerce of the lakes or the canals—whether engaged in merchandise or manufactures—which will secure a unity of interest and action in behalf of their own rights, and which will establish safeguards against violence and outrage on the part of men who are stimulated with a mistaken sense of what belongs to the relations of business, to a policy of compulsion that respects neither personal rights nor human life. While each man has a right to decide for himself the price he will charge and the number of hours he will

labor, there his right terminates. He has nothing to do with his neighbor, and he violates not only the principles of common right, but the law and the welfare and peace of society when he transcends that point and interferes with the actions of others. It therefore, becomes the business men of Buffalo to unite in behalf of their own interests, and form an organization which will not leave them or the welfare of the city at the mercy of infuriated mobs. We appeal to the business men of Buffalo—the merchants—the manufacturers—the commercial men—the mechanics—the managers of railroads and all interests which wield capital, to act promptly and efficiently in behalf of a fair, honorable and independent line of policy that will place them and their city above and beyond such outrages as have marked its history of late. We do this by way of admonition and under a sense of duty that has been forced upon us by the scenes that we have just passed through. It is a matter worthy of serious consideration, and we leave it with the business men for their decision.

THE BUFFALO RIOT.—The Buffalo papers of this morning bring us particulars of a bloody riot in that city on the dock. The fight began at two P. M., yesterday, between a negro named Williams and a white boy. One John M'Laughlin interfered when the negro shot him in the breast with a pistol. An excitement ensued which the Police endeavored to abate and they took Williams into custody. But the alarm spread and ere long the mob became uncontrollable. A negro on a boat in Ohio Basin was attacked and the Police saved him from death. An attack was made upon a "nigger dive" in Commercial street. There the Police were ready and rescued a number of negroes who were sent to jail for their own safety. The Emerald Hotel, another negro house, was then attacked and there the Police saved more colored people from the vengeance of the mob.

A negro undertook to escape from the propeller Tonawanda and was drowned. He had no pursuers, but fell a victim to his timidity. A negro on the propeller Mary Stewart sought refuge in the fender ropes. He was pursued by two wretches who kicked him into the water and he was drowned. A Policeman who sought to secure the man was thrown into the water. The propeller fired up and left the dock to get away from the mob.

A negro on Commercial st. had his arm broken in a new row about five p. m., then acting Mayor Beckwith and J. W. Murphy addressed the crowd and the excitement subsided. Nothing of a serious character followed.

In the evening a negro named Henry Reavels was shot by another of his own color, in which affair the mob had no hand. Ravels had been ordered to close his place by the Police, as a measure of precaution. A negro named Henry Smith was ordered out, and refused to go. Reavels sought to put him out, and was shot fatally.

The riot was a disgraceful one, and is denounced by the Courier in befitting terms.

The Express makes out the affair more serious than the Courier, so far as the injury to negroes goes, though but two who were drowned are the only fatal cases reported.

THE BUFFALO RIOTS.—The excitement at Buffalo has subsided and no further outrages have been committed. Precautions have been taken, however, not to excite the mob spirit again by keeping colored people out of the way of danger. We notice by the papers that the colored crew of a Central Railroad propeller

Erie

were taken off by a tug outside the harbor and conveyed to Canada. The papers are discussing the subject of protection against a repetition of such acts as have disgraced the city. What can be done consistent with individual liberty to prevent such occurrences is not set forth by the Express which has taken up the subject. There is no way in a free country so effective to prevent riots as the cultivation of respect for constitutions and laws. The tendency has been of late to override law and trample constitutions under feet. If these things are done in green places, what may we expect in the dry? Mobbing printing offices and denying free speech to citizens under threats of personal violence, has become quite common of late and had official sanction. The disease has become infectious. Certain classes of society find in mobs a ready means to redress their real or fancied grievances and they resort to such proceedings. They are no greater sinners than the other mobocrats who cry out against them after having tolerated the acts from which they take their example.

We learn that on Sunday last Rev. Mr. Moore read to his congregation a patriotic letter from Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, in which the Bishop strongly urged a strict observance of all laws of the land, and a hearty co-operation on the part of every one in sustaining the Government in its efforts to put down rebellion. Father Moore after reading the letter strongly enforced the sentiment of it. The letter and remarks are timely, and cannot fail of having a good effect. Very many are misled as to the draft by the efforts of wily politicians, and those who do not read for themselves are made to believe that the law is unequal and severe, particularly on the poor men.

MORE REGIMENTS ARRIVED.—Two more regiments have passed through the city since our last, viz the 15th New Hampshire, which arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the 26th Maine, which arrived at 11 o'clock last night. The acting members of the committee, Col. Viele, B. F. Felton and Jonathan Sidway, together with a number of ladies, were, as usual, at their posts, and received and entertained the hungry and weary soldiers with all kindness and hospitality.

The 15th New Hampshire numbered about 500 men. Six of them were so much reduced by sickness and fatigue that it was found necessary to remove them to the hospital, where, we understand, two of the number have since died. The 26th Maine numbered about 750. All these men, officers and soldiers, are loud in their praises of the people of Buffalo for the kindness shown them.

We understand from the committee that no more are expected before Sunday or Monday, on which days, it is supposed that four regiments, who were at Cairo last night, homeward bound, will pass through. Ample provision will be made for their entertainment. So liberally was the last call of the committee responded to, that a large quantity of food remains on hand. This, as the weather will not admit of its being kept for any length of time, will be taken to the Orphan Asylum.

There is at present in the depot table accommodations for about 1500 men; and this can be extended to accommodate 2000 if necessary. Too much praise cannot be lavished upon the ladies and gentlemen who have charge of this matter. They are always on hand, and no pains or labor are spared.

ARRIVAL OF THE 24TH MAINE REGIMENT.—The Twenty-fourth Maine Regiment reached this city last evening at half-past seven o'clock, over the Lake Shore Road from Port Hudson. They had intended originally to pass over the New York and Erie from Dunkirk, but upon reflection concluded to take the New York Central.

The Reception Committee ascertained that the Regiment had lunched at Dunkirk, and consequently it was not deemed practicable to make any formal preparation for their entertainment. Most of the full Committee were on hand, however, when the train arrived, and sandwiches and an abundance of ice water were prepared, and when a change of cars was effected, they were passed to the men.

The Regiment is in command of Col. G. M. Atwood, and hails from Augusta, Maine. It went into the service 900 strong, and is now enabled to muster about 600,—but not effective men. The six hundred men whom we saw emerge from the Lake Shore cars, and drawn up in line, were only spectrally suggestive of the splendid men they once had been. About twenty-five of the number were very ill, and had to be carried to the cars where conveniences for rest had been prepared. At various points on the route members of the Regiment had to be left, we fear to die.

The following is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel C. M. Atwood.
Lieutenant Colonel Eben Hutchinson.
Adjutant C. C. Hine.
Surgeon R. L. Hanrell.
Assistant Surgeon ——— Morton.
Quartermaster M. O. A. Fillebroome.

The Twenty-Fourth reached Port Hudson on the night of the 21st of May, and entered at once upon active duty. The loss in officers is two Lieutenants and two Assistant Surgeons. One man a private, named Marcellus W. Grant, Co. A was unable to proceed farther than this city, and was sent to the General Hospital. The regimen as it was, must have been one of the finest in appearance that ever entered the field, but poor fellows they return to their homes the mere shadows of their former selves. The whistle of the locomotive, which signalled their departure, left many sad hearts behind.

Commercial Advertiser.

Monday Evening, July 27, 1863.

LOCAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

Mayor's Proclamation.

To the Citizens of Buffalo:

Recent events demand the serious attention of all friends of law and order. Prevention is better than cure, and the citizens of Buffalo should take care that no breach of the peace or destruction of property under any pretext shall occur. These evils fall with far heavier weight upon the poor than on the rich. Every disorderly proceeding but increases our taxes and diminishes the demand for labor. All property destroyed by illegal assemblages must be paid for by the city and county. The State and National Government bear no part of it. If insured, the Companies are not answerable.

Capital, which is the food as well as the product of labor, will not seek investment where it has not the protection of the law. Enterprises which promise employment to thousands will be abandoned if the fair fame of our prosperous city is tarnished by violence and blood. It is our boast that a far greater proportion of our citizens own the houses in which they live than in any other city in the State. This is a guaranty for order if only self-interest is consulted. But not alone is the house holder concerned. Increased taxes produce increased rents. Insecurity to persons and property diminish the demand for labor.

Fellow-citizens, stand by the established principles of law and social order which are the foundations of civil society. The law is your surest protection. He

who urges you to break it is your enemy and the enemy of your wives and children. He would desolate your homes and fill your eyes with tears of anguish.

Give no heed to the advice of bad men, who seek to create disorder that they may pillage and destroy. Spurn those who tell you to seek redress, for real or supposed wrongs, by any other than lawful means, and through the constituted authorities. If laws are bad we can repeal or amend them in due time. The courts must construe them, in cases of difficulty, and all are bound by their ultimate decision.

Let us, then, fellow-citizens, give no cause to the enemies of free institutions to say that liberty means license, and freedom, disorder; that man is incapable of self government, and that force and prerogative are the only stable foundations of the social fabric. Stand by the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. Then peace, freedom and prosperity will be secured to you and to your children after you. Any other course brings ruin, desolation and death in its trains.

C. BECKWITH, Mayor pro tem.

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, July 25th, 1863.

Committee.

AN APPROPRIATE AND DESERVED TRIBUTE.—As we have already announced the Common Council, last Monday, changed the name of Hospital street to Wilkeson, in honor of the gallant and lamented Lieutenants John W. and Bayard Wilkeson. The following is a copy of the resolutions presented by Alderman Gates and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Hospital street, in the city of Buffalo, derived its name from a hospital that was once situated on said street; and

Whereas, The late Judge Wilkeson owned most of the land on said street at the time it was so named, and the title to much of it yet remains in his descendants; and

Whereas, Two of the grandsons of said Wilkeson have lately fallen in battle in defence of their country—Lieut. John W. Wilkeson, of the 100th regiment of N. Y. V., who fell at the battle of Seven Pines, and Lieut. Bayard Wilkeson, of the 4th regiment, United States artillery, who fell at the battle of Gettysburg; and

Whereas, It is the desire of this Council to do honor, so far as possible, to our gallant fellow citizens who have gone forth to battle in the cause of our beloved country, in this its hour of sorest trial, and particularly those who have laid down their lives in her defence. Therefore, as a fitting testimonial to the memory of the gallant dead, it is

Resolved, That the name of Hospital street, in the city of Buffalo, be changed to, and the same hereby is, and shall hereafter be known as Wilkeson street.

Commercial Advertiser.

Tuesday Evening, July 28, 1863.

LOCAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—There was a quorum of the Council in attendance yesterday. Not much business of general importance was transacted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that at the Annual Tax Sale, held June 1st, 1863, there was struck off to the city lands upon which the taxes with interest and expenses amount to \$26,771 87.

A resolution by Ald. Hopkins that the Mayor and Comptroller be authorized to issue city bonds to the amount of \$26,771 87 to pay for the purchase made, was adopted.

A communication was received from the City Attorney, notifying the Council that a contract had been executed on behalf of the city with the Buffalo Water Works Co., for supplying water for public purposes for nine months from May 1, 1863, upon the terms fixed by the Council. The action was approved.

A petition was received from "The Citizens' Gas Light Co. of Buffalo," for permission to lay conductors for conducting gas through the streets, etc., of the city of Buffalo,—when Ald. Scheu offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to the Citizens' Gas Light Company, of Buffalo, to lay the necessary conductors for conducting gas through the streets, lanes, alleys, squares and other public grounds and highways of the city of Buffalo, provided such streets, lanes, alleys, squares and other public grounds and highways of the city are left in as good condition as they were previous to laying such conductors, and with as little obstruction to the passage of such streets, lanes, alleys, squares and other public grounds and

lanes, alleys, squares and other public grounds and highways, as is possible in the process of laying such conductors down, subject to the supervision and control of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Buffalo, be and hereby is exempted from taxation on their personal property for such period (till the company declares, or will be enabled to declare, from their profits a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on their stock, but such period of exemption shall not exceed the term of three years.

Resolved, That these grants are based upon the conditions following:

1st, That the said company will submit their books and affairs to investigation by a special committee to be appointed by the Common Council, whenever so disposed.

2d, That said company shall not change its name or consolidate with any other regularly organized Gas Light Company.

3d, That in case said company should, nevertheless, consolidate with any other Gas Light Company, then all their conductors or other property, laid down underground in our streets or other highways, shall revert to and become and be the sole property of the City of Buffalo, with the right to apply them to any use the Common Council may see fit.

Ald. Hanavan offered the following:

Whereas, Section 7 of title 5 of the city Charter provides "that in case of some great public calamity, the Common Council may borrow a sum for the contingent fund equal to the emergency," and

Whereas, the civil war now existing is one of the greatest of public calamities, and called for unexpected and therefore unprovided for expenditures and sacrifices, and

Whereas, A draft has been ordered which must fall heavily upon those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and who have families dependent on them for support, and

Whereas, It is just that the burthen of providing for the relief of these men and their families should fall upon the taxable property of the city of Buffalo, therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council of the city of Buffalo hereby borrow from the contingent fund of the said city, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of paying the sum of \$300 for the relief of the families of each and every person who may be drafted, and is not by law exempt from such draft, and who shall apply to the same within 10 days after receiving official notice that he has been drafted in the city of Buffalo.

Resolved, That a special committee of five Aldermen be appointed by the President of this Council to whom all applications of drafted men for relief shall be referred, and upon the report and certificate of a majority of this committee that the person applying has been drafted, and is not by law exempt from such draft, and that the application was made within ten days after he received official notice of said draft, the City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant upon the City Treasurer, payable out of the conscription relief fund hereafter created, to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Comptroller, for the sum of \$300 in favor of each drafted man so certified and reported on by such committee, to be delivered and paid as other warrants upon the City Treasurer, are now delivered and paid.

Resolved, That the sum of \$300,000 is hereby borrowed from the contingent fund, and shall constitute a fund to be known as the conscription relief fund, upon which fund all warrants for the relief of drafted men and their families shall be drawn.

Ald. Hopkins offered the following as a substitute to the above:

Whereas, The Common Council of the city of Buffalo on the 1st day of September, 1862, borrowed from the contingent fund and appropriated \$50,000 to be used for the purpose of contributing to the support and assisting the families of such residents of this city as should thereafter enter the military service of the United States; and

Whereas, About \$20,000 of the said \$50,000 has already been used, and there remains thereof for future distribution about the sum of \$30,000.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of again expressing the loyal and patriotic sentiments of this Council, and to give renewed assurance to such persons as may hereafter enter the service, either as volunteers or conscripts under the proposed draft, it is

Resolved, That it is the intention of this Council to distribute the balance of said \$50,000 so appropriated among the families of such as may hereafter enter the service, either as volunteers or conscripts, and when such sum is exhausted the faith of the Council is hereby assured and pledged, that a further sum shall be appropriated for the like purpose until the end of the war.

The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Ald. Hanavan, Schen, Hopkins, Dayton and Robert Hill.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the 45th Massachusetts regiment of nine months men passed through this city on their return home from Port Hudson.— This regiment was sent to join Gen. Banks at New Orleans last autumn, and returned by way of the Mississippi, having made a complete circuit of the insurrectionary country. The soldiers were in miserable health, over one-third of

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the number being on the sick list. Three died on the route before reaching Buffalo, and another at the latter place. This regiment was engaged in the taking of Port Hudson.

Another Massachusetts regiment is expected through here to-day.

EASTERN REGIMENTS ON THEIR WAY HOME.—On Thursday night at eleven o'clock, another Eastern regiment passed through here on its way home. Another also passed through yesterday. They belong either in Maine or Massachusetts, and have come from Port Hudson by way of Cairo. Several regiments have already returned to their homes by this route—one having passed through this city about every day of this week. These were nine months men, and left with Gen. Banks when he started on his expedition, have served a memorable campaign in Louisiana, and assisted in the capture of Port Hudson. They are to be mustered out of service upon their arrival home.

REFRESHMENTS WANTED AT THE DEPOT.

—We learn that another Massachusetts regiment will arrive in this city, about 8 or 9 o'clock this morning, and it is desirable to furnish them with some refreshments. The kind hands who supplied the edibles for the 52d regiment, felt themselves repaid in witnessing the gratitude of the war-worn men, and the ample supply of provender entirely disappeared, leaving only the bare tables, which remain across the whole western half of the depot, waiting for the contributions of our liberal citizens, who have done so much already. The ladies, especially, are invited to take this matter in charge, and will be furnished with rooms in the depot for the arrangement of the contributions.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that the regiment (22d Maine) will not reach here until 3 o'clock P. M.

RECEPTION OF THE 52ND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

—The 52d regiment Massachusetts volunteers arrived in this city, over the Lake Shore road, yesterday afternoon at half-past one o'clock, from Port Hudson, on their way to Greenfield, Mass., where they are to be mustered out. As soon as it was known that the 52d was coming, Rev. Dr. Hosmer, whose person, Rev. James K. Hosmer, is a member of Co. J. D., in the regiment, determined to prepare such a collation for the wearied soldiers as would reflect credit upon the patriotic hospitality of our city. For that purpose they were dismissed at morning service by their pastor, and at once set busily to work. Temporary tables were hastily erected across the upper end of the Exchange Street Depot, and by the time the regiment arrived were loaded with a bountiful and substantial repast.

The hasty preparations for the reception were scarcely completed when the long train, bearing 789 brave New England soldiers, moved slowly through the large concourse of people assembled in the depot. The troops were heartily welcomed by Dr. Hosmer in a brief speech, and invited to partake of the repast prepared for them. The response was a general and eager acquiescence, which proved how sorely the wearied soldier guests stood in need of refreshment. The members of the Unitarian Church resolved themselves into a grand committee of the whole on waiting, and successfully repelled the hungry attacks which met them on all sides, with well directed volleys of hot coffee, sandwiches, and other edibles.

Meantime fifty-two of the members of the regiment, who were unable from wounds or sickness to leave the cars in which they were laid, were not forgotten by their kind hearted stranger friends. The ladies passed like ministering angels from pallet to pallet, bathing the fevered brow, cooling the parched tongue, and speaking words of loving comfort to ears that for long weary months had heard only the thunder of cannon or the stern voice of command. We heard one poor fellow, to whom a lady had just given a drink of wine, say to another, "George, I guess we must be getting near home." A higher com-

pliment have been paid to ^{the} kindness of their attendants? Three of the sick were so weak that was deemed advisable to remove them to the hospital, where they now are, we regret to say, in a very precarious condition. Four others died on the journey, and it was found necessary to leave some others at different places on the way.

The Regiment is composed of a fine looking, intelligent and remarkably orderly body of men, whose bronzed complexions, thin faces and almost threadbare garments, show they have seen severe service in the Southwest.

The following is a list of the Field and Staff Officers and Captains:

Col. H. S. Greenleaf; Lieut. Col. S. J. Storrs; Major Henry Winn; Adj't. John M. Becker; Quartermaster E. Clark; Surgeon F. A. Sawyer; Ass't Surgeon — Richardson; Captain F. A. Moore.

Co. A, Capt. A. G. Long; Co. B, Capt. B. Nelson; Co. C, Capt. M. H. Spaulding; Co. D, Capt. H. Hosford; Co. E, Capt. J. Richmond; Co. F, Capt. L. H. Stone; Co. G, Lieut. J. P. Kellogg; Co. H, Capt. — Perkins; Co. I, Capt. C. Tileston; Co. K, Capt. E. C. Bissell.

The regiment left for Albany at half-past three o'clock by special train. Superintendent Chittenden, with a thoughtful kindness worthy of all praise, placed the only sleeping car he could procure at the disposal of the wounded, whose painful journey will thus be rendered much more comfortable. While speaking of good acts, we should not forget our generous townsman Mr. T. T. Bloomer, who, although not a member of the Unitarian Church, made a truly Christian contribution of various kinds of edibles.

Within a few days a number of regiments are expected to pass through here. Two Maine regiments will arrive to-day. We do not deem it necessary to urge either congregations or individuals to emulate the good example of the Unitarian Society.

RECEPTION OF THE 52D MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT—AN IMPROMPTU DEMONSTRATION—The 52d Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, whose term of nine months' service recently expired, arrived here yesterday, *en route* from Port Hudson for home, about half past one o'clock. Through the exertions of the members of Dr. Hosmer's Church and others, the returning soldiers were most hospitably received and entertained on their arrival in the city. The fact that a son of the estimable pastor of the Unitarian Church was a member of the regiment, had participated in all the "bloody business" in which it had been engaged, and accompanied them on the homeward march, was the moving cause of the demonstration on the part of the church society.

A bountiful repast was provided in the depot, the tables, eleven in number, having in the shortest possible space of time been covered with everything which could tempt the appetites of the hungry soldiers. A blessing having been invoked by Dr. Hosmer the soldiers "fell on," and did ample justice to the good things set before them.

After the collation, the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Moores, made a brief response, expressive of the gratitude of the regiment, and earnestly bespoke the same kindness for other regiments of their comrades, which may come this way hereafter. The ladies and gentlemen at the depot, assisted by Mr. Chittenden and other railroad gentlemen, did everything possible to supply the wants of the men, canteens were filled, a stock of provisions for the farther journey laid in, and the sick were furnished with stimulents, &c.

It is expected that other returning regiments will pass through the city shortly, and we feel that we do not promise too much when we say that they will meet with the same hospitality as did the 52d Massa-

RECEPTION OF THE 52ND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—The 52nd regiment Massachusetts volunteers arrived in this city, over the Lake Shore road, yesterday afternoon at half past one o'clock, from Port Hudson, on their way to Greenfield, Mass., where they are to be mustered out. As soon as it was known that

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the 52d was coming, the congregation of Rev. Dr. Hosmer, whose son, Rev. James K. Hosmer, is a member of Co. D, in the regiment, determined to prepare such a collation for the weary soldiers as would reflect credit on the patriotic hospitality of our city. For that purpose they were dismissed at morning service by their pastor, and at once set busily to work. Temporary tables were hastily erected across the upper end of the Exchange St. Depot, and by the time the regiment arrived were loaded with a bountiful and substantial repast.—*Buffalo Express.*

Commercial Advertiser.

Tuesday Evening, August 4, 1863.

LOCAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING OF THE WARD WAR COMMITTEES.—

An adjourned meeting of the Ward War Committees was held at the Council Chamber last evening, to hear the report of Wm. Wilkeson, Esq., who, at the request of the former meeting, had visited Washington for the purpose of obtaining information as to whether the number of men (992) recruited in this city since February 7th—being in excess of former quotas—could be credited in the coming draft. The substance of Mr. Wilkeson's report is as follows:

Having obtained an interview with Provost Marshal General Fry, he ascertained that the State had been credited with more than had been claimed by Adjutant General Sprague. That the surplus in the various localities had been aggregated and credited to the State at large, and that under this arrangement the records showed that the surplus claimed by the Committees had already been credited, having been included in the State allowance. Mr. W. endeavored to procure a postponement of the draft for a time, that efforts might be made to fill the quota by enlistments, assuring Col. Fry that if time was given the quota of the district could be raised by volunteering, and that a regiment could be raised in Buffalo in thirty days. To this Col. Fry responded that if the privilege was allowed to this district, it would be demanded by every other, and the draft would become a nullity. While Mr. W. was in conversation with Col. Fry, a dispatch from Major Diven, Assistant Provost Marshal for this part of the State, came in, announcing that the draft had been ordered to commence here on Wednesday. This Col. Fry seemed to regard as a final disposition of the whole question.

THE 22D MAINE REGIMENT.—The 22d Maine Regiment arrived in the city between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, over the Lake Shore Road, on their way home from Port Hudson. Notwithstanding their arrival was much earlier than was anticipated a splendid repast was prepared in the Central depot and the will with which the hungry, war-worn soldiers "charged" upon the viands, showed that the kind offices of the ladies and gentlemen to whose exertion they were indebted for this very appropriate "reception" were keenly appreciated.

Such acts as these do honor alike to those immediately concerned, and to the city. If anything can repay the returning soldier for his toils, and sufferings and sacrifices, these practical demonstrations of sympathy and appreciation will contribute largely to the result.

MEETING FOR FURNISHING REFRESHMENTS TO REGIMENTS PASSING THROUGH THE CITY.—At a meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, held at the Mansion House, on the evening of the 3d inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for supplying the various regiments which will pass through this city within a few days, with necessary refreshments, T. T. Bloomer, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. John S. Trowbridge appointed Secretary.

On motion of Geo. B. Gates, Esq., Jonathan Sidway, H. K. Viele, B. F. Felton, Henry Clifton, E. P. Dorr, W. B. Peck, Joseph Stringham, Wm. Sherwood, H. G. White, D. S. Bennett, Wm. Kasson and T. T. Bloomer were appointed by the Chair to solicit subscriptions and donations for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Subsequently a meeting of the above named Committee was held, and Geo. B. Gates, Esq., called to the Chair, and Dr. J. S. Trowbridge appointed Secretary.

Handsome subscriptions of money were made by the New York Central and State Line Railroads through Superintendent Chittenden of the former road.

The following sub-committee on reception and donations was appointed:

H. K. Viele, B. F. Felton, Jonathan Sidway.

The above Committee will be in attendance at the Central Depot after today, and all desiring to know what donations will be acceptable should call on them.

JOHN S. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

Democrat & American

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 8.

A Difficult Job.

The Buffalo Courier strives hard to break force of its own statement with regard to action of the State authorities in causing excess of volunteers in various localities in interior districts to be credited to the State at large, thus enabling the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which are many thousands below their quotas, to profit by the activity and patriotism displayed elsewhere in the matter of volunteering. Our Buffalo cotemporary now that "the basis upon which the draft is expressly precluded any specific credit is given to districts." Of course it does; that basis was established at the request of Seymour's Adjutant General, by giving credit to the State at large for the surplus volunteer furnished from localities like Rochester and Buffalo. The injustice of this arrangement can be shifted from the shoulders of Gov. SEYMOUR to those of any Federal official, for President General FRY's circular, from which following is taken, throws the whole responsibility upon His Excellency:

"If it shall be made to appear to the President Marshal General, by the Governor of any State, that particular towns [or wards] to which credit have been assigned, have heretofore actually furnished a surplus of men over their quotas, an order will be issued discharging from the service of the United States a number of men called in lieu by the present draft from said towns [wards] equal to the surplus proved to have furnished heretofore. Towns [wards] thus get credit actually for their excess on former calls."

But it appears that Gov. SEYMOUR had no intention of making it appear that "particular town wards" had "furnished a surplus of men over their quotas," for that would involve his own "friends" in the necessity of making up their own deficiency. He accordingly directed Adjutant General SPRAGUE to Washington to procure "the crediting of all the men with certificates of muster in the State he could bring, to the State at large."

According to the Courier, "Col. FRY repeatedly and emphatically told Mr. WILKESON that any attempt to credit districts would be accompanied with so many difficulties that the thing was out of the question." Of course he did and why? Because the preparations for the draft in this State had been completed according to the plan proposed by Adj't Gen. SPRAGUE, and in order to make any change now it would