

the reflection that it had been eaten by hungrier diners than themselves.

The regiment, on emerging from the cars, was received in a brief address by Rev. Dr. Hosmer, who welcomed the men as the gallant defenders of our homes, our rights and our institutions. He invoked a blessing on the repast, and immediately some eight hundred half famished soldiers set to work.

The 52d, as we have said, is a nine months regiment, its time having expired on the 11th of July. It sailed from New York on the 2d of December last, was stationed the greater part of last winter at Baton Rouge, and reached the field before Port Hudson on the 31st of May. It was in the assault on the 14th of June, and for 26 days thereafter, till the surrender of the stronghold, lay in the abattis before the rebel works, lodging bullets, and scarcely getting enough hard tack to keep body and soul together. It has, however, had remarkably good fortune; going in with 938 men and coming home about 800 strong. About 60 sick are in the two hospital cars attached to the train. The regiment was the first to return by the now open route of the Mississippi, having left Port Hudson a week ago last Thursday. It came to Cairo by water, and from there, via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cleveland, to this city. The following is a list of its staff officers:

Colonel, Halbert S. Greenleaf, of Shelben Falls. Lieut. Col., Samuel J. Storrs, of Amherst, and a graduate of Amherst College; Major, Henry Winn, of Boston; Adjutant, J. M. Decker, of Lawrence; Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Moores, of Greenfield; Surgeon, Fred. A. Sawyer, Greenfield; 1st Asst., J. F. Richardson, of Chesterfield; 2d Asst., M. H. Sabin, near Boston; Quartermaster, Lieut. Ed. C. Clark, Northampton.

Among the losses sustained by the regiment was one Captain, George Bliss, killed; and, also, as our citizens well remember, Sergeant Edward Hosmer, the brave and lamented son of Rev. Dr. Hosmer, who died and was buried at Baton Rouge. The meeting of Color Corporal J. K. Hosmer, with his family here, was a scene too sacred for newspaper description. It is enough to say that after having made sacrifice of everything but life in his country's behalf; after having tended the death-bed and planted flowers on the grave of his brother, the hero had come back to home and honor and the love of friends. Would to God that all who have gone as he, might so come back.

The appearance of the men spoke volumes in regard to the hard and perilous experience which has been theirs. To say nothing of the faces of the sick which were visible, ghastly and emaciated, through the car-windows, there was not a man who did not show signs of rough usage. Privation, hard service and the climate seemed to have worn them down; the light is quenched in their eyes, and the enthusiasm in their hearts. It was only after they had eaten and drank, and had been refreshed by the cool breeze and the warm welcome, that their faces began to brighten into something like their normal appearance. Their uniforms, too, tattered and soiled, were in keeping with the wearied look that met one in almost every face.

After the collation had been thoroughly discussed, 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 stimulants, &c. In short, too great praise cannot be accorded those of our citizens who managed and so well carried through the affair. Buffalo has earned a long credit-mark by the Sunday's work.

The train departed about three o'clock, and as it moved out of the depot the men gave vent to their gratitude by such a cheer as, we presume, they have not been able to give since the fall of Port Hudson, at least. The only man left behind was Henry W. Ladden, of Northampton, who was too sick to be carried farther and was taken to the General Hospital.

We learn that several other regiments are to return home by this route from the army of the South-West. The 22d Maine, it is expected, will reach here about 3 o'clock this afternoon.—Several other Maine regiments, and one from Massachusetts, are also looked for in the course of a week or two. We trust that the example of the ladies and gentlemen, who did so well yesterday, will be emulated by others this afternoon. Let there be bountiful preparation made. Our citizens should make it a point before they eat their own dinners, to see that a plenteous provision is made for the men of Maine.

MORE ARRIVALS OF REGIMENTS.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock Thursday evening the 15th New Hampshire, from Concord, N. H., came in, and were duly suppered. Its officers are Col. John W. Kingman, left at Baton Rouge, sick; Lieut. Col. H. W. Blair, with the regiment, but both sick and wounded; Major John Aldrich, left at Chicago, sick; Adjutant Edward Brigham; Surgeon ——— Hosh; Quartermaster Ira A. Moody; Chaplain Rev. Mr. Wheelock. The regiment went in with 917 men, and has now 618 en route for home. It participated in the charges at Port Hudson on May 27th and June 14th, and its banner, a New Hampshire one, and colors are shattered and riddled with bullets. On the way up 40 sick were left at Memphis, and a number at Chicago. Eleven died on the boat, and were buried on the banks of the Father of Waters.—One man died this side of Erie, Pa., all these deaths occurring suddenly. Eight sick were left here and taken to the General Hospital.

About midnight the same night the 26th Maine Regiment came into the city on its way home from Port Hudson, and was duly received and taken care of by the indefatigable Committee on Reception. This regiment went in 900 strong and numbers now about 667. It was in the fatal charge of the 14th June, and suffered considerably. On its way home some sick were left at Mound City, and some at Chicago. Five deaths occurred while it was on the river. Eight of the sick were left here and taken to the General Hospital, leaving 50 invalids to go on home. The officers of the regiment are Col. M. H. Hubbard; Lieut. Col. Philo Hersee, who is at home, having been wounded in the battle of Irish Bend; Major J. N. Fowler; Adjutant D. C. Simpson; Surgeon Chas. Abbott; Chaplain Samuel Bowker; Quartermaster Timothy Thorndike. The regiment, notwithstanding its rough experiences, looked well.

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we are informed that no additional regiments are expected till Monday, so that the Committee have a brief respite from their arduous labors. Notice will be given through the papers of what articles are wanted.

FRAUDULENT INCOME RETURNS.—The Buffalo Express says:—The preliminary examination of Origen Storrs, of Lockport, on complaint of S. H. Murphy, U. S. Assessor of the 29th Coll. District, was had before U. S. Commissioner Gorham yesterday, in the U. S. Court Rooms in that city. United States District Attorney Dart conducted the examination on the part of the government. It was proved that the defendant in making his income returns to the Assistant Assessor, neglected to return an amount of money received in the year 1863 as his share of the profits of the firm of Loyd & Co., engaged in the oil business in the State of Pennsylvania. After a full hearing, the defendant was held to bail for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court at Auburn next week.

FUNERAL OF NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS.—The funeral of the New England soldiers who have died at the Buffalo General Hospital, will be attended at Forest Lawn Cemetery at 4½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Services by the Rev. Dr. Lord. The public are invited to be present.

VOLUME XXVIII.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 10th, 1863.
At 2 o'clock, P. M.

Present—Aldermen Ambrose, Bangasser, Burgard Colie, Crowder, Dayton, Flach, Goemble, Gates, Hanavan, Hopkins, Hoyt, Klink, R. Mills, W. I. Mills, Moores, Persch, Walsh and Yaw.

Absent—Aldermen Clark, Dubois, Scheu, and Taylor.

In the absence of the President *pro tem*, Alderman Goemble was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, Aug. 10, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Hon. Wm. G. Fargo, the Mayor of this city, took his departure from San Francisco on the 23d ultimo. By the favor of Providence he will arrive in New York some time during the present week.

So far, during the absence of his Honor, the administration of municipal affairs has not been attended by any difficulties of a very serious nature.

Circumstances have, however, supervened, which have affected the public mind with unusual concern. Anxiety for the safety of life and property, and the security of the public peace, has been extensively felt.

The sudden outbreak of prejudice against the colored people, which occurred on the 12th of July, which was accompanied by murder and the most heartless outrages upon helpless negroes; the great riot of fearful omen in the city of New York; the impending draft, obnoxious to a large class of persons, from the belief that in its operations, if not by design, it is unfairly burdensome to laboring men of limited means; the violence and intemperate zeal of party presses—powerful organs laboring, it seemed, to force the great political parties of the State into hostile antagonism; one portion of the community exposing publicly a lack of confidence in another, and the other reciprocating the feeling: political discussions lapsing into personal accusation; antipathies seemingly about to become the ruling forces in civil society—these may be instanced, I think, as among the circumstances which have occasioned so much concern for the public peace and safety.

This state of things required action on the part of the authorities to encourage a feeling of security and to prevent any temptation which might be offered discontented persons taking effect in public disturbance.

I accordingly appointed a large number of temporary policemen, and made such other preparations as I deemed necessary to secure the peace of the city. The Chief of Police will present to your body the payroll of such police force. I stated to the men so employed that they would receive the same pay as the regular police. The time of their actual service has been accurately kept, and the accounts presented by the Chief will be correct. With a few exceptions, they have performed the duties assigned them attentively, many of them having been on duty, day and night. They should be promptly paid.

Mr. Best, the Sheriff of Erie county, is entitled to public thanks for his valuable co-operation in maintaining public order.

The officers and soldiers of the 21st and other New York regiments, who at present constitute the armed police of the city, are deserving of all praise for the good order preserved by them and their strict attention to duty. They are soldiers in discipline, gentlemen in conduct.

The regular police are also performing their whole duty, remaining at their posts day and night.

It is unpleasant to act on the presumption that any considerable body of our fellow citizens are liable to engage in a disturbance of the public peace. I prefer to believe, and for myself I hold to the faith that, treated with a proper regard, every portion of the people of Buffalo have not only the intelligence to see the necessity of public order, but also honesty and order enough to aid in maintaining it.

The peace and order of society must be preserved as long as the power of the whole people is competent to the task. No act of the Legislature, however oppressive; no law of Congress, however unjust it may be deemed to be, can justify or excuse a mob. A mob which blindly seeks the destruction of property and life makes war upon the existence of society. It violates those ultimate principles of public and personal safety, whose sway is the soul and life of the social world. Those all-pervading and inestimable principles, which are compendiously expressed among men by the term "law and order," belong to a domain which lies back of the acts of the government—back of the government itself. They are as necessary, and often as potent, in countries subject to arbitrary rule as in free America; as necessary to the happiness of the people of the State of New York as the subjects of the Czar of Russia. Under their protection the highway is safe to the traveler; men are secure in their property and homes; the humblest citizen when he departs from his house to perform his daily labor submits his wife and children to their care, and when at night he returns from his toil no forebodings as to the fate of his family disturb his peace of mind.

Therefore it results, so indispensable is the rule of law and order that while the mob may be often largely composed of those whose fault is ignorance or passion, rather than a wicked intent personal to them, the public good and safety may sometimes require its abrupt and bloody extinguishment by hand of power.

Gentlemen—Permit me to urge upon you the necessity of immediate and decisive action for the relief of those of our fellow citizens who are now conscripts. If you have not the power to extend complete relief it should be known at once, in order that no one may hang a deceptive hope upon you.

In my opinion it is both competent and proper for you to make ample provision to alleviate the afflictions produced by the draft. Conscription is an institution the people of this country never bargained for, and they are unprepared for it both in mind and estate. It is competent for every community to relieve its own poor or distressed. While our rulers must decide upon the expediency of given laws and while it is true that general laws cannot be so ordained as to operate with exactly equal pressure upon individuals, it is nevertheless just and proper that any family or community should extend its help to those members who are unable to bear alone the load placed upon them. I have no doubt you will make ample allowance for the families of those who may go into the service. This provision should not be niggardly. It is true taxation swells up enormously, but money cannot be placed in the balance against the sacrifices of the man who is

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suddenly forced from home, the central spot of all patriotic desire, compelled to surrender his family to the tender guardianship of the public, his children to the gracious charities of the rich, and to bear himself in unwilling exile the deprivations of the camp and the dangers of the field.

I submit also whether you should not provide means to buy substitutes or to pay the commutations for at least those men of families, who, being unwilling to enter the service, are either wholly or in part unable to provide for themselves. Are not the 65th and 74th Regiments, in consideration of their sacrifices in the public behalf entitled to the benefit of such a provision? Many from those regiments have already enlisted and done honorable service in the field.—Equity would seem to require that they should be exempt at least from the first conscription, and the public good requires that no discouragement should be offered to those who are, at this moment, our reliance for safety.

There is nothing, it seems to me, in the objection, that by such a course you will countervail the law.—While the Government has the right perhaps to expect that the conscription law will be accepted by the people in good faith, and allowed its natural operation without undue opposition, yet the option is extended to every one to enter the service or pay a commutation. It could not be supposed that a father should refuse to help his son; that a family should not combine to help one of their number, if needy; that a community should relinquish the right to provide for its own welfare.

It cannot, I trust, be the case that every person drafted who is able to pay \$300 will decline to enter the military service. It cannot especially be presumed of those persons of intelligence who are able to appreciate the necessity of immediately filling up the decimated ranks of the army, and who, when they take their departure from their homes, can carry with them the consolation that their families are comfortable, or that they have no families, and who can go forth buoyant with elevated sentiments, respecting the obligations of loyalty and the honorableness of acting a noble part in the service of their country. It cannot be possible they will refuse to answer the call of their country, because they happen to be more fortunate than others in their worldly possessions. If indeed everybody who is master of \$300 is going to decline the honors of the draft, then in my opinion we should disgrace our common humanity, by placing the great burdens of the country upon those whose poverty and misfortunes, if any distinction were to be made, ought to be their excuse and protection.

There was a time in the history of our ancestors, while under the crowns of Europe, when the rule prevailed, that military service was due to the State in proportion to the power and influence of the subject.

Let us not be so destitute of magnanimity as to place the greatest burdens upon the shoulders of those who are least able to sustain them.

Respectfully,

C. BECKWITH, Mayor pro. tem.

—Received and filed.

THE DAILY COURIER.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, 1863.

A. F. LANING, EDITOR.

THE ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Common Council that that body by a vote of *thirteen* to *six* (eighteen votes being necessary) refused to make an appropriation for the immediate relief of the families of drafted men; or, in other words, refused to place the poor man with a dependent family upon an equality with the man

able to pay \$300. The vote was a strictly partisan one—every Democrat present voting for this relief, and every Republican against it. Only *nineteen* Aldermen were present, Aids. Dubois, Scheu and Taylor, (Democrats) and Clark (Republican) being absent.

The debate upon the majority and minority reports was not extended. Ald. Hopkins advocated the minority report. He thought the tax-payers favored it. He opposed the majority report on the ground that it would fail to do any good to the families of conscripts. He did not think it legal, and besides it did not encourage the conscript to enter the army.

Ald. Hanavan knew that many tax-payers favored the majority report. Similar resolutions had been adopted in Albany, Rochester, Batavia, and other places. He was authorized to state that one man would take \$50,000 of the bonds, if the resolutions were adopted.

Ald. Dayton said he had not intended to say anything in regard to this subject; but he could not suffer the attempt of Ald. Hopkins to throw the responsibility for the defeat of the measure, proposing municipal relief to the families of conscripts, upon democrats to pass unnoticed. From the outset, the Alderman from the 11th Ward had endeavored to defeat the majority report, and now, the Republicans under his lead resort to a paltry expedient to prevent any valuable relief from being extended to conscripts and their families. They have suddenly come to talk of the Charter in Buffalo, when they have rode rough shod over Constitutions and Laws in every possible way. What would have been the result had not the Council last year overstepped the letter of the law in borrowing money for the relief of the families of volunteers, when the first call for troops was made? This sudden veneration for law on the part of the other side of the house was all a humbug. It was a mere pretense by which they expected to compel the poor man to go to the war, while the rich man could remain at home, if he chose.

Ald. Klink (Republican) did not know who was to be thought of. There were many Germans with a little property who could not pay \$300, and yet were not so poor as to come within the resolution. He would vote to raise money to pay the exemption of every drafted man, but would not vote for the majority report.

And so the proposition to raise \$150,000 for the benefit of the families of poor conscripts was defeated, Aldermen Hopkins, Crowder, Klink, R. Mills, W. I. Mills and Yaw, voting "No."

Upon motion, of Ald. Dayton, the Council adopted a resolution pledging the faith of the Council to the support of the families of conscripts, to the end of the war.

Ald. Hopkins endeavored to force a vote upon the resolutions attached to the minority report; but it was clearly shown by Ald. Gates and others that there was no occasion for adopting them. The Council has \$30,000 for the relief of families yet unexpended, and the Committee are willing to pay \$13 a month to families of soldiers, or any other sum the Council may direct. When this money was gone, the Council had power to raise more. It was also shown that there was no justice or propriety in giving \$13 a month to all families, without reference to their size or pecuniary condition. For some families it would be more than sufficient; for other suttlerly inadequate.

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In connection with the Council Proceedings, relating to this subject, no one should omit to read the message of Ald. Beckwith, Mayor *pro tem*. It recites briefly his efforts, in co-operation with Sheriff Best, to preserve the public peace which have, happily, been crowned with complete success. The message is an able paper and embodies a convincing argument upon the duty of the city to provide relief for the poor conscript. The message is creditable alike to the head and heart of Mayor Beckwith.

Military Movements.

The 17th Rhode Island Vols., passed through the city yesterday morning, bound for home. A detachment of the 27th Conn. Vols. also arrived and departed. All the militia regiments in the city, who performed duty in Pennsylvania, will be mustered out of the U. S. service to-day and to-morrow, and, by order of Gen. Canby, will report to Gov. Seymour for instructions. The Governor's room in the City Hall has been allotted to the military for storing the fixed ammunition belonging to the batteries now quartered in the Park. The cavalry patrol the up town wards daily.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE SIXTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, from Port Hudson, on their return home. They were duly feasted at the Central Depot by the Citizens' Committee and citizens generally, while those of the number who were ill, received the very best of attention at the hands of the ladies. The regiment is officered as follows: Colonel, James Pike; Lieut. Colonel, H. W. Fuller; Major, Samuel Davis, Jr.; Adjutant, L. T. Townsend; Chaplain, R. M. Manly; Surgeon, Cyrus M. Fiske; Quartermaster, A. N. Brown. The Sixteenth Regiment was organized in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, and went into the service about 850 strong. It left Port Hudson with about 550 men, some 75 of whom were left at Vicksburg, Cairo and other points along the route. Nearly a hundred men of the regiment are scattered in various directions, most of them probably alive. The remaining 200 died from disease contracted in the swamps of Butte la rose, and aggravated in the vicinity of Port Hudson. In the former place, five hundred of this Regiment were in hospital at one time, a fact rather strongly suggestive of the hardships through which the Regiment passed long before reaching Port Hudson. The loss in the officers was as follows:—Capt. Buffum, of Co. I; Lieut. Jones, Co. E; Lieut. Baker, Co. F; Lieut. Wilds, Co. K, and Assistant Surgeon Campbell. About one hundred of the men were on the sick list at this point, ten of whom had to be sent to the General Hospital. The loss coming up the river from Port Hudson to Cairo, was four men, one of whom fell overboard and was drowned. The Regiment was accompanied by a fine Brass Band, of fifteen instruments, which discoursed most eloquent music prior to the departure of the Regiment from the depot. Colonel Pike was formerly a Methodist Minister, and served one term in Congress. He is spoken of in most flattering terms by his men. The Sixteenth took its departure a little before six o'clock, much pleased with the reception it had received at the hands of the citizens of Buffalo.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.—The 28th Maine and the 47th Massachusetts, from Port Hudson, will leave Buffalo to-morrow for this city—one in the morning and one in the evening. The first may be expected here to-morrow evening between 10 and 12 o'clock.

RETURN OF THE SIXTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This Regiment, Col. J. PIKE, reached this city, from Port Hudson, this forenoon at eleven o'clock. It numbered but 500—officers and men, although it took the field 850 strong. Of the 500, some fifty or seventy-five were sick, and eighty-nine sick had to be left behind at various points on the route. Only four remained here.

Two hundred of the original 850 found Southern graves—most of them from sickness contracted in the Tesche campaign, and in garrisoning Fort Burton, on Grand Lake. In this latter service, nearly the whole regiment suffered from fever. The closing services of the Regiment were in front of Port Hudson.

After partaking of abundant rations in the depot—consisting of fresh sandwiches, tea, coffee and ice water—the Regiment crossed the river, and were immediately reshipped on the Boston cars for home.

...ably able to maintain the peace.

The Buffalo *Express* makes the address of the old militia officers in the 2d Assembly District the occasion of a bitter assault upon Gov. Seymour and Col. McRae.—It will be seen by the statement from the latter gentleman, which we publish to-day, that the charges are utterly false and malicious and we trust that it will make a proper reparation.

The *Express* also publishes a bitter extract from a letter written by some person in this county. If it will give us the name of its correspondent we doubt not we can prove that he has pursued a more disrespectful course in this matter than he falsely charges McRae with.

The Buffalo *Courier* and other papers have at times evinced a commendable enterprise in picking up local news from this section, but of late several instances have occurred where gross falsehood has usurped the place of plain truth. Stories grossly exaggerated, or entirely untrue, have gone abroad and returned to add to any ill feeling that might exist. It is useless to particularize; we only refer to the matter to ask our contemporaries to exercise a little more discretion in publishing evil tidings without some decent evidence of their truth.

CONCERT OF THE CONTINENTALS.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the Continental Society, assisted by Signor Gariboldi, tender, this evening, in St. James Hall, a grand complimentary concert to Messrs. S. C. Campbell and Wm. Castle. Mr. Castle will be remembered as formerly a resident of this city and a fine tenor singer. Such an array of musical talent will certainly ensure one of the finest concerts ever given in the city.

Kriegsversammlung im Stadtrathssaal. Die verschiedenen Krieges-Comittees, welche letztes Jahr in den einzelnen Wards und der gesammten Stadt ernannt wurden, um Wege und Mittel anzurathen, wie unsere Quota der vom Präsidenten aufgerufenen 600,000 Freiwilligen aufzubringen seien, sind ersucht sich am Samstag den 25. Juli Abends 7½ Uhr im Stadtrathssaal zu versammeln, um zu untersuchen, wie viel Freiwillige von der Stadt über ihr Quotum gestellt wurden.

Thomas Edmonds,	1.	Ward.
A. L. Burrows,	2.	"
James D'Brien,	3.	"
Richard Flach,	4.	"
Jno W. A. Meyer,	5.	"
Paul Goebel,	6.	"
F. A. Georger,	7.	"
E. Madden,	8.	"
E. D. Salisbury,	9.	"
C. E. Young,	10.	"
Cyrus P. Lee,	11.	"
Henry A. Sward,	12.	"

THE FLOWER QUEEN FESTIVAL.—The Flower Queen Festival, in which five hundred "young people" are to participate comes off this afternoon at Moffat's Grove, and is to be followed by a succession of lively sports in imitation of the olden time. A procession will be formed on Main street opposite the Arcade in the forenoon as preliminary to the exercises of the day. The attendance at the Grove will no doubt be very large. We have the most positive assurance that the programme will be thoroughly carried out, and that the best of order will be preserved.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.—The Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment reached here from Ft. Hudson, yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, and was handsomely entertained at the Central Depot by the citizens' committee and a large number of ladies. Although the hour was an unseasonable one, the wants of the Regiment were promptly and carefully attended to.

The Regiment is officered as follows:—Colonel, P. Messer; Lieut.-Colonel, John W. Locke; Major, John Hodges; Adjutant, H. A. Wentworth; Surgeon, William Cogswell; Assistant Surgeon, John Hancock; Quarter Master, Henry Degen. The Fiftieth was organized in Essex county, Massachusetts, and went into the service 960 strong. It has now a force of 830 men, showing a smaller loss than was sustained by any one of the Regiments that have recently passed through here. Ten of the men died coming up the river from Port Hudson to Cairo, and were buried along the banks of the Mississippi. Fifteen or twenty were left sick at Cairo, and about twelve at Cleveland. There were about twenty on the sick list, with the Regiment, most of whom will probably reach home alive. The officers all return to their homes with the exception of First Assistant Surgeon, French, who died at Port Hudson. The Regiment was accompanied by a fine Brass Band, organized from the members of the Regiment.—The Regiment left for the East about 7 o'clock, and as the train passed out of the depot the cheers for Buffalo were as lusty as one could wish.

A MEETING AT CLARENCE.

The citizens of Clarence have been agitating the question whether it was not practicable to make some arrangement to equalize the burdens of the conscription. The following notice was posted for a meeting:—

READ AND TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS.

All persons enrolled for the coming draft are requested to meet at Clarence Centre next Saturday, Aug. 8th, 1863, at 3 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of devising means whereby we may avoid paying *Three Hundred Dollars* each, by making it more on an equality with all concerned. Come out, one and all, and let us see what we can do.

Those not liable to the draft are requested to come and assist in making the arrangements.

Dated Clarence, Aug. 6th, 1863.

By order of many citizens.

Before the holding of this meeting, the following petition to the Town Board was circulated and signed by some thirty or forty tax-payers of the town, among whom were J. B. Bailey, J. H. Magoffin, Orsamus Warren, Charles Seib, H. B. Ransom, P. Heath, Lyman A. Parker and David Van Tine:—

We, the undersigned citizens of the town of Clarence, county of Erie and State of New York, would respectfully petition the Town Board to call a special town meeting forthwith, for the purpose of taking a vote upon the proposition to raise by tax the sum of \$300 for each man who may be drafted from this town in the coming draft.

On Saturday, some one hundred and fifty citizens assembled at the village; but the Republicans immediately assumed the most violent hostility to the project which many of them had before indorsed. The petition above was presented to the Supervisor by a Committee, but he refused to call the meeting on the ground that the Administration wanted men, not money, and that it was not exactly "loyal" to pay exemption fees, when blood and muscle were demanded.

The town meeting, of course, fell through, but the young men organized a club for mutual protection, each member paying in \$50 to a common fund. As in Aurora, the young men, without distinction of party, favored the raising of the money, and the Republicans opposed it. Of course, all the Republicans, drafted in Clarence, will go to the war without a murmur. They would not be guilty of buying themselves or their sons off, since the Administration wants "men not money."

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SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH.— The 4th Massachusetts Militia regiment, nine months men, from the South-west, passed through this city, yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., on a special train of eighteen cars.

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