

LE ROY REDEEMED.—Last spring, the Democrats elected their Supervisor in Le Roy, by one majority. The office becoming vacant, a new election was held last Tuesday, and the Republican candidate is elected by a majority of 58.

Loyal League at South Byron.

MR. EDITOR.—Loyal men are moving earnest to sustain the government, and not to be behind in the noble cause, a goodly number of the citizens of South Byron met in the Hotel Hall, in this village, on Saturday evening, May 30th, and organized the South Byron "Union League," and adopted the following preamble and resolutions, as their pledge of faith to the government:

Whereas, It is the sacred duty of every citizen to uphold and sustain by moral and physical means the government of the United States, in this time of peril, when traitors in arms and in counsel are striving to destroy the freest and most beneficent government on earth. Therefore, we do hereby, following the example of our Revolutionary Fathers, in the first battle for freedom, "I pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to the holy purpose of saving our nation and putting down traitors and rebels, who are threatening the very existence of our Republic. Our motto shall be, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." "Strike till the last armed foe expires."

The Secretary offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American, who has a spark of loyalty in his heart, to stand by the Government in this dark hour of his country's trials, for if the Government falls, the Union falls, and if the Union falls, then falls the last hope of human liberty throughout the world.

W. P. Burnham offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve, and will sustain the Government in sending Vandalism among his brother traitors.

CYRUS WALKER, President.

J. RAMBO, Secretary.

"INGENIOUS PARAPHRASE."—This is what the Democrat now styles the bogus hand bill, circulated at Le Roy and Batavia, calling a meeting to sympathize with Andrews and Vandalism. Yesterday the thing was presented to the public as a genuine document, and doubtless many readers of the Democrat believed the call was issued by Democrats. To-day it is spoken of as an "ingenious paraphrase."

It can only be truly characterized as a stupid imposition—one that plagued its authors more than anybody else, for it was condemned by respectable Republicans when it appeared. We have no time or inclination to answer the reflections of our cotemporary upon this paper or the Conservative people of Genesee County. Both will survive its assaults we trust.

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Native Wines Wanted for Hospital Purposes—To the Ladies of Le Roy.

[We cheerfully make room for the following appeal to the Ladies of Le Roy and vicinity, from our old friend Adam S. Pratt. We hope it will meet with a hearty and immediate response.]

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

FRIEND THOMSON:—Permit me through the columns of the "Gazette" to speak *a word in season* to the people of Genesee county, and especially to Le Roy folks, in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals.

You have done much already by liberal and timely gifts to alleviate suffering, and no doubt you are still working and will continue to work so long as there is a necessity.

A good supply of *pure* Native Wine is much needed and would be one of the greatest blessings to the suffering men; and it is to *stimulate* you to action in this matter that I now address you.

I therefore appeal to the Ladies—the main-spring in all benevolent action—to convert a portion of their Raspberries, Currants, Rhubarb, Grapes, &c., into Wine for the Hospitals. You cannot tell the benefits that will result from such a course, nor number the blessings that such a gift will call down upon the donor from many a prostrate Father, Husband, Son or Brother. The last thing I put in my satchel before leaving Le Roy, was a bottle of raspberry wine which some friend had left with Mrs. Clark to be forwarded to the sick soldiers. I took it to Armory Square Hospital, and there I found among many others, young Delemater, a boy volunteer in one of our State regiments, lying wounded, sick and weak—no appetite, longing to get home, and grateful for sympathy. I gave the wine to the matron of the ward, for his use if the doctor would allow it. Two days afterwards I met and spoke with the physician in the same ward, and these were his words: "Sir, that wine was just what the lad needed; he has been taking it, a teaspoonful every four hours since you left it; it is the only thing for days past that would lie on his stomach. His case is a critical one, but he is young and I have hopes of his recovery." That boy was faithfully attended to, regained sufficient strength to return to his home, after receiving his discharge, and it is but a few days since my friend and co-laborer in hospital work, Mr. Bryant, (who took a deep interest in the boy's spiritual as well as temporal welfare,) received a letter from him, expressing his thanks for kindness received while here, and telling of his welfare.

Messrs. G. G. Elmore and Chas. Annin donated ten gallons of fine grape wine, which has been nearly all distributed among the wards of Armory Square Hospital, where the most severely wounded of our men have been placed, as it is most convenient to the wharf where the boat landed the thousands of sufferers from the Chancellorville fight. The amount of good this liberal donation has been the means of effecting cannot be estimated.

The Ladies of Le Roy, I know, can devise

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ways and means to obtain a good supply of home-made wine, and forward it, if possible in kegs, boxed, to the "Christian Commission, 13 Bank street, Philadelphia,"—marking the packages "Hospital Stores."

The weather has been cool and pleasant during most of the month, with occasional down pours of rain that sounded like a shower of torpedoes. The people here are in good heart, and no excitement exists in reference to the forcoming draft, which will fall heavily on the city, so few having volunteered.

A. S. PRATT.

Rochester, July 27th, 1863.

JENNIE.

THE GREAT COPPERHEAD DEMONSTRATION IN GENESSEE COUNTY—SYMPATHY FOR ANDREWS AND VALLANDIGHAM.—The following handbill has been circulated in Genesee county and the adjoining country with immense effect. We are glad to learn from it that the claims of that distinguished "leader of the people," John W. Andrews, upon the sympathy of "American freemen" are not to be disregarded. The wrongs of Vallandigham are to be remembered under the same auspices. It is a pity that neither of these worthies can be prevailed upon to address the meeting in person. Circumstances beyond their control render it impossible for them to attend:

UNIVERSAL EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE—ILLEGAL ARRESTS STILL CONTINUE TO BE MADE!—AMERICANS, WILL YOU TAMELY SUBMIT?—GRAND INDIGNATION MEETING! TO BE HELD IN FRONT OF THE COURT HOUSE, IN BATAVIA, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

The loyal people, irrespective of party, will assemble in Mass Meeting at the above time and place, to adopt resolutions of condolence with that political martyr, John W. Andrews, (editor of the New York News,) who has just been illegally and unconstitutionally arrested in New York, at the bidding of the minions of despotic Republicanism, for no other offence than inciting by word and deed, an insane and unprincipled mob to the crimes of burglary, arson and murder. His martyred spirit now pines in Fort Lafayette. Americans, shall we submit to this unparalleled outrage upon our political and civil rights? The spirit of our Ohio-Canadian political martyr, Vallandigham, will be with us. His wrongs also cry aloud to us for redress. Resolutions will also be adopted and a committee appointed to wait upon President Lincoln and demand the release of Mr. Andrews in the name of Constitution and Liberty.

Eminent and eloquent speakers will be in attendance. FREE TRAINS will be run from Buffalo, Rochester Canandaigua, and intermediate stations. Also, an hourly stage line to Roanoke, East Bethany and Pavillion.

Rally! rally! our liberties are in danger!
July 17, 1863.

By order of the Committee.

"THE GREAT REACTION."—At a special election in Leroy last week Abial Robertson, Republican, was elected Supervisor over M. P. Lampson, Dem., by 58 majority. The town went Democratic last spring. The Board of old Genesee is now unanimously Republican.

"Le Roy for the Union!"
So announces our Wyoming County Mirror, on the election of an Abolition Supervisor in that town. Le Roy was not for the Union last spring, because she then elected a Democratic Supervisor by one majority! JOHN H. LEXY, who then carried the town against the Radicals for the first

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time within the reach of memory, is dead; Radicalism again triumphs in the election of his successor; and, we are told, "The result shows that Le Roy is for the Union and against the submissionist democracy." But, what does the *Mirror* mean by "the submissionist democracy?" Plainly, the minority now (majority last spring) in Le Roy; the majority in *Attica and in Warsaw!*—the majority in the State of New York, and, doubtless, in the entire Free North! If this "result shows" who are "for the Union," we pity "the Union."

Batavia Irish Relief Fund.

The following persons have subscribed the several amounts towards the Irish Relief Fund of Batavia. The money collected has been paid over to the Very Rev. FATHER O'FARRELL, Vicar General for the Diocese of Buffalo:—

D W Tomlinson	\$50 00	N. G. Clark	\$2 00
John Fisher	25 00	C. Holton	1 00
Trumbull Cary	25 00	Q. P. Knight	1 00
G B Worthington	10 00	H. U. Howard	5 00
S. Masse	5 00	Joseph Hamilton	1 00
Junius A. Smith	5 00	N. K. Cone	1 00
Edwin Cox	5 00	A. N. Weller	1 00
Dean Richmond	50 00	J. F. Lay	1 00
Harry Wilber	10 00	H. L. Onderdonk	2 00
E. M. McCormick	5 00	Harry Backus	2 00
J. A. Clark	3 00	Lusk & Warren	2 00
P. L. Tracy	10 00	C. T. Buxton	1 00
Heman J Redfield	10 00	Dr. Ganson	1 00
Holden, Glover & Co.	5 00	W. S. Mallory	5 00
A. D. Tryon	1 00	C. H. Turner	1 00
		L. B. Coats	3 00
Rev. T. Cunningham	\$25 00	Miss M. Murray	\$1 00
M. Halloran	5 00	John Camhsan	1 00
Martin Keary	5 00	Miss R. O'Bryan	1 00
Mrs. M. Kaine	1 00	Mrs. M. Halloran	1 00
Anne Keenan	1 00	Ann Mc Mahon	2 00
Denis O'Bryan	1 00	John Quirke	1 00
Mary Duke	1 00	Walter Burke	2 00
Louis Smith	1 00	Mrs. C. Purhe	1 00
Anthony Beckle	1 00	William Hess	1 00
Maria Beckle	1 00	Margaret Hess	1 00
Patrick Farrell	1 00	Mary Brennan	1 00
Owen Duffy	1 00	Mary Doyle	1 00
Jerry Cashman	1 00	Samuel Fowler	1 00
Harris Wade	1 00	M. Fitzpatrick	1 00
Mrs. A. Brown	1 00	Francis Maloney	1 00
James Russell	1 00	Mrs. F. Maloney	1 00
William Maloney	1 00	James Carmody	1 00
Mrs. Wm. Tubbs	1 00	James Nugent	1 00
Wm. Buckhaltz	1 00	Michael Maloney	2 00
L. R. Smith	1 00	Hanna Cayens	1 00
James Reynolds	1 00	Bridget Rochford	1 00
Margaret Doherty	1 00	John Delinger	2 00
Eliza Conroy	1 00	Ann Brannigan	1 00
Patrick Frances	1 00	John Cordon	1 00
Mrs. B. Keaten	1 00	James Carroll	1 00
Patrick O'Bryan	2 00	Bridget Brown	1 00
John Conners	1 00	M. O'Connell	1 00
John McDonald	1 00	Mary Brown	1 00
Call. McDonald	1 00	Daniel Shea	1 00
James Leonard	1 00	Mary Sheehan	1 00
Timothy Tehen	2 00	Edward Burns	1 00
Patrick Murphy	1 00	M. Rebmaster	1 00
Kate Murphy	1 00	Margaret Hays	1 00
John Sheaver	1 00	John Lawler	1 00
Thomas Curray	1 00	D. Dehen	1 00
Michael Carney	1 00	Anne Casey	1 00
Thomas Rourke	1 00	Bridget Tute	1 00
M. Moynihan	1 00	James Sheehan	1 00
Robert Sayers	1 00	Kate McCormick	1 00
Bridget Bartyn	1 00	Eliza McCormick	1 00
John Doyle	1 00	Edward Farley	1 00
Alice M. Barton	1 00	Bridget Commons	1 00
Kate O'Connor	1 00	Maria Commons	1 00
Bridget O'Connell	1 00	Martin Nolan	1 00
Ellen O'Connell	1 00	Wm. Casey	3 00
Sarah O'Connell	1 00	Margaret Murphy	2 00
Mariou Lynch	1 00	Mary Curray	1 00
Michael Farrell	1 00	Mrs. B. Griffin	1 00
		Miss M. Nolan	1 00
		Miss C. Nolan	1 00

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Celia Gibbons	1 00	James Maloney	2 00
David Confin	1 00	Margaret Maloney	1 00
Mrs. Harrington	1 00	Margaret Lanigan	1 00
Anne Ryan	1 00	James Lavel	1 00
Margaret Buckley	1 00	Mrs. B. Lavel	1 00
James Mahoney	1 00	Mary Cloyne	1 00
James Cosgriff	1 00	Mary Hagan	1 00
Patrick Walsh	1 00	Anne Briber	1 00
Patrick Buckley	1 00	Mary Briber	1 00
Mary McNulty	1 00	Mary O'Conner	1 00
John Folst	1 00	Wm. Curray	1 00
James Buckley	1 00	Michael Brown	1 00
James Ryan	1 00	Rose Calehen	1 00
Hanna Costello	1 00	Rodger Dehen	1 00
John Dewire	1 00	Mary Dehen	1 00
Mary Headen	1 00	Mrs. Dehen	1 00
James Costello	1 00	James Burns	1 00
Mrs. A. Donohoe	2 00	Kate Burns	1 00
Anne Purcell	1 00	James Carroll	1 00
Anne Quirch	1 00	Bridget Worsted	1 00
Kate Quirch	1 00	L. Bartnett	1 00
Mary Rochford	1 00	Mary Galehed	1 00
John Brown	1 00	Bridget Taine	1 00
James Reed	2 00	Margaret Riley	1 00
Patrick Reed	1 00	John Crehan	1 00
Mathew Reed	1 00	Mary Cullen	1 00
John Reed	1 00	Edward Lenon	1 00
John Moynihan	1 00	Mrs. E. M'Intagart	2 00
Patrick Ryan	1 00	Patrick Teirney	1 00
Ellen Cozens	1 00	Mrs. P. Teirney	1 00
Laur'ce Timmons	2 00	Mrs. Mary Ivers	1 00
Mrs. L. Timmons	1 00	Mr. Gaskin	1 00
Kate Murphy	1 00	M. Sullivan	1 00
John Bermingham	1 00	Frank Horst	1 00
Michael Daley	2 00	Patrick Collins	1 00
John Brown	1 00	John Leanker	1 00
Thomas Rochford	1 00	Thos Harrington	1 00
Johanna Daley	1 00	Louis Powell	1 00
Patrick Nearna	1 00	Mrs. M. Dumphy	1 00
Margaret Tobin	1 00	Patrick Neady	1 00
John Graham	1 00	Michael Moore	1 00
Patrick Ward	1 00	Mrs. J. Reed	1 00
Thomas Crelien	1 00	John Kearns	1 00
Keren Bergen	1 00	Michael Kearns	1 00
Philip Kearns	1 00	D. Sweeney	1 00
Michael Cosgriff	2 00	Thomas Murphy	1 00
Peter Nolan	1 00	Dennis Ryan	1 00
Christ'her Cullen	1 00	Michael Curry	1 00
William Fay	1 00	Hanna Carmody	1 00
Mrs. M. Cass	1 00	James Healy	1 00
Thomas Judge	1 00	J. Tobin	1 00
Joseph Houtman	1 00	Timothy Sheahen	1 00
Thomas Brown	1 00	James O'Conner	1 00
James Donohoe	1 00	John McMahan	1 00
Peter Calle	1 00	Mathew M'Mannis	1 00
Con Harrington	1 00	Cash	25
Cash	25		

The several amounts have been subscribed in the following places:—

Le Roy.....	\$346 50
Pavilion.....	43 00

The Genesee Freewill Baptist Yearly Meeting.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the recent annual session of the Genesee Freewill Baptist Yearly meeting, held at Wheatville, Genesee county, which we have been requested to publish:

1. Resolved, That the President's Emancipation proclamation, of January 1, 1863, in which millions of slaves are declared to be free, meets our warmest approval, not only as a "military necessity," but as a measure of justice to the down-trodden and enslaved, an honor to the country, and alike creditable to the heart and head of Abraham Lincoln.
2. That all who desire to save the country from the corrupting power of a despotic aristocracy, proclaiming human slavery to be the corner-stone of the so-called Confederacy, should pledge themselves, with unyielding constancy, to the support of the proclamation.
3. That war, in conjunction with the emancipation policy of the Government, has placed thousands of freedmen, made ignorant and degraded by slavery, within the reach of true religious instruction. We regard the establishment of schools among them as a movement in the right direction, and deserving of our confidence, sympathy and co-operation.

4. That we recommend to such of our friends and churches contributing moneys for the support of such schools, to forward the same to Wm. Barr, Esq., Dover, N. H., Treasurer of the Parent Anti-Slavery Society, said Society wishing to assist in supplying the schools with teachers wherever furnished with the requisite amount of funds.

5. That confidence in the ultimate success of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, is greatly strengthened by its recent recognition of colored men as soldiers; and that their heroic bravery in battle, not only at the late attack on Port Hudson, but on other occasions at the time and since the war of the Revolution, settles the question that negroes will fight.

6. That to become despondent, so as to abandon hope and acknowledge ourselves powerless to put down the rebellion, considering our resources, the loyalty of the masses, and the righteousness of our cause, would be treason to God, insulting to the memory, heroism and glorious deeds of the fathers of the Revolution, a burning disgrace to ourselves, and an unpardonable reproach to the whole civilized world.

"Then conquer we must,
When our cause is just;
And this be our motto—
In God is our trust."

7. That our deepest and most constant gratitude is due to the brave soldiers who have been separated from the endearing associations of home and the peaceful pursuits of industry, to battle for the honor, safety and perpetuity of our Government; that we deeply sympathize with those whose husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, have fallen on the field of battle; and that we will cherish the memory of thousands who have thus fallen, with profound regard, gratitude and veneration.

8. That peace without purity, is peace without justice; and that as war for justice is less terrible than peace without justice, we prefer war with all its sad sorrows and dire calamities to that kind of peace looking forward to the cessation of hostilities by the overtures of unrighteous concessions and compromises.

R. MARTIN, Moderator.

J. L. MADDEN, Clerk.
North Parma, N. Y., June 30, 1863.

THE DRAFT.

All loyal men should sustain the government in this hour of peril. The safety of the republic is above and beyond all minor questions.— The law passed by Congress, at its last session, authorizing a draft for men to aid our brave soldiers who are in the field, fighting for our liberties, for the life of this great nation of freedom and freemen, was a wise law, demanded by the exigencies of the hour, operating in common and equally in all of the loyal States, and must be executed and fulfilled. The wheels of government must and will go on; the rebellion must and will be crushed. The skies grow bright; our successes are unparalleled in the history of warfare, and now no man should falter or shrink from his great duty in putting his energies, moral and physical, life and property, into this great work of saving our country.

The man or men who oppose the execution of this wise and necessary law, so equal and just to all, are false to their Country, and to the great cause of free government. If in individual cases, the draft should operate hardly upon any man, a generous community, which has been so self-sacrificing and has poured forth its blood and treasure without stint, will again step forward and help the poor man to pay his \$300 or procure a substitute for him. There are enough and more than enough, rich and poor, who are ready to lay upon the altar of their country, their lives, their all. There are enough who are ready and willing to go into the battle-field, if necessary, and fill the ranks of our brave army.

This is no time to count the cost—no time to quarrel about offices—no time to hesitate when our country is in peril, but let us all, as one man, fly to her rescue. If the draft does not bring enough men into the field, let all gird on their armour and go into the battle, resolved that the last man and the last dollar shall be sacrificed to save the Republic.

If we deserve a free government, this opposition to the draft will disappear, and all that can go, will go, whether drafted or not. Those that are drafted and can't go, without too great sacrifices, on account of their families or otherwise, must be taken care of by a noble and generous community. They will be cared for, and this Draft, when put into active operation, will prove to be the wisest law of our Government.

Capt. WELLS HENDERSHOT has kindly furnished us the following quota for the Draft in the 29th Congressional District:

Quota for the Draft.

The quota of men assigned by the President to be furnished by draft for the service of the U. States by the 29th Congressional District, which is composed of the counties of Niagara, Genesee and Wyoming, is 1,767, which number is to be drawn with 50 per cent. in addition. The number to be drafted from each Sub-district to furnish the quota (which includes the 50 per cent. additional) is as follows:

1st Sub-Dist., composed of the town of Cambria, Niagara Co.,	54
2d do towns Holland & Somerset	120
3d do town of Lewiston,	64
4th do town Lockport, N. of canal,	143
5th do do do S. of canal,	212
6th do town of Newfane,	86

y	7th	do	Niagara,	124
	8th	do	towns Pendleton & Wheat'd	114
	9th	do	town of Porter,	44
	10th	do	town of Royalton,	126
	11th	do	town of Wilson,	75
	12th	Sub-Dist.,	composed of the town of Ala-	
		bama, Genesee Co.,		58
f	13th	do	town of Alexander,	48
d	14th	do	do Batavia,	127
k	15th	do	do Byron,	48
	16th	do	do Bergen,	48
	17th	do	do Bethany,	47
	18th	do	do Darien,	60
	19th	do	do Elba,	49
t	20th	do	do Le Roy,	73
	21st	do	do Oakfield,	35
	22d	do	do Pavilion,	46
	23d	do	do Pembroke,	62
	24th	do	do Stafford,	43
	25th	Sub-Dist.,	composed of the town of At-	
		tica, Wyoming Co.,		58
	26th	do	town of Benington,	57
	27th	do	do Castile,	46
	28th	do	do China,	50
	29th	do	do Covington,	32
	30th	do	do Eagle,	26
	31st	do	do Gainesville,	39
	32d	do	do Genesee Falls,	27
	33d	do	do Java,	63
	34th	do	do Middlebury,	50
	35th	do	do Orangeville,	27
	36th	do	do Perry,	62
	37th	do	do Pike,	38
	38th	do	do Sheldon,	61
	39th	do	do Warsaw,	72
	40th	do	do Weithersfield,	35

The number to be drawn from this District is 1,767, to which 50 per cent is added to make up exempts of various classes. The number asked for by the Government is about one in five of the whole number of the 1st class, which is 9,332.—The number *drawn* is a fraction over one in four of the first class.

The time and place of drafting has not yet been designated.

[COMMUNICATION.]

THE DRAFT.—There are persons who, knowing that the Draft will be enforced, dare not resist it themselves, but try to incite the ignorant to resist it, by professing great sympathy for those who are drafted and not able to purchase or pay for a substitute. They say that the law permitting any man to procure a substitute or pay \$300 to enable the Government to procure a substitute, is unjust to the man who is not able to do so. How or why is it unjust? If the law did not permit any man to purchase or pay for a substitute, that would not help the man who is not able to pay for one. He would have to go in either case, if drafted; and the hardship to him is the same, whether another man who is drafted goes himself or pays for a substitute. The hardship arises from the fact that, encouraged by their Northern friends, Southern Democrats rebelled, and thereby created the necessity for a Draft.

The meanness of those who try to excite resistance to the Draft, is shown by the fact that in the City of New York, the very editors and politicians who excited the ignorant to oppose the draft by force, now in order to save themselves from punishment, are as loud as anybody in denouncing mobs. It is so everywhere. The basest of men are those who, in broadcloth, have prudential loyalty enough not to commit an overt act of treason themselves, who say or print everything they dare to say or print, to try to excite others to commit the crime and risk the punishment.

THE DRAFT IN BERGEN.—A correspondent at Bergen says the drafted men of that town are 48. The real number required is 32. All but three or five will pay the \$300. The majority

of the conscripts are young men, who will, in some instances, put up the last cent they have for the government to commute, and stay at home with the rich men, who will remain to make money while the poor are fighting the battles.

THE QUOTA FOR THE 29TH DISTRICT.—The quota of men to be furnished by draft for the service of the United States by the 29th Congressional District—composed of the counties of Niagara, Genesee and Wyoming—is 1,767. The following is the apportionment from the several sub-districts including the 50 per cent additional: Cambridge, Niagara county, 54; Hartland and Somerset, 120; Lewiston, 64; Lockport, north of canal, 143; do. south of canal, 212; Newfane, 83; Niagara, 124; Pendleton and Wheatland, 114; Porter, 44; Royalton, 126; Wilson, 75; Alabama, Genesee county, 58; Alexander, 48; Batavia, 127; Byron, 46; Bergen, 48; Bethany, 47; Darion, 60; Elba, 49; Le Roy, 73; Oakfield, 35; Pavilion, 46; Pembroke, 62; Stafford, 45; Attica, Wyoming county, 58; Bennington, 57; Castile, 43; China, 50; Covington, 32; Eagle, 26; Gainesville, 39; Genesee Falls, 27; Java, 63; Middlebury, 50; Orangeville, 27; Perry, 62; Pike, 33; Sheldon, 61; Warsaw, 72; Wethersfield, 35. The time and place for draft have not been designated.

Town and County Items.

BATAVIA:

SATURDAY, August, 1, 1863.

PUBLIC MEETING,

A public meeting of the citizens of Batavia, was held on Wednesday evening, at Ellicott Hall, to take into consideration the means of raising a fund to help the drafted men to furnish a substitute, or pay their exemption fee of \$300, when the following Resolution, on motion of H. U. HOWARD, was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the town officers of Batavia, legally authorized to act, be requested to issue bonds in the name of the town sufficient to raise funds to pay \$300 for every man drafted in the town; the sum of \$300 to be paid to each drafted man who is willing to join the army; the same amount to be paid to the Government for each drafted man who chooses to remain at home, or to a substitute if he will furnish one.

On motion of H. U. Soper, the following persons were appointed to present the above Resolution to the Town Officers:— J. Haskell, John Fisher, Seth Wakeman, H. U. Soper and Wm. G. Bryan.

The Rev. J. H. Knowles stated that he was drafted from this town. Whatever claims his country had upon him, either for his services or his property, he desired to discharge himself. He therefore requested that the \$300 which might be due him under the Resolution, be given

the families of persons in destitute circumstances who have gone or might go to the war.

On motion of Wm. Tyrrell, H. U. Soper was appointed a member of the War Committee in the place of Benjamin Pringle now absent from the country.

On motion of Wm. G. Bryan, a vote of thanks was tendered H. I. Glowacki for his perseverance and untiring energy in his endeavors to have this town credited with the volunteers that had gone from Batavia into the army.

H. I. GLOWACKI, Coairman.

H. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

THE ATTEMPT TO GET CREDIT FOR TOWNS IN GENESEE COUNTY.

Judge Soper, of Batavia, who was commissioned to go to Washington to obtain credit for the surplus enlistments in the towns of Batavia, Alexander and Bergen, writes the result of his effort as follows:—

After a brief discussion of the matter with Col. Fry, he stated that the excess to be ascertained by comparison of names, &c., with the rolls in Washington, would be credited, and the same number of drafted men discharged. I prepared telegraphs to this effect, submitted the messages to him, and they were forwarded to Batavia, to the Drafting Board at Lockport, and to Albany, as approved by him. As soon as I received the list of names from Albany, I was referred to the Adjutant General's office for comparison and verification, and was there informed that the proof could not be furnished under some months. The Provost Marshal then stated that he had prepared a letter to the Governor of this State, and he furnished me with a copy; and then returned to Albany and had an interview with Gov. Seymour, who stated that he had referred the matter to a Board, to whom I was referred. I called upon the Board, of which Adjutant General Sprague was one, and held a long conference, the result of which was that it was impracticable to comply with the requirements of the Marshal—that they had not the Muster Rolls in the office, so as to make the necessary report.

I suggested that they must regard as authentic the action of the War Committees of the Counties, and that in this way only the difficulty could be solved. I was assured that they would immediately correspond with the Marshal and advise me of the result. * * * * *

The difficulty now is, to show that we had such excess, by satisfactory proof.

Dated SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 2, 1862.

THE DRAFT QUOTAS.

D. D. WAITE, Esq. : I arrived in Washington on Monday morning, the 3d inst., and called upon Gen. Martindale, the Military Governor of Washington, who very kindly offered to go with me, to the Provost Marshal General's Department, and gave me much assistance in accomplishing the object of my mission to Washington, which was to have credited to the towns of Batavia, Alexander, and Bergen, the excess of men enlisted in those towns over the quotas assigned in the call of July 2, 1862. After a brief discussion of the matter with Col. Fry, he stated that the excess to be ascertained by comparison of names, &c., with the rolls in Washington, would be credited, and the same number of drafted men would be discharged. I prepared telegraphs to this effect, submitted the messages to him, and they were forwarded to Batavia, to the Drafting Board at Lockport, and to Albany, as approved by him. As soon as I received the