

at League, whose object is solely to "bind together all Loyal Men, of all trades and professions, in a common union, to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the nation."—Modified so as to embrace all over 20 years of age and adopted.

Mr. Gregg offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the Loyal Leagues in the different towns to meet as often as once a week, to read loyal addresses and listen to loyal speeches, to the end that the people may be more thoroughly informed as to the priceless value of our government, and the duty they owe it in this great crisis, as well as to assist in putting down the present atrocious rebellion.

The meeting was addressed at some length by D. M. Bennett and John Clark, Esqs., in an earnest and impressive manner, and then adjourned.

For the New York Reformer.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SICK SOLDIERS—It is my desire to inform the public of the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers at and around Washington. I therefore improve the earliest opportunity of doing so through the columns of the Reformer.

The very many reports that come concerning the dishonesty of the societies, formed in Washington for the benefit of the soldiers, excited my anxiety to know the truth. Consequently I went there to investigate that subject as well as I could. I have spent a few weeks there, and have just returned. I was somewhat favorably disappointed. I think that the societies there are doing a great amount of good, and are trying to eradicate the dishonest ones from among them, that the work may be more efficient, but they are, as everywhere, rather deficient in the principle of right.

I can confidentially recommend to the public, The Young Men's Christian Commission, which I think to be free from any speculative motive; Also, Mrs. Mary Hill and Mrs. J. Y. Fales. All donations sent them will be judiciously distributed.

Among the articles needed at present are socks, slippers, towels, pocket handkerchiefs, (old white cotton or calico.) Lint, (raveled) bandages, and money to purchase necessary drinks, wines, &c. This season of the year is the time that little girls and boys should remember the sick soldiers by picking berries for them. I feel confident that if donations are sent to either of those mentioned they will be rightly distributed.

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For Young Men's Christian Commission,
F. E. Shearer, Agent; 343 Penn. Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mary Hill, 447 Penn. Avenue, Wash-
ington, D. C., in care of Mrs. Bannerman.

Mrs. J. T. Fales, No. 413 C. street, near
2d, Washington, D. C.

MRS. E. SPENOER,
Depauville, Jeff. Co. N. Y.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.—The follow-
ing articles have been sent to the Sanitary
Commission by the Watertown S. A. S.:

2 new flannel shirts, 1 pair new flannel
trousers, 22 new cotton shirts, 1 dozen white

woolen socks, 27 dozen colored do., 18 pairs slippers, bundles of old linen and cotton, 33½ lbs dried apples, 18 lbs dried fruit and berries, 3 cans fruit and jelly, 2 bottles tomato, 1 currant syrup, 4 dozen napkins, 2½ old linen pocket h'dkfs, 2 second-hand linen coats, 1 second-hand broadcloth coat, 1 pieced chair cushion, 4 bottles currant wine, 1 pair second hand linen pants, 1 do. do. vest, 1 do. comfortable, 2 volumes *Rural New Yorker*, 16 numbers *Harper's Magazine*, books and pamphlets, cash \$2. Mrs. ROSA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWNVILLE LOYAL LEAGUE.—Pursuant to the call of Charles Allen and A A Gibbs, Esqs, a committee appointed for that purpose, at the County Convention, held at Watertown, July 17th, 1863, a large number of the loyal inhabitants of Brownville met at the hotel of James Smith, in Limerick, on the 21st instant, for the purpose of forming a Town Loyal National League.

The meeting was called to order by the temporary President, Charles Allen, Esq; Henry Spicer, Esq, was chosen temporary Secretary.

After remarks by Hon James A Bell, the usual form of compact, used by the Loyal National League, was presented for signatures, and signed by about one hundred persons present.

The League proceeded to form a permanent organization by the choice of F J Hall, President; Henry Spicer, Vice President; A S Carleton Secretary.

J B Kimball, B F Rounds, Beriah Allen, W P Massey, and A C Moffatt, Executive Committee.

Mr F J Hall declined to serve as President, and the Hon. James A Bell was chosen to fill the vacancy.

It was voted to form District Leagues in each election district in town, and committees were appointed to call such meetings.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and they presented the following, which were adopted respectively.

Resolved, That in the decisive victories of our government over rebels in arms, at Gettysburg, at Vicksburg, at Helena, and at Port Hudson, we find a sure presage of the final and complete triumph of the government over the slaveholders' conspiracy and rebellion against the people and government of the United States.

Resolved, That the mobocratic uprisings and riots, manifesting themselves in various parts of the country, in opposition to measures employed by the government for the suppression of the rebellion, including the draft, and the tenderness and sympathy expressed towards those thus engaged, are indications of a wide-spread conspiracy on the part of the sympathizing friends of the rebellion at the North, to forcibly revolutionize the government, and subjugate it to a Southern slaveholding conspiracy.

Resolved, That in the recent riot and rebellious resistance to lawful authority, in the city of New York, its arsons, murders and savage barbarities, we witness the sad and

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vicious, but legitimate effects of the teachings of those persistently and constantly opposing, speaking and writing against the measures employed by the government for the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we most earnestly entreat our fellow citizens, who, through the arts and wiles of the emissaries of the rebellion, are being led on, step by step, to the fatal error of open resistance to lawful authority, "to pause" and ponder well the guilt and consequences of attempting to overthrow the government of the United States—a government founded by the people, and presided over by Washington and Jefferson, and once and again protected and preserved by Andrew Jackson, and still enthroned in the hearts of the American people.

Resolved, That the loyal men of Brownville will sustain the National Administration in all its efforts to suppress the present rebellion; that we view the conscription act as a necessary measure, as just and lenient as is compatible with the object sought, and that the execution thereof shall receive our firm support.

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly invite all citizens of the town of Brownville who honestly desire to sustain the government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion, to join our association by signing our declaration of principles.

It was voted that Hugh Smith, W P Massey and A S Carleton be a committee to revise resolutions and report of proceedings for publication.

It was voted to give three cheers for the Old Flag, and they were given with a will. Only some two or three could not quite go it; "it was n't constitutional," suppose?

The League then adjourned.

RECEIVED AN APPOINTMENT.—Dr. WALTER FAILING has received the appointment of Surgeon, under Gen. Banks, and has been ordered to report immediately at New Orleans. He leaves for his new duties in a few days. The Doctor has been very favorably known in this village and county, and has met with a good share of patronage and public favor. We wish him abundant success in his fresh field of labor, and feel confident that his ability and skill will gain it for him.

FOLLY AGAIN.—Occasionally, we hear from FOLEY, and, according to the promise we made last Summer to keep our readers advised of all his operations so far as possible, we present the following, taken from the Carthage Republican:

"After the result of town meeting was known, Peter Foley, secessionist, copperhead fugler, finding he was beaten, picked a quarrel with Thomas Farley, and drew a dirk, and struck at Farley, threatening to kill him. William Murray, standing by, raised his arm to ward off the blow, and was badly cut by the knife, which seemed to be keenly sharpened. The affair created indignation in all decent men of both parties."

The Watertown Cadets.

If any persons have doubted whether the 60 lads who are enjoying the instruction of Capt. Potter for two evenings in the week, as a Corps of Cadets, are being benefitted, our advice is just to drop into their drill-room some evening, and judge for themselves. To become convinced of the utility of the organization, the beholder will only desire to observe for a single evening the transformation which is converting our loose-jointed boys into miniature soldiers—wheeling, marching, facing, and performing the other military evolutions like veterans, and manifesting an earnestness which is creditable to them and to their gentlemanly instructor.

After a little time we understand that they are to be uniformed and equipped, when we expect to see them reviewed by Col. Browne, and "mustered into service" as defenders of the beauty and wealth of the Empire State—in which event the Black-River Corps must look to their laurels.

The Fourth Hereabouts.

There was no formal celebration in this village. The ringing of bells and the firing of a national salute reminded us of our national anniversary. In consequence of the rain the Pic-Nic of St. Mary's Congregation to Mr. Kelly's was postponed, as we are informed, to the 15th of August.

At Kingston the day was duly celebrated. There was a procession composed of the firemen of this village and Kingston headed by the Peekskill band. The declaration of Independence was read by H. W. Tibbals, esq., and a very acceptable oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Peck.

A noticeable feature of their celebration was the test of speed between Wiltwyck Hose Co. No. 1, and American Hose Co. No. 2, of Kingston, for a wager of \$100. The distance run was 800 feet—the American Co. winning by about 4 1-2 feet. There was also another test of speed between the Rapid Hose Co. of Rondout, and the Wiltwyck and Excelsior Co.'s of Kingston. The distance run was 1000 feet. The time was as follows: Rapid 51 seconds; Wiltwyck Hose, 1 minute 13 seconds; Excelsior Hose, 1 minute 27 seconds.

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The Secessionist, Foley.

Testimony Before the Justice.

EXTRACTS FROM O'LEARY'S SPEECH.

From the Carthage Republican

DR. H. S. HENDIE, testified to hearing Foley say he was a secessionist, and that they sometimes talked of hanging him. The Dr. then said, "I would not use any rope on you, but put you in the river." Foley then turned to Parsons and commenced conversation again. Parsons said, "I want no further conversation with you, except to ask you one question:—Do I understand you to say, and do you wish to be understood by me and by the crowd, that you are a secessionist—an avowed enemy of the Government, and wish to see the Government defeated or overthrown and, on the other hand, do you desire the success of the Confederate Government?" Foley replied, "I do; help yourself—" adding a curse. Parsons then got into the buggy, and said, "I will take care of you sir," and ordered him to get into his buggy. On being cross examined, the witness testified that Foley said he was an avowed enemy of the Government, and hoped for its defeat, and the success of the Confederate Government.

Wm. Winch testified that he heard Foley say to Parsons, "Those buttons

you wear, we pay for. Those slippers you wear, we pay for. You are a hireling." Parsons said, "I think you are a secessionist. You had better go South." After some further conversation, Parsons said to Foley, "There is one question I want you to answer me; are you a secessionist or not?" Foley replied, "I am a secessionist." Parsons said, "I will take care of you."—Foley said he was a secessionist, and favored the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. O'Leary, counsel for Lieut. Parsons said :

" * * * What ! redress for the wretch who has prayed to high Heaven for the defeat of our arms, and that no Irishman, now fighting for our country, would return alive ! The report is, that this man, Foley, is an Irishman.— But I have learned that it is not so.— No. He is one of the native reptiles of *this* country. I knew that the Emerald Isle never could bring forth a serpent or venomous reptile whose poisonous fangs would sting the flag of Washington ! [applause.]

So, your honor, the swamps of Florida and Virginia are more congenial to his feelings. There he can sit in sunshine, and sing glory to the Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] Your honor can see with what anxiety the result of this examination is watched, by the brothers and fathers of those who are now maimed and crippled, or in the agonies of death, fighting for our country. Public opinion is on the alert.— Its eagle eye is open to see if you will hold this prisoner to trial for doing a duty which is applauded by our enlightened community. You can convict him for an assault on an enemy of our Government. You can send him to prison, but mind you, he has the cheers and prayers and blessings of a law-abiding and enlightened community of American citizens !" [Applause.]

Last Saturday, Justice Gilbert received the following telegram from the War Department :

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1862.

To George Gilbert, Justice of the Peace :

Information has reached this Department that you have committed to custody, on a charge of false imprisonment, Lieut. Wm. R. Parsons, on duty as a Military Officer in your County.— Advise this Department at once of the party alleged to have been falsely imprisoned, and of the circumstances which led to such alleged action on the part of Lieut. Parsons.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. P. WOLCOTT,
Assist. Sect.

Jefferson

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

—The officers chosen and commissioned at the Home Guard election at Watertown, ordered by Col. Jas. A. Pearse, are T. C. Crittenden, Jr., Captain; John D. Moore, 1st Lieutenant; Geo. D. Babcock, 2d Lieutenant.

—Rev. E. H. Chapin will lecture in Washington Hall, at Watertown, on Tuesday evening next, 18th. Subject: "Our National Affairs."

—Great enthusiasm was manifested by the people at Sanford's Corners, last Saturday, on the occasion of raising a pole 60 feet high, and hoisting the Star-Spangled Banner. The Home Guard, numbering about forty, were out, good music was furnished, and speeches were made by Messrs. Octave Blank, B. B. Taggart, and J. M. Fairbanks.

BUSINESS.—The Pennsylvania War Loan of \$3,000,000 is all been taken at p

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

—Joseph Hooker, who has just been made one of the new Brigadier Generals of the army, is a brother-in-law of O. V. Brainard, Esq., President of the Jefferson County Bank, of Watertown, and is personally known to many of the villagers. His brigade consists of four regiments, one of which is from New Hampshire, and two from Massachusetts; the remaining one is the Jefferson County Regiment, the New York 35th.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Sept. 13.

By Telegraph to the Utica Morning Herald:
Collector Inglehart to-day seized twenty-four boxes containing articles of curiosity and art, &c., the property of Commodore Tattnall, late of the U. S. Navy. There is great activity at this Navy Yard to-day.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

UNION MASS MEETING.—A Union Mass Meeting of all citizens of the county who are in favor of preserving the Union and of sustaining and upholding the government, will be held at Watertown, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 1 o'clock P. M. It is earnestly hoped that every town in the county may be represented.

—A volunteer company is being formed at Watertown, the roll having been called last Saturday.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

MANNSVILLE, April 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:—
We had a glorious meeting at our village last evening. The Methodist Church was filled to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Cannon were fired continually, the band played the national airs, and as the audience vowed to defend the Star Spangled Banner they seemed delirious with enthusiasm. Patriotic speeches were made by E. J. Marsh, Esq., Prof. Buckley, Revs. Cleghorn and Paret, Capts. Barney and Mendell, and Messrs. Hawes, Emerson and Hackley. Twenty volunteers enrolled their names, and about five hundred dollars was subscribed for the families of the volunteers.—
Capt. S. J. Mendell leaves Adams with his company for Albany, next Friday evening.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Alva Wilson, Esq., formerly of Carthage, and one of the editors of the *Black River Budget*, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the 25th Iowa regiment. He was at the capture of Arkansas Post, and his company sustained a gallant part in that achievement.

—Col. Clark is quite seriously ill in Washington.

—Messrs. Hoard & Son, proprietors of the Watertown Armory, were the recipients of a complimentary supper last Saturday evening, given them by the employees of their establishment at the Woodruff House. Toasts and good speeches were a part of the programme.

—Lieutenant Morey of the 35th, now a prisoner at Richmond, writes that he and his companions are sometimes obliged to go twenty-four hours without food, and that they have not had since they went there but two or three messes of meat that did not stink so bad that no one could eat it, however hungry. He says they are in danger of being shot if they look out of the window, by day or night.

—Robert Hitchcock announces through the *Watertown Journal* that the controversy between him and Mr. Hoard is at length definitely settled. He has received a new patent, which, with the one previously issued, covers all that he had invented. On some future occasion he proposes to furnish to those who care to know it, a history of the controversy.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN.

The Celebration.

Though Watertown is unwilling to spend money in the celebration and commemoration of the Fourth of July, she is willing to show her patriotism in celebrating the victories which may accrue to the Union arms. This fact she amply demonstrated on last Thursday evening.

It was an impromptu concern, yet it reflected great credit on the village and the Committee of arrangements, whoever they were. What with the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the noises always attendant on such occasions, an incessant din was kept up for about an hour, from 7 until 8 o'clock in the evening. By that time a large crowd had collected on the Public Square, and all the roofs and windows of buildings looking that way were crowded. They had come to see the fireworks. Nor were they disappointed. How so good a display could have been got together in so short a time is a mystery to us; but certain it is that Mr. BRAGGAR produced a very pleasing show in that line. There was an endless variety of small pieces, rockets, Roman candles, fire wheels, Bengal lights, &c., but the last piece was a triumph in the pyrotechnical art. It consisted of the letters which constitute the words "Union Victories," and when they all sprang into a living place of light, the people broke into rapturous applause, signifying thereby their approbation of the piece itself, and the sentiments and feelings it conveyed to every loyal heart.

A huge bonfire was lighted, just as the last of the letters ceased to burn, which gave light to all, as well pleased with the

effort, and the cause in which it was made, they sought their homes.

Let us not forget the excellent music discoursed by the Watertown Cornet Band, before and after the firework display. It will be sufficient to say that they were there, to convince any one that they did well. They paraded a company of 25 or 30 recruits bearing torches in their march around town. These men were enlisted by Capt. PAINE, for the 13th N. Y. Cavalry. They were apparently a hardy set of boys, and were nearly all members of the old 85th. We trust they will commit many gallant deeds when opportunity offers itself.

Thus has Watertown vindicated herself, and proven that she is not so much racked by party bickerings and discord that her people cannot join in one hearty national jubilee.

Taxing Property to Pay Exemptions.

Notwithstanding the Reformers and some few moneyed Republicans who are not liable to a draft are opposing any movement by the towns to raise money to pay three hundred dollars to drafted men, we are gratified that the people generally seem disposed to take such a course in order to avoid the humiliating and heart-rending spectacle of seeing men dragged away from their homes against their wishes, and placed on the battle field. In several towns steps have already been taken, in accordance with the recommendation of the Jefferson County Democratic Society, to call special town meetings to take the subject into consideration, and we presume others will move immediately. He must be a heartless man and a poor patriot who would not contribute according to his means, to pay three hundred dollars to every drafted man, if he is compelled to go, to be used for his benefit if he chooses to accept the "call" or if he cannot accept, to procure a substitute or give it to the government for the purpose, as the act says, "for procuring a substitute." Every one must be satisfied that more and better men can be secured by this means, than will be obtained if no such action is taken by the towns. For the purpose of assisting our friends in ascertaining the views of the people on this question we suggest the following as a form of a petition for the voters of the towns to present to the town officer competent to call a special Town Meeting:

To the Town Clerk of the Town of—
Jeff. County:

The undersigned, legal voters of said town respectfully request you to at once call, in due form of law, a Special Town Meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of raising, by tax upon the taxable property of said town, a sum sufficient to pay each resident thereof, who may

be drafted and accepted under the present call, the sum of \$300, to be by him used for his own benefit, if he chooses to go, to procure a substitute, or to pay his commutation in the event of not going.—Dated—1863.

It will be good policy to get this petition signed by a number of voters (although only twelve are necessary,) so that the Town Clerk will have no hesitation in calling the meeting. We presume objections will be made that such action will not be legal—that a law of the last Legislature forbids it. The following is the clause referred to, which is found in the bill providing for paying a State bounty:

SEC. 3. Neither any county, city, town or municipal corporation, or person, or recruiting officer of any other State, shall hereafter offer, raise or expend any money, or incur any liability, for the purpose of giving, or paying any bounties to promote the enlistment of volunteers, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the action of any county, city, town or municipal corporation relative to bounties paid or promised prior to the passage of this act, nor shall this section be so construed as to prevent the payment of any sums to procure substitutes for persons drafted.

By the terms of this section it will be seen that it is expressly provided that this law shall not be so construed as to prevent towns paying money to procure substitutes. As the conscription act says the drafted man "shall furnish an acceptable substitute, or he may pay such sum not exceeding \$300, as the Secretary of War may determine, for the procurement of a substitute," it matters not whether the conscript presents the substitute, himself, or pays the money to the government "for the procurement of a substitute."

Jeff. Co. Democratic Society.

This Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Democratic Head Quarters at Apollo Hall on the 23d inst. The list of towns were called and found to be well represented. The Committees appointed at the previous meeting to draft resolutions, through their Chairman Hon. John W. Tamblin, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which after discussion, were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, Our country is involved in a destructive war, brought on by a wonton disregard of the principles of our government, and compromises of the Constitution, and the Union and our free institutions are in danger of being overthrown by rebellion and revolutionary usurpations, and, as it is evident, that the country can only be saved in a condition of freedom and prosperity, by conservative popular action, therefore, for the purpose of consolidating a correct and enlightened public judgment, and harmonizing the views of the people, and promoting concert of discussion and action, in defending their rights and liberties, and our popular free institutions, the council of the "Jefferson County society, for the diffusion of correct political knowledge," adopt and commend to the consideration of the people, the following platform of principles and measures:

Resolved, That by virtue of the declaration of Independence, each State for itself, became free