

The Enrollment.

The Enrollment for Ulster and Greene counties is completed, but no time is fixed yet for the Draft here. The following, we believe, is the quota for the first class:

ULSTER COUNTY.—Denning, 80; Esopus, 586; Gardiner, 193; Hardenbergh, 52; Kingston, 1703; Saugerties, 807; Lloyd 251; New Paltz, 221; Marlborough, 268; Rochester, 425; Shawangunk, 312; Shandaken, 238; Olive, 316; Plattekill, 193; Rosendale, 249; Marletown, 375; Woodstock, 187; Wawarsing, 797; Hurley, 197. Total, 7,429.

GREENE COUNTY.—Ashland, 115; Athens, 349; Cairo, 219; Catskill, 737; Coxsackie, 359; Durham, 287; Greenville, 259; Hunter, 164; Lexington & Halcott, 208; Jewett, 93; Prattsville, 129; Windham, 165; New Baltimore, 251. Total, 3,335.

Grand total, 10,764.

Kingston Argus and the Draft.

MR. EDITOR:—Enclosed find an article on the draft, cut from the columns of your neighbor of the Argus last year. I was so impressed with its sound and patriotic tone at the time, that I walked right down and subscribed for his paper. And I do not cite it now for any captious purpose, but as an answer to much of the twaddle that is going the rounds of the press in relation to the draft. I hope that your neighbor has not gone back upon the sentiments herein expressed, and that he, at least, does not take off and put on the coat of patriotism at the dictate of party. Here is the article:

[From the Kingston Argus.]

The idea seems to be gaining ground daily that a draft upon American citizens is a stigma upon their patriotism and a stain upon their nationality. For our own part we do not see how such an act as a Government's using its power to the uttermost in putting down a rebellion, stains its fair fame or stigmatizes its people.—Rather than being a disgrace to us as a nation, this exponent of the power of the Government and the duty of the people, is a token of its grandeur and its strength. We want the men. The foe threatens us at the very entrance of our National Temple. Are we to wait for soldiers until he plants himself upon its threshold? Because the quota of 600,000 men is not raised in a State or district, need that State or district feel disgraced by asserting in their limits the supreme law of the land, and the bringing out under it, men enough to handle the muskets requisite to drive back the rebel foe? By no means.

Many argue that conscripts will not fight so well as volunteers; but where are braver soldiers than the English, more enthusiastic ones than the French, more devoted than the Germans? Let every man, in the firm faith in which he has been taught, cling to the supremacy of the government of his country. And how is this to be done? Certainly not by saying that "the draft is a bad thing"—that "it makes poor soldiers"—that "we ought, as a people, to pray the Government to wait

until we have enough by volunteering." Our course is plain. It is every man's duty to impress upon his own and neighbor's mind that the call to arms by the Government is no disgrace to either Government or citizen—that the soldiers called out under this power will be just as brave and as true as those in the volunteer force, and that every man ought to hasten to the rescue of the land that gave him birth, and the Government that has protected him and his ever since.

THE

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WM. H. ROMBYN, ED. & PROPRIETOR.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1863.

A Shameful Injustice.

The Conscription Act under which the draft is made provides, in the 12th Section, that the President shall assign to each district the number of men to be drawn therefrom, taking into consideration the number of volunteers which have been furnished from the said districts, and to make the assignment of the numbers so as to equalize the number of volunteers and conscripts among the districts of the several states and within each state.

By the rule adopted by the President, the Governor of each State has brought forward the number of volunteers furnished, and those volunteers where the number claimed by the Governors has compared with the figures at the office of the Secretary of War, have been credited to those States, under the direction of the Governor. Thus in our own State, after a careful examination and calculation of time for which our volunteers enlisted, has been found to have furnished 4,695 volunteers in excess of the number called for by the President.

It appears to be settled, however, that those towns and counties which have furnished an excess of volunteers over their quotas, are not to be credited with such excesses on the present draft. The responsibility for this rests upon Gov. Seymour, who confesses that his Adjutant-General, instead of having such excesses credited to the respective localities to which they belong, procured their credit, by his order, "to the State at large." The tax-payers in the towns and counties which claim excesses have, therefore, the comforting assurance that the benefits of those excesses, which cost them time and money, are enjoyed equally by localities which were scandalously in arrears.

No greater injustice could have been perpetrated. We have produced the figures showing that Ulster has sent fully 5,000 three year volunteers to the war—a

number equal to her quota of, an army 1,250,000 strong; whilst it is perfectly notorious that some portions of the State have been lamentably remiss in meeting the demands of the Government. By the arrangement of Governor Seymour, Ulster, which ought to be exempt from the draft, under any fair rule of calculation, is called upon to make good the deficiencies of other localities.

Our sons and brothers are compelled to go to the battle field that Schoharie, New York City and other delinquent districts, may escape its hardships and its perils.— And for this palpable and shameful injustice, let it be remembered, we are indebted to Gov. Seymour.

Might Have Been Avoided.

The assurance of Gov. Seymour's friends that in the event of his election a draft should be avoided, contributed more to his success than any other one point in the canvass. This expectation of the people, we hazard nothing in saying, might have been realized, and the draft waived, if the Governor had been less sedulous in advancing the interests of the Democratic Party than in promoting the true interests of the State. It seems that as early as April last, Gov. Seymour was consulted by the National authorities concerning the draft. Now had the matter been taken promptly in hand, we make no doubt that the quota of New York could have been readily filled by volunteering in the intervening time. Instead of so acting, however, the Governor has been content with raising quibbles against the Conscription Act to subserve partisan ends. The four precious months thus wasted, and worse than wasted, if earnestly employed, would have secured us all the volunteers wanted. Gov. Seymour is, therefore, really responsible for the draft, which he, through his friends, promised to avert.— Let the people, whose confidence has been abused, bear this in mind.

Mass Convention.—The loyal Young Men of this State propose holding a Mass Convention at Syracuse on the 3rd of September. We trust that measures will be taken to have old Ulster largely represented on the occasion.

RESISTANCE TO THE ENROLLMENT IN ULSTER COUNTY.—Mr. Samuel Williams, senior, of Rondout, Ulster county, while engaged last week at the village of Ponkhockie, in that town, in enrolling the names of persons liable to draft, was driven from a house by a party of men, women and children, armed with swords, axes and other implements, who threatened the old man's life.

LOCAL RECORD.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

We copy the following from the Argus of last week :

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, KINGSTON, }
July 27th, 1863. }

To my Fellow Citizens of the County of Ulster, and all whom it may concern:

With profound regret I have been notified that a conspiracy has been concocted, having for its object the destruction of public and private property in our county, should our Government persist in enforcing the draft. I do hope the report has been exaggerated. I cannot seriously entertain the thought, after due consideration, that Old Ulster, time-honored for its law-abiding proclivities, would now forget her dignity, her history and her obligations, by getting in a false position.

What a lamentable spectacle we should present to the world, if mob law and anarchy should reign triumphant through the land! Then, indeed, we might say we had no country; for what is a country without wholesome and beneficent laws? Our Constitutional privilege is, if a law is found oppressive, we can repeal it; but as long as it continues a law of the land it is our duty as good and loyal citizens, to bow to its authority. By that course (as experience has taught us) our safety, happiness and National respect is promoted.

Now allow me to say, that as yet, there has been no official notification received on the subject of the draft. When there is, due notice will be given; and then should the necessity arise for the employment of force to sustain the laws and save our country from disgrace, I, as Sheriff of the County of Ulster, relying on the support and willing co-operation of all good citizens, hereby declare, in accordance with the power in me vested, that I shall use all the necessary means at my disposal for the suppression of riot and outrage; and should force have to be met by force, let the law-abiding and well disposed citizens stand by the constituted authorities, and our laws will be sustained.

But I sincerely hope that reason and the good sense of the people of this country will prevent such a lamentable and wicked exhibition as that of American citizens, particularly citizens of Old Ulster, rising in organized defiance against their government and laws.

D. WINNE, Sheriff.

LOCAL RECORD.

Organization of the National Guard.

At a meeting of citizens of the several towns comprising the Second Assembly District, of the county of Ulster, held at the hotel of William Steen, in New Paltz, on Saturday, July 18th, 1863, for the purpose of proceeding to organize the National Guard, or State Militia, under the order of the Governor, the following named gentlemen were chosen officers of the meeting:

President—David L. Bernard, of Plattekill.

Vice Presidents—Floyd McKinstry, of Gardiner, Oscar Hasbrouck, of Plattekill.

Secretaries—Alfred Terwilliger, of Marblatown, Ward D. Gunn, of Plattekill.

At the roll-call every town in the District responded.

The business of the meeting being stated, the Hon. George T. Pierce, of Esopus, made a few appropriate and stirring remarks, after which,

Dr. Lounsbery, of Marblatown, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That in the light of recent events, we cordially respond to the Order of the Commander-in-Chief of this State, with reference to the organization of the National Guard, and that we will forthwith proceed with the organization of the same.

On motion of William H. Suydam, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons from each town be appointed by the Chair, to take the necessary steps in their respective towns, with reference to the organization of the National Guard, and to represent to the Commander-in-Chief suitable persons for the command of companies in such towns, until such companies are complete.

The Chair appointed the following Committees:

Esopus—John Griffiths, Wm. Hathaway, M. B. Wheeler.

Lloyd—Samuel D. Bond, Philip Leroy, Jacob J. Hasbrouck.

Marlborough—Dr. Quick, David W. Woolsey, John H. Baxter.

Plattekill—Oscar Hasbrouck, Thad. Hait, Uriah H. Decker.

Gardiner—Abner Hasbrouck, Abram D. Biever, James Dolson.

Shawangunk—Edmund Bruyn, Edward Bruyn, James Baker.

New Paltz—Jacob M. Hasbrouck, Jacob Lefever, Wm. H. DeGarmo.

Rosendale—Taylor Decker, Silas Snyder, Dr. Schoonmaker.

Marblatown—Dr. Lounsbery, F. O. Norton, George H. Davis.

On motion of Mr. Suydam, it was Resolved, That the parties who have the town rolls shall have one for Cavalry and another for Battery of Artillery, and that persons shall have the privilege of joining either.

On motion of Hon. Jacob Lefever, it was Resolved, That we congratulate the Country upon the important services rendered by our fellow-citizen, Gen. Butterfield, late Chief of Staff of the Commanding General of the National forces, and that we are happy to learn that he is to become a permanent resident of this Assembly District.

On motion of Jacob M. Hasbrouck, it was Resolved, That we have heard with sincere pleasure of the signal successes of the National arms at Gettysburgh, Vickburgh, Port Hudson and elsewhere on the soil of the Union, and that we trust those triumphs are destined to bring with them a speedy and enduring peace to our distracted Country.

On motion of Ira H. Elting, of Plattekill, these proceedings were ordered published in the New Paltz Times and all other county papers.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, it was Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn to meet at the place on Saturday, the 8th day of August next, at one, P. M., at which meeting the above Committees are requested to report the measures taken and the progress made by them respectively.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Courier says, Capt. McGraw reports the following casualties in his command:

Killed—Michael Carrol, Bernard Smith.

Wounded—Lieut. B. Byrne, Sergeant M. O'Brian, Corp. H. McParland, John McGuire.

Missing—Sergt. James Curran, Sergt. W. Robinson, — Cunningham, Wm. Hunt, P. McCredden, P. Markey, Daniel McGraw, Patrick Welch.

Historical Association.—We publish this morning the proceedings of the last meeting of the Historical Association. These reports are first published in the *Courier*, the official organ of the institution. We correct several mistakes made in the first publication.

ULSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Ulster Historical Society was held at the Court House in Kingston on Wednesday June 24th, 1863, President A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL. D. in the Chair. Minutes of last meeting approved. Secretary reported contributions to the archives of the Society, from Messrs. Peter Erben of New York, J. K. Trumbour of Kingston, J. Watts de Peyster of Tivoli to whom acknowledgments had been made.

Rev. Mr. Scott presented and at request read an original "Testimony" of the Fidelity of certain inhabitants of Shawangunk to King George 3d at the commencement of the Revolution. The thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. Scott and the publication of the paper ordered.

The following is the paper :

IN TESTIMONY

Of our unshaken Loyalty and Incorruptible Fidelity

To the Best of Kings

Of Our Inviolable affection and attachment To Our Parent state and The British Constitution Of our abhorrence of and aversion To

a Republican Government

Of Our Detestation of all Treasonable associations Unlawfull Combinations Seditious meetings Tumultuous Assemblies and execrable mobs and of all measures that have a Tendency To alienate the affections of The People from their Rightful Sovereign or Lessen their Regard for Our most Excellent Constitution.

And To make known To All Men

That We are Ready Chearfully Ready, when properly Called upon at The Hazard of our Lives and of Every thing Dear and Valuable to us, To Defend The King To Support The Magistrates in the Execution of The Laws and to Maintain The Just Rights and Constitutional Libertys of Freeborn Englishmen,

This Standard

By The Name of The Kings Standard Was Erected By a Number of His Majestys Loyal & Faithful Subjects In the Precincts of Shawangunk & Hanover In the County of Ulster On the 10th day of February in The 15th year Of The Reign of Our most Excellent Sovereign George the Third

Whom God Long Preserve.

In the absence, (from sickness) of Archibald Russell, Esq., chairman of the committee on Pratt Monument and the Records of the Ulster and Greene Regiments, that Committee asked and received further time to report, and it was granted.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested by corresponding with persons in different towns, to procure the biographical sketches necessary for a complete record of all who have gone from this district with the several Regiments therein.

Resolved that the Rev. Mr. Bentley be requested to communicate to the Society for publication any circumstances of interest in regard to the suffering and heroism of Serg't Terwilliger of the 20th N. Y. S. M. wounded at Bull Run.

Rev. John Minor and Doctor L. Lounsberry and Rev. E. W. Bentley, became members of the Society.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. at which hour the Rev. Mr. Temple delivered an address commemorative of Colonel Geo. W. Pratt, late Secretary of this Society for which he received from the President in the name of the Society the expression of profound thanks. Adjourned.

H. H. REYNOLDS, Sec.

Army Relief Association.

The following named articles have been sent to the army by the Ladies Army Relief Association of Stone Ridge:

- 71 muslin shirts.
- 30 woolen shirts.
- 25 woolen drawers.
- 49 muslin drawers.
- 20 sick-gowns.
- 45 pairs of woolen socks.
- 12 pairs of pillow cases.
- 19 feather pillows.
- 49 cushions.
- 49 towels.
- 93 pounds of dried fruit, apples, peaches, plums and currants.
- 7 bottles of currant wine.
- 3 quilts.
- 1 woolen blanket.
- 16 pairs of woolen mittens.
- 14 pairs of pants.
- 1 pair of shoes.
- 1 vest.
- 16 packages of old linen, lint and woolen yarn.
- 6 spools of cotton, tape, needles and pins.
- 15 pairs of slippers.
- 5 linen handkerchiefs.
- 3 boxes of bandages.
- 8 bottles of currant jelly.
- 3 jars of canned fruit.

Army and

A Rousing Meeting.

The meeting commemorative of the victories of the Union armies, in this village on Friday evening last, was large and enthusiastic. The Court House was crowded to excess, and large numbers could not gain admittance.

Organization was effected by electing the following officers:

President—Wm M. Mapes, of Tusten.

Vice Presidents.—H. Atwell, Ira Knapp, John Dougherty, James Turner, Nathaniel Jennings, Spaulding A. Royce, N. D. Maffett.

Stirring speeches were made by C. V. R. Ludington, H. R. Low, W. J. Groo, B. L. Ludington, and N. D. Maffett, Esq's.

Cheers were given for Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade, and other successful officers.

The Band was present, and added much to the occasion by discoursing good music.

Afterwards the meeting adjourned to the open air to see the fire-works. As the greater portion had "failed to connect," the latter display was restricted to some sky-rockets.

JUNE 11, 1863.

Loyal League at Milton.

REPORTED FOR THE PRESS.

In pursuance to a call, the ladies of Milton, on the Hudson, met at the Friend's Meeting House on Thursday evening, May 28th, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Loyal League. At half-past 7 o'clock the meeting was treated with the "Star Spangled Banner."

The assemblage was then called to order by Mrs. Ketcham, who nominated Mrs. Sarah H. Hallock for President, who was unanimously chosen. On motion of Mrs. Phebe Hallock, Miss Ella Woolsey was chosen Secretary. On taking the chair, Mrs. Hallock made a short address, setting forth the necessity of unity among the women at such a time as this, for the encouragement and aid of our brave soldiers who are periling their lives on the battle field for the putting down of the rebellion.

Mrs. Ann Hallock, Mrs. Phebe Hallock and Miss Mary Woolsey were chosen as a committee for drafting resolutions.

Mrs. Farnham, of California, then spoke at some length. She was happy to find the women of this town moving in such a glorious cause. It was the duty of women everywhere to form Leagues. They could bring unbounded influence to bear, both upon the soldiers in the field and that element at home known by the name of Copperhead.— Should the young ladies, by this she meant the unmarried ladies, (people have a fashion of calling unmarried ladies young, and married ladies old,) openly and on all occasions, declare themselves in favor of the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war, it would be but a short time before every Copperhead" would declare himself a *true Union man*. The fruit season was coming on and it was our duty to dry and otherwise prepare fruits for the soldiers, and she suggested that those who had not time to attend to it themselves should invite some friend from the city, who was patriotic enough to work for the soldiers, to spend a few weeks with them and make jellies, preserves &c. It was a great source of pleasure and encouragement to the soldiers to receive letters, and those who could do nothing else might write to them, &c.

The Committee on Resolutions next reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the present struggle of the Nation a necessity for the earnest efforts of every loyal woman and man calling themselves American, to support the Government by any and every measure worthy the cause in which it is engaged.

Resolved, That to this end, as women,

lisabled by our sex from bearing arms in the field, we will seek every opportunity to cultivate, both in our family and social relations, the spirit of true loyalty to the Government and faithfulness to freedom, of which it is the representative in this conflict, and to serve our soldiers by all such means as we are able to command for their moral and physical help in the terrible emergencies of war.

Resolved, That this League adopt for its Motto, "*Liberty, Loyalty and Co-operation,*" and while we pledge ourselves to humanity and our Government in the first two, we equally pledge ourselves to the women of the country in the last, to full and hearty co-operation with those who are of like minds with us, wherever and whoever they may be, in supporting the Government in its calls upon the men of the country, whether they be our fathers, sons, brothers or husbands, in every practical work whereby we may inspire them with a higher heroism, or relieve their sufferings in camp or on the battle field.

Resolved, That we earnestly and affectionately appeal to women everywhere in the Loyal States to take like measures, or some others that will equally conduce to harmony and unity of action among themselves, for the attainment of the same ends.

The Secretary then made a few brief remarks in relation to the influence that woman is capable of exerting over the minds and hearts of the brave men who are engaged in the struggle for the Union. She read the following extract from a letter lately written by a soldier in the army of the Potomac: "While we rely upon the strong arms and willing hearts of the soldiers now in the field, to bring about a speedy and honorable peace, there is no influence more potent than that of a purely Patriotic Lady.— She exerts a powerful influence, and I am too happy to say that I believe the ladies, despite the efforts of that loathsome and detestable class of persons at the North, who style themselves 'Peace Democrats,' are all right."

Mrs. Ordway then made a few remarks with regard to letter writing. The soldiers were eager for letters; she had just received a letter from a soldier who, when a boy, had worked for her a short time, stating that he had no friend in the world to correspond with, and therefore begged her to write to him.

After a few more remarks by the President, the following Pledge was read and adopted:

THE PLEDGE.

We, women of the Republic, pledge ourselves loyal to Justice, Humanity and the Government in the conduct of the war.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place at 7 1-2 o'clock, on Thursday evening, June 11th.