

## The Pecuniary Relief of Poor Men.

### Town Meeting in Maine—Approval of the Evening Post.

The pecuniary relief of poor men affected by the draft meets the approval of such a leading print as the New York *Eve. Post*, which, in yesterday's issue, pronounces "*The True Plan*" the action of a town meeting at Cape Elizabeth, Me., on Saturday, in voting to pay three hundred and fifty dollars to every drafted man who goes to the war or procures a substitute.

#### DETROIT.

An ordinance to raise \$300,000 has been introduced in the Detroit Common Council and referred to the proper committee under the rules.

#### CHICAGO.

In Chicago they are moving by wards.—The citizens of the fifth ward held a meeting Wednesday night and resolved to raise funds for the relief of the drafted poor. Addresses were made by Comptroller Hayes, City Attorney Adams, Alderman Sheridan and Barrett and Col. R. M. Hough.

The Common Council, too, is moving.—An ordinance to appropriate \$120,000 has been introduced.

#### ALBANY.

In Albany, where several hundred thousand dollars have already been voted, the *Statesman* (Rep.), which emphatically approves the measure, argues that the draft is unnecessary. One of the editors of that paper, commenting on statements of the *Journal* that "there are only fragments of armies left to the rebels," that "the rebellion is nearly crushed," that "if we only take advantage of our recent victories, the war may be ended in less than ninety days," &c., says:

If the rebellion is "already crushed," if the rebels only have "fragments of armies," if the insurrection can be put down in ninety days, why in the name of heaven is it necessary to enforce a draft for 300,000 fresh men, seeing 300,000 fresh men cannot be made fit to take the field inside of four months, which is just one month more than the *Journal* says is necessary to put down the rebellion. Admit the statements made by the *Journal*, and it becomes at once self-evident that there is no more necessity for enforcing the draft at the present time than there is for getting up an invasion of Nova Scotia.

During the past three weeks we have killed or captured 91,000 rebel soldiers and officers. This is equal to all the rebels now in the field, and more than one-third of the standing army of Great Britain. The army of the rebels at the present moment does not exceed 100,000 men. This 40,000 less men than Grant has in his single command. Why then have a draft? Why draft when volunteering will give us more troops than we can possibly want or use. I understand from a clerk in Major's Wallace's office that we are recruiting in this State at this very moment at the rate of 800 per day. This is equal to about five regiments per week, or 20,000 men per month. If other states are doing as well as this, it will be seen that volunteering and bounties are giving to the government over 100,000 men per month. Why draft, then?

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**THE MEETING.**

The Meeting at Brigham Hall last Thursday evening was large and enthusiastic—Hon. D.S. Dickinson was selected Chairman. Hon. John Clapp, soon after the organization of the meeting, presented, in a neat and appropriate speech, a beautiful silk flag to Mr. Montgomery. The flag was got up by several ladies of Binghamton, in admiration of the spirit manifested by Mrs. Montgomery by refusing to allow a secesh flag to be placed upon her house in Vicksburg, for which she and her family suffered banishment from friends, and home.

Mr. Montgomery accepted the flag in a feeling and appropriate speech. He said the flag should be taken to Vicksburg, and would soon wave over their residence, and he believed the glorious Stars and Stripes would soon wave over the entire South. His heart was filled with gratitude for the kindness and liberality bestowed upon his family and himself during his sojourn at the North.

Mr. Montgomery then gave a history of his troubles in the South, and the injuries inflicted upon himself and family, because they remained true to the Government of the United States. He had been arrested, tried and sentenced to be executed for no crime but loyalty to the Government that had always protected him. He was thrown into a noisome prison to await the day of execution; an opportunity presenting itself, he succeeded in escaping to our fleet on the river, but was returned to the rebels by a young pirate in the Union service. He was again thrown into prison, but, through the kindness of the keeper, he was permitted to escape. Taking his wife and two little children, he left the city in the night, with barely sufficient clothing to cover them, and but little money, traveling on foot, hungry and weary, the feet of his little ones bleeding at every pore, he at last reached the Union lines, and fell among friends.

He could never forget the hospitality and benevolence of the people of the North; he could not conceive how they had ever received the reputation of being inhospitable. He hoped when the war was over the South would be peopled with Northern citizens, and extend over the country the refinement, christianity, industry and enterprise which the glorious North had always known. The poor whites of the South would become elevated if slavery was abolished—that institution had always been a curse to the South, and retarded her progress; she was three hundred years behind the age, but with the benefit of Northern enterprise and experience, the resources of the South would be developed, and the country become what the Almighty intended it should be.

Three years ago, the speaker said, he was a strong Conservative—believed in Slavery, and was an ardent supporter of the institu-

tion and probably never would have changed if Slavery had behaved herself. When that institution attempted to destroy the Government, he was led to open his eyes, and now, he was proud to say, he is a radical abolitionist. There can be no peace in this country while Slavery exists—the country must destroy Slavery or Slavery will destroy the Government. All thinking men had become, or would become, abolitionists, and in order to obtain a permanent peace the cause was to be removed.

Mr. Montgomery was extremely bitter towards Copperheads. They would not, he said, be tolerated in Vicksburg—there they would be compelled to take their position, either for or against the Government. He urged that the North accept no peace except on the basis of the abolition of Slavery—the carrying out of the President's Proclamation. When Mississippi went to war with the Government, she forfeited all her rights, and if she was defeated she could not expect to receive all the rights she formerly enjoyed. Treason must be punished, and the institution which caused the rebellion must be crushed out of existence or we could have no peace that God would justify.

The speaker in conclusion said he was on his way to Vicksburg, where he intended to start an out-and-out abolition paper. He could now return to his home with a feeling of security, knowing he would be protected by the flag of his country.

We have given but an imperfect synopsis of his speech, which was listened to with intense interest.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson was then called upon, who made one of his best speeches.—The following is an extract:

The recent conservative meeting in the city of New-York, called by some RADICAL innatured people a RIOR and a MOB, it will be seen, came off about the time of Lee's movement into Pennsylvania, and the raids of Morgan and others into Ohio and Indiana. There are a thousand evidences combining to prove that these several movements had an intimate relation to each other, and that is no answer or offset to the evidence of what was so obviously the original arrangement and intention. The movement was contrived by Copperhead politicians, and was designed to be turned entirely to political advantage in aid of the rebel cause. It was supposed that it would early assume political proportions—claim to act mainly in resistance to the usurpations and unconstitutional acts of the Administration—that it would call loudly for the vindication of the Constitution and Laws! and would embody a large force, &c.; and while it was yet heated, and at the right point, those who set it on foot were to appear at its head, preaching moderation with all the sincerity of Mark Antony, but leading it at first in opposition to the Administration—then in resistance to the Government, and finally in open aid of the rebellion. But the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson—the failure of Johnston and the retreat of Bragg—the gloomy prospects of Morgan and the chances

of his capture—the fact that Lee came too soon and ran away too early, and that the draft came too late to have the riot on hand while Lee was threatening Harrisburg and Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington, and that military forces began to assemble and adduce weighty arguments, proved very serious impediments. There was, however, one ~~more serious~~ ~~impediment~~, and to this are the public chiefly indebted for the early and signal failure of that part of the performance assigned to the Copperhead politicians of New-York, and but for which they would have pressed it further. An ancient legend, which I have never seen authentically contradicted, tells us of a girl engaged in the carrying trade for Fairies, who was sent from one point to another with a box of charmed and mysterious contents. It was not the box of Pandora, filled with plagues and the ills of life, but a box filled with miniature human existences in every department and calling and ramification known to men. The girl having been directed *not to open the box*, and told that alarming consequences would follow if she did so, by a process as natural and a desire as irresistible as that by which our common mother eat first of the fruit she was forbidden to taste, on her way, in a secluded field, opened the box, and its contents escaped, and each one commenced to operate their trade or pursuit or business—the cook plied her spit; the tailor heated his goose; the cobbler pounded his lap-stone; the doctor administered his medicine; the fiddler drew his bow; the dancers balanced in the cotillon; the artisan wielded his hammer; the scholar poured over his volumes, and the mathematician solved his problem, and probably, though that is not certain, the reformed Freesoilers abused the Abolitionists, and the Know-Nothings were engaged in the reorganization of the Democratic party. The poor girl in vain endeavored to induce them to return to the box again. She made a speech to them—called them her FRIENDS and implored them to return; but they were bent upon their own enjoyment rather than her's, and laughed all her efforts and entreaties to scorn; and, scattering far and near, spread over the whole face of the earth, and were gone beyond her influence and control forever.—Now, as we have already seen, the outbreak in New-York originated with politicians, acting upon and inflaming and encouraging the very worst elements that ever disfigured society—thieves, ruffians and cut-throats; bawds, pimps and burglars; house breakers and murderers; assassins and the settlings and skimmings of loaferdom, after the marketable lazaroni had been substracted: The contrivers and leaders who opened the box, and turned loose these offscourings, expected them to act politically—in pretended furtherance of a great conservative movement—to damn Lincoln and his administration; to hurra for their FRIENDS; to clamor for the Constitution and Laws—for free speeches and the wrongs of Vallandigham and their Southern brethren, while they, the managers, would fan this flame to madness and add the true Copperhead virus to the popular fary by descanting upon the hardships and oppressions of legal restraints, until they might defy the power of the Government and openly assist the rebellion.—But no sooner had the outbreak commenced than, as in the legend, each interest entered upon its own work, more intent on personal gain than on “postponing the draft:”—the thieves and robbers were willing to act politically with the great conservative party! and advance the interests of their leaders.

and vindicate the Constitution, after they had for a season looked to their own interests and robbed and sacked stores and houses, and carried home the spoil, but not before. They had been accustomed from a supposed cruel necessity, to steal and rob in darkness and secrecy, and they were not disposed to so far neglect their own material interests as to let an occasion pass which permitted them to steal in open day, from the choicest assortments, with Governors and Judges standing by proclaiming their friendship! merely to advance the political fortunes of others or to support the Constitution! House-breaking and burning were necessary to successful theft and robbery, and hence the votaries of burglary and arson were primarily engaged in their respective avocations. Theft first and politics afterwards was their motto! Those who had been taught by their conservative leaders that it would disgrace white men if negroes were accepted as soldiers, and taught, too, that it would be unjust and aggressive for white men to be drafted into the service, sought to solve the problem by murdering every negro they could find, old or young, male or female; while others, determined to give practical proofs of their conservatism and of their devotion to the Constitution and Laws, burned and demolished an Orphan Asylum, erected by the influences of a holy charity, and destroyed the houses of homeless children. In short, this "movement of the people" was a "house divided against itself," and for that reason it failed to stand. It was set on foot by political leaders, primarily to aid their fortunes and to encourage the rebellion; it was prosecuted by most of their followers to gather supplies for themselves, and the MATERIAL proved paramount over the POLITICAL interests; and hence, while it brought rich rewards to its RANK AND FILE it was a barren victory to the "COMMANDERS IN CHIEF." It was a great success to all but those who got it up by two years' clamor against Government usurpation, and apology for rebellion—denouncing everything as unconstitutional except Jeff. Davis' rebellion and Copperhead politics. It was the Carnival of thieves. A hungry loafer in Neal's Charcoal Sketches is made to long for the time to come when roast pigs would run about with knives and forks stuck in their backs, waiting for some one to eat them, and when Governors and Judges attend such mob gatherings, and proclaim, at the top of their voices, their friendship, and tender promises of what they will do officially, the season for running, living roast pigs, with knives and forks in their backs, ought not to be far off. Governor Seymour seems to have made a postponement of the draft an issue with the General Government, and is said to have predicted, that if it was not postponed all the Irish chamber and kitchen maids would turn incendiaries, and burn the city. I do not believe the public either fear the chamber maids or favor the postponement. But, whatever these gentle maids may do to others, as we cannot spare our worthy Governor in such times as these, I IMPLOR them, as my FRIENDS, not to lay violent hands on the Commander-in-Chief, or burn his lodgings, for, according to high authority, *it is better to marry than to burn.* Gov. Seymour has not unfrequently reminded the public that he had taken an oath of rare solemnity to "EXECUTE THE LAWS." This oath he has now fulfilled, if not before. He has certainly "EXECUTED THE LAWS" upon this occasion, for he has literally crucified

them between thieves. Although this murderous and thieving outbreak will not prove available as Copperhead capital, the rebels, with savage ferocity, already gloat over what they term the "blood soaked ashes" of our commercial metropolis, and France and England, anxious to aid the rebellion against our Government, by all the means in their power, will probably "recognize" the New-York mob as a "belligerent power." They can do so with as much propriety as they recognized the rebellion as such; and if they do not "RECOGNIZE" it as a Government, what prince of charlatans, Louis Napoleon, and the knaves and fools of the British Parliament, ought at least to take the matter into consideration.

Mr Dickinson was followed by Mr. Courtney, of New York, who made a stirring and eloquent appeal in behalf of the country.—Mr. Mygatt also made a few appropriate remarks, and was heartily applauded. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, the audience leaving with the best of feeling.

**Speech of D. S. Dickinson.**

In Binghamton on Thursday evening last, a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held. Among other speakers was Hon. D. S. Dickinson who, in alluding to the late Riot in New York, handled our copperhead sympathizers without gloves. We give a few extracts:

"The recent conservative meeting in the city of New-York, called by some radical ill-natured people a riot and a mob, it will be seen, came off about the time of Lee's movement into Pennsylvania, and the raids of Morgan and others into Ohio and Indiana. There are a thousand evidences combining to prove that these several movements had an intimate relation to each other, and that each one was well understood by every other, or rather by those who helped plan the whole. The ominousgivings out which preceded them—the foreign recognition thermometer in England and France, where the mercury rose so speedily at this juncture and simultaneously—the confident and insolent tone of the Confederate press—the mission of the rebel Stephens to Washington—the Copperhead complacency as the movements were inaugurated and progressing, and its malignity on their failure—the mutterings of Lee in his inglorious retreat, that he had not been received and supported by his Northern friends, as he expected, and a whole cloud of witnesses besides, proves that the New-York movement was a part of, and intended to be directly in aid of the cause of rebellion. The draft was a mere pretence. The movement was contrived by Copperhead politicians, and was designed to be turned entirely to political advantage in aid of the rebel cause.

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 Now, as we have already seen, the outbreak in New-York originated with politicians, acting upon and inflaming and encouraging the very worst elements that ever disfigured society—thieves, ruffians and cut-throats; bawds, pimps and burglars; house breakers and murderers; assassins and the settlings and skimmings of loafers, after the marketable lazaroni had been substracted. The contrivers and leaders who opened the box, and turned loose these off-scourings, expected them to act politically—in pretended furtherance of a great conservative movement—to damn Lincoln and his administration; to hurra for

their friends; to clamor for the Constitution and Laws—for free speeches and the wrong of Vallandigham and their Southern brethren while they, the managers, would fan the flame to madness and add the true Copperhead virus to the popular fury by descending upon the hardships and oppressions of legal restraints, until they might defy the power of the Government and openly assist the rebellion. But the motley crew could not be retrained or confined to political action by their leaders. Their first and politics afterwards was their motto. Those who had been taught by their conservative leaders that it would disgrace white men if negroes were accepted as soldiers, and taught, too, that it would be unjust and aggressive for white men to be drafted into the service, sought to solve the problem by murdering every negro they could find, old or young, male or female; while others, determined to give practical proofs of their conservatism and of their devotion to the Constitution and Laws, burned and demolished an Orphan Asylum, erected by the influences of a holy charity and destroyed the houses of homeless children. In short, this "movement of the people" was a "house divided against itself," and for that reason it failed to stand. It was set on foot by political leaders, primarily to aid their fortunes and to encourage the rebellion; it was prosecuted by most

of their followers to gather supplies for themselves, and the material proved paramount over the political interests; and hence, while it brought rich rewards to its rank and file it was a barren victory to the "commanders in chief." It was a great success to all but those who got it up by two years' clamor against Government usurpation, and apology for rebellion—denouncing everything as unconstitutional except Jeff. Davis' rebellion and Copperhead politics. It was the Carnival of thieves. A hungry loafer in Neal's Charcoal Sketches is made to long for the time to come when roast pigs would run about with knives and forks stuck in their backs, waiting for some one to eat them, and when Governors and Judges attend such mob gatherings, and proclaim, at the top of their voices, their friendship, and tender promises of what they will do officially, the season for running, living roast pigs, with knives and forks in their backs, ought not to be far off. Governor Seymour seems to have made a postponement of the draft an issue with the General Government, and is said to have predicted, that it was not postponed all the Irish chamber and kitchen maids would turn incendiaries, and burn the city. I do not believe the public either fear the chamber maids or favor the postponement. But, whatever these gentle maids may do to others, as we cannot spare our worthy Governor in such times as these, I implore them, as my friends, not to lay violent hands on the Commander-in-Chief, or burn his lodgings, for, according to high authority, *it is better to marry than to burn*. Gov. Seymour has not unfrequently reminded the public that he had taken an oath of rare solemnity to "execute the laws." That oath he has now fulfilled, if not before. He has certainly "executed the laws" upon this occasion, for he has literally crucified them between thieves.

**THE CORPS AT BINGHAMTON.**—The Binghamton Republican pays a high compliment to the Citizens' Corps for the part taken by this excellent company in the celebration of the Fourth in that village. It is mentioned that at the dinner the Corps sang their spirited "Marching Along" chorus in fine style. The toast in honor of the Corps was proposed by Hon. D. S. Dickinson, who was President of the day.

**MILITARY.**—The military display here on Friday and Saturday last which excited considerable attention, was made by a portion (eight companies, comprising about 500 men) of the 51st Regiment from Syracuse. They left Syracuse for New York, to aid in putting down the riot there, but on reaching this place were notified by telegraph that their services were not needed. They accordingly proceeded no further, but after spending the day in this village returned to Syracuse Saturday evening. They made a good impression on our citizens by their gentlemanly and soldierly conduct. Their marching was excellent. In the afternoon they had a dress parade in front of the court house, after which they broke ranks, stacked arms, and had a good time on the green and about town. They were accompanied by an excellent band of music—Samsel's of Syracuse.

**DIED.**—In the Hospital at Aquia Creek, Va., May 16th 1863, Stephen S. Benedict, aged 36 years. Mr. Benedict was a resident of this village, and as such has long been known for his strict integrity and moral worth.

At a meeting of Independent Steam Engine Co. No. 5, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered printed:

**WHEREAS,** It has pleased the giver of all good, that our brother should die among strangers, and find a grave far from the bosom of his afflicted family, therefore

*Resolved,* That we, the members of Independent Steam Engine Co. No. 5, cannot but express our unfeigned sorrow at this dispensation which has deprived us of a useful and earnest member, one to whom this tribute of respect is due personally for his many noble qualifications which made him beloved and honored by us all.

*Resolved,* That in him we have lost a true friend, a brother who never forgot his obligation, a man of elevated and generous impulses.

*Resolved,* That we extend to his afflicted family in this painful bereavement, our deepest sympathy, and pledge anew our fidelity to each other, that we will kindly remember the families of our sick, and our deceased brothers, and in cases of necessity will afford them a generous and timely assistance.

**THE** number of Volunteers raised in this Congressional District is as follows:

Broome County,.....	2,262
Schuyler ".....	946
Tioga ".....	1,525
Tompkins " (since July 1, 1862),.....	941
<b>Total raised in District,.....</b>	<b>5,674</b>



25 Joseph Owen	72 Joseph Johnson
26 Nathan Osterhouse	73 Arthur Vosbury
27 Wallace Dickinson	74 Abner B. Dayton
28 Jas Sweeney	75 Oliver G. Morse
29 Fredk H. Fox	76 Nathaniel S. Weyant
30 Jas Morgan	77 Robert Farrell
31 Wilder M. Freeman	78 John Buckley
32 Friends McCarty	79 John Phealen
33 Daniel Boardman	80 Joshua U. Williams
34 Elias McCannan	81 Michael Gannon
35 John K. Seymour	82 B. F. Stoughtenburgh
36 J. Jas Babcock	83 James Mangin
37 Thos Rounds	84 James O'Day
38 Wm J. Sweet	85 Ernest F. Towner
39 Wm H. Pelcher	86 Hull S. Barber
40 Simeon Fox	87 W. Fankfurthen
41 John O'Donahue	88 Timothy Haggarty
42 Michael Loyd	89 William E. Hunt
43 Willard T. Harris	90 John Gaffney
44 Patrick Fernan	91 Jeremiah Gray
45 John N. Austin	92 John Metygar
46 Geo. W. Andrus	93 Darwin A. Robinson
47 Stephen Northrup	

**Town of Maine.**

**SUB-DISTRICT NO. 18.**

NO.	NO.
1 Dennis Morgan	30 Stephen Ellis
2 Lester Briggs	31 George Phipps
3 Philip Pitcher	32 John Harvey
4 David F. Clark	33 Jno B. Brockham
5 Albert Freeman	34 Smith Fairfield
6 Wm Oliver	35 John Hardy
7 Philander Fuller	36 Nathan Gates
8 George Loomis	37 Henry Budd
9 Seth Hull	38 Moses N. Harmon
10 Abner Willis	39 Abm D. W. Decker
11 Silvenr Zimmiet	40 Barlow Wilson
12 Watson Curtis	41 John Allen
13 Horace Hathaway	42 Henry Slosson
14 Selah Kelsey	43 Atvin F. Moore
15 David Brown	44 Horace Washburn
16 Samuel Butler	45 Henry Harper
17 Daniel Maples	46 Mahlon Wheat
18 Jerome Pope	47 Levi Webb
19 Orin D. Gray	48 George Riley
20 Joseph Broclham	49 Warren Andrews
21 Nelson Budd	40 Horace Walters
22 Frances Phipps	51 Lorenzo Barden
23 Harry Wright	52 Norman Young
24 Jamin Howard	53 Jerome Ellis
25 Levi Phipps	54 Robert Taylor
26 Nelson Brooks	55 Seth G. Marcy
27 Silas Billings	56 Henry Soper
28 Ira Lewis	57 Alexander Ross
29 Robert Wilson	

**Town of Lisle.**

**SUB-DISTRICT NO. 19—East Election District.**

NO.	NO.
1 Thos S Boughton	17 James Naylor
2 F. H. Shepherd	18 John Johnson
3 Wm Atwood	19 Richard Sullivan
4 Chas Schemerhorn	20 Chas Marks
5 Harvey Edminister	21 Jefferson Sparrow
6 John C. Lewis	22 Edward Adams
7 Geo. H. Lewis	23 Frederick Thomas
8 Thos. Randall	24 Joseph Pike
9 Ranson A. Pierce	25 Edgar Manwaring
10 Leonard Keelore	26 Edmund Swony
11 Bradley Max	27 Chas H. Davis
12 John Wheaton	28 Jasper Wheaton
13 Franklin Pierce	29 Joseph Burn
14 Orrin Carley Jr.	30 Hiram Tholeman
15 E. M. Richardson	31 John Sullivan
16 Geo. W. Todd	32 Alexander Phelps

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 20.

- 1 Bennet Pollard 15 Chas R Franklin
- 1 Ira S Dickinson 16 Wm Howland
- 3 Angus Griffin 17 Frank Burghart
- 4 George M Briggs 18 Albert Harvey
- 5 Hiram Brown jr 19 J W Livermore
- 6 George N Couch 20 Patrick McNary
- 7 George Manning 21 John C Gleesen
- 8 Lewis Williams 22 Norma Burghardt
- 9 Horace P Willis 23 H N Howland
- 10 Bayette Beebe 24 D R Jennings
- 11 Miles Pollard 25 Wm B Cook
- 12 Myron Pollard 26 Dwight D Dyle
- 13 Horatio McNeil 27 Nathan Benedict
- 14 C M Lusk 28 S A Houghtaling

Town of Triangle.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 21.

- 1 Dah B Gates 26 Steph R Campbell
- 2 Moses M Tubbs 27 Chas W Egleston
- 3 John Lucas 28 Chas S Hall
- 4 Wm Dana 29 John O McGee
- 5 Dan J Chittenden 30 Irving J Green
- 6 Henry Clary 31 Earl Brewer
- 7 Edwin Sharp 32 Albert C Saxton
- 8 Eugene B Nash 33 Micheal O'Neal
- 9 Cyrus Dickinson 34 John Smith
- 10 George Love 35 Ira D Seymour
- 11 Rufus A Hand 36 O Perry Ashley
- 12 Orin W Munroe 37 Henry W Egleston
- 13 Geo W Hall 38 Wm H Rose
- 14 Devillo Northrup 39 Milo Buel
- 15 Wm H Twiss 40 Lewis F Ticknor
- 16 I D F Meacham 41 G O Williams
- 17 Lewis W Potts 42 John Lines
- 18 Henry W Lewis 43 Edna S Matteson
- 19 Ransom D Page 44 Alanson Cady
- 20 Dwight E Ballard 45 Eug W Simmons
- 21 Samuel Garnes 46 Chas Love
- 22 John H Cady 47 Osias D Page
- 23 George Sanford 48 Perry Bliss
- 24 Wm Mann 49 James Correy
- 25 Chas Slater

Town of Union.

SUB-DISTRICT No 22 - 2d Election District.

- 1 Daniel S Bradley 25 Geo W Langdon
- 2 Jehu M Byles 26 Jas H Potter
- 3 James Haveland 27 Barton D Harper
- 4 Warren S Beecher 28 John S Mersereau
- 5 Henry Carmochan 29 Harrison Clark
- 6 John Wheeler 30 Atwell Rogers
- 7 Hanan N Brady 31 Francis D Mersereau
- 8 Asa W Vandermark 32 Sidney O Keeler
- 9 Chas Shores 33 Oliver A Gibbs
- 10 A W B Hagadon 34 Marion Oliver
- 11 Wm B Brown 35 Wm O'Brien
- 12 Richard Johnson 36 Edgar F Horton
- 13 Samuel Kipp 37 Edmund Guyon
- 14 Elijah D Cafferty 38 Fred A Cummings
- 15 Lewis Kipp 39 Harry E Barle

- 16 Truman B Willis 40 Wm Powers
- 17 George W Webb 41 Chas Wales
- 18 Alanson Cleaveland 42 Seymour Mersereau
- 19 Jeremiah Eastman 43 Thos Grange
- 20 John Russell 44 Henry D St Croix
- 21 Orlando Cleaveland 45 Addison Wood
- 22 Chester Lashier 46 Martin Pearce
- 23 Ben Lafferette 47 Levi Webb
- 24 Wm H Ross 48 Morgan R Howard

SUB-DISTRICT No 25 - 1st Election District.

- 1 Dan Munroe jr 10 Benj F Tyler
- 2 Martin Wright 11 Wm Cortright
- 3 Benj Boughton 12 Ezariah J Orton