

citizens were present, and Rev. Father McGowan occupied a seat on the platform. All agree that the proceedings were fairly conducted. A full list of the drafted men will be found in another part of this paper. We think it is a more correct copy than any that has been published, as it has been carefully compared with the official list. The draft falls heavily upon some in our village, men with dependent families and possessed of but small means, but from the disposition manifested by our citizens generally, measures will undoubtedly be taken to afford all possible relief to all such who enter the field as soldiers of the Union. Two, three, and in one instance four, have been drafted from a family—all who were liable—while other families of equal numbers have escaped entirely. But few of our business men are among the number, and only one professional man—A. M. Dean, Esq.—while most of them are laboring mechanics and farmers. Two of our printers, F. M. Baker and H. W. Knight, are on the list.

AURELIUS, July 25, 1863.

The inhabitants of the town of Aurelius are requested to meet at the house of D. S. Westover, at the Half-Acre, on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of this month, at four o'clock P. M., to devise means to raise money to aid conscripts.

LOCKWOOD HUNT,
JOHN MCINTOSH,
H. S. DUNNING,
JAMES C. REED,
and many others.

THE DRAFT IN AUBURN—PARADE OF THE CONSCRIPTS.

From the Auburn Advertiser of Friday.

Last evening our drafted men assembled in front of the Exchange Hotel, where, after mingling with the congratulatory crowd of friends, they were formed in line, headed by the band, and initiated into the marching exercises of Uncle Sam's service. Each ward of the city was represented, its "quota" marching under a banner, of which there were five, with appropriate and spirited inscriptions, and borne proudly by their respective supporters. The draft fell quite heavily upon the good-looking men of our community, and the procession was consequently one well worth witnessing. "The boys" evinced the utmost patriotism, jollity, and good spirits generally, and the entire throng of lookers on were filled with pride and ad-

PARADE OF THE CONSCRIPTS.—Last evening our drafted men assembled in front of the Exchange Hotel, where, after mingling with the congratulatory crowd of friends gathered together, they were formed in line headed by the band, and initiated into the marching exercises of Uncle Sam's service. Each Ward of the City was represented, its "quota" marching under a banner, of which there were five, with appropriate and spirited inscriptions, and borne proudly by their respective supporters. The draft fell quite heavily upon the good-looking men of our community, and the procession was consequently one well worth witnessing. "The boys" evinced the utmost patriotism, jollity, and good spirits generally, and the entire throng of lookers on

were lined with pride and admiration at their manly bearing. As the procession marched down Genesee street, led by the fine music of the band, we noted the following inscriptions on the various banners :

"FALL IN!"
Borne by Mart. V. Babcock.

"OUR GOVERNMENT, OR NO OTHER!"
John Y. Selover.

"NO BLANKS IN THIS CROWD!"
Tommy Towne.

"HO FOR DIXIE!"
Ebenezer M. Walker, Jr.

"WE ARE IN!"
Thos Peacock.

The Mayor was then called out and made a brief and frank address, giving the conscripted soldiers his warmest sympathies and assurances of aid to any extent in his power, which were received with a spirit worthy the speaker's good wishes, and after hearty cheers for the conscripts and conscription, and for "Abe Lincoln," and groans for the New York rioters, the assemblage dispersed, and quiet and order have reigned unbroken in the city.

After parading the principal streets, followed by a large crowd, the boys were again drawn up in front of the Exchange, where they made a loud requisition on Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, who filled it with a most eloquent and patriotic address, interrupted by enthusiastic applause and cheers, in which he congratulated our community on its response to every call in the emergencies that have arisen since Sumter was fired upon—emergencies which called out the 19th, the gallant 75th, the now decimated and glorious 111th, the 138th, and the 160th, who have been heard from at Port Hudson, and at other points where valor and bravery were needed.—The address was received with enthusiastic plaudits for the speaker and his sentiments.

After Mr. Pomeroy concluded, loud calls were made by the boys for "Knapp, Knapp, the man that drafted us." Capt. Knapp responded to the call in his usual happy vein of eloquence, thanking all classes for the friendly spirit evinced toward himself in his official capacity, and toward the conscription which was made necessarily to fill up the ranks of freedom. During all his efforts to discharge his duties without fear, favor or affection, he had received no treatment which a gentleman could have reason to resent. (Loud cries of "You never shall.")

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It is a matter of congratulation to all that the draft has fallen so lightly on our city, taking but few who are unable to pay the exemption fee. Aid will be rendered the families of such as are to serve.

Seven colored men were drafted in the city—most of them from the second ward.

One clothing store loses its proprietor and one salesman; another clothing store loses two of the proprietors, and several other stores one of the proprietors. The telegraph office is called upon for its whole force. Several cripples and one deceased person were drafted, the latter having died since the enrolment was commenced.

How The Draft Works.

The Auburn Advertiser of Friday says the demonstrations in this city last evening were of a character that must have carried joy and gladness to the heart of every loyal, law abiding citizen. The men who were drafted during the day instead of showing discontent and ill temper at their fortune were busy during the afternoon in making arrangements for a grand demonstration in the evening. Handbills were distributed all through the city announcing that the drafted men would meet at 7 1-2 o'clock p. m. in front of the Western Exchange for drill and dress parade. At the hour named the gallant corps assembled in large numbers with banners and music. After preliminaries were arranged the regiment took up the line of march through the principal streets receiving, as they passed different points, the cheers of the citizens who were out in large numbers to witness the demonstration.

After marching through the different streets the procession was halted in front of the Western Exchange where they were addressed by Hon. T. M. Pomroy, Provost Marshal Knapp and His Honor, Mayor Waite. During the exercises here the most undoubted enthusiasm prevailed. The crowd numbered at least two thousand and among them all there seemed to be no ones so jolly as the men in the ranks. Cheers and a tiger were given for "The Union," the "Old 19th," the "75th," the "111th," the "138th," the "160th," "Old Abe," "The Draft," the "Provost Marshal," "Our Representative in Congress," "Mayor White," &c.

The demonstration proved beyond a question, that let what will come, the citizens of Auburn, of all classes, are determined to show themselves a law and order community.— Real estate must have gone up at least 25 per cent. in this city last evening.

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Of the Draft in Canandaigua, an Exchange says :

A large crowd were present, but not the slightest demonstration of opposition or resistance was manifested. As a matter of precaution, however, the authorities had a company of militia from a neighboring county paraded, armed and equipped as the law directs, for prompt action in case their services were needed.

THE DRAFT IN AUBURN.—A dispatch from Auburn says that the conscripts in that city formed in procession and marched through the streets in great glee

A crowd of some two thousand persons gathered in front of the Exchange Hotel, where the conscripts halted, and were addressed by Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Provost Marshal Knapp and Mayor White. The drafted men then gave hearty cheers for the Union, Old Abe, the draft and our recent victories.

The Draft in Auburn--Great Enthusiasm of the Drafted Men.

Auburn, N. Y., July 23, 1863.

The draft for the city of Auburn and seventeen sub-districts in the county of Cayuga took place in this city to-day. The best of order was observed, and the best spirit was manifested. The drafted men of this city have a dress parade this evening, headed by a band of music, and with colors flying. The city is quiet and perfectly peaceful.

Auburn, July 23--10 P. M.

There is a crowd of two thousand persons now in front of the Exchange, where the procession of conscripts has halted. They have been addressed by Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Provost Marshal Knapp and Mayor White. The drafted men are cheering for "the Union," "Old Abe," "the draft," our "recent victories" &c. &c. It beats any demonstration.

COMMERCIAL TIMES.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Oswego, Friday Evening, July 24.

Our Platform.

WHILE WE HAVE REBELS IN THE FIELD, OR IN ELECTIONS AT HOME, THERE IS NEITHER VICTORY NOR SAFETY IN HALF-WAY MEASURES OR COMPROMISES.—*John C. Fremont.*

THE DRAFT IN AUBURN.

Those persons who imagine that a mob can be raised to resist the draft in the rural districts as easy as it can amid the excitable elements of New York, inflamed by the speeches of Wood and Seymour, will probably find themselves seriously mistaken. In the first place, there are not so many thieves, house-breakers, bullies and desperadoes in the country as in the metropolis; and in the second place the majority of the people are disposed to obey the laws, respect the proper authorities, and are abundantly capable of taking care of the disloyal minority.

While the news of the riots in New York has been gladly hailed in Richmond as an evidence of the existence of a "peace organization," that intends through the most bloody civil war to create a diversion in favor of the rebels, the intelligence of the manner the draft is conducted in the country will cause consternation among the Confederates; and joined with our recent victories, we fully believe that by the time the drafted men are put in the field the rebels will see the utter hopelessness of contending against this fresh army drawn from the loyal States, while their own resources and men are exhausted. Our late victories are of great importance in compelling a righteous solution of the war and an honorable peace, and we are convinced that the mere fact of raising another force of 300,000

men to reinforce our gallant veterans, already outnumbering the rebels, will be enough to decide the contest. The wiser rebels will see the utter folly of longer contending against the United States, and we do not believe that any drafted man will ever see actual service, unless he should chance to be placed immediately in some of the old regiments.

A good item to send down to JEFF. DAVIS is the draft in Auburn which took place for that city and seventeen districts yesterday. The best of order was preserved.—No riotous demonstrations of any kind took place. The drafted men assembled, formed in line, and had a dress parade with music and banners. The procession of conscripts halted before the Exchange last evening, where a large assemblage congregated. Union speeches were made by Hon. T. M. POMEROY, Member of Congress for the District, Provost Marshal KNAPP and Mayor WHITE. The drafted men gave rousing cheers for the Union, for "Old Abe," for the draft, and for our recent victories. The reporter of the Associated Press says that for enthusiasm the demonstration beat any meeting had in that city for years.

This is the way to do the thing. By this mutual good feeling—this acknowledgement of the claims of our Government to the military service of some among us—we do much to discourage and dishearten the foe. There is no bloodshed, no destruction of property, no wailing widows and orphans, no disturbance of the public peace, no convulsion of society, whose order and quiet is essential to the protection of all our rights and privileges. In this state of good feeling, citizens will be found willing to lend a helping hand to those on whom the draft falls with personal hardship, and finally, there is not one man, woman or child in the community who is not better off than they would be if a riot had been created.

We believe that in nearly all of the districts of this State the draft will take place with equal order. The only possible exceptions are New York and three or four other cities which contain vicious elements. But the Government is now prepared for the emergency and every outbreak will only bring swift and sure punishment upon its aiders and abettors.

Seventeen wagon-loads of conscripts arrived from Port Byron this morning, led by a band of martial music. One hundred and thirty conscripts from Galen also came in to day, for examination.

The work of examination is proceeding rapidly under the able supervision of Capt. Knapp, Provost Marshal. The examina-

our popular Provost Marshal. The examination will probably extend to about the first of September. The report that another draft is to come off immediately is of course incorrect, as the result of the first draft must be reported before another is ordered, and the order for the second drafting must come from head quarters. The result will be officially announced.

Advertiser and Union

AUBURN, N. Y.,

Monday Evening, August 17, 1863.

See reading matter on first page.

The Draft in Different Localities.

It is a wonder, with the disposition Gov. SEYMOUR has manifested to secure impartiality in all the operations of the draft, that he does not complain that it has been enforced in some ten or twelve Districts in the State while in others it has been delayed and may yet be postponed for weeks. We should suppose Gov. SEYMOUR would look to this matter and that he would make it the subject of complaint in a long letter to the President. Perhaps, however, he has a good reason for remaining silent on this particular subject.

The fact that the Districts in which the draft has already been enforced are Republican may have a bearing upon Gov. SEYMOUR'S action. It would not be at all surprising if he should quietly submit to the enforcement of the draft in every Republican District in the State before it is made in a single Democratic District. He might even be more magnanimous than this, and take the ground that it would not be sufficient cause for revolution if the draft was enforced *only* in the Republican Districts, the Democratic Districts being allowed to get off "scot free." Does any one suppose that with all Gov. SEYMOUR'S persistent professions of desiring strict impartiality in the enforcement of the draft that he would utter one word of complaint if it was made only in Republican Districts? If any one thinks he would *grieve* over any partiality of this sort he does not know the man.

But there is another feature of the policy that has thus far been pursued in enforcing the draft to which public attention is being called, and upon which comments are freely and justly made. It has become a question why the administration hesitates to proceed with the draft in

Districts which are strongly Democratic. Is it because trouble is anticipated in those Districts? Has it come to be understood that the Democrats will resist the Draft when they are in sufficient numbers to overpower the Republicans? If this is not the case why has it occurred that the Republican Districts in this State and the Republican States in the Northern States are called upon to make up their quotas while Democratic Districts and States are allowed to take their own time.

The facts we have referred to, show conclusively, that the Administration has not been especially anxious to crowd Democrats into the service, and also show that the reiterated charges of Gov. Seymour, that such a disposition had been manifested, have no foundation to rest upon. He and his "friends" will be compelled to take new ground and bring forward new arguments for opposing the draft. Every excuse they have offered for their course, has been effectually answered. If they continue their oppositions, they must hunt up some new clauses to quibble about.

Advertiser and Union

AUBURN, N. Y.,

Friday Evening, May 8, 1863.

New Arrangements for Recruiting.

The draft is expected to go into operation shortly. We see it stated that from and after the first day of May, all enlistments of volunteers will be under the special charge and direction of the Provost Marshal General, under the rules and regulations heretofore made, which are continued in force, and such other rules of the Department as may from time to time be made. All disbursing officers and the other officers connected with the enlistment of volunteers, will report to him. Officers of regiments going out of service by reason of the expiration of their term may, with the consent of their respective Governors, re-enlist in their regiments within thirty days for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged; and upon the regiment being filled up within the thirty days aforesaid, the officers will be restored with rank as from the date of their original commissions.— This, however, will give no claim to pay for the time between mustering out and re-

entry into the service. The law provides no bounty for men enlisting for two years. A man, however, who enlists for three years, unless sooner discharged, is entitled to one month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service, and to a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars of which is to be paid in advance when his company is organized, muster rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificates given thereto; or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. Men thus enlisted for three years may, at the discretion of the Governors of their respective States, be assigned to duty with the regiments enlisted for two years. A State bounty of seventy-five dollars will be given to volunteers joining new organizations. Payment of these bounties will commence about the middle of this month. Major Frederick Townsend has been detailed for this duty, with headquarters at Albany.

Following, we give the list of the names of the drafted men from this town, for the benefit of those residing at a distance. We would cheerfully have published the names of the entire county, if we only had the space. Those who were drafted have received "notice" from Provost Marshal, J. H. KNAPP, last evening, to appear at his office August 31st, allowing over a month to get prepared to meet the examination. We see that W. A. HALSEY, of Port Byron, is authorized to receive exemption money, he being Revenue Collector.

J W Van Buren
 Peter Newcomb
 N M Saunders
 J M Hamblin
 Horace T Durkee
 Edwin Tobins
 Edward Smith
 W M Burgess
 George E Carr
 Charles Brock
 James L Hammond
 Abel Kendell
 Harrison Schenck
 Lawrence Clark
 Abel H Finch
 J V B Yawger
 Geo. H Chase
 Edward S Gould
 Nathan Jennings
 Franklin Allen

Samuel K Jones
 John Shrader
 Laffayette Yawger
 Johnson Smith
 Joseph Knapp
 D P Mersereau
 James De Witt
 George Day
 John Young
 Franklin I Burdick
 George Barney
 Isah Yawger
 William Martin
 James Milliman
 George Schenck
 L A Stewart
 Preserved Tripp
 John Miller
 Lewis Ludlow
 James Clark
 Wm. H Snyder
 Thomas Burch
 Buj. V Fowler
 Geo. Myers
 P H Comstock
 Syrus D Hoff
 Samuel Hibbard
 Austin Quigley
 N S Roberts
 A C Stewart
 Patrick Wires
 George Padinton
 Sidney Wright

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**Volunteers in Cayuga and Wayne Counties
 —No Necessity for Drafting.**

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.
 The second Cayuga and Wayne County Regiment, Col. Joseph Welling, is mustered into the service. They number 1,046 strong, healthy, sturdy volunteers.

The third and last regiment from Cayuga and Wayne Counties is rapidly filling up with volunteers. One full company has already been mustered in. The Colonel of the regiment will shortly be designated.

The third regiment will soon be in readiness to march to the field of battle.

The full quota of Cayuga and Wayne Counties, of the 600,000 men, will be raised without the necessity of resorting to a draft.

Cayuga and Wayne Counties claim to be the banner counties of the State in raising volunteers.

Advertiser and Union

AUBURN, N. Y.,

Monday Evening, July 27, 1863.

See reading matter on first page

The Right Way to Do It.

We are glad to learn that there is a very general determination among the drafted men in this county whose business is such as to preclude them from going into the service, to employ substitutes instead of paying the \$300 exemption money to the

Government. This is the right way to do it. There is a large number of veteran soldiers in this county—men who have seen service, and honorably acquitted themselves in every emergency in which they have been placed. Many of these are ready, for a suitable consideration, to return to the field of active duty. In every case where one of these veterans can be employed as a substitute it should be the especial object of the drafted man who does not intend to serve to obtain his services in preference to the services of a man who has had no experience in the field. The Government will regard with favor every effort that is made to fill up the ranks with such troops.

But in case veteran soldiers cannot be found in sufficient numbers to answer the demand for substitutes, even then it is far better that those wishing exemption should employ men who have never seen a day's service than to pay over their \$300 to the Government. The Government needs troops at the present time more than it needs money. The finishing blow to the Rebellion is about to be struck, and it is desirable to make it so powerful that the monster will never again

rear its head. A large army is needed to do the work. Let it then be the object of all drafted men who do not intend to serve to send a representative in the shape of a good, sturdy, muscular man, who can deal blows that will tell. When a drafted man furnishes a substitute he is not liable, for three years, to be again drafted. This fact alone should induce him to find his man if it is in the range of possibilities.

Exemptions for Physical Defect, Etc.

In regard to the claims to exemptions on the ground of physical defect, the following instructions to the examining surgeons will give the applicants an idea of what is necessary to excuse them:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU.

I. The duty of inspecting drafted men and of determining whether they are fit or unfit for the military service of the country, requires the utmost impartiality, skill and circumspection on the part of the enrolling surgeon and board of enrollment, for upon the manner in which this duty is performed will depend in a great degree the efficiency of the army.

II. In the examination of drafted men, the examining surgeons will bear in mind that the object of the government is to secure the services of men who are effective, able-bodied, sober, and free from disqualifying diseases.