

Goldsmith, Geo B Abbey, Addison M Bell, Elias H Dormaul, John Sheppard, Geo W Linsey, James W Pickering, Herman D Straus, Chancy Jordan, Hector M Seward, Morris Knox, Geo H Smith, Maxwell Haight, Chas Wheelock, Jas Greene, Wm D Abbott, John Lawrence, Patrick Brainard, John A Tyler, Michael Dister, A Lawrence, John Weaver, Henry F Pitcher, Richard Armitage, David D Reynolds, Joshua Ross, Adolphus Dickinson, John Nurse, Robert Atkins, John Goodrich, Soloman Ossioski, John Sherridan, Wm K Greatsinger, James Croney, Wm Garrell, John Dean.

SOUTHPORT.

Myron Graves, Thos Russell, Guy Whitlock, Michl Hamilton, Chas Herman, Uriah Ferguson, Robert M Watts, Jackson Terwilliger, Stephen Savey, Patrick Daily, David Casey, James Coffee, Mathew Arnot, D C Miller, Bartholmew Dempsey, Wm Piper, Chas Coffee, Wm Smith, Jas Clark, Cathan Osborne, Charles Wilcox, Humphrey O'Brien, Augustus Smith, George Mosher, Stephen RhienSmith, John Burbage, Albert W. Georgia, John T Decker, David Congden, Oscar Strattan, Chas D Lewis, Leander Young, John Corey, John Waller, Josephus Harris, Jarvis Jenkins, Edwin Rothwell, James J Chapman, John Smith aged 34, John Spillane, Lawrence Jennings, Josiah Robbins, Samuel Shappee, M. P. Cortwright, Henry Forrand, Ed Miller Jr., John Cline, Dennis Rae, Prtrick Broell, Daniel M Mitzger, Ed E Hanger, Timothy Connolly, Gyu VanGorder, Clark Gosper, J T Ayers, John Besley, Philip G Miller, T S Murray, John B Sly, P A Roberts, T Baldwin, Olney Brown, G R Brown, D Law, G Comfort, Ed Comfort, J H Wells, C Webster, C Denis, Richard Nichols, Patrick Stebbins, Lewis Rider, Leroy A Baker, Vergil Y Duryea, Wm Drake, John V Lewis, A J Owen, Michael Corkins, Chas Steward Nicholas McKerrick, Geo Rider John Mullen, Wm Brown, A Sly, Joseph Y Tooker, N C Parmenter, Wm K Sly, Geo Moshier, Geo Minier, Jas L Redfield, John Shaw, Geo A Wolcott, Abm Breese, John Baxter, Geo Miller, Theron Hollister, John Smith, Joseph Geist, Jas W Babcock, Lewis Wells, John Banc, Jas Gray, Ransford Roley, Agdrew Fitz Simmons, John Casey, John H Sly, John R Willber, Joseph C Lyons, Columbia Nichols, Alven G Barnhart, Patrick Quinn, Geo Rodgers, Anthony Barrett, Jacob Weaver jr, Michael Connelly, Thos Edward, Avah Jewell, J Barney, C S Brown, J Sharp.

The following infantry regiments are represented at this rendezvous, to take charge of the conscripts assigned to each respective regiment: The 153d, 49th, 109th, 77th, 122d, 117th, 140th, 89th, 146th, 112th 2d, 1st, 3d, 15th, 141st, 154th, 144th, 94th, 147th, 104th, 157th, 44th, 148th, 111th, 107th, 137th, 76th, 108th, 126th, 149th, 106th, 60th, 64th, 97th, 86th, 50th, 72d and 85th; from the 10th and 14th regular infantry, and 10th, 5th and 9th Artillery.

THE CONSCRIPTS AT ELMIRA.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from Elmira under date of Aug. 14, says that there are only a few hundreds of conscripts and substitutes in camp at that place yet, but Gen. QUINCY has information indicating that the number to arrive for some time to come will be at least two thousand per week. No less than thirty New York State regiments in the field, are represented at Elmira by details of three commissioned officers and six non-commissioned officers and privates from each regiment, for the purpose of taking charge of the men assigned to their

Local and Miscellaneous.

Our Excess of Men.

The Republican editor is extremely solicitous on the subject of the excess of men furnished by our town previous to the draft, and is laboring hard to cast the blame upon Gov. Seymour in case we fail to obtain credit for them. If the editor will read the law

he will learn that Gov. Seymour is powerless in the matter, and that the duty of assigning quotas of troops devolves upon the President. The Conscription law provides:

SEC. 12. * * * * *In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom* THE PRESIDENT SHALL take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and SHALL so make said assignment as TO EQUALIZE THE NUMBERS AMONG THE DISTRICTS of the several States, CONSIDERING AND ALLOWING FOR THE NUMBERS ALREADY FURNISHED as aforesaid and the time of their service.

The attempt of the *Republican* to cast the blame upon Gov. Seymour is futile. The Conscription act itself prescribes the manner in which excesses are to be allowed, and makes it incumbent upon the President to perform that labor. We have been promised, time and again, that Lyons should be fairly dealt by, but as the time approaches for action, the prospect of a fulfilment of those pledges grows less and less. The town of Lyons has an excess of 41 men to apply in this draft of 63 men, and these men, or at any rate 27 of them were recruited at an expense of \$2700 in the shape of town bounty—hence the General Government can justly claim 10 men only—and every man over that number is taken at the expense of justice and in violation of fair dealing. But the power is in the President, and the people will have to submit. But in doing so, it is their duty to enter their protest and characterize the authors of such injustice in befitting terms.

These remarks were predicated upon the result of the efforts of the people of Rochester to obtain justice from the authorities at Washington. Yesterday our conscripts went to Auburn to enter the ranks or pay; but as we have heard nothing of the proceedings there we of course are unable to say any thing.

From Elmira.

ELMIRA, JULY 31st, 1863.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—The village of Elmira after a short interim again presents quite a martial aspect. The firm tread of military men falls upon the ear with a regularity acquired only by laborious practice, and which, to the ear of those educated in the science, bespeaks the soldier before the sight confirms it. The drafted men are coming in few at a time and at this date the officers to take charge of them are nearly as numerous as the conscripts. The Conscription act is the topic most frequently under discussion; and it is amusing in the extreme to listen to the different views advanced by different parties. There is a degree of ig-

norance truly lamentable existing in some communities in relation to this matter. Those persons who clamor most about the injustice and inhumanity of the present law for drafting are the ones who are profoundly ignorant of its true merits; as they are also of the defects of the old system for calling out men, and when this fact is made quite apparent to them, as it is frequently by some one who is posted, it does not occur to them as being a sufficient reason for defence. But much the larger portion of the conscripts however, are quite reconciled to their fate, and seem to recognize our country's necessities in the means employed for getting men, most of them would blush with shame at the thought of such a combination of several for the purpose of freeing one of their number, by paying the stipulated amount, in case he should be drafted, as you will find existing in different parts of Jefferson County. This is resistance to the draft in a very mild form; but still if it should be carried out extensively it would practically be rendering the Conscription act powerless for good by depriving the country of men. The framers of that Bill were too humane. Had they left it imperative upon every man drafted to go or produce a substitute, the main object to be secured would have been attained; and muscle would have been given the government to support our drooping banners.

R.

DRAFTED MEN AS SOLDIERS.

The officers in charge of the conscripts have a poor opinion of substitutes, but are enthusiastic in regard to the drafted men who enter the ranks. They say these men learn the drill (six hours training is performed daily) quite as rapidly as volunteers, and that in all respects they will become as good soldiers. As a body, they are much superior, both mentally and physically, to the substitutes.

DESERTERS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
 ELMIRA, Elmira, N. Y., August 17, 1863.
 A Reward of Ten Dollars (\$10) and the reasonable expense incurred, including transportation, &c., will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of any deserter at this office.
 SAM'L M. HARMON,
 Capt. and Provost Marshal,
 27th Dist, N. Y.

aug18

SUBSTITUTES LEAVING FOR ELMIRA.—

On Saturday evening a detachment of about twenty substitutes for drafted men, were sent to Elmira in a special car by Provost Marshal Hart. They were accompanied by a guard detailed for that purpose from the 14th Heavy Artillery. These substitutes were obtained at prices varying from \$202 to \$400. The demand for substitutes is exceedingly lively.—*Roch. Dem.*

All the above arrived here safely excepting one, who turned up *non est inventus*.

ARRIVALS AT THE ELMIRA HOME.—G. W. Housel, 148th N. Y., of Canandaigua; J. Arumeyer, 140th N. Y., of this city; Sergeant S. McCall, 33d N. Y., of Palmyra, have arrived at the Soldier's Home in Elmira.

NEGRO CONSCRIPTS.

So far, only two negro conscripts have reported for duty. One of these said he was by no means displeased on account of the fact that he was drafted, and so far from running off he would say that he was not born to run "in any direction." He meant that he would stand his ground when he should meet the rebels.

FURLONGS.

Furloughs are given these drafted men in all cases where they are known, and there is no reason to suspect they will not return. Only a few are kept rigidly in camp.

It is to be observed that a considerable number of men here reported at the camp as ready for duty have been drafted, but not examined and mustered into the service.

The Conscript Camp at Elmira-- Escape of Substitutes---Good Conduct of the Conscripts.

The Evening Post has another letter from Elmira, which states that the substitutes thus far sent to the camp there are very unreliable persons, and numerous escapes occur. One fellow was shot at five times, but got off. Another was drowned in attempting to swim the Chemung river, on the bank of which the camp is located. On the person of the latter more than \$600 were found. His name was not ascertained.

Inspections of the substitute quarters and conversations with the substitutes are permitted by the guards. The men were lounging in different parts of the building without employment of any kind. They were, as a class, inferior men. Most were foreigners, but chiefly from England and Canada. The prices they obtain vary from two hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars--some individual, preferring to pay the extra fifty rather than to be unrepresented in the ranks. During the day they remain in quarters, or in some cases have the liberty of the yard, which comprises several acres in extent; but in the night they are carefully locked up and guarded. Their escape would seem to be difficult and extremely dangerous; for to run the guard in day-light involves almost certain death, in the night the chances are very small.

DRAFTED MEN.

The drafted men do not escape. The writer ascertained from inspection of the muster rolls, that not one of nearly one hundred of these persons who had so far arrived at this camp was absent without leave. The gathering of the conscripts has just commenced; but none of the men reported immediately after they were drafted, and have been several days in camp.

They speak of their situation generally with the utmost good feeling. Forty or fifty of the number had assembled in one end of their building, and when they were visited were engaged in the performance of ordinary games. One of their number having brought his violin into camp, discourses excellent music. They entered freely into conversation. A considerable proportion of them had the means of procuring exemption, but they preferred, partly as a matter of duty, to take their places in the ranks.

One of them, a fine looking man, said he "would not give twenty-five cents to anybody to take his place; no man could do his fighting." Another said he would give fifty dollars for a substitute, but he would give no more. He believed he had been unfairly drafted. A third man remarked that he would be willing to go South if he could first kill off some of the opperheads here. It was not worth while to fight with a fire in the rear. He also grumbled about politicians. Then a speech was made by one of the conscripts. He said: "Now, boy's, that's all gammen. Our business is to go down and kill off the rebels, and when we have settled up their 'hash' we will come home and settle the hash here." This speech was received with cheers, in which all the conscripts joined, and the violin man recommenced his music. The feeling is excellent--not surpassed, if equalled, in any of the numerous volunteer corps your correspondent has visited since the beginning of the war.

CONSCRIPTS ON GUARD.

One of the best evidences of the reliance placed upon the conscripts is found in the somewhat remarkable fact that they are regularly de

tailed for guard duty. The experience of the past ten days has proved the prudence of the regulation and the entire trustworthiness of these men. They are, however, kept on guard duty only in the day time, and are sent into their quarters, but not confined at night—not that they would run away, but it is not deemed best to subject them to the influence of importunate friends, or to give them a bad opinion of the service by exacting severe duty.

SUBSTITUTES ESCAPED.—We learn that nineteen of the substitutes sent from this city last week, succeeded in effecting their escape between here and Elmira—some skeddaddling from the cars when the train stopped, and others jumping off while the cars were in motion. It would seem pretty obvious that those in charge of these men must have been grossly remiss in their duty, or they could not have so easily succeeded in getting off. We may have something to add on this head hereafter. Another detachment of substitutes left for Elmira this morning. We hope they will all arrive there in safety.

The Rochester Democrat of this morning has the following: "On Friday last a detachment of the Invalid Corps started from Buffalo to take about 120 conscripts and substitutes to Elmira. Between Avon and Corning several of them attempted to escape, and four were shot by the guard. Only three succeeded in escaping."

Dr. H. S. Chubbuck, of this village, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon for the Board of enrollment, and will hereafter aid Dr. Graves in the examinations of drafted men at this depot.—*Elmira Adv.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR ELMIRA.—Yesterday morning U. S. Detective Butler arrived from Elmira on his return from taking forward fifteen substitutes from this city. Officer Butler says that he was informed at Elmira that this was the only place from which substitutes had been received, where some of them did not escape before being delivered to the authorities there.

Astounding Revelations of the Elmira Conscription Board.

The Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette in referring to the proceedings of the meeting, over which Judge Grover presided, and its revelations and denunciation of corruption in the Exemption Board, says:

The fact is notorious that the Board has been surrounded by a lot of harpies, who to all appearance enjoyed the confidence of its members, and who have made it their business to secure, for a consideration, certificates of exemption for drafted men. These men are here to-day plying their vocation. Their business is and has been well known to the Board, and yet they would have the public believe that everything is right inside the Provost Marshal's office.

The truth is, this military depot has been a sink of corruption and iniquity since the first contract was given out under the authority of Van Valkenburg. It has been a continuous system of cheating; robbing and fraud are carried on for the benefit of the peculiar friends of the poor darkey, whose patriotism must be paid for. It is but an epitome of what has been carried on since the

commencement of the war, and will be carried on so long as the contractors and speculators can prolong it, commencing with members of the administration and extending through all the ramifications of its service.

The Rochester Union, commenting upon this, says:

What are we to think of these facts, presented by the partizans of the administration and advocates of the Federal Conscription act, and referring to a Conscription Board acting at the home and under the very eyes of Ex-Congressman and Assistant Provost Marshal General of Western New York, Diven? What protection have the people generally, and Democrats particularly, in their rights under such an administration of affairs in the hands of corrupt and dishonest men and unscrupulous political opponents?

In referring generally to exposed rascalities of draft officials, we would be doing neither the officers of this district nor ourselves justice, if we omitted to say that thus far, watching as we have their proceedings carefully, everything has been conducted by them fairly and impartially, and there is no reason to suspect that they will deviate from this straightforward course in the future.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 14, 1863.

The gathering of the men recently drafted in the interior of this State has just commenced at the great rendezvous of Central New York in Elmira. Three depots were originally appointed, namely, Riker's Island, in New York harbor; Elmira, for Central New York; and Buffalo, for Western New York. There are now but two general stations, the Buffalo depot having been abandoned, and the papers belonging to it sent to Elmira, where all the men drafted in the western part of the State will be put into camp, and thence transferred to the regiments in the field.

Elmira has, therefore, become a point of much interest. A double rendezvous, the centre of half if not more than half the area of the State, it is already crowded with soldiers, though the conscripts have, as yet, arrived in but small numbers. In addition to the rendezvous for drafted men, Elmira is also a volunteer station; large numbers of recruiting officers and their recruits occupy the public places and hotels; and from an ordinary quiet little town of staid and innocent aspect, it has been transformed into a sort of quartermaster's department for the subsistence of soldiers now here and to come.

The camps or barracks at Elmira number four in all. They are situated on the banks of the Chemung river, a wide though almost unnavigable stream, even for the lightest craft. The soldiers, therefore, have the benefit of uninterrupted bathing. The barracks are sufficiently numerous to accommodate nearly ten thousand soldiers; but it is likely that the arrangements for the distribution of the conscripts will prevent the presence of even half that number at the same time at the rendezvous; although the current of arrivals and departures will be large and constant until the men drafted under the present call shall have taken their places in the field.

The arrivals of drafted men here, as already stated, have but just commenced; only two of the camps are occupied by the few hundred conscripts and their substitutes who have come forward, but no less than thirty New York State regiments are represented, by details of veterans from their ranks for the purpose of conducting away the reinforcements which are to be assigned them. These veterans, including three officers and six privates from each regiment, exhibit the most laudable anxiety as to which of them shall receive the first conscripts and first be constituted maximum regiments. It is not too much to say that they hail the prospective accessions of drafted men with a certain and peculiar pleasure, and possess the utmost confidence in their ability to teach them the art of war.

Brigadier-General Isaac F. Quimby was a few days ago placed in command of the Elmira rendezvous. This officer was until June connected with General Grant's army, where he assisted in the siege of Vicksburg, in command of a division—well known as "Quimby's division"—but on account of ill-health was relieved, and came to Rochester, in this State. He was medically advised that he could not return to active service till autumn, but took command of the conscript camp. Having received orders as to which of the regiments are to be first filled and the number of men needed, the General will enter at once on the distribution of the drafted men. In the course of a day or two some of the soldiers will take their departure for New York harbor.

The draft is complete in many districts, but the time allowed to the drafted men to report for service or to present substitutes has in but a few cases expired. Meanwhile, General Quimby has inform-

ation indicating that the number of conscripts to arrive for some time to come will number at least two thousand per week.

A large praportion of these men will enter the field by way of New York. J. M.

Advertiser and Union

AUBURN, N. Y.,

Tuesday Evening, August 18, 1863.

See reading matter on first page.

Elmira—Arrival of Conscripts.

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The draft is complete in many districts, but the time allowed to the drafted men to report for service or to present substitutes has in but a few cases expired. Meanwhile General Quimby has information indicating that the number of conscripts to arrive for some time to come will number at least two thousand per week.

A large proportion of these men enter the field by way of New York.

The draft for Elmira yesterday, quite took everybody by surprise, as no public announcement had been previously made, and no one knew of the preparation until the whole machinery was in full blast, but not a long time sufficed to assemble a crowd of anxious faces, who filled up the precincts of the Provost Marshall's office, and then found room in the door-way and standing places on the walk and adjacent street. Many anxious countenances awaited the first announcement of Robert Troupe, who was properly congratulated for his priority of honors, a few names followed, but soon in fast succession were plucked out from the remorseless cylinder, an array of names well known to everyone on the street, taking, as one of the usual freaks of the draft, the names of many of our prominent young business men and clerks, for instance, the Brainard House was mulcted in its proprietor and clerk, the bar-tender, and last, but not least, the stable man; along down the street were taken, Stephan Rose, Jr., Elias Satterlee, John Decker, both from Tnhill's store, C. C. Hall, and J. T. Dudley, representing both book-stores fairly, W. J. Moulton and Larkin, of Moulton's daguerrean gallery, surely a double strike, Burr Hendricks, and his companion clerk, Ed. Ford; and still it couldn't pass without giving the old bachelors a lesson in the persons of R. King, Esq., and D. Dulmer, one of our esteemed merchants, and hardware had another representation in the genial person of

Harry Covell, while Chemung and Chemung Canal Banks were not allowed to go scot free, in the presentation of the names of Henry Beadle and Mat. Arnot; as honored names for the draft, Lake street was not entirely forgotten in the persons of Robert Collingwood, D. D. Reynolds and Max. Haight, not to suffer invidious distinction to leave Haight's Hotel entirely unrepresented.

The renowned showman, FRANK PHELPS, was also duly remembered; and emphatically among the last, the worthy name of our cotemporary did not escape, WM. M. THAYER, an example in practice of the true grounded and emphatic sentiments the *Press* has expressed during the pending draft.— We confess we cannot offer any tears of sympathy for him, especially thus drafted into the long roll of our country's heroes and patriots. We also think he took the same view of it, for not long after, he appeared, having already donned the habiliments of war, in the garments of a Captain of our volunteer army. We are ready to back him he will fight like a good soldier of the sword, as he has already done as a brave soldier of the quill.

Captain Wilkinson was made compulsory volunteer again.

The ADVERTISER and *Galette* offices were singularly passed over; we suppose Uncle Sam will light upon the Advertiser in the second draft, for which we will patiently wait.

Our foreign citizens and working men were remarkably passed over; we are sure they cannot complain of unfairness in this town. The whole event was taken in good feeling and hilarity. After it was over, the drafted procured muskets and including the canes and crutches of those who appeared, as if suddenly wounded, and made quite a demonstration in the streets, deriving sport and entertainment out of the unpleasant ordeal.

The time occupied in drawing the names was about one hour. The cylinder was quickly turned, the name drawn out by Lieut. BENEDICT blindfolded, was announced by Provost Marshall HARMON, and repeated to the waiting crowd outside. One of the clerks of the Board, COON, received a momentary surprise in the calling of his own name.

Thus quietly and in good nature, the draft passed for Elmira, the drafted taking the whole matter with cheerful submission and pleasantry.

Elmira Daily Advertiser.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, '63.

PRAYER MEETING every week day morning at 8 o'clock in the Session room of the First Presbyterian Church, corner Church and Baldwin streets. All are invited to attend.

A GREAT TIME IN ELMIRA.

The Drafted Men on a Bender.

They Respond to the Call with Processions and Speeches.

The draft for three hundred men from the town of Elmira, was made at the office of the Provost Marshal in this village yesterday forenoon. The first name was drawn from the wheel at fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock, and the entire draft

was finished at fifteen minutes before twelve. A large number of people was congregated in and about the office of the Provost Marshal, and the announcement of the names was received with marked demonstrations of applause. As soon as the draft was concluded, the fortunate holders of tickets prepared a programme for a grand celebration of their success. CHRISTOPHER SLATER, of the Brainard House, was chosen chief Marshal, and WM. M. TRAVER, of the Daily Press, was appointed Captain. At five o'clock in the afternoon the prize holders collected in front of the Brainard House, to the number of at least a hundred, decked out in all manner of gay and striking costumes.— They looked like an old fashioned general training. Wisner's Band, and the Elmira Cornet Band led the procession, which marched up Water street to Main, up Main to Church, and down Church to the Public Square, where they halted for the speeches. In the procession were a number of banners and placards, with humorous inscriptions. One read, "The Union and the Constitution—God and Victory." Another, "What we kill, we eat." Another, "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred dollars strong." Another "Prize Tickets \$300, U. S. Lottery."

In the square a large number of people were collected to hear the speeches. RUFUS KING, a member of the bar, and a drafted man, was the first speaker, and he made a speech which honored him as a man and a patriot. The spirit which he evinced will carry our country through the deepest trials which can befall it. His remarks were received with enthusiasm and applause. We should be glad to publish it in full but our limits will not permit it.

T. C. COWEN was next called upon. He appeared he said as a substitute for his son who was drafted, but absent from town. He was too old to be drafted himself. If he had been younger no doubt he should have been one of them, as he was one of the luckiest men in the world. Cowen then proceeded in a humorous and enthusiastic strain to excite the patriotism of his hearers. His remarks were responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

S. H. LOSIE, a drafted man, next spoke. His remarks were pointed and patriotic. He was born in a foreign land, but he was ready and willing to stand by the stars and stripes of his adopted country.

CHRISTOPHER SLATER, of the Brainard House, was then called upon. He said he had only to say that though an Englishman by birth, he was proud to say he was an American citizen, and he urged the people to stand by the Constitution, the Laws and the Administration.

An old man; sixty-five years of age, then mounted the stand, and proceeded to address the people. His broken accent showed that he was a German. He said he had been sixteen years in the service in the old country, and wished he was young enough to fight now for liberty in America. He knew the difference between a monarchy and a free government, and he exhorted the people in eloquent language to stand up and fight for order and law. In conclusion he said it was the best he could do now, but when they came back he would give them something better. His speech was a novel and exciting feature of the occasion. His name is CHARLES SIMONS. And we say bully for SIMONS.

JAMES T. DUDLEY, a drafted man, then came forward and read a series of resolutions which we publish below. They were adopted with a tremendous and unanimous shout of applause:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States for the purpose of assisting in preserving itself against the destroying efforts of an organized domestic foe, has seen fit to institute a draft, and

WHEREAS, We, through the favor of kind Fortune, have been each awarded a prize in this great lottery, therefore, be it