

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

There is much excitement in California in consequence of reports that the Secessionists intend a general uprising. An affair occurred on the 11th inst., at Visalia, Tulare County, between the Secessionists and the Union soldiers, in which a soldier was killed and several persons on the other side wounded. Some of the Union citizens organized a Home Guard and pursued the parties who attacked the soldiers; the house of the leading Secessionist was burned. There were rumors, not generally credited, of Secession outbreaks in Santa Clara and Solano counties.

Brig.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, Chief of Engineers in the Army of the Potomac, has been made a Major-General. No movements of a general character have transpired for some time in the army. The weather is intensely hot—the earth is dry and parched—and man and beast are glad to seek the cooling shades.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, of which Mr. Purdy is Chairman, met yesterday in connection with Controller Brennan and Corporation Counsel Devlin, and determined at once to investigate the claims for damages alleged to have been sustained at the hands of the rioters. All claims under \$500 will be first considered, and claimants will be duly notified when and where to attend. It was decided that only the members of the Committee, a stenographer, and the claimants, with witnesses, should be present during the investigation. It is well known that many of the claims that have been put in are excessive, and some curious facts have been made known to the Controller within the last two weeks which will astonish several of the claimants. The county will be taxed heavily upon by pat legitimate damages, without having bogus claims foisted upon it by persons who never in their lives owned one-fiftieth part of the property they allege to have lost at the hands of the rioters.

Over eighty of the Rebel wounded prisoners in Decamp Hospital, on David's Island, have died within the past two weeks, and the mortality among them seems to be on the increase. The Rebel prisoners now on this island, numbering over 2,000, were taken at the battle of Gettysburg, and nearly all of them are badly wounded.

The Riot trials are over for the present term of the Sessions. William Whittier, the man who led the mob at Tax Tribune office on the first day of the rioting, was convicted yesterday, and will be sentenced to-day. We give a full report of the case on another page.

The funeral of Policeman McIntyre, whose death resulted from injuries received during the riot on the 14th of July, took place yesterday, about three hundred members of the Department paying the last tribute of respect to their late comrade.

By a steamer arrived at Fort Monroe we have news from Charleston Harbor to 11 o'clock on Friday night. A heavy bombardment was going on, evidently between Sumter and Morris Island, and the sky was brilliantly illuminated by shells.

The Inman steamship Glasgow, Capt. Gill, which left Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th July, arrived here yesterday. Her news has been anticipated.

Judge Hogeboom has granted the motion to dissolve the injunction to prevent the building of a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

The Hon. J. W. Crisfield has been renominated for Congress by the Union men of the 1st District of Maryland.

There has been a heavy decline in the Stock market, especially in the shares of the through lines to the West, it being understood that the arrangements heretofore existing as to the transportation of freights and passengers are at an end, and that another era of free competition has commenced. The market closed weak and irregular. Sterling Exchange was firm, at 120@120 1/2, with a moderate amount of movement. The money market is somewhat irregular. There are parties who are paying 7 per cent and complaining of a tight market, while capitalists are offered money at 4 per cent. The general rate remains 5 1/2, with more doing at 5 than 5 per cent, and the supply is sufficient to cover an easy market to good borrowers. Gold has been steady, with moderate movements, at 129@129 1/2, closing at 129 1/2.

Judge Waterbury's report to Gov. Seymour about the enrollment in this State is printed on the second page of this morning's paper; also, an account of the burning of the steamer Ruth, and other war matters. On the third page are Western letters and local items.

KENTUCKY.

The attempt to make the country believe that the Administration has, by military pressure, forced the election of State Officers and Representatives in Congress from Kentucky who are essentially hostile to that very Administration, is too gross an experiment on the public credulity. Mind that we do not claim the successful candidates in Kentucky as Republicans, Emancipationists or Lincolnites. The World called them Republicans before the Election; but that was not the truth. They are a good way ahead of any considerable party in Kentucky when the war broke out, but they are not Republicans. Gen. Green Clay Smith, the new M. C. from the Covington District, was denounced as such by The Louisville Journal; but that did not prevent his running out Mr.

Menzies, the late Union Member, by a large majority. On the other hand, Mr. Casey, the late "Radical" M. C. from Linn Boyd and Burnett's old District, is beaten by a more "conservative" Unionist—the only wonder being that such a man as Casey ever happened to run in (at a special election) in place of Burnett, who was re-elected two years since, but went off to the Rebels. The District is probably Secessionist to-day.

The "Kentucky Platform" of the late canvass is very much like Kentucky neutrality two years ago—a tolerable bolting-place, not fast becoming antiquated. Kentucky may try to bolt on it, but the world moves on nevertheless. It does not express what any one believes exactly, yet it answered a purpose (not ours) and won votes. To be unconditionally hostile to the Rebellion and in favor of its suppression, yet devoted to that which was the sole cause of the Rebellion, is not very logical; but thousands who saw this shut their eyes and went "the ticket." We shall be disappointed if the alleged identity of the Kentucky Union and New-York Democratic platforms be traceable in any single act of Col. Bramlet's administration. And we make this confident prediction—that the Unionists of Kentucky and the Copperheads of New-York support two very different candidates for President in 1864.

WATERBURY'S REPORT.

We print elsewhere the elaborate Report of Judge-Advocate Waterbury to Gov. Seymour in more specific support of their joint indictment of the fairness of the Enrollment in our State for the approaching National Draft. We beg every reader interested in the stability of our Government to scan this document closely, and note how clearly its facts refute its slanderous assertions and its shameful insinuations. A very few incontrovertible statements will neutralize all its malignant partisanship and traitorous venom:

I. Judge Waterbury cannot face down the records of our State's Adjutant-General's office, showing that, during the last half of 1862, the City, being called on for 25,160 men as her quota of the 120,000 required from our State, actually furnished 6,637; leaving a deficiency of 18,523, or nearly three-fourths of the entire number required; while the residue of the State, being drawn upon for 94,835 men, actually furnished 85,359, or only 9,446 less than the number required. That is to say: the City furnished one-fourth of her quota, and the rest of the State eight-ninths, and the small deficiency was mainly in the counties and townships that went strongly for Seymour. The necessary consequence that the Republican counties, which raised their full share of Six Hundred Thousand Men in the latter half of last year, should have fewer men to enroll now than that which then raised less than Seven out of Twenty-five Thousand required of her, will be obvious to every intelligent mind. Observe: We are not urging that the City should now make up her deficiency on the great call—that is not required of her; we only say that the section which keeps its men at home when all others pour them out so lavishly will necessarily have more to come upon at the next Draft.

II. Judge Waterbury parades the large proportionate number which our City had sent prior to July 24, 1862, but is careful not to show for what time they were sent, nor how many of them remain in the service. We know very well that these early Volunteers from our City were in large measure Volunteers for three months or other short terms, and are long since out of the service; while thousands of them came to our City expressly to get into it. The Sicilies Brigade, the Mozart Regiment, Scott's Nine Hundred, &c., &c., were largely made up of strangers to our City. It is just as notorious here that our City has now comparatively few men in the National armies as that Vicksburg is restored to the Union; yet Waterbury does his utmost to obscure it. Now New-York stands high on the roll of States as thus far ahead of her quota; not because she has sent as many men in proportion as some others, but because she has sent so many under the great call of 1862 for three years and so few for nine months only. She is credited for every three years' regiment as equal to four enlisted for nine months only; and that is right. But Waterbury carefully ignores this righteous distinction in laboring to show that the City has done her part, and more than her part, in the past.

III. Having, at great expense of time and trouble, made out an inculpation of the Enrollment as unfair and partisan, Mr. Waterbury proceeds to confess that, under the regulations of the President and Provost-Marshal General (whose anxiety to remove every ground of just complaint he is compelled to admit) these alleged errors in the Enrollment can do no person and no section the least practical injustice. His charge is that many persons are enrolled who ought not to be, and many who ought to be are enrolled more than once—first at their residence, next at their place of business, and perhaps again at some place where temporarily stopping. But as no man is to stand the draft anywhere but where he actually resides, and no one is to be drawn in the place of one who ought not to have been enrolled, this makes not the smallest difference in practice. For instance: we will suppose that in one Ward or County no one is enrolled but those liable (but for the special exemptions of the act) to serve; while in another Ward or County every man, woman and child, is enrolled and subjected to the chances of the revolving wheel. Very good. Every woman, child, old man, non-resident and alien whose name may be drawn is exempted as now liable, but none others are drawn in their stead. The fifty per cent. added to the one-fifth called for is to cover exemptions under the act, and for no other purpose whatever. Whether, then, there be ten thousand names or forty thousand enrolled in your District makes no odds: if a male resident within the specified ages, your chance to be drafted is in either case one in five, with fifty per cent. added to cover special exemptions, making your real liability to be drafted a little less than one chance in three. Whether a man lives in a city or a rural District—one that is over-

enrolled or not—his chance of being drafted is substantially the same.

—We close with a simple expression of intense loathing of the base Copperhead spirit which betrays itself in the Judge-Advocate's insinuations that the Enrollment is partisan and the Drawing unfair. Waterbury knows better. The Provost-Marshal-General for this City, Col. Nugent, is an Irishman, and we presume a Democrat; the Provost-Marshal of the Westchester District (Moses G. Leonard) is a Democrat; so is John O. Cole, the Provost-Marshal at Albany, and doubtless others also. To charge these men—as Waterbury virtually does—with swindling to save Republicans from their fair share of the War's burdens, is even more absurd than calumnious. They can well afford to despise the imputation and its author.

THE MANAGER'S LAST KICK.

The Daily News—which not only is entitled to be, but is, better posted with regard to what is passing in the secret councils of the Rebel chiefs than any other Northern journal—has the following dispatch:

NEGROES FOR THE SOUTHERN ARMY—A HUNDRED THOUSAND TO BE ENLISTED—THEIR FREEDOM PROMISED. BALTIMORE, AUG. 11, 1863.—It has been determined by the Confederate Government to call 100,000 negroes to the army. They are to be offered by the whites. The inducement held out to the negroes will be their freedom, which is to be declared when Southern independence is achieved. The owners of the slaves to be paid in Confederate scrip, which will be issued for that purpose.

[That proposed dicker of negro property for "Confederate scrip" in these days is the fairest swap we ever heard of.]

—We have long felt that Jeff. Davis and his coopers are destined to shine in history as the greatest practical Abolitionists America has known. The above dispatch corroborates our Richmond-Baltimore letter of the 16th ult. No doubt, the project of arming the slaves is gravely pondered at Richmond, where there would seem to be none but Hobson's choice—this or nothing. But we still think Jeff. will think twice more before arming the slaves at this juncture. It is a thing easily begun, but only to be stopped with great difficulty. One hundred thousand slaves with arms in their hands and the necessary discipline and cohesion of soldiers might not wait till the end of the war for Freedom—might choose to take it at once, and ten dollars per month on the back of it, in the Federal service. Sergeant Pomp of the Forty-ninth South Carolina Infantry might want to know whether Mrs. Pomp and the little Poms were also to be free at the end of the war—and, if not, why not? In fact, there are a good many questions that would get through even a negro's skull in the long Autumn and Winter nights as he stood sentinel, which it would be difficult to answer and perilous to leave unanswered. This emancipating men should never be left half done. It should be either let alone or finished.

If Jeff. & Co. were only wise enough and brave enough to confess their past mistakes by proclaiming immediate and universal emancipation, and would then send Aleck Stephens to Washington to settle the bases of "reconstruction," we don't believe there would be any serious objection even to his coming in "the Confederate gunboat Terpedo." And we would all take hold and make a peace not merely honorable but generous to "our Southern brethren"—one that they should admit was better than they could have asked. For then the root of bitterness would be extirpated, all danger of future rebellions and civil wars dissipated, and a long, bright future of peace and prosperity would open before us. Why won't they fairly own that Slavery and the Rebellion have broken down together, and let us have a true and lasting peace forthwith?

CARLYLE ON THE REBELLION.

The American admirers of Mr. Thomas Carlyle have hitherto comprised no inconsiderable number of the cultivated minds of the Northern States. He has also had many readers among unlettered men who are thinkers—the men of few books, to whom, nevertheless, the meaning of ideas and habits of reflection are not unknown. To literary men he has been an object of admiration for his extensive attainments, vigorous intellect, and extraordinary powers as a writer. They have valued him accordingly, and have not generally been led captive by his peculiar theories so much as by his brilliant method of presenting them. His disciples have been of other classes: young men groping for strong men to lean upon, and finding such a one in Carlyle; enthusiasts to whom any idea has a revelation, so only that it is revealed by the mouth of one speaking with authority; narrow men, accepting such doctrines as are latest presented and energetically enforced; and the much more respectable class which recognized in Carlyle an earnest seeker of Truth, and were blind or generous to his self-will, perversity of opinion, and indomitable incapacity of perceiving the other side of any question. But whoever admired him sincerely or loved him heartily, if they were not driven to deny their devotion by the coarse materialism and passionate inhumanity of the Latter-Day Pamphlets, will have found a new test of the strength of their admiration or their affection in Mr. Carlyle's publication of his opinions on the present contest in the United States.

He was long ago reported to have said that the Civil War in America was a smoky chimney which must be left to burn itself out; an utterance which passed current as his on no very sufficient authority, external or intrinsic, and which his friends did not think it necessary to remember against him. It was, at the worst, colloquial, and though the simile was inelegant, the sentiment was not so much unfriendly as ambiguous. But Mr. Carlyle now condenses his opinions on the War into half a page of an English magazine and prints them; apparently on no compulsion, or on no other than the irrepressible impulse to declare that he believes in the supremacy of the Devil. A London journal thus states the substance of his declaration: "Mr. Carlyle's 'Iliad' is in the eulogic form. Peter of the North accuses Paul of the South of being his servant

'for life, not by the month or year as I do.' Paul rejoins: 'The risk is my own—I am willing to take the risk. Hire you your servants by the month or the day, and get straight to Heaven—leave me to my own method.' But Peter says: 'No, I won't; I will treat you as a man.' And, concluding Mr. Carlyle, with graceful pleasantry, 'he is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot set manage it.' That is all; there is what Mr. Carlyle calls 'His American in Nuce.'

Mr. Carlyle's opinions on Slavery are logically deducible from the atheistic doctrine on which he everywhere insists, that Might is Right. Those of his readers, therefore, who have accepted his fundamental axiom in morals and politics, can affect no surprise at the practical application of it to this or any other subject. They need not ever feel any special concern for the final result in Mr. Carlyle's own mind, for it only remains to crush the Rebellion and free the slave in order to insure us the possession of his sympathies. The moment the slave frees himself, he proves that it was wrong ever to have held him in bondage. The moment we show that we are the stronger, we show that we are right. God is on the side of the heaviest battalions, not by choice, but by necessity. Did Mr. Carlyle compose and irrevocably commit to print his epic before the news of Vicksburg and Gettysburg had reached him?

In disgust at the pettiness and cant of the age, says Emerson, Carlyle was driven into the preaching of fate, and avenged himself on the impossibility of reform by celebrating the majestic beauty of the laws of decay. With what effect it is not for us to inquire, but we are bound to remember what Emerson, in his admiration of fearless courage and uncompromising honesty contrived to forget, that opinions which may be harmless in speculation, are dangerous or even fatal when intruded into the domain of politics. They have made an earnest, true-hearted man, who thinks he hates what is wicked, the apostle of the worst sin in Christendom, and the champion of the foulest cause which the world has seen upheld by arms. They make him even dishonest in the statement of the case he defends, and keep him ignorant of the facts on which its merits might be denied. But they have also done him and us one service. Mr. Carlyle cannot but see that Slavery is the Rebellion. His recognition of that fact will do more harm to the Rebel cause in England than even defense of it upon such a ground. It is the one fact which Rebel sympathizers there as well as here seek to conceal and deny. Not one before Carlyle has had the hardihood to assert it in advocacy of the Rebellion. We sincerely regret, for his sake, that he does, but we shall none the less admiringly contemplate the dismay with which Anglo-Rebels will welcome their new ally. For, whatever may be his sympathies, a man who means to speak the truth is the most dangerous enemy which their cause has at last.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

We shall soon hear the growl of the British Lion in response to the decision of our Court in the Peterhoff case. We do not propose now to discuss that case, but to present a few facts in regard to blockade-running, of which the Peterhoff voyage was a notable instance. In an article published some two months ago, we sketched the rise and progress of contraband trade with the Rebels from the port of New-York via Nassau and Matamoros. We showed how the commerce from New-York to the former port advanced steadily from \$8,000 in the month of June, 1862, till it reached \$108,000 in the month of February, 1863, and \$188,000 in the month of March. We showed also how the trade from New-York to Matamoros rose gradually from \$16,000 in the month of June, 1862, to \$462,000 in the month of February, 1863, and \$612,000 in the month of March. We stated that about the close of the last-named month the trade between New-York and each of these ports began to diminish and was then steadily decreasing. We attributed this result partly to the quickened diligence of our blockading squadrons, rendering ingress and egress to and from Rebel ports hazardous, and partly to the energy with which the revenue officers of this collection district had wielded the extraordinary powers conferred upon them by certain acts of Congress, aimed to break up traffic between citizens of the loyal States and the Rebels, whether direct or indirect. The consequences of this combined attack upon this contraband commerce are highly gratifying. The trade from New-York to Nassau in June and July just passed, averaged for each month only \$54,000, while that to Matamoros averaged but \$94,000. Here is a very sensible falling off from the figures of February and March. And in view of the fact that our Consul at Matamoros informs us that 80 per cent of all the goods that reach that place ultimately find their way into Texas, while our correspondents at Nassau assure us that more than three-fourths of those landed there take their chances of running the blockade, every patriotic American would rejoice to see those figures drop still lower. The Rebels are becoming gradually exhausted. Their armies are dwindling away. Their munitions of war are failing. And they are suffering for the very necessities of life, having scarcely clothes to hide their nakedness or food to stay their famished stomachs. We hope, therefore, that our blockading squadrons and our revenue officials will, despite the growls of British buccannery or the wails of Copperhead freebooters, ply all their powers till they have driven this treasonable traffic from the seas.

It is well known that the greater share of the trade of New-York with Nassau and Matamoros, as well as that of a similar kind with Bermuda, St. John, and Havana, is carried on not only by vessels bearing the British flag, but by persons claiming to be British subjects. This, as a natural consequence, has evoked repeated protests from the British Minister at Washington, and from British consuls here and elsewhere, against what they call "unwarrantable restrictions upon trade." Now, the fact is patent to all who watch the current of events, that this seeming ownership of vessels and goods by British subjects is, in three-fourths of the cases, merely simulated. It is a thin disguise for protecting American property against the deprivations of British pirates like the Alabama, or shielding its disloyal owners from the punishment due for "giving aid and comfort" to Southern traitors. In either view, these repeated interpositions and protestations of British officials in this country are unseemly and offensive. These gentlemen are pungent, and even eloquent, in their denunciations of these "unwarrantable restrictions upon trade." If the property in question really belongs to British subjects, then for the officials of a nation which for thirty years has preached and canted to America about the sin of Slavery to attempt to thwart our legitimate efforts to prevent her merchants and seamen from supplying ships and goods to aid a Rebellion got up solely in the interest of Slavery is to the last degree hypocritical and unfriendly. If, on the contrary, the contraband property is actually owned by Americans, and subjects of Great Britain have merely lent their names as a cover to conceal its real character, then the British Minister and her Majesty's Consuls, by their interference, add to the guilt of hypocrisy the crime of fraud, for which this Government should seek some redress.

We will say here, rather by way of episode, though relating to the subject, that for a century past the general drift of British diplomacy has flowed in the channels of "filthy lucre," and therefore has been groveling and mercenary. It has rarely been employed in the defense of great principles or the elucidation of lofty ideas, but has rather been a blustering bludgeon of the Englishman to poddle plus and pen-knives, and dicker in calico and codfish all the world over. It has measured everything by the yardstick; weighed everything by the pound sterling; tested everything by the standard of the Stock Exchange. Edmund Burke poured contempt upon the policy which Pitt pursued toward Napoleon by declaring that Pitt treated the great European convulsion as if it were a contest between two rival counting-houses, the one displaying the sign of the Fleur de Lis, and the other that of the Red Lion. Napoleon echoed this sarcasm of the great orator and statesman when he stigmatized England as "a nation of shopkeepers." Huskisson, Peel, and their coadjutors, following out the policy of Pitt, have so materialized the ideas and aspirations of the British people that they deserve to be called the tin peddlers of Christendom. The loftiest notion to which the great majority of these "shopkeepers" seem capable of attaining concerning the struggle for representative government and free institutions that now shakes this continent is, that for the time being it deprives Manchester and Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield, of the privilege of selling a small quantity of cloth and cutlery in the Slaveholding States of America.

But—to resume the thread of our subject—will not Great Britain, asks some timid soul, go to war with us if we continue to place restrictions upon her trade with the Rebels by the way of Bermuda, St. John, Nassau and Matamoros? There are calamities worse than war. A loss of National character, dignity and independence is one of them. But England will never fight us so long as her craft can creep through the crevices in our Southern coasts and supply the Rebels with goods, wares and merchandise. John Bull will bluster against "restrictions upon trade," but he will think long and talk and write much before he will wage war, on such a pretext, against a people that buy more at his counters than any other nation, and whose privateers, in the first year of the contest, would sweep his commerce from the seas, and whose manufacturers, supplying all home needs, would drive his artisans to beggary, ending probably in a revolution that would tumble the throne of the Guelfs into St. George's Channel.

But, while these revenue restrictions are of value in preventing illicit shipments from American ports, the most effective way to stop blockade running is to enlarge our coast squadron and supply it with small vessels adapted to navigate shallow waters, and to direct our tars to dispatch on all possible occasions such swift-winged missiles on board those practical cruisers as will send them, and their cargoes and crews, straight to the bottom. This is a sort of "restriction upon trade" the validity and force of which sticklers for international law can comprehend, and British and American buccannery cannot evade.

Mr. William P. Powell, 48 Beekman street, is raising recruits among his colored brethren for the National Army under the auspices of the State of Pennsylvania. He is prepared to pay bounties and furnish transportation. We urge all colored men who wish to serve their country, and to render her more worthy of the love of the humane and just, to give him a call.

MISSOURI Third District.

Our returns are nearly full, and, as we anticipated, leave no doubt of the election of John G. Scott, the Democratic Pro-Slavery candidate. The figures are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Counties, 1863 (Lindsay, Scott, Begg), and 1862 (Noell, Scott). Rows include Madison, Perry, Washington, Iron, Scott, Cape Girardeau, Dent, Mississippi, New-Madrid, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, Wayne, Soldiers' vote, and Total.

Total, 2,538 3,389 404 2,964 2,750. Scott's majority thus far, 301.

Fire in West Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863. Some coal in cars on the side tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at West Philadelphia took fire this morning about 4 o'clock, destroying a number of cars loaded with coal, and damaging some others loaded with other destructive materials. The fire promised at one time to be very destructive, as there were over a hundred cars standing on the several tracks, and the fire was but a short distance from the extensive shops of the Company; but it was checked by the speedy removal of all the cars except those burning.

The cause of the fire has not as yet been ascertained.

THE DRAFT.

IN THIS CITY. In the course of our investigations as to the enrollment in New-York City, we have learned particulars that will throw a great deal of light on the seeming discrepancies existing between the Census figures and those of the enrolling officers. We must here state that the enrolling officers were instructed to take the business address and residence of all persons enrolled. This was found almost impracticable, and nearly fifty per cent of the enrolled were entered on the books only to their business address. In such cases their names could not be transferred to the district they lived in, and this accounts for the excess of names in most of the business Wards. For instance in the Second Ward we find the following places where no doubt the enrolling officers did not succeed in getting the residences of those whom they enrolled, viz: Howard Hotel, Park Hotel, United States Hotel, Lovejoy's Hotel, Belmont Hotel, Barnum's Museum, Herald office, Times office, Evening Post, Fulton Market, Burling slip, Peck slip, and the whole amount lying at the office of the Provost-Marshal. We presume that at least one-sixth of the 1,756 persons enrolled in the Second Ward were found at these places. Now let us suppose that this one-sixth is drawn from the wheel in the drawing of the 14th Congressional District, and the result is that not more than 5 per cent of the persons thus drafted reside all in the district. They are of course enrolled in the wards in which they reside, and the whole amount (the 1,756) does that. It is simply that they call at the office of the Provost-Marshal, and show that they do not reside at their place of business. Public notice was given by Col. Nugent, through posters and the public press, requesting those who were thus enrolled to call at the Marshal's office and have their names stricken off, but very few applied.

BUFFALO.

The draft for the city of Buffalo was brought to a close on Monday, much to the gratification of every body. The very best of feeling has prevailed throughout the work of conscription, and it is a noticeable fact that the city has not been as quiet in a long time. Among others who were helped to tickets with blinding generosity was the Commercial Editor of The Commercial Advertiser, Aid. Klink, of the Thirteenth Ward, and the recently wedded editor of the "Indomitable." The election of the latter gentleman was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm by the crowd. On the 11th the draft in the country towns commences. The following are the towns to be drafted with their respective quotas: Alden, 57; Amherst, 90; Aurora, 50; Boston, 39; Branx, 47.

MADISON COUNTY.

The people of Lenox, Madison County, are greatly exercised about the discovery, since the draft took place, of a blunder in the enrollment for that town. It seems that the able-bodied men of the some City liable to military duty there escaped the chances of the wheel of fortune. The enrolling officer for the town pleads that he did not know that the "Community" was in his district, but supposed it was in Oneida County.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Five wagon-loads of conscripts from Lyons and other towns in Wayne County arrived this morning to the tune of "Marching Along," rendered in sonorous tones from the occupants of the leading wagon, as they drove up to the Exchange for re-enlistment to make, and head—by for the latter and good dinners for the former. They are a jolly set of fellows, and look hearty and stout as a general thing. We wish them all a pleasant journey to Dixie and a short campaign. Auburn, July, 11th.

SCHENECTADY.

The News of the 11th says: There was a scrimmage between the Amsterdam soldiers and some of Schenectady's fighting men yesterday. The Amsterdam company was marching to the depot to take the evening train, when they were assaulted, or provoked to an assault, by some of our "scientific" fellow-citizens. The result was a few bloody faces, and a peace as soon as the train went out. Whisky evidently had decided power yesterday. We saw no less than four fights during a walk of a quarter of a mile. "Nobody hurt." To-day, there is but a small crowd around the Provost-Marshal's office. There is no movement. The draft will be completed without difficulty.

The draft in the XVth District commenced at Schenectady on Friday, when the County of Saratoga was gone over. Schenectady County was taken up on Saturday morning, and three wards completed during the day. The wards were those of Fulton, T. O. Freyre of the Catholic Church in Schenectady and Maj. Wm. S. Gridley of the late 18th Regiment. Five out of one family, four brothers and a cousin, all Republicans, were honored likewise. The entire proceedings thus far have been characterized by good conduct, quiet humor, and a general desire to obey the order.

HOW TO TELL A WILLING CONSCRIPT.

The Buffalo Courier says that since the first day of the draft in that city persons have been frequently seen in public places wearing a red ribbon in the button hole of their vest or coat. This is understood to be a mark of honor; those wearing these, disclaiming to claim exemption from physical disability, or pay the three hundred dollars, or furnish a substitute, have concluded to abandon father, mother, wife, children, property and all, and upon the call of Gen. Sigel's Brigade, these patriots are numerous and should be greeted with a cheer whenever met. These patriotic Buffaloes have taken the advice of The Express of that city, and mean to give the Government men instead of money.

WATERFORD, N. Y.

At Waterford, on Monday evening, there was some excitement in consequence of a suspicion existing in the minds of some of the citizens of the enrollment. Mr. John Waldron was the enrolling officer, and as none of his family or known personal friends are among "the elect," complaint is made. It is understood that an influential Committee of citizens will visit Schenectady to-day for the purpose of overhauling the matter. Several of the drafted young men of the same village, who preferred to take the draft, have been sent to the 300th company on foot, on Monday case in, before they were notified of their conscription, and joined the Griswold Cavalry. The enlistments in the cavalry from this and other causes, have been numerous for the last few days.

CONNECTICUT.

The draft in the Fourth Congressional District (Fairfield and Litchfield Counties) has been adjourned to the 15th inst., when it is expected that Litchfield County will be finished. No draft from Fairfield County has yet been made. England has voted to pay \$300 to every drafted man who is accepted as a bounty for service "or to enable him to pay for the procurement of a substitute, in accordance with the provisions of the law." Only two votes went against it.

Among the drafted men on Saturday from Suffield we notice the name of the Rev. Nathaniel W. White of the Methodist Church, and Reuben and Frederick Sykes, brothers.

In Enfield, several members of the Shakers' Society of Friends were drawn out, among the number Mr. Nathan Damon, one of the trustees of the society. The Shakers do not vote, and are theoretically non-resistants. If forced into the war, they would not make very effective soldiers.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City has raised her quota of 158 men in five working days. The arrangement allowed Gov. Parker and the War Department between them twenty days. The bounty paid was \$300 by the town and \$50 by the county, in addition to the amount offered by the Government.

AT TRENTON, AS SOON AS A RECRUIT IS SWORN IN, HE RECEIVES A CERTIFICATE UPON WHICH HE CAN DRAW HIS BOUNTY OF \$200 FROM THE COUNTY. IN ADDITION TO THIS, IF HE HAS BEEN IN THE SERVICE NINE MONTHS HE WILL RECEIVE IN INSTALLMENTS \$402, MAKING THE WHOLE BOUNTY \$602. THIS HE WILL GET WHETHER HE SERVES FOR THREE YEARS, ONE YEAR, SIX MONTHS, OR TO THE END OF THE WAR.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA.—ITS SUCCESS AND ITS INCIDENTS.

The conscription for Dauphin County was commenced on Monday. An immense staging had been erected immediately in front of the Court House, Harrisburg, where the wheel of fortune was put into operation, and the names of those drafted were drawn from the "box," the crowd assembled gave vent to cheers, while such of the drafted as were present received the congratulations with a grace which showed at least the acquiescence the law leaves at the hands of orderly and loyal men. Indeed, the good humor and decorum which prevailed during the entire proceeding of the draft, is as much due to the decency, patriotism and intelligence of the people of Dauphin County, as to