THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Visit Washington.

The following is a continuation of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting on Wednesday—a portion of which we printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning:

APPENDIX E.

LETTER *of the Provost-Marshal-General to His Excellency the Governor of Minnesota in explanation of the December quotas.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1865.

His Excellency STEPHEN MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota:

SIR: Your communication of the 3d instant, in relation to the quotas of the districts in the State of Minnesota, has been received, and in reply thereto I have the honor to state that—

The call of the President for 500,000 men, dated July 18, 1864, having been greatly reduced by credits on account of Army and Navy enlistments, which had not heretofore been credited, it became necessary to make an additional call of 300,000 to make up the deficiency, and to preserve the present strength of the Army and Navy.

It was not expected that the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000, would put that number of men in service, because the Act of Congress, under which the call was made, directed that all enlistments made in the Navy from the commencement of the Rebellion until the 24th of February, 1864, should be credited upon the quota, and these, with other equitable claims for enlistments not previously credited, reduced that call and rendered necessary the one of December 19, 1864, for 300,000.

The object, therefore, of the last call is to put 300,000 men in the service. Whether they are enlisted for one, two or three years, they will be counted as units in filling the quota, and the excess of credit which any locality may be entitled to, on account of filling its quota with three years' men, will be estimated in the assignment of future quotas, should there be another call, upon the same principle that has varied the quotas under the present call, because some localities have filled their quotas under the call of July 18, 1864, with three years' men, and others with one year men.

It will be observed that the numbers of men to be furnished under the present call are not in proportion to the population of States or districts, nor to the number enrolled. Had all localities filled the call for 500,000 with three years men, or all the one year's men, or all in the same proportion of both, the number of men to be furnished under the present call would be in proportion to the number enrolled, and approximate three-fifths of the quota under the call for 500,000, varied only to correspond with the changes in the enrollment as revised and corrected.

But as it would be unjust and illegal to require a district, which had filled its quota under the last call with three years' men, to furnish as many men under the present call as an equal district which had filled its quota under the last call with one year's men, the former having furnished three times the number of years of service which the latter had furnished, it became necessary to estimate the number of years of service which each State, district and sub-district had furnished respectively, so that in ascertaining the required number for each district, in order to obtain three hundred thousand men, each locality would receive full credit for the number of years of service furnished under the last call, or excess carried forward and credited upon that call, previous calls being filled with three years' men, or enlistments reduced to the three years' basis.

The call of December 19, 1864, having been made to make up deficiencies under the call of July 18, 1864, it is not to be expected that the number of men required from localities will correspond with the number of enrolled, or their quotas under the call for 500,000. In order, therefore, to ascertain what number of men is due from a given district, we must look to what it actually furnished under the call of July 18, instead of what it was required to furnish. Thus, where two districts, having the same enrollment, were required, under the call of July 18, 1864, to furnish two thousand men each, and one actually furnished but one thousand men, while the other filled its quota, it would not be lawful for the latter district, which had put two thousand men in service, to be required now to furnish the same number as the former, which had furnished only one thousand.

But suppose that both of the above districts had filled their quotas, the former with one year's men, and the latter with three years' men, the one furnishing 2,000 and the other 6,000 years of service; now, as the law provides that quotas shall be assigned "among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished, as aforesaid, and the time of their service," in assigning a quota under a call to make up deficiencies, the deficiency of years' service, as well as the deficiencies in number is to be estimated and the quotas varied accordingly.

As before said, the object of the present call is to raise 300,000 men, and they will be required from the different localities in proportion to the number enrolled and the number which such localities were deficient, or in excess, under the call for 500,000.

This principle was announced from the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau when the quotas under the call for 500,000 men were announced, or about that time (see opinion of Solicitor of War Department, herewith) and the benefits that would result from three years' enlistments, and the law governing the subject explained. To secure three years' men the Government offered three hundred dollars bounty, and paid but one hundred to one year's men; municipal authorities generally contributed local bounties in similar proportion.

The law having provided that the periods of service heretofore furnished should be considered in assigning quotas, the question then to be determined is, at what time shall the credit be applied.

As it is impossible to follow the fortune of each individual soldier, and reckon the period of his actual service, it follows that either the credit for the period for which they enlist should be given when the men enter the service, or withheld until the expiration of the three years' term.

The rule has always been, under all calls, that when a soldier is accepted into the service, he is received and credited for the term of his enlistment or draft, the Government taking the responsibility that he will serve for the full period of his enlistment, and in no case has any locality been called upon to replace men lost to the service by death, disability or desertion.

Enlistments for six months, nine months, one and two years, under former calls, were counted as of that term on entering the service, and, as such, reduced to the three years' service basis.

The period of service is reckoned as a unit, having no fractional parts, so far as credit is concerned; a soldier who enlists for three years, and dies or is discharged at the end of twelve months, is credited to his sub-district as a three years' man; and the man who enlists for one year, and is discharged in a week after enlistment, is credited as a one year's man. To await the expiration of three years, that is until the service had been rendered, would defeat the object of the law, and would probably delay the draft until after the close of the war. It must follow, then, that the amount of credit to be given is, and always has been, dependent upon the period for which the soldier enters the service. When a district presents an acceptable recruit for three years, and he is received as such by the Government, that district has done all it can do in the premises, and the Government takes the responsibility that the soldier will serve his term of enlistment.

This being admitted, the time to apply the credit, or to take into account the amount of credits to which the district is entitled, is when a settlement is made with all the districts, with a view to assigning quotas under a new call. This follows, not merely as a matter of convenience in computation, but as a matter of necessity, in order to do exact justice to all the different States and districts, and, moreover, is in exact accordance with the terms of the statute, which provides that

"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 assignments 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."

And again, section 2, Act of February 24, 1864:

"That the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom."

I have the honor to inclose a copy of Circular No. 1, of 1865, which provides that the quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, are not to be reduced except by actual enlistments since the 19th of December, 1864.

The rule in applying credits is, that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota under the call of December 19, 1864, and Provost-Marshals are instructed that, in determining the quotas of Sub-districts under the present call, they will apply such excess accordingly; and all men raised since December 19 are, of course, credited upon the call of that date. In crediting the excess that is carried forward from the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1864, I consider not only the number of men of which the excess is composed, but also the period of their service; and the quotas assigned under the call of December 19 are thus reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be further reduced, except by enlistments subsequent to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for 300,000 men.

The credits to the State of Minnesota (under the call of July 18, 1864), up to November 30, 1864, show that the men furnished for one year was 2,665; for two years 204; for three years 61; a very large proportion, as will be observed, being one year's men. The excess of credits on the 1st day of August was 1,467, of which the First District is credited with 1,037, and the Second District with 370, and credit has been given for three years' term of service on each unit. The First District furnished 1,859 more years of service than the Second District, and consequently the larger number to be furnished, under call of December 19, falls on the Second District. If there is any error in these figures, I shall be happy to correct it when pointed out. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

APPENDIX F.

EXTRACT *from a communication addressed to His Excellency the President of the United States, by His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania in relation to January quotas.*

"SIR: You may not have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the act of 24th of February, 1864. They are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating, naturally, great confusion and uncertainty among the people. They announce, on the one hand, that although a three years' man counts only as a one year man toward the quota on which he volunteers, yet that he shall be counted as three one-year men toward the quota on a future call. This is directly in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are cyphering out a deficiency on the last call, by counting three one-year men as only equivalent to one three years man, which is equally against law. Thus the quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of the 18th of July last, was filled in accordance with the law by men to serve for not less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations.

"Our people know that the Government requires more men. They are willing to furnish them—heavy as the burden has become on the industrial population. Let the requirement be made in the clear and definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with. But it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of substituting, for the law, an eccentric plan of their own.

"Sir, on behalf of the freemen of this Commonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government in the prosecution of this war, it is my duty to insist and I do insist that you enforce upon your subordinates that obedience to the law, which you owe, as well as they and all of us. It is of evil example, it tends to enfeeble—may to destroy—the just power of the Government, that you should suffer your officers so treat with open contempt any acts of Congress, and especially those which you have yourself approved, and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service. Bring heartily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to despatch henceforth, on the part of all a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the Act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, not exceeding in any one year the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service," and that in case the quota of, [or] any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof, which may be unfilled.

And whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with the Act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand; and, whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call; and whereas, from the foregoing causes, but two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps, under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and sixty thousand (260,000).

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for three hundred thousand (300,000) volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years. The quotas of the States, districts and sub-districts under this call, will be assigned by the War Department, through the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, and, "in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled" before the fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [L. S.] hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*
By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

THE LAW UNDER WHICH THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED.

AN ACT further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes.

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service, and any such volunteer, or, in case of a draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward, or city precinct, or election district of a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is enraged and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars—one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his children; or, if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be excepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted men from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and the respective subdivision thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers when mustered in shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and so far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An Act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be considered to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist, or muster into the military service, any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parents or guardians, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all the bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering officer, who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as court-martial may decide.

Section three of an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the the National forces, and for other purposes," approved February 25, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize and direct district provost-marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quotas of any district, as provided by said section.

That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their place of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present Rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

If any person, duly drafted, shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the provost-marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost-marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

APPENDIX G.

LETTER *from the Provost-Marshal-General to A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, Southern Division of New-York, in relation to the January Quota assigned to the City of New-York:*

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. W. HINKS, *Acting-Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General, New-York City:*

GENERAL: In the accounts of troops called for and furnished, kept in this office, it is shown that various States and Districts had, on calls prior to that of July last, an excess to their credit, resulting mainly from the long terms of service for which they put in men. Under the call of July 18, 1864, men were permitted by law to enlist for one, two or three years, and the excess above alluded to was in some places increased under that call, and in other places an excess was created on account of both the number of men and the length of the period for which they were accepted.

The acts of Congress and the pledge of the Government require that all the above excess should be duly considered in distributing the quotas under the call of Dec. 19.

Whenever the quotas assigned under the call of July 19 were not filled by volunteers enlisted, or credits allowed according to acts of Congress, drafts have been made and the requisite number obtained, so that, under the call of July 18, there is no considerable deficiency in any of the States or Districts in the quotas assigned. But as a large proportion of these quotas was filled by paper credits, there was a deficiency of men under that call. The President's Proclamation of Dec. 19 announces that that call is made to supply this deficiency. The quotas under the call of July 18, having been filled by men and credits, as authorized by law, the call of Dec. 19, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men had to be distributed the same as it would have been if there had been no deficiency in men.

Under the call of Dec. 19, it is required

First: That three hundred thousand (300,000) men (and not credits alone) shall be obtained.

The acts of Congress require that the distribution shall be made in proportion to the number of men liable to duty in the different districts, and that due consideration shall be given to every locality for any excess it may have on former calls.

To carry out the foregoing conditions, the total excess in the United States was added, in gross, to the call, and the sum distributed among the districts in proportion to their enrolment; this, giving the gross quota of each district, the actual excess belonging to each district was then deducted from this gross quota, and the remainder gives the net quota of the locality under the call of December 19. The sum of the net quotas makes up the three hundred thousand (300,000) men required.

A formula, to make the above distribution correctly and to make it bear with the least possible hardship, has been communicated to the Provost-Marshals. As it is not possible to compute the quotas without full information from all the States and districts, it is plain that the figuring of persons who have no other information than what pertains to their respective localities can lead to no correct results. With the foregoing principles in view, on the 24th of December the quotas under the call of December 19 were computed upon the best information at hand regarding the enrolment up to November 30, and reports as far as received, of troops furnished up to December 19.

It was known, at the time of computing these quotas, that vigorous efforts had been going on during the month of December to revise the enrolment, and that the result of these efforts, and complete reports of troops raised during the month of December, could not be received until after the 1st of January. This date was looked forward to as likely to furnish more correct data, and also as the time to rectify those errors and omissions which it is impossible to discover until a call is actually made. The approximate quota of the State of New-York, prepared from data on the 10th of November, was 46,821. During the month of December, vigorous efforts were made, as before stated, to revise the enrollment, and material reductions in it were made in various States and districts. Accurate calculations, made upon the enrollment, as corrected up to December 31, and complete data as to credits due up to that date, show the true quota of that State to have been, on the 1st inst., 61,076.

In reference to the City of New-York, the number of men to be raised was fixed at the low figure of 4,475 in the first assignment from two peculiar causes. One related to the amount of credit to which that place was entitled on account of credits for men enlisted in the Navy prior to February 24, 1864. It was reported to me by the Chairman of the Volunteer Committee of the New-York Board of Supervisors, in letter dated December 29, 1864, that an agreement had been made between himself and Gen. Hayes, the then Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General, "that the two and three years' naval men should be apportioned to" the sub-districts of the County of New-York, and reports were made to this office in accordance therewith; by which, of the naval credits allowed by the commission appointed for that purpose (and which commission considered only the number of men and not their periods of service), to the first ten districts in New-York, composed of one, two and three years' men, all the two and three years' men were put to the credit of the City of New-York, and such naval credits as belonged to Brooklyn and Tarrytown were reported as one year men, thus giving to each of the Districts of New-York City, and taking from the districts of Brooklyn and Tarrytown about two or three times as much credit on this account as was right and just. The unfairness and injustice of this distribution escaped notice in the hurry of preparing the approximate quotas, between the 20th and 24th of December, but was subsequently discovered and corrected, the number of naval men assigned by the commission to the different districts not being disturbed.

Second: It was reported to me that the revision of the enrolment in New-York City, which it was supposed would be completed before the new assignment of quotas was to be made, would result in a reduction of the list of 25 per cent, and the approximate quotas of December 24 were consequently calculated on the assumption that there could be a reduction of 20 per cent. When the actual condition of the enrollment was officially reported, after the 1st of January, it was found that it had not progressed so far as to prove that any material reduction had taken place, and the corrected quotas were assigned on the true enrollment, as reported by the Provost-Marshals, and as was done elsewhere. The fact that a considerable reduction had taken place in the enrollment of other States, and also in other districts of the State of New-York, contributed to increase the quota of New-York City. These causes created the difference in the quotas assigned on the 24th of December and the 24th of January. The last quotas of the districts in New-York City were prepared in the same manner as the quotas of all other districts in the United States, and all the credits due to them have been considered.

Complaint has been made that a hardship is imposed on New-York by increasing her quota, even if correctly done, at so late a day that she cannot raise it by volunteers before the time fixed for the draft. There seems to be nothing to show that the time of assignment would have made any material difference to the city; between the announcement of the quota of 4,475 and that of 21,012, to wit, 24th of December and 24th of January, the city raised but few volunteers on the smaller quota, and there was nothing to indicate that she would, before the time fixed for draft, have filled either the larger or smaller of the two quotas.

In connection with the complaint made by New-York city, it is proper to state that under the call of July 18, 1864, her quota was 23,140. On that call the city, by the largest estimate that can be made, enlisted but 5,461 men. She secured credit for 19,610 seamen, said to have been enlisted between April, 1861, and February 24, 1864, who were not embraced in the enrollment on which her quota was based. For these she had to pay no bounties, and seems to have been at no further expense than that incurred in collecting and recording the names of the men, and having the sheets containing them bound in a ponderous volume. Of the 5,461, stated above as enlisted to the credit of New-York City, since July last, many were fraudulently enlisted and counted several times over, and some of them are still in the City of New-York, repeating their enlistments to fill the present quota.

The conduct of the parties implicated in these frauds is now undergoing official scrutiny. In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, as given in the New-York papers of the 20th instant, a report by a Committee, consisting of Mr. Orison Blunt, appears, which purports to give an account of a visit made by him to my office. The report is as follows:

REPORT.

(Extract.) "In accordance with the instructions of your Honorable Body, as per resolution adopted at the meeting held on the evening of the 24th instant, the Chairman of your Committee at midnight proceeded to Washington. Immediately upon his arrival, he had an interview with Provost-Marshal-General Fry, and endeavored to obtain an explanation (in accordance with the instructions of the Board) of the means by which the quota of this County had been raised from four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433), as announced by him to Brigadier-General Hayes, on the 23d ult., to the enormous number of twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019).

"The Chairman of your Committee was informed that this increase in the quota was attributable:

"First. To the re-distribution of the naval credits claimed by us and allowed.

"Second. To reductions in the enrollment of the country districts of this and other States which, by materially reducing their proportion of the men to be raised, renders ours comparatively larger.

"Third. By the report to the War Department, between the 23d and 31st of December, of men raised previous to the 23d of December, who were not considered in the first announcement. In some States the Chairman of your Committee was assured that the number thus reported was very large.

"These were the only explanations which the Chairman of your Committee could obtain of the astounding increase of our quota.

"Voluminous statistics were presented to him, but nothing showing the precise method in which the quota of this County was arrived at. Full explanations were promised through Brigadier-General Hays, but such explanations have not yet been received.

* * * * * *

"Had your Committee, as desired by them, been authorized by the War Department, two months earlier than they were, to undertake the correction of the enrollment, the work would have been finished before the present quotas were assigned, and the quota of this County would have been reduced by at least fifteen thousand (15,000) men."

This report is materially incorrect. Mr. Blunt not only "endeavored to obtain," but he did obtain a full explanation "of the means by which the quota of this County had been raised from four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) to the enormous number of twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019)."

He not only acknowledged that the explanation was full, but stated in terms that he understood it perfectly, that it was right, and that he would so inform the people of New-York.

He was "shown the precise method in which the quota of the County was arrived at," and expressed himself satisfied with both the method and calculation. He is not correct in stating that "full explanations were promised through Brig. Gen. Hays, but such explanations have not yet been received." No other explanation was promised through Gen. Hays than that contained in a letter from me to that officer, dated January 24, 1865, which appears in Mr. Blunt's report, and which I read to him when he was in my office on the 27th inst.

The incorrectness of Mr. Blunt's statement, in regard to revising the enrollment, is shown by the fact that Mr. Blunt's letter asking authority to revise the enrollment, addressed to General Hays, was dated New-York, November 24, 1864. It was presented to me by General Hays in person on Sunday, the 27th of November, and was answered by me on Monday, the 28th of November, agreeing to the proposition with some modifications, which were accepted and created no delay. The injustice of the statement will be recognized when it is remembered that for more than a year corrections of the enrollment in New-York City have been continually invited. A special appeal for this correction was made by circular from my office, dated June 25, 1864, and repeated November 14, 1864. Copy herewith. During this time additions to and deductions from the enrollment lists in New-York City were continually being made by officers of this bureau. This appeal to the people, represented by the Committee to aid in these corrections, received no attention from the Committee until the 24th of November, showing that they consumed five months in making a proposition which the Department took but one day to adopt; and, furthermore, the Committee and the people were at liberty, at any time, without special authority from this Department, to correct their enrollments, and in many States this privilege has been fully and advantageously exercised.

Mr. Blunt is doubtless aware that the increase of the quota of New-York City results in a considerable degree from his action in claiming an undue proportion of the amount of service due on account of naval credits. His report is calculated not only to do injustice to this department, but it has misled the people of New-York who have confided in him to aid in raising soldiers to strengthen the army and navy. The principles pointed out in the letter show the incorrectness of various figures and statements made by Mr. Blunt before the Board of Supervisors.

Without disturbing the manner of determining and distributing the quotas of the districts in the State of New-York, the President has ordered that twenty-five per centum of the quota of each district in the State be set aside until further orders.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 39.—Attention is again called to the necessity of correcting the enrollment lists in every district and sub-district. While the Board is responsible, as a body, for the enrollment, the Commissioner of the Board will be required to give his particular attention to the correction, revision and preservation of the lists, and to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them; and he is hereby especially directed to see that monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrollment for the preceding month are promptly forwarded to this office on or before the third day of every month.

Circular No. 24, from this office, dated June 25, 1864, is reproduced and revised for the guidance of all concerned. It is as follows:

The attention of the Boards of Enrollment is called to section 6 of the Act amendatory of the Enrollment Act, which is in the following words, viz:

"SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That the Boards of Enrollment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service two years during the war, and all persons who have been exempt under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment."

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal General.

It is to be borne in mind by the Boards that their duties, in regard to the correction of the Enrollment, do not cease with its revision as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary, the revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty, to which the labors of all Boards must be directed. The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in a sub-district, as well as all in the sub-district who from time to time become liable, shall be added to the enrollment lists; and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever it is practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the district to which he removes will be notified, and he will be enrolled by that board.

The Board of Enrollment shall have copies of the enrollment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of—

1. Alienage.
2. Non-residence.
3. Over-age.
4. Permanent physical disability, of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.
5. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board, to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon claims for exemption, Boards of Enrollment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost-Marshal-General, for the purpose of correcting lists on file, at the end of each month, upon sheets of Consolidated Enrollment Lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing, in concise form, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrollment, and the number added to it since that time, and its actual condition at date of report.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

APPENDIX H.

COPY OF LETTER *to the Provost-Marshal-General in relation to Naval credits.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY, *Provost-Marshal-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you by the hand of Mr. B. Eastman, special messenger, several documents, of which the following is a memorandum:

1st. Copy of telegram to yourself of date December 20th.

2d. Copy of letter to General Hays, A. A. P. M. General, of date December 13th, relative to credits due 31st October.

3d. Copy of letter to General Hays, A. A. P. M. General, of date 14th December, relative to claim for credit for marines enlisted from April 21st, 1861, to April 4th, 1864.

4th. Copy of Size Roll (Muster and Descriptive), in bound volume, of marines enlisted as stated above.

I would respectfully state, that after sending to you to-day the telegram relative to the Naval credits, I had a conference with Brigadier-General Hays, and it was agreed that the two and three years' naval men should be apportioned to the several subdistricts of this County in the following proportion:

	3 year Naval Credit.	2 year Naval Credit.	Total.
4th Congressional District	2,000	107	2,107
5th Congressional District	2,000	103	2,103
6th Congressional District	1,353	103	1,456
7th Congressional District	2,000	103	2,103
8th Congressional District	2,000	103	2,103
9th Congressional District	1,653	103	1,756
	11,206	622	11,828

Of course all the other credits due are already apportioned.

I might add that I am now preparing for you copies of the muster and descriptive lists, showing the years of credit of each of the men credited for enlisting in the navy. As they make four ponderous volumes nearly as large as the one containing the ships' rolls, heretofore transmitted to you, you will understand at once that it will take some time to complete the evidence.

I would respectfully suggest that it would be a matter of great convenience, in making all credits and quotas for this County, if they could be summed up and given in gross, leaving it to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General to divide credits and quotas among the sub-districts.

As the County Committee, of which I am the Chairman, is working for the interests of the whole county and no particular district, and as the money expended by us in raising men, &c., is equally borne by all portions of the city, this course would enable us, by consultation with General Hays, who is always accessible, to secure that the sub-districts are all fairly dealt by.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT of all Credits allowed on the Quota of the City and County of New-York, under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand (500,000) men, with statement of Credits due on 31st of October, 1864, on any future call for men.

Description of Credit.	Number of men enlisted and number of years enlisted for. 1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	No. of years allowed from each class on this call.	Number of years of credit (on any future call) due on each class. 1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	Whole number of years of credit.
Surplus acknowledged on 31st of May	.....	.....	1,137	.....	1,137	.....	1,137	.....	2,274
Enlisted after 31st of May and paid County Bounty:									
Marines	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	39
Other Naval Recruits	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	8
" "	.....	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21
Army Recruits	.....	.....	394	.....	394	.....	394	.....	788
"	.....	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7
"	108	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	.....	.....	186	.....	186	.....	186	.....	372
Veterans									
Substitutes in anticipation of Draft, and Representative Recruits enlisted by Volunteer Committee:									
Army Recruits	.....	.....	34	.....	34	.....	34	.....	68
"	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
"	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naval Recruits	.....	.....	99	.....	99	.....	99	.....	198
"	.....	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7
"	105	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted by Provost Marshals:									
Army Recruits	.....	.....	653	.....	653	.....	653	.....	1,306
"	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted by Officers in charge of Naval Rendezvous:									
Marines	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	24
Other Naval Recruits	.....	.....	105	.....	105	.....	105	.....	210
" "	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
" "	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Re-enlisted men not paid Bounty, but credited between May 31st and October 1st	.....	.....	770	.....	770	.....	770	.....	1,540
Naval Recruits not paid Bounty, but credited between May 31st and October 1st	.....	.....	11,151	.....	11,151	.....	11,151	.....	22,302
Enlisted from April 15th, 1861, to February 24th, 1864	.....	501	.....	.....	501	501	.....	.....	501
" " " "	7,296	.....	.....	.....	7,296	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted from February 25th, 1864, to April 4th, 1864	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....	55	.....	110
" " " "	.....	121	.....	.....	121	121	.....	.....	121
" " " "	353	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,866	660	*14,589	21	23,163	660	14,589	21	29,809

SUMMARY.

Total number of men of all classes enlisted and credited with one year of service:

For one year	7,866
For two years	660
For three years	14,589
For four years	21
Total	23,163

Total number of years of credit due on any future call:

For two year men, one year already credited, and one year due	660
For three year men, one year already credited, and two years due	14,589
For four year men, one year already credited, and three years due	21
Total	15,269
Leaving a balance of one year men allowed as one year, and on whom no credit is due	7,866

Of the total number on whom credit is due there are—

Of men on whom one year is yet to be allowed	660, being	660 years.	
" " two years are yet to be allowed	14,568 "	29,176 "	
" " three " " "	21 "	63 "	
Total number of years yet to be allowed		29,899	

APPENDIX I.

Circular of the Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WM. HAYS, *Acting Asst. Provost-Marshal-General, New-York City, N. Y.:*

GENERAL: Circular No. 39, in reference to correction of the enrollment, has this day been issued. The subject is one which requires the closest attention of the officers of this Bureau.

The work must, therefore, be performed mainly by the employes we have under pay, and by securing the assistance and coo