THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

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SCENES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY.

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&c., &c., &c.

The two subjects of drafting and exemption now hold the popular mind, and speculations in regard to these matters were rife yesterday throughout the city. Those claiming exemption papers flocked to the City Hall in large numbers yesterday, and the commissioners of deeds were kept on the alert administering oaths and filling up the printed forms of certificates at prices ranging from twenty-five to sixty-two cents. The exempts pay their fees gladly, apparently delighted to get off so easily; but a good deal of strictness is pursued in the matter of granting those papers.

THE RUSH TO THE CONSULS' OFFICES.

From an early hour yesterday morning up to a late hour in the afternoon the offices of the several consuls throughout the city were literally besieged by foreigners anxious to obtain certificates of alienship. Ingress to the office of the British Consul was barely possible, so great was the throng. The applicants here consisted of English, Irish and Scotch, who were somewhat taken aback on reading the following notice, posted in a conspicuous place:—

British subjects who have never been naturalized abroad are required by law to deposit the proof of their nationality with the County Clerk, at the City Hall. This will render them exempt from military service. No certificate of any kind from the Consul is required by law.

BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW YORK, August 4, 1862.

The applicants were treated very courteously by the Vice Consul, who informed them that the simple filing of their names at the County Clerk's office, with a certificate of their non-citizenship, would exempt them from military duty. It was reported at the consulate that several persons who had been subjects of England, but who had declared their intentions without ever having cast a vote, had vainly tried to file certificates in the office of the County Clerk. The decision of Secretary Seward, that a simple declaration of intentions does not complete citizenship, unaccompanied by the exercise of the franchise, it is thought will cause some controversy with the British government, who, it is surmised, will act on this decision and exempt such from military duty.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

A number of anxious inquirers about the probability of a draft visited the Park and the barracks therein during the day. The recruiting officers gave them to understand that they would have to submit to a draft without any backing out. Several filed their exemption papers with the County Clerk, on the ground of various and complicated diseases. Notwithstanding all that has been written in relation to drafting and exemption there appear to be many quite ignorant on the subject yet. Let them, once for all, understand that those who are liable will have to submit to a draft when it comes, and those who are not will be entitled to the full benefit of exemption. There is no possible way of getting out of this, and the public might as well submit with as good a grace as possible. With the absolute necessity staring them in the face of immediately reinforcing our armies in the field, people ought to be more pleased than otherwise that this process has been resorted to by the government. The citizens of New York, who, more than any other portion of the North, derive wealth and advancement from the Union government, should not commence to grumble now that their strong arms and willing hearts are needed in order to stem the tide of destruction which is fast rushing upon the country. The nation has need of men—has need of all the manly exertions to which patriotic emotion can nerve the arms of the people; and, trusting in Providence and the efficiency of our military authorities, let us march forward at once to the rescue, and there is no doubt but that our efforts will be crowned with that success which is so eminently deserved by a free government struggling against internal enemies.

By reference to the rules and regulations in relation to drafting, published in yesterday's HERALD, everything will be made clear in relation to this important matter.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

There was considerable discussion and excitement relative to drafting at the Quartermaster General's office during yesterday, recruiting officers being there for the purpose of better ascertaining all the facts about drafting, and in what manner the government order affects them. If they would but read the particulars and laws as they appear daily, then there would be no necessity of their hurrying into Gen. Arthur's office, and they would save him and his attaches a vast amount of trouble. There appeared to be a want of tents and clothing for our volunteers, and it would be well to have this matter settled immediately. The contracting for tents has been entrusted to Colonel Vinton, and there seems to be some hitch in the progress of manufacture. General Arthur took his departure for Albany on Monday night, in order to confer with the Governor on the matter of recruiting and other military subjects. Governor Morgan has called a meeting of his staff.

THE MUSTERING OFFICE.

Business at this office yesterday was rather slow. This may be inferred from the fact that an order has been issued preventing the payment of any United States bounty for the time being. Captain Larned received a communication from the War Department some time since, stating that he would shortly be sent $100,000 in order to pay the requisite amount of United States bounty, which communication was subsequently verified. But a telegram having been since sent by Captain Larned to Washington, asking whether he should disburse the money in his hands, he received a reply which prevented him from doing so. Thus things stand at present.

THE ENLISTMENT ROLLS.

Major Pinckney has now got the enlistment rolls at his office, and the office of the County Clerk will be somewhat relieved for a time of the large crowd which has been there meeting from day to day in order to inspect them. This removal has been caused by the fact that Major Pinckney has to make a copy of the names for the Adjutant General, who will likewise introduce corrections in relation to the exemption certificates.

COL. WM. BLISS, 744 BROADWAY.

General George Bliss, Jr., the Paymaster General of the State, desires to say that he has no connection whatever with Col. Wm. Bliss, who is simply recruiting at No. 744 Broadway.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Meagher's gallant brigade is fast recruiting. Capt. Hogan has also been detailed to recruit for the corps in this city. It is needless to again call the attention of the Irishmen of our city to the necessity of immediately reinforcing this brave little band of patriots, who are fighting so valiantly and well for the interests of their adopted country. Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Walker street.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.

Quite a number of private soldiers left the Park Barracks yesterday afternoon for the purpose of joining their several regiments at the South.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The regimental inspection of the Stanton Legion, Colonel W. H. Allen, took place yesterday in their camp at New Dorp, S. I., in presence of Inspector General Van Vechten. Two hundred and seventy men were on parade, who, with the addition of fifty men out on recruiting service, make, as the entire force of the regiment, about three hundred and twenty men. Colonel Allen is well known as one of the finest disciplinarians in the volunteer service, and the excellent condition of the men, the cleanliness of their quarters and the order preserved in camp elicited the highest commendation from the Inspector General. Major R. L. Van Wagener will hereafter command the post, and the excellent order established by Colonel Allen will be by him ably maintained. Whitworth's military band is in attendance at the camp, and from time to time enlivens the picturesque beauty of the scene by its inspiring strains. The headquarters of the regiment are at 174 Grand street.

SICKLES' BRIGADE.

Captain J. L. Chadwick and Lieutenant McConnell, of the Third regiment, Excelsior Brigade, having been ordered by General McClellan to assist General Sickles in recruiting for his brigade, have established their headquarters at 500 Broadway, in the Union Gun Warehouse, first floor. All wishing to enlist in this band of tried veterans can be enrolled at once.

RECRUITING FOR THE FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Baker, Forty-third regiment New York Volunteers, has been sent home by orders from General McClellan, to recruit five full companies for this gallant corps, one of the regiments constituting the famous fighting Hancock brigade. Men enlisting in this regiment will have the advantage of serving under the most accomplished officers and in an old and tried regiment. Officers who desire to raise companies to be attached to this regiment may for the present communicate with Colonel Baker, at Albany, by letter or personally. Colonel Baker will open recruiting offices in this city in the course of a few days.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

A parade of the Halleck Guard will take place to-day on the corner of Forty-fifth street and Second avenue, at two o'clock. A full band of musicians will be in attendance. All absentees not reporting themselves will be treated as deserters.

THE THREE MONTHS MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The regiments which have gone to the seat of war for three months' service are not liable to a draft. The following are those which have gone, with the date of departure:—

7th	Regiment,	May	26.	69th	Regiment,	May	30.
22d	do.	do.	28.	47th	do.	do.	30.
71st	do.	do.	28.	13th	do.	do.	31.
11th	do.	do.	28.	12th	do.	June	5.
8th	do.	do.	29.				

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

This organization is getting along finely, and will be soon in the field. A dress parade and inspection will take place to-morrow at the camp grounds, East New York.

LETTER FROM COLONEL GOODWIN.

The annexed letter, which was sent to President Lincoln by Colonel Goodwin, in relation to war matters, is published without comment:—

NEW YORK, July 30, 1862.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—It is to be hoped that you are getting your eyes opened to the horrible condition of our country, and that you will see where selfish political tricksters are drifting us, and that you will cease to take counsel from such deceitful servants. You have had the confidence of all the loyal people, irrespective of party; their money and lives were at your call in defence of our country, until it became a well known fact that both have been recklessly squandered by public servants whom you have chosen as worthy your confidence, but whom the people now must look upon as traitors, and the worst specimen of rebels. I have attended the mass meetings, both in Philadelphia and this city, and I know that we have done everything in our power to strengthen your position, and will continue to do so so long as there is a shadow of hope left. You will remember what I told you a year ago, "That you wanted more men than you then had to save your own neck." You afterwards called for 400,000 more men; you got 700,000. Where are the brave hearts? You now call for 300,000; but they are slow to come to the slaughter. I now repeat that you want more men, and at least call for 1,000,000. You will want them all, and the quicker they are called for the better. Take them, white or black, so as not to protract this war. Remove the red tape officers, so that true men can come to the rescue of our Union, and the few remaining brothers who now are on the tented field waiting to be attacked by the inhuman rebels. Let us play war no longer with men who are in earnest. Place Seward, Stanton and Thomas where they cannot injure our cause. Remove all the General Stones out of the gap. Let us have honest, true men in office, whom the people can have confidence in; then you will not lack volunteers. A bounty is not necessary to find one million of brave men to defend their own rights. We are all ready to a man; but we are not ready to be drafted by piecemeal to stand to be butchered at the bidding of pretended friends. I for one will prefer to suffer martyrdom before I shall submit to such gross villany. I dread not my life in a just cause. I can point out to you rebels in office. Washington is full of them. Your own life is not safe amongst them, and we must submit to be taxed to support such miscreants in office. Men like Lathrop, of Philadelphia; Adams, of New Hampshire, Fremont and hundreds of other true men are kept from doing their duty. In saying as I do I only speak the sentiments of hundreds of my own friends, men who are ready with myself, at our country's call, and our motto is, "Freedom and liberty forever"—no home intolerance or foreign intervention. Hoping you will call for and accept at least 1,000,000 of us to defend the Union, and let us show to foreign nations that we are able to defend our own rights, I remain, with profound respect, your obedient servant, R. D. GOODWIN.

MILITIA ENROLMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is announced in the daily papers that the late enrolment of the militia of this city amounts to 40,000 men. Of these a large number are filing excuses as exempts. This will reduce the number considerably. How many then are to take the chance of a draft? How has this enrolment been made? It surely does not include all those liable to do duty. In 1861 there were enrolled in this city 95,[illegible]2 ununiformed militia, besides the members of the First division, under General Sandford, amounting to 7,000 more. This enrolment was made after our regiments had gone to the war. The question is, who is responsible for the present enrolment? Has it been done by the captains, as the law requires, or by some incompetent individual? CIVIS.

THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

The sharpshooters engaged in the reconnoissance referred to in our correspondent's letter, dated Fredericksburg, July 28, and which appeared in the HERALD of the 30th, were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Frank Peteler, not Lieutenant Colonel Potter, as therein stated.

Explanatory Letter from Mr. A. Gregory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CAMP BOWEN, RIKER'S ISLAND, August 4, 1862.

Finding in your widely circulated sheet that I had been arrested as a secessionist and a traitor to my country and the Union, and, that I had taken the oath of allegiance under compulsion—either to go to Fort Lafayette or enlist. I take this means of saying that I enlisted with my own free will. As for my being a traitor to the Union that is best known through my acquaintances, who are numerous in New York and its suburbs. I never was asked to enlist, neither was it spoken of to me until I offered my services, as a true patriot, to be one to serve my country as well as yours. I feel myself wronged, not in name only, but by some contemptible puppy, whom neither the press nor man ought to notice. As to my taking the oath of allegiance, it is false *in toto*. It was not spoken of by me or by the officers; neither was there a telegraphic despatch from Washington fixing my destiny at Fort Lafayette. What assertions I made could not send me there if I had demanded a hearing.

As for my intemperance, let my acquaintances judge, not strangers. I enlisted under Col. Turnbull. A finer and a nobler colonel never led a regiment into a field. I have known him for years; therefore I have not the least fear to follow him. The soldiers under his care are as fine a lot of men as ever went into the field. They are a hale and hearty lot of fellows; their cry is, "Fill up our regiment; that we may be on the march to the field of battle." They neither fear Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard nor the Devil. Our regiment is growing finely. If we improve as fast as we have you will see us marching through your streets in a few days, an honor to our colonel and the guard we are named after.

May I live to return again to point the finger of scorn at those who have tried to ruin my character. I shall try and prove myself a soldier, and reflect back upon those who are cowards—worse than traitors. If it should be God's will for me to return again I will bring the honors of war with me and scorn to those who have called me a traitor and a drunkard. The Union forever.

ALFRED GREGORY, the Painter.

Drafting and the Militia Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

There seems to be a strange misapprehension in the public mind on this subject. In case of invasion or insurrection no exemption laws apply. see Militia law, act of Congress, &c. AN ORDINARY EXEMPT.

The New United States Militia Law.

PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH UNITED STATES CONGRESS, JULY 16, 1862, HAVING PREVIOUSLY PASSED THE SENATE.

A bill to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If, by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations, and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also $25 as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose, for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Judge Advocate General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, to whose office shall be returned, for revision, the records and proceedings of all courts martial and military commissions, and where a record shall be kept of all proceedings had thereupon. And no sentence of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each army in the field, a Judge Advocate, with the rank, pay and emoluments, each, of a major of cavalry, who shall perform the duties of Judge Advocate for the army to which they respectively belong, under the direction of the Judge Advocate General.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter all offenders in the army, charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison court martial, shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offence, and order the punishment that shall be inflicted; and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to the brigade commander, who, upon the approval of the proceedings of such field officer, shall order the same to be executed: Provided, That the punishment in such case be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court martial; and provided, further, That, in the event of there being no brigade commander, the proceedings as aforesaid shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers who have been mustered into the service of the United States as battalion adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry under the orders of the War Department, exceeding the number authorized by law, shall be paid as such for the time they were actually employed in the service of the United States, and that all such officers now in service, exceeding the number as aforesaid, shall be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish and organize army corps according to his discretion.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That each army corps shall have the following officers, and no more, attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof. One assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, and one assistant inspector general, who shall bear, respectively, the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the President. Also three aids-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major and two to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps. The senior officer of artillery in each army corps shall, in addition to his other duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at the headquarters of the corps.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the cavalry forces in the service of the United States shall hereafter be organized as follows:—Each regiment of cavalry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two hospital stewards, one saddler sergeant, one chief trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, and each regiment shall consist of twelve companies or troops, and each company or troop shall have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one supernumary second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-eight privates; the regimental adjutants, the regimental quartermasters, and regimental commissaries to be taken from their respective regiments: Provided, That vacancies caused by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular promotion.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid or comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in the first section of this act, he, his mother and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife and children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay and rations now allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades: Provided, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the medical purveyors and storekeepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require, with security to be approved by him.

Instructions in Preparing Claims for Soldiers' Pay.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States, for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers, on account of military services rendered, whether in the regular or volunteer service, to obtain the same, the following information is furnished:—

ORDER OF PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF PAY.

Order First.—If the deceased was *married*, payment will be made—1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children; (if minors, to a guardian.)

Order Second.—If he died *unmarried*—1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters collectively; lastly, to the heirs general—(to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicil.)

OF BOUNTY.

The act approved July 11, 1862, provides, "that said bounty shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit:—First, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. Third, if such soldier left neither widow, nor child, nor children, then, and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father, or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother, as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid."

By the same act the bounty of one hundred dollars to widows, &c., of volunteers is also given to the widows, &c., of those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the 1st day of July, 1861, or shall enlist in the regular forces during 1862, to be paid to the heirs named in this act. Widows of commissioned officers, and of soldiers dying after being discharged, are not entitled to bounty, nor are the widows of deceased three months' volunteers.

DISLOYALTY.—In section four of "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, it is provided, "that no moneys shall be paid to the widow, or children, or any heirs of any deceased soldier, on account of bounty, back pay, or pension, who have in any way been engaged in, or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States; but the right of such disloyal widow or children, heir or heirs, of such soldier shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be."

Information in regard to such cases will receive the attention of the accounting officers.

APPLICATION, PROOF, AND AUTHENTICATION.

APPLICATION.—The claimant or claimants must make a written application, under oath, and over his, her, or their own signature, stating his, her, or their name, age, residence, connexion to the deceased, with the letter or name of the captain of the company and regiment to which he belonged, time of his death and the nature of the pay claimed—whether "arrears of pay," &c.; and the "$100 bounty," under act of July 22, 1861.

An application by a guardian should give the name and age of the ward or wards, and should be accompanied by letters of guardianship, or an authenticated copy thereof. In the application of a mother, claiming bounty, her husband being alive, the facts upon which the claim is made should be clearly stated and proved. If the soldier died unmarried, leaving no child, it must be stated by the applicant, and also by the disinterested witnesses.

PROOF.—To satisfy the accounting officers that the person or persons thus claiming is or are entitled to the money in the character he, she, or they claim, the depositions of two credible witnesses will be required, stating that they are acquainted with the claimant or claimants, the connexion held to the deceased, and that they (the deponents) are disinterested. Proof of marriage (record evidence, if possible,) must always accompany the applications of those claiming to be the widows.

AUTHENTICATION.—The application and depositions, above required, to be subscribed and sworn to before a judge, commissioner, notary public or justice of the peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by the certificate and seal of a court of record as to the fact of the said judge, &c., being duly commissioned and acting in his official capacity at the time of the execution of the foregoing papers.

Administration.—As the taxing out of "letters of administration" is attended with considerable expense (seldom necessary), it is suggested that it be done only when required by the accounting officers. The bounty being no part of the estate of the deceased, but a gratuity to the heirs, will in no case be paid to an administrator.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—When a soldier (or volunteer) is discharged, he is (or should be) furnished with a regular "discharge" and two (duplicate) "Pay Certificates," and one or more disability certificates, if discharged on account of disability. Upon these papers he can be paid by a paymaster of the army upon their presentation. Should he fail to present them for payment to a paymaster, or, having presented them, and payment being refused, they are sent to this office, the applicant must state the reasons for such refusal, accompanied by proof of identity and authentication, as in the case of deceased soldiers. In no case should the "oath of identity," on the back of the "discharge," be filled up, as the "Discharge" is returned to the soldier after his claim has been acted upon. Where "Pay Certificates" and certificates of disability have been withheld, he must send all other papers given to him at the time of his discharge, together with the certificate of his captain that no such certificates were given to him, and the reasons for withholding them. In case the certificates are claimed to have been lost, an affidavit of such loss must be furnished, stating the circumstances under which it occurred, that he had diligently searched for them without success, and that he has not received pay thereon nor assigned them to any person.

No soldier, discharged under any circumstances, can receive the bounty provided by the act of July 22, 1861, unless "he shall have served for a period of two years or during the war, if sooner ended."

PENSIONS.—Applications for pensions, on account of "disability" received in the service, or for widows and children under the act of July 14, 1862, should be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, and not to this office.

MODE OF PAYMENT.—Payments will be made by an order from the accounting officers on any paymaster of the army. Such order will require the signature of the claimant on its face, written by himself, or herself, and duly witnessed.

MODE OF PRESENTING CLAIMS.—All claims for arrears of pay and bounty may be sent directly to this office. When received they are entered upon the register, as soon as practicable they will be examined, and if found correct in form, they are placed upon the files for settlement and their receipt acknowledged. If incorrect, the parties sending it is immediately notified. No "special cases" will be made at the solicitation of attorneys, but when evidence can be obtained cases will be audited in the order in which they are received. The only exception to this rule is when, in settling a case in its order, evidence is found upon the same rolls by which to settle other claims of soldiers deceased in the same company. Letters of inquiry in relation to a claim should specify the name of the deceased and the company, regiment and State to which he belonged, and in all cases, to secure an answer, the name, Post Office and State of the writer should be distinctly written.

FORMS.—The form accompanying this circular is intended only as a guide, and must be varied to suit special cases. No claim is rejected on account of the form in which it is presented if it substantially complies with the instructions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters of inquiry relating to the pay of soldiers in hospital or on furlough, should be addressed to the Paymaster General. Inquiries relating to the pay of deceased teamsters or other employes of the Quartermaster's Department, or for the pay of horses killed or lost in the service, to the Third Auditor, and relating to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine or naval service, to the Fourth Auditor.

POSTAGE.—The government pays all postages on such business communications, whether received or transmitted by this office. EZRA B. FRENCH,
Second Auditor of the Treasury Department,
Washington City, D. C.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

I, ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, on oath say, that my age is —— years, and that I am the —— of ——, late of ——, in the State of ——, who was a —— in company —— of the —— regiment of ——, and died in the service of the United States at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186—.

If the soldier died unmarried, leaving no child, it should be here stated. If the application is by the mother, she should also state the name of the father of the deceased, his death, or abandonment of the support of his family, giving the date and all facts necessary to a proper understanding of the case. If the application is by the widow of the deceased, she should here state her maiden name, when, where and by whom she was married to him, and whether or not there is record evidence of such marriage.)

I make this application to recover all arrears of pay or other allowances due to the deceased from the United States, and the bounty provided by the sixth section of the act of July 22, 1861. (Signature of claimant.)

STATE OF ——, *County of* ——, *ss:*—Personally appeared the above named ——, to me well known, and subscribed and made oath to the foregoing statement on this —— day of ——, 186 , before me.
(Name of official title.)

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

We, —— and ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, on oath say that we are and have been for —— years well acquainted with ——, the applicant, and with the said ——, deceased, who was a —— in company —— of the —— regiment ——, and know the —— to be the —— of the said deceased—[If he died unmarried, leaving no child, it should be here stated; and if the application is by the mother, the fact of her widowhood, or the abandonment of her husband, should be stated as in the application]—and that we have no interest whatever in this application.
(Signature.)
(Signature.)

[Certificate of the magistrate the same as above.]

Town Meeting in New Haven—Great Enthusiasm Manifested.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 5, 1862.

The largest town meeting ever held here took place today. The vast assembly were obliged to adjourn to the green at the north portico of the State House. A bounty of one hundred dollars additional to all other bounties was voted to all who enlist here. A resolution that the Selectmen advertise the names of all who have applied for "disability certificates," together with the nature of their disease, was unanimously passed. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Drafting Not to be Resorted to in Massachusetts—The State Will Fill Up Her Quota.

BOSTON, August 5, 1862.

Recruiting for the old regiments as well as the new has received a great impetus during the last few days, and it now seems certain that Massachusetts will fill her quota without drafting.

The call for three hundred thousand nine months men is received with the greatest enthusiasm, as showing that the entire energy of the government and nation is devoted to the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Recruiting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1862.

Recruiting is going on bravely in this city, and the quota of men required by the first call will soon be raised. General Pleasanton, in command of the Home Guards, has called them together to obey the second call, the State Militia law providing that, in case of a draft, volunteer troops and companies shall be first detached. This will supply the quota, and the whole force from Philadelphia will probably be raised without a resort to drafting.

Large Sale of Prize Property.

It will be recollected that the steamship Circassian, which was captured while trying to run the blockade at New Orleans with a valuable assorted cargo for the rebels, was brought to this port a short time since to save herself and cargo disposed of. At the time of her capture she was within about twenty miles of Havana, and her captain refused to bring her to until several shots had been fired at her. He denied that she was intended to run the blockade to New Orleans; but her papers and the labellings on some of her cargo proved the contrary, and she was accordingly taken under the care of Uncle Sam. The District Judge at Key West condemned the cargo there, and then sent the vessel on to New York for sale under charge of United States Marshal James S. Clapp. The owners of the vessel and cargo have appealed to the Circuit Court at Washington against the sale, on the ground that there was no intention to violate the laws of the United States. Yesterday one half the cargo, or that portion coming under the meaning of "perishable cargo," was sold at the Union Stores, South Brooklyn, Messrs. Ward & Geye, proprietors, by Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, under the direction of United States Marshal Clapp, and in obedience to his interlocutory order. The other half of the cargo and the vessel herself will not be sold until the Circuit Court renders its decision. The portion of the cargo sold yesterday consisted of wines, olive oil, sardines, fruits and medicines, for all of which a lively competition was manifested. A large proportion of the medicines, done up in England in regular order for the rebel army, was bought by Mr. Clapp for the United States government. There were two catalogues, both containing a great number of items, and consequently the sale occupied a long time. In the item of quinine, on the medicinal catalogue, 1,299 ounces of that very useful article sold at $2 71 per ounce. Mr. A. G. Waterbury, broker, bought a large quantity of the medicines. The following are the articles sold and the prices realized:—441 hhds. claret wine, $16 per hhd.; 9 do. do., $9 50 do.; 2 do. do. village, $22 do.; 199 half pipes Sauterne wine, $12 half pipe; 18 hhds. claret wine, $22 hhd.; 30 casks vinegar, $9 cask; 50 hhds. claret wine, $25 50 hhd.; 40 half hhds. do., $17 50 half hhd.; 11 hhds. do., $25 hhd.; 20 half hhds. do., $18 hhd.; 12 hhds. do., $40 hhd.; 20 half hhds. do., $20 half hhd.; 20 hhds. do., $35 hhd.; 12 hhds. do., $34 hhd.; 392 do. do., $24 50 hhd.; 8 do. village wine, $11 do.; 10 hhds. claret wine, $40 50 do.; 42 cases claret wine "Medoc," $3 case; 93 do. do., "St. Julian Medoc," $2 44 do.; 11 cases white wine, $7 do.; 6 do. do., $8 25 do.; 9 do. claret wine large, $4 do.; 10 do. do. small, $3 25 do.; 1 case claret wine, $8 do.; 11 cases superior Cognac brandy, $10 do.; 18 do. do. Geneva gin in flasks, $3 75 do.; 2 do. sparkling Moselle, $9 75 do.; 1,990 do. claret, $2 70 to $2 75 do.; 38 do. fine Pekoe Congou tea, 44c.; 435 cases olive oil, park glass bottles, $3 50 per case; 500 do. white do., $3 15 do.; 64 do. stained do., $3 10 do.; 100 do. do., $7 do.; 400 do. do., $5 do.; 4 cases Bologna sausages, $175 nett each, 39c. per lb.; 1 do. preserved fruit, 4 pots each, $5 50 per pot; 5 do. green peas, 100⅓, 31c. per case; 15 do. pates truffles, 100⅓, 79c. do.; 10 do. mushrooms in oil, 50⅓, 33c. do.; 155 cases sardines camus, 100⅓ each, 48 do. do. changuineur, 50⅓, 26½c per box; 167 do., 25½c. do.; 273 do., 18c. a 30½c.; 100 cases brandy fruits, 12 jars, $4 87½ per case; 100 do. fruits in own juice, 12⅓ do., $4 12½ a $6 12½ do.; 50 do. fruit in own juice, 12 jars, $5 50 do.; 50 do., 12⅓ jars, $3 50 do.; 80 cases prunes, in glass, 24⅓ jars, 14c. per lb.; 70 do., 12 jars, 13½c. per lb.; 28 do. green pears, 120 each, 39½c. per case; 1 case sausage truffles, 64c. per can; 2 do. sweetbreads, $5 apiece.

The aggregate amount realized in the sale was about $135,000.

It is thought that the Circassian will bring at least $175,000 when she is sold, and the balance of her cargo will bring $140,000 more.

Personal Intelligence.

Thurlow Weed arrived at the Astor House on Monday night, and left for Washington by the first train yesterday.

A large number of high civil and military officials are at present on their way to the national capital. In addition to those we have previously noticed, the following distinguished gentlemen arrived at the Astor House yesterday, en route for Washington:—General G. F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana; General Barnard, of the United States Army; Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Brigadier General William Sprague, Governor of Rhode Island.

M. de Ayllon, of Havana; Dr. J. E. Turner, of Binghamton; Captain J. M. Jones, of New London; Dr. Dalrymple, of Baltimore, and G. W. Riggs, of Washington, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday were the following:—Gen. J. G. Brown, Dr. Brown and S. S. Seaman, of the United States Army; Col. Marshall, of the New York Volunteers; J. W. Moor, of New Orleans; Robert L. Teel, of Washington; T. Phillips, of Cincinnati; G. E. Murray, of St. Paul; A. Calloway, of Kentucky; D. A. Griggs, of Boston, and G. R. Blanchard, of St. Louis.

Hon. Edward Lawrence, Matthew Rice, Francis Thompson, H. Ammidon and E. J. Hale, of Boston; J. Gedds, of Cincinnati; W. A. Davies, of Poughkeepsie; G. H. Wilcox, of Colorado Territory; Judge C. K. Smith, of New York; M. A. Wilser, of Roxbury; Capt. Dyer and Capt. McGonnigle, of the United States Army; Gen. Van Vechten and G. P. Ten Broeck, of Albany; Dr. T. L. Caldwell and John Bull, of Kentucky, and L. Roberti, of New Haven, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. Farnum, of Chicago; D. Pearson and family, of Philadelphia; J. De Wolf, of Oswego; A. Errickson and family, of Rochester; Mr. Ritchie, of Canada; J. W. B. Strobe and S. Pentz, of Baltimore, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. D. Swan, Col. E. G. Allen and S. E. Westcott, of Boston; H. Earles and wife, of Baltimore; Dr. A. Calghan and wife, of Albany; Joseph Osborne, of Auburn, and J. H. Prescott and wife, of Lowell, were among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday.

THE PRISONERS IN FORT DELAWARE.

Our Fort Delaware Correspondence.

FORT DELAWARE, August 3, 1862.

The News of the Exchange of Prisoners Received, and How—The Barracks and Their Accommodations—Capt. (now Colonel) Gibson—His Successor—The Administration of the Oath to Repentant Rebels—How Their Former Companions Treated Them Afterwards—A Fight—It is Quelled—Renewed Next Day—A Private Mill—Union Victorious—The Unrepentant Rebels Sent Back to Dixie, &c.

On Monday last the prisoners, some of whom have been in confinement for over fifteen months, were notified that they were to be exchanged by the government for those men who have been so long suffering all the privations that prisoners of war can be heir to. The scenes that were enacted within the quarters of the prisoners at the time the news was communicated to them were of a varied character. Some gave vent to their joy in yells of delight, while others were moderate, and looked with perfect nonchalance upon everything about them, occasionally shaking hands with their comrades, or otherwise giving quiet vent to their pleasure. While a great portion of the prisoners were professing the greatest joy at being able again to return to the South, there was a portion over whom the news that they were to be exchanged spread the deepest gloom. Of these a portion had taken the oath of allegiance to the would-be government of Jeff. Davis, but did not wish to either go back to fight again in the