THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9833. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

ITS RECOMMENCEMENT TO-DAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Extensive Preparations to Enforce It.

The Police and Military in Readiness.

NEARLY ALL THE MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN,

&c., &c., &c.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, August 18, 1863.

I have received information that the draft is about to be made in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and I understand that there is danger of disorderly and riotous attacks upon those who are engaged in executing the law of Congress.

I cannot believe that any considerable number of citizens are disposed to renew the shameful and sad scenes of the past month, in which the lives of so many, as well of the innocent as of the guilty, were destroyed. Our courts are now consigning to severe punishment many of those who were then guilty of acts destructive of the lives and property of their fellow citizens. These events should teach all that real or imaginary wrongs cannot be corrected by unlawful violence. The liberties of our country and the rights of our citizens can only be preserved by a just regard for legal obligations and an acquiescence in the decisions of judicial tribunals.

While I believe it would have been a wise and humane policy to have procured a judicial decision with regard to the constitutionality of the Conscription act, at an early day and by a summary process, yet the failure to do this in no degree justifies any violent opposition to an act of Congress. Until it is set aside by the decision of judicial tribunals it must be obeyed, like any other act of the State or national legislature.

The following rule of duty in this respect was laid down in the farewell address of Andrew Jackson. This view has always been accepted by the friends of our Union and the upholders of our constitution:—

Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration. If they are in reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in resisting its execution.

The antagonistic doctrine that men may rightfully resist laws opposed to their own ideas of right or duty has not only led to great disorders and violence, but is one of the chief causes of the destructive civil war which has wasted the blood and treasure of our people. Disregard for the sacredness of the constitution, for the majesty of the law, and for the decisions of the judiciary, is at this time the greatest danger which threatens American liberty. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and social security, destructive to the safety of persons and property, and subversive of the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the nation. Those who fear that there are designs in any quarter to overthrow the rights of the citizen, or to obstruct the accustomed administration of our laws, or to usurp any power in violation of constitutional restraints, should bear in mind that all acts of violence, all public disorders, pave the way for those very usurpations, and that they will be regarded with satisfaction by those who for any cause may wish to destroy either the power or rights of our national or State governments.

The constitution and statutes of the State and nation contain ample remedies for all wrongs which may be committed either by rulers or citizens, and those who wish to preserve their rights or to punish offenders, whether in public or in private life, should themselves carefully perform their duty, abstain from all illegal acts, generously support the government, and then calmly and resolutely claim their rights. I again repeat the warning which I gave to you during the riotous proceedings of the past month, that "the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts. The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants. Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all citizens protected, at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the chief magistrate of the State."

I hereby admonish all judicial and executive officers, whose duty it is to enforce the law and preserve public order, that they take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages; and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose to call upon the military in the manner pointed out by the statutes of the State. If these measures should prove insufficient I shall then exert the full power of the State, in order that the public order may be preserved and the persons and property of the citizens be fully protected.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE PREPARATIONS.

This morning, at ten o'clock, the draft will be recommenced in New York city, at No. 185 Sixth avenue. The military and civic authorities have made every preparation in order to quell any disturbance which may arise during its progress. There are now, according to all accounts, some thirty thousand troops in New York and vicinity. This force, in case of any opposition, will be actively employed in putting down any opposing demonstration which may occur. The police are also properly organized and in readiness for any emergency. At the headquarters in Sixth avenue, where the drawing is to take place this morning, everything is prepared. There are now several companies of regulars in the building, and all attempts at opposition will be met with summary punishment.

In case of an attack upon any of the police stations ample means have been adopted to repel it. The signal agreed upon by the police authorities when an attack is really commenced is the sounding of ten strokes upon all the fire bells of the city. At the different strong houses ammunition, three-pound hand grenades (which are very destructive), &c., have been distributed.

General Dix, General Canby and Colonel Nugent were busily employed yesterday attending to routine matters connected with their different departments. Their headquarters were crowded with military and civilians, all more or less engaged in the actual work of carrying on the draft. To these functionaries instructions were given as to the manner in which they should act during the progress of the draft.

The persons drawn in the Eighth district, where the draft commenced some five weeks since, will not now be held as conscripts until a new drawing is had from that locality.

The streets of New York were last night filled with troops. Cavalry rode up and down, and energetic preparation was visible in every portion of the city. Batteries of artillery are also on hand, and the city looks remarkably like a beleaguered town. The arsenals and armories are also filled with troops, and not a point is left unprotected.

The militia of New York and Brooklyn have been ordered out to do duty, and will hold themselves in readiness at the several armories. The following orders have been issued to the several regiments relative to the matter:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

In pursuance of requisitions from the civil authorities, this division is hereby ordered upon duty, for the purpose of protecting public and private property and preserving the peace of the city.

The several regiments will assemble at their regimental armories and headquarters on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at seven o'clock P. M., and will wait for orders from their respective brigadier generals, or from the Major General.

* * * * * * * *

Brigadier General Yates will establish the headquarters of his brigade at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall.

Brigadier generals will make requisitions upon the Commissary General for fixed ammunition.

Regimental quartermasters will make their contracts for rations at the usual rates. By order of
Major General CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.
HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

The foregoing division orders are hereby promulgated. Commandants of regiments of this brigade will govern themselves accordingly. Requisitions for ammunition will be approved at these headquarters. By order of
Brigadier General YATES.
CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE, Brigade Major and Inspector.

BRIGADE ORDERS—NO. 12.
HEADQUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE N. Y. S. N. G., NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

In compliance with Division Order No. 18 of this date, the several regiments of this brigade will assemble at their armories or regimental headquarters on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at seven o'clock P. M., and will await for orders from the Brigadier General or the Major General.

The brigade headquarters will be at the Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street.

Regimental quartermasters will make the contracts for rations for their regiments at the usual rates.

Ammunition will be furnished on requisition being made to the Commissary General.
By order. WM. HALL,
Brigadier General Third Brigade, N. Y. S. N. G.
W. PRAKSALL, A. D. C.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS—NEW SERIES—NO. 1.
HEADQUARTERS, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G., NEW YORK, August 18, 1863.

In compliance with Brigade Orders No. 12, the regiment will assemble at the lower room, Lafayette Hall, at six o'clock P. M. this day, in campaign uniform, overcoat therein, blankets rolled on top, canteens filled, and haversacks with one day's rations.

Punctual attendance is required, and fines for absence will be strictly enforced.
By order. EUGENE LE GAL, Colonel Commanding.
F. A. SHILLING, Acting Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDER.
HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

The foregoing division and brigade orders are hereby promulgated. Commandants of companies will govern themselves accordingly.

The uniform worn when in the United States service will also be worn on this occasion. Equipments, overcoats, &c., will be delivered at the same time and place.
By order of B. SCHWARTZ, Lieut. Col. Commanding.
E. B. KINNEY, Adjutant.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.
GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 30.
HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, August 18, 1863.

In conformity with orders from brigade headquarters, the command will assemble at regimental headquarters this day at seven o'clock P. M., with one day's rations, overcoats and blankets.

Field and staff will report to the commandant (dismounted), and non commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant, at the above named hour.
By order.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, Colonel commanding.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.
COMPANY ORDERS.
HEADQUARTERS, COMPANY A, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, August 18, 1863.

In compliance with division, brigade and regimental orders, this company—the old as well as the new members—will report, fully uniformed and equipped for duty, at their regimental armory, Essex market, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at seven o'clock A. M.

All members failing to appear will be dealt with according to law. By order of
DANIEL STRAINE, commanding company.
P. GURNY, Orderly Sergeant.

COMPANY ORDERS.
HEADQUARTERS, COMPANY C, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

In compliance with division, brigade and regimental orders, this company will report, fully uniformed, armed and equipped for duty, at their regimental armory, Essex market, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at seven o'clock A. M.

All members failing to appear will be dealt with according to law.
By order of Captain M. O'KEEFE,
Commanding Company C.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ON DUTY.
SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. —.
HEADQUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

Colonel Marshall Lefferts having received leave of absence, Lieutenant Colonel James Price will assume command of the Seventh regiment, and retain such command until further orders. WILLIAM HALL,
Brigadier General commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 4.
HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

The above order is hereby promulgated.

In compliance with division and brigade orders of this date, the regiment will assemble at the armory (in full fatigue dress, light marching order) to-morrow (Tuesday), 18th instant, at seven o'clock P. M.
By order of JAMES PRICE,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding.
WM. H. HUME, Adjutant.

THIRD HUSSARS.
GENERAL ORDER.
HEADQUARTERS, THIRD REGIMENT HUSSARS, N. Y. N. G., NEW YORK, August 19, 1863.

By division orders this regiment will assemble in Madison Park, at half-past seven o'clock A. M., this day, in stable dress, full horse equipments. By order of
S. BROOKE POSTLEY, Colonely.

General Canby has also issued the following, prescribing the duties of the United States forces in this vicinity:—

Their duties are limited to the defence of the forts and the protection of public property and of the officers of the general government in the performance of their legal duties. The duty of maintaining order and protecting the property and rights of private individuals devolves upon the municipal and State authorities; but the troops of the United States will be held in readiness to render any assistance that may be called for by the proper authorities, or be rendered necessary by the inability of the civil authorities to accomplish these ends.

If officers of the general government, and, by comity, of the State and municipal governments, in the performance of their legitimate functions, are assailed by lawless violence, it will be the duty of the troops to protect them. If they are charged with the protection of public property, public buildings or other valuable interests, it will be their duty to defend them to the last extremity. If called upon by the civil authorities to aid in the maintenance of order, or the enforcement of the laws, the aid will be rendered promptly, cheerfully and efficiently.

The troops that have been brought to the city, and who may be called upon to aid in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the law, must themselves set the example of orderly and soldierly conduct, and the attention of all officers and men is specially directed to this point.

The movement of troops to distant parts of the city, or to points in its neighborhood, will be made, as far as practicable, by water; and for this purpose the Quartermaster's Department will keep a sufficient number of steamers in constant readiness to move to any point. These steamers, if not armed, will be convoyed by armed steamers.

Naval Preparations.

Admiral Paulding has made extensive preparations at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to aid the authorities in suppressing any outburst of popular feeling in regard to the draft. Several light draft and fleet gunboats are armed and equipped, ready to start at an instant's notice. Signals have been arranged so that communication can be made to and from any given point. Over one thousand trusty seamen are ready to put down home traitors as well as foreign foes. A score of field batteries are ready to be manned if required.

The Placards on the Walls.

ADDRESS FROM THE BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

The following was prominently posted around the city yesterday:—

†JOHN, *by the Grace of God and the Authority of the Holy See, Bishop of Buffalo, to the Dearly Beloved Faithful Saints of the Diocese, Health and Benediction:—*

DEARLY BELOVED—In the name of God of charity, and through that charity which He who calls us to be your bishop has given us for you; through that charity of Christ in us, however unworthy, through which we would cheerfully give our life, if necessary, for you and every one of you, we beg of you, for Christ's sake and for the sake of all that you love in Heaven and on earth, to abstain from all resistance to law, from all riot, from all tumultuous gatherings, from all violence.

In New York many misguided men, yet very few, we believe, of practical Catholics, have shed blood in the riots. "And the voice of their brother's blood cried to the Lord from the earth." Some of the rioters have fallen; many more will, we fear, suffer much; many will, perhaps, be ruined, and will feel the painful sting of a guilty conscience during the rest of life and on their deathbed (if, indeed, rioters who aid in murder could die otherwise than as it is written: "He that shall kill by the sword must be killed by the sword." Apoc. xiii., 10) they will either, through God's mercy, sincerely repent for their participation in the riot, or be lost forever. Dearly beloved, listen to the advice of a father who dearly loves you; submit to law, and God will protect you. Should there be a draft, fewer will be drafted than would probably be killed in an unholy struggle against law.

And if any of you be drafted we will try to protect you and aid. God will protect and aid, and bless you in more ways than we know or can name.

Withdraw yourselves, then, we beg and exhort, from all who would excite to association against the law of the land or to violence and mob law. For God's sake; for the sake of your dear families; for the sake of your fathers and mothers, whether still pilgrims on earth or mingling with the "blessed crowd of witnesses" who from Heaven watch over your conduct on earth—we exhort you to trust in God, and not lend yourselves to any exciter to mob or violence, which leads so often to murder. If you follow the advice of your father in Christ we confidently assure you that "Whosoever shall follow this rule, peace will be unto him and mercy, and upon all the Israel of God."—Gal. vi.

We require that this letter be read in every church on Sunday after its reception.

Given at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, on the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, A. D. 1863.

†JOHN, Buffalo.

The following is also freely posted around:—

DON'T UNCHAIN THE TIGER.

When the traitors of South Carolina met in convention in Charleston, and passed their ordinance to abolish the American Union and to crush out the democratic principles of free government in America, and when they afterwards fired upon Fort Sumter, and I knew that secession meant a terrible war, I said to myself and to them—don't unchain the tiger!

But they did it, and for two years we have seen and suffered the consequences, written in tears, and blood, and ruin, in our once happy land; and now, when the rebellion is being nearly crushed, and Jeff. Davis is finding his plans defeated, and Southern traitors in the loyal States are trying to help him by making civil war at home, I say to myself—don't unchain the tiger!

When I hear workingmen talk about resisting the law, burning houses, killing public officers, and bursting the doors wide open for every kind of crime and disorder, it seems to me they do not think of all the cost and of all the horrors, or of widows and orphans and their scalding tears, and I say to them, "Brothers, in the name of God, don't unchain the tiger!"

When I see well dressed demagogues filling the ears of people with lies, just as the traitors of the South have done, only to get the workingman aroused to deeds of crime and violence, while they themselves take good care to keep out of the way, I wish I had the voice of a thunderer, that I might say to them—don't unchain the tiger!

Workingmen! when any man asks you to break the law, and tries to stir up your passions, while he skulks out of sight, you may set him down as your worst enemy. Spurn him as you would a viper. The patriotic working men of the North cannot afford to spend time in killing each other. Be wise, and, above all things, don't unchain the tiger. A DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1863.

THE THREE MILLION ORDINANCE.

It is Not Yet Signed by Mayor Opdyke—He Proposes Amendments, &c.

Mayor Opdyke has not yet signed the three million dollar ordinance passed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. He calls for amendments to the bill. These amendments are now in the hands of Councilman Morgan Jones, and will be submitted for approval to-day. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be called, and if they agree in accepting those amendments the Mayor says he will sign it. Of course when the Aldermen agree upon the matter, one way or the other, the Councilmen will follow suit. The following are the amendments offered by Mayor Opdyke:—

Section 2 to read as follows:—

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to pay, upon the order of said committee, to the family of every citizen, and every person who shall have declared his intentions to become a citizen in the manner provided by law, who shall be drafted into the military service of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Conscription act, and whose liability to serve shall have become fixed by the action of the Board of Enrolment of the district in which he is drafted, and who shall have been mustered into such service and sent to the proper rendezvous, in case the aforesaid committee shall certify that the person so drafted is in indigent circumstances, the sum of three hundred dollars for the relief of the family so drafted. The payment to be made to such member of his family as the drafted person may designate.

Section 3. In place of words "Who is a fireman," in second line, use words "Who was an active member of the Fire Department of this city at the date of the introduction of this ordinance."

Section 4. Insert after the words "United States," on the eighth line, the words "and sent to the proper rendezvous."

Section 5 to read as follows:—

The Comptroller shall also pay on the order of the said committee to the family of any person who shall volunteer as a soldier, and who shall be accepted and mustered into the military service of the United States, and be sent to the proper rendezvous as a substitute for some person who has been or may be drafted, the sum of three hundred dollars for the relief of the family of such volunteer, the payment to be made to such member of the family as the said volunteer may designate; provided, however, that such payment shall not be made in any case in which any other payment is made, either by a drafted person or under the provisions of this ordinance, to the person drafted, or to any person as his substitute; the object of this provision being to prohibit the payment of more than three hundred dollars under the provisions of this ordinance to or for any person drafted, whether for the relief of his family or to or for the substitute who takes his place.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

The Fifth and Eleventh brigades were ordered out yesterday for service, by direction of the commanding general of the division. The different regiments assembled at their respective armories last evening, and were ordered to be ready at a moment's notice until further orders. The object appears to be to guard against a popular outbreak in connection with the draft, although in this city there has thus far been no evidence that any attempt at disturbance would be made. The authorities are determined, however, to take precautionary measures. The regiments now on duty are the Thirteenth, Col. Woodward; Twenty-third, Col. Everdell; Forty-seventh, Col. Meserole; Twenty-eighth, Col. Bennett; Fifty-second, Col. Cole; Fifty-sixth, Col. Adams, and Seventieth, Col. Cropsey. Guards were stationed at the State Arsenal and at all the armories to protect the arms and military accoutrements stored therein, and strict watch will be kept hereafter until all apprehensions of danger are over.

It is not known definitely when the draft will be commenced in Brooklyn; but the probability is that everything will be in readiness some time during the first of next week.

The Common Council are to meet this evening for the purpose of making some provision to relieve cases of hardship among those who may be drafted.

Bounties in New Jersey.

The following named cities and counties in New Jersey are giving bounties to volunteers:—

Mercer	$200	Newark	$200
Monmouth	200	Jersey City	200
Burlington	200	Hudson City	300
Sussex	200	Camden	50
Warren (reported)	300	Paterson	200
Camden (for old reg'ts)	50	Salem	300
Hudson	50	New Brunswick	300

Patriotic Donation in Aid of Enlistments in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., August 18, 1863.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and New Jersey Trust Company, have donated $30,000, and placed it at the disposal of the Governor of the State, for the purpose of forwarding troops as speedily as possible to meet the call recently made upon the State by the federal government.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS—TROTTING.

TROTTING VS. TIME.—A trotting match against time for $400 came off yesterday afternoon over the Fashion Course. Mr. Rankin wagered with Mr. Congrove that he could drive Mr. McBride's mare (Lady Shehan) a mile inside of 2:36, with the privilege of three trials. Mr. Rankin made the attempt but failed, the mare trotting her first trial in precisely 2:36. On the second trial she trotted in 2:39, and on the third 2:38. There is no doubt in the minds of all who know the mare and who witnessed her race yesterday that she can beat the above time several seconds; but to do that she must be placed in the hands of more experienced trainers and drivers before anything very extraordinary will be brought forth. She has a fine, quick, open gait, and with proper management ought to beat 2:30.

Base Ball.

STAR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. EMPIRE, OF NEW YORK.

The above clubs played a game on the ground of the former club at Brooklyn, which resulted in the signal defeat of the Empires. The play was witnessed by a large assemblage of the admirers of the game. Some fine play was exhibited by the Star nine, both in fielding and batting. The score was as follows:—

STAR CLUB.	O.	R.	EMPIRE CLUB.	O.	R.
Mitchell, c	4	2	Westervelt, s. s.	5	0
Waddell, 1st b	4	3	Behring	5	0
Norton, l. f.	2	3	Russell	1	4
Lennon, r. f.	4	4	Miller	3	2
Herbert, 2d b	2	4	Wilson	2	1
Flanders, s. s.	3	3	Colyer	1	2
McDermiord, 3d b	2	4	Ryder	4	0
Thompson, c. f.	2	4	Wany	3	0
Kelly, p	4	1	Simms	3	0
Total	27	28	Total	27	9

Innings.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Star	6	6	6	0	1	0	3	1	5	28
Empire	4	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	9

Umpire—Mr. Snow, of Henry Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Worth and Ganut.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Two Days Later by the Arrival of the Asia Off Cape Race.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

THE DRAFT NOT A MENACE.

Note from England, France and Austria to Russia.

The German Sovereigns to Meet the Emperor of Austria in Conference.

The King of Prussia Declines the Invitation.

OFFERS TO LAY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Rebel Loan 25 a 27 Per Cent Discount,

&c., &c., &c.

CAPE RACE, August 17, 1863.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown on the 9th inst., passed this point at nine o'clock on Sunday evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Asia has one hundred and sixteen passengers.

The rebel loan on the 7th was quoted at 25 a 27 discount.

Specimens of cotton grown in Java had been received equal to fair middling American.

Several tenders have been made to the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the laying of their new cable.

The three Powers—England, France and Austria—have agreed to send a common note to Russia.

An iron ram, building for Russia in England, has been hurried off to Russia incomplete.

The Vienna and Warsaw Railroad has been seized for the transportation of troops for one week.

The Paris Bourse was again excited. The rentes had declined three-eighths per cent.

It is reported that Prussia declines to meet with the German Kings.

The India mails were forwarded per Asia. News anticipated.

In London the funds were weaker.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th inst.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Federal Conscription Not Looked on as a Menace to England.

The London *Morning Post* having reposted the statement of the NEW YORK HERALD, that the federal conscription is avowedly a menace to England, the London *Globe* announces, apparently upon authority, that no authentic intelligence has been received giving the assertion the slightest assurance of probability. The London *Globe* continues:—"Although perhaps the American government expects from our own action interference with the fitting out of war vessels, which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amity between the two, and in face of the language held towards us, in the name of the authorities at Washington, it is, we may say, impossible they could have made any such declaration menacing us as that set forth."

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The London *Times* says:—"It is said that the three Powers have agreed to send a common note to Russia, to be accompanied by separate despatches from each to their respective representatives, and that unless Russia makes some sign of yielding a diplomatic rupture will be announced as impending. In the common note, whatever course the mere forms of negotiation may take, the reality consists in a growing but not very threatening antagonism between France and Russia, which will leave England a neutral though not an unsympathetic spectator."

At a Cabinet Council at Vienna the reply to be sent to Russia was taken into consideration.

The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, they are by no means identical, although six points are mentioned in both.

A despatch from Warsaw states, that in pursuance of orders from St. Petersburg, a council of war had been held in that city.

At its termination notice was given to the Warsaw and Vienna Railway to the effect that for the space of one week they should suspend public traffic and prepare all their carriages for the conveyance of troops.

The invitation of the Emperor of Austria to the German sovereigns to meet in conference on German affairs at Frankfort had been accepted by the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg; but there is a report that the King of Prussia had declined the invitation. The Emperor had resolved to admit newspaper reporters to the conference.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company received, on the 25th of July, tenders from several different firms for the manufacture and laying of the cable, and referred them to a committee consisting of two eminent mechanics and two distinguished electricians—namely, Wm. Fairborn and Joseph Whiteworth, and Professors Wheatstone and Thompson, who will report which application shall be accepted.

The committee of eight appointed by the English government to investigate the question of a submarine telegraph had signed a certificate favorable to the laying and working of the Atlantic telegraph cable.

France.

The Paris Bourse had again been influenced by the energetic efforts of the war party. The rentes declined on the 7th instant three-eighths per cent.

Late advices asserted that the Emperor was about to review the army of Paris and the National Guards.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, August 9, 1863.

The advices from America by the steamship Persia are regarded as more favorable to the South, and the protraction of the war is calculated upon.

The rebel cotton loan has advanced, and closed yesterday at 24 a 22 discount.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were weaker, in sympathy with the Paris Bourse and speculative operations. The demand for discounts was more active and the rates of the Bank continued on an increasing scale. There was an influx of gold owing to the rates of exchange.

Consols closed at 92¼ a 92½. Bullion has increased £68,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central, 16½ a 16¾ discount; Erie Railroad, 70 a 71½; New York Central, 78 a 80; United States Sixes, 60 a 71.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 8, 1863.

Cotton—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, market closing firm and upward.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was firm, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Rigland, Athya & Co. report—Flour quiet and steady at 50s. a 25s. Wheat quiet; winter red, 8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d. Corn active; mixed, 27s. a 27s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally buoyant. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report:—Beef firm. Pork has an upward tendency, the inferior qualities improving most. Bacon advancing, quoted at an advance of 6d. a 1s. Butter firmer, with an advance on finer qualities. Lard active and advanced 6d. Tallow steady; quoted at 46s. a 48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice upward. Cod oil steady at 21s. 3d. Linseed oil firm. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine nominal. Petroleum steady; refined, 2s. 5d.; crude, 19s. 6d. Benzine active and dearer.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet. Iron steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice dull. Tea steady. Tallow very dull. Spirits turpentine declining. Petroleum steady; refined, 2s. 4d. Cod oil advancing; quoted 55s. Linseed oil easier.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of cotton for the week were 11,500 bales. The market is steady and unchanged. Stock in port, 25,000 bales.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 18, 1863.

The Asia arrived here at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, and sails for Boston at ten o'clock.

THE COHOES CALAMITY.

[From the Troy Times, August 17.]

A terrible fire occurred to-day in the neighboring manufacturing village of Cohoes. It began shortly after ten o'clock, in Hurst's knitting mill, on the Cohoes Company's canal, it is said from the friction of a journal. Hurst's mill was destroyed, and two of Egbert's mills at last accounts were in flames. The terrible rumor prevails that several operatives in Hurst's mill were burned to death or killed by jumping from windows—the rapid spread of the flames having cut off all escape.

The Rankin steamer was sent to the scene of the conflagration at eleven o'clock. At one o'clock the flames were reported extinct.

Alderman McKeon, who has just returned from the fire, gives us the following particulars:—The fire was discovered about half past ten o'clock, in the lower part of Hurst's knitting factory, situated on Mohawk street, a few rods above the hotel. Owing to the presence of a large amount of inflammable material on this floor, the flames spread very rapidly, and soon cut off the means of access from the upper stories.

In the knitting room, in the fourth story, forty girls were employed, under charge of Peter McHugh. Before intelligence could be conveyed to them they were entirely hemmed in, and none of them could escape by the stairs. It therefore became necessary for them to escape by the windows. Mr. McHugh remained as long as it was possible for him to do so, and then escaped by jumping out.

The spectacle presented at this time was perfectly horrible, and made more so by the impotence of those who saw it to render any help. Some of the poor creatures accepted the alternative of their fate, and dashed frantically from the windows. One struck upon her head; her neck was broken and she died instantly. Others had limbs broken by the concussion of their falls. One, a young woman named Donnelly, in her descent was caught by her hoops upon a ladder, and in full sight of the screaming, horror stricken spectators, roasted to death, her blackened body falling to the ground. Another sprang through the flames, and as she descended her garments took fire and she was burned to death upon the ground before it was possible to reach her.

Others ran to the windows and stood there wildly calling for help, until the wild sea of flame behind swept upon and wrapped them in its shroud of death, and they dropped out of sight. Never before has pen recorded a more heart sickening casualty.

The number of the killed is variously reported in the excitement. Its lowest estimate is fifteen, the highest twenty five. In addition to these a number were very badly hurt by jumping from the windows, and some of these will no doubt die.

The building was four stories high on the front, and five stories upon the rear. It had recently been enlarged by the addition of two stories. It was pretty well stacked with shoddy material, and this enhanced the spread of the flames.

Additional Details.

[From the Troy Times, August 17, 1863.]

The mill destroyed was a shoddy mill, five stories high, owned and run by Richard Hurst. The fire caught in the lower story outside the picker boxes. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and the fire rose upwards with resistless fury, not only making all efforts to save the building and contents fruitless, but also causing a horrid alarm for the safety of those at work in the building. These were mostly women.

By almost superhuman efforts the most of these were saved alive. Five only are known to be killed; a number of others are more or less injured.

The neighboring factories of Mr. Egbert were for a time in great danger of destruction; but we are glad to be able to say were saved, with slight damage to the eaves and windows. We could only in our hurry learn the names of two of the victims—Miss Downing and Miss Lynn.

We could not get a list of those injured.

Mr. Hurst values his stock in mill at $8,000; machinery in mill, $9,000; shafting, belting and building, $10,000; total, $27,000. Insurance on all $16,500. Less over insurance $10,500. This property was insured by Mr. Edward Babcock, of this city, and is distributed in four companies. Four dwellings and the office, all belonging with the mill, and insured for $3,500, were injured to the amount, probably, of $1,500. We did not learn the office in which they were insured.

The calamity was a sad and terrible one, but still there is great cause for thankfulness that the loss of property and life also, was not much greater than it proved to be. It was met with energy and conquered, as we may say, on the very threshold of a much more terrible calamity.

The streets of the village are this afternoon crowded with people, and thousands of spectators gather around the scene of the fire and of its tragic accompaniments, looking upon the desolate walls, and giving expression to every variety of opinion in reference to the occasion. The wildest numbers in reference to the killed are freely circulated, and with an utter absence of foundation. In one case a story had been set afloat, with great minuteness, that a young woman had been hemmed in by the flames and burned to a crisp, in sight of her brother, upon whom she vainly called for help. The contradiction of this story was furnished by the girl herself, who appeared in her proper person, to convince those who are skeptical on the subject, that she was not dead. Among the operatives in the other factories, especially, there was the most intense feeling.

The people of the village manifest the greatest sympathy for the sufferers, and everything possible will be done to mitigate the sufferings of the injured and alleviate the agonies of the bereaved. In the neighborhood of the fire dwellings were thrown open and every facility afforded for the treatment of those who were hurt. The whole community seems to feel the direct effects of the blow upon it.

Mr. Hurst, the proprietor of the mill destroyed, is a sturdy, go-ahead Englishman—evidently one of those resolute, indomitable persons who make their mark upon the face of affairs wherever they may happen to be put. He manifests the most profound feeling for the miseries of his operatives; but so far as his own losses are concerned, does not seem one whit cast down by them. He fell square upon his feet, and will go straight ahead again.

Occasions like this sometimes bring out the finest points of human character. One man, when Miss Downing was burning upon the ladder, dashed into the flames with the determination of rescuing her, and was drawn out as the wind blew the fire another way, badly burned about the face and hands, his eyebrows off, and the hair nearly all singed from his head.

A poor woman, in jumping from the third story, fractured her leg badly below the knee. While being removed she inquired after a friend who worked near her and was told that she had been burned to death. "Oh!" said she, "I wish Mary had got off and it was me that was burned, because there are so many depending upon Mary."

The death of Miss Downing is described as having presented a most terrible spectacle. She jumped from a window, and in so doing her clothing was caught upon a ladder. At the same instant a sheet of fire burst from the burning building and enveloped her in flames. She hung suspended for a moment before the burning garments gave way, and then fell to the ground. Probably she was, if not dead, at least senseless, before reaching it. This horrid tragedy was witnessed by crowds of persons, who could not lift a finger to prevent it. Strong men groaned and averted their faces from the sickening spectacle; women shrieked and several of them fainted.

The highest encomiums are bestowed upon the officers and members of the Rankin company for their assistance. But for this auxiliary, the buildings of the Egbert mills, which were threatened, would probably have been destroyed. Ex-Alderman Rankin and Chief Starbuck accompanied the steamer boys, who were treated to a fine dinner by one of the hotels.

The following persons are known to have been burned to death:—Anna Ryan, Maggie Downing and Kate Donnelly.

The following were badly injured:—Mary Bonney, Kate Redmond, Katy Flynn, Lizzie Clarke, Mrs. Hayden and Bridget McDermott.

[From the Troy Press, Aug. 17.]

Six bodies have been recovered altogether. A number of limbs, charred and blackened, have been picked up.

The fire started in the ground floor of the building. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in a short time all means of egress was cut off. In the centre of the building was a large elevator extending from the cellar to the fourth story. The flames, conducted by this elevator, were instantly communicated to every floor, and the only way to escape was through the windows.

The women in the fourth story retreated to the roof—afraid of the distance. Those in the other floors jumped to the ground, escaping with broken limbs, &c.

The scene at this time is represented as appalling. The friends of the victims were to be seen on the sidewalks yelling and running to and fro.

A change in the wind alone saved the Egbert Knitting Mills.

The mill, which is situated at the foot of the Strong Mill Hill, was a large four story brick building. It gave employment to about forty persons. The employes were mostly all females.

The females were nearly all engaged in the fourth story, and there being but one entrance, all escape was cut off. They retreated to the roof, shrieking and calling for assistance. Large numbers jumped from the windows and roof, only to meet instant death on the sidewalk.

The Mails Per Steamship Arabia.

BOSTON, August 18, 1863.

The mails per the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, will close to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at eight o'clock; but she will not leave her dock until about eleven.

CHARLESTON.

Rebel Accounts of the Progress of the Siege.

Awful Bombardment of Fort Sumter on Saturday Last.

All the Land and Naval Batteries Hard at Work.

Vigorous Prosecution of the Fight on Sunday,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1863.

A despatch was received this morning by the government, dated the 17th instant, from a distinguished military offic