LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

The Official Draft Circular.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The following circular has been issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1862.

To Military Commandants, Provost-Marshals, U. S. Marshals, and Police Officers:

You will receive herewith an order of the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal parties, dated the 8th of August, 1862.

This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion by the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and, to guard you in its execution, the following instructions are to be observed:

First: The order comprises two classes of person. That those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who for the same purpose leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected is absolutely prohibited; but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit from State to State of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, county, or military district.

Second: Any person detained may be released on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditional for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or the providing a proper substitute.

Third: Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons detained, with the cause of their detention.

Fourth: You will exercise the powers of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any person excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth: The Governors of the respective States are authorized to give passes and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State without intent to evade military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. C. TURNER, Judge-Advocate.

The Draft in the State of New-York—How it is to be Made.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The draft is understood to be a peremptory order to draft 300,000 men from all liable to military duty in the States between the ages of 18 and 45; also to draft any deficiency that may exist in the former call for 300,000 men.

In the latter case the Governor has power to so apportion the draft for the quota of this State as to exempt counties that have raised their full proportion by volunteering.

But in the draft for 300,000 nine months men there is no authority whatever to accept any volunteers; so that if the State should raise double her quota of volunteers, it is still compelled to raise her quota of 300,000 by draft.

It is to obtain authority, if possible, to accept additional volunteer regiments, where they can be raised, in lieu of conscripts, that the Governor is understood to have telegraphed to Washington.

This information is unofficial, as the Governor does not feel at liberty to publish the draft before receiving instructions from Washington.

The Governor yesterday received an order from the Secretary of War directing a draft of the 300,000 men last called for, but does not feel at liberty to publish the order without authority from the War Department. This has been asked for, and probably will be given.

The quota for this State is 59,705, making the aggregate under the two calls 119,410. The particular mode of making the draft is not fully defined. Several important points are left with the Governor. It is probable, however, that it will be arranged so that every locality will receive full credit for all it has voluntarily enrolled. The militia rolls on file will be thoroughly revised by persons to be appointed for that purpose. Applications for exemption on account of disability will be scrutinized and sufficiently determined by a competent agent.

Upon the basis of 59,705, the following would be the quota of the several counties:

Albany	1,753	Oneida	1,619
Allegany	644	Onondaga	1,385
Broome	552	Ontario	686
Cattaraugus	675	Orange	872
Cayuga	858	Orleans	442
Chautauqua	809	Oswego	1,169
Chemung	414	Otsego	772
Chenango	629	Putnam	215
Clinton	704	Queens	851
Columbia	728	Rensselaer	1,328
Cortland	465	Richmond	302
Delaware	653	Rockland	346
Dutchess	989	St. Lawrence	1,298
Erie	2,184	Saratoga	796
Essex	434	Schenectady	303
Franklin	474	Schoharie	539
Fulton	372	Schuyler	290
Genesee	465	Seneca	433
Greene	491	Steuben	1,026
Hamilton	47	Suffolk	666
Herkimer	634	Sullivan	493
Jefferson	1,074	Tioga	442
Kings	4,294	Tompkins	423
Lewis	449	Ulster	1,175
Livingston	668	Warren	330
Madison	679	Washington	796
Monroe	1,546	Wayne	735
Montgomery	475	Westchester	1,531
New-York	12,518	Wyoming	492
Niagara	776	Yates	312

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT OF THE MILITIA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 3 p. m., Aug. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 99.—Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, in pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft. Also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose. It is ordered,

First: The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of the three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this department of this date according to the regulations henceforth set forth.

Second: The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the locations of such rendezvous and the names of the commandants; and it is important that the rendezvous should be few in number and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Third: The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 within the respective counties, giving the name, age, and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, &c., and in what capacity, or any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States, upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of services performed and expenses incurred, approved by such Governors.

Fourth: Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

1. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside.

2. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioners shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment lists, notify said Commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the Commissioner shall thereupon give notice by handbills posted in each township of his county of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said Commissioner, and if found sufficient his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible. The Commissioner shall in like manner strike from the roll the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States. All telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on Aug. 5, 1862; all engineers of locomotives on railroads, the Vice President of the United States, the officers—judicial and executive—of the Government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers; all custom-house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-Office of the United States; all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on post road; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose.

5. At the time fixed as before provided by the Commissioner for making the draft, the Sheriff of the county, or in his absence such person as the Commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said Commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box of a like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separately folded ballots, containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrollment lists not stricken off as before provided, and a proper person appointed by the Commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel a number of ballots equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the Governor of each State as the proper quota of such county.

6. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the Commissioner, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

7. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute, if he shall be an able bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and shall consent in writing, with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor, to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

8. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

9. As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrollment list, the Commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the Commandant of the rendezvous, and another copy of the same to the Adjutant-General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry, by assigning 101 men to each company, and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the Commandant of the rendezvous.

10. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the Commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service, and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers they shall be elected under the direction of the Commandant of the rendezvous and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States, in order that they may be commissioned and the non-commissioned may be appointed either before or after muster, as the Colonel of the regiment shall decide.

11. As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated, the muster roll shall be made out under the direction of the Commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose.

12. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns instead of counties.

Fifth: Provost-Marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the Governors thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend at such places of rendezvous.

Sixth: In case any State shall not by the 15th day of August furnish its quota of additional 300,000 Volunteers called for by the President on the 2d day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated, under the direction of the Governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota; the number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

Seventh: From and after the 15th day of August, no new regiments of Volunteers will be organized, but the premium bounty and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Continued Excitement at the British Consulate.

The excitement relative to the late conscription orders among those claiming to be British subjects does not seem to abate in the least degree. We are officially informed that at least 3,000 persons have, since Saturday morning, taken out certificates entitling them to British protection. Any one who can make good his claim to a certificate of alienship is exempted by our laws from drafting. But the most singular feature of this movement is that these certificates are all designed as a basis upon which to obtain passports. Why should those thus remote from draft, who have made this city their home, and many of them have already declared their intention to become citizens, be so intent upon leaving the country? Do they fear a universal conscription? The public will be surprised to learn that the British Consul has as yet received no official notification that passports are necessary for British subjects leaving the State. Certificates of alienship are as freely given to those who have declared their intentions to become citizens as to those who have never expressed any intention of renouncing their nationality.

On account of the unfinished state of business on Saturday night, the Consul kept his office open from 12 to 2 on Sunday. Yesterday morning the crowd blocked up the entrance to the office so that Mr. Edwards was unable to obtain admittance, and was obliged to pass through the rear door. He immediately sent for a file of policemen to preserve order, which request was promptly granted by Superintendent Kennedy. He was busily engaged almost the entire day in affixing his signature to desired documents. Each applicant must testify on oath that he is a subject of her Britannic Majesty, and has never in any way forfeited his allegiance to the crown. Annexed is a copy of the certificates given:

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, NEW-YORK.

I, PIERREPONT EDWARDS, esq., Her Majesty's Vice and Acting Consul, do hereby certify that I have good reason to believe, after careful examination, that the bearer, John Smith, whose signature is subscribed in the margin hereof, is a British subject who has declared his intention to become an American citizen, but who has not actually become such citizen.

In testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at the City of New-York, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1862.

PIERREPONT EDWARDS,
H. B. M. Vice and Acting Consul.

Sailing of the Northern Light—Excitement of the Passengers—Collision of Officials.

Yesterday witnessed another excitement caused by the sailing of the Northern Light for Aspinwall, a large number of the passengers of which had procured their passage tickets nearly a week ago. Most of them had learned that no passport would be necessary to allow them to go on board the steamer, and they had received information to that effect at the office of Provost Marshal Kennedy up till 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he received a telegram from the War Department directing that all male passengers for California should be provided with passes, and the vessel was soon cleared of nearly all the intending voyagers by the inexorable police squad.

Meantime, persons who had taken passage by the steamer continued to call at the office of the United States Marshal, where they were informed that there was no impediment to their journey; that passports were not required for travel in the United States; that only those going to a foreign country, and who were not positively foreign subjects, were as yet required to take out papers under the order of the Secretary of War. This continued till 1 o'clock p. m., the Provost Marshal telling the people that they must have passports, and the United States Marshal informing them that they did not need them.

The result of this very singular want of unanimity on the part of the officials referred to, was the most intense excitement at the wharf from which the steamer was to sail. At 1 o'clock Marshal Murray learned, for the first time, that Mr. Kennedy had received from the War Department any new order such as has been already referred to. This, no doubt, was caused by the great rush of business at Mr. Kennedy's office, which not only occupied his own, but also the attention of Inspector Carpenter and several clerks. Otherwise, Mr. Kennedy, who desires to act in perfect harmony with Mr. Murray in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the country, would certainly have sent the contents of the dispatch from the War Department to the Marshal's Office.

The steamer was advertised to sail at 12 o'clock, at which time, however, a police force, led by Capts. Silvey and De Camp, and Sergts. Young and Hogan, boarded the steamer and put ashore upward of 100 persons liable to be drafted. Ten or a dozen of that number were sent to Police Headquarters, with a view of forwarding them to various Provost-Marshals who have telegraphed for them. They were charged with leaving their respective places of residence to evade the draft.

One man, after declaring himself an American citizen, called on the British Consul, and not only procured exemption papers, but brought the British Consul to the vessel with him. He was arrested, however, and sent to headquarters.

Capt. Tinklepaugh of the Northern Light afforded the disappointed passengers all the aid he could in securing their luggage. The steamer sailed at 5 o'clock last evening, leaving about 80 passengers behind. All the passengers who were under 18 and over 45 years of age were allowed to remain on board, as were all the foreign passengers.

STRINGENT ORDERS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

The following general order has been addressed to the Captains of the several Precincts in the Metropolitan district:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND SPECIAL PROVOST-MARSHAL, No. 413 BROOME STREET, COR. OF ELM, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, '62.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

Capt. —— Precinct, ——. The order of the War Department of August 8, relative to "preventing evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices," is to be vigorously enforced. All persons, by any conveyance, who are about leaving this district with the design of evading military duty, must be detained. And where any unusual effort is made to effect the purpose; such as using a false name, another person's passport or pass, assuming any disguise of dress or occupation, or by falsely claiming to be an alien, or in any other way attempting to pass by deception, or where the same person is discovered a second time endeavoring to go improperly on board of such conveyance, car or vessel, with such design, or where any person has clandestinely obtained entrance on board of such conveyance, car or vessel, such person shall be arrested and held under the third paragraph of the said order of the War Department.

On the day any vessel bound to a foreign port, including vessels to Aspinwall, is to sail, she shall be thoroughly examined at an early hour, and any person found on board beside the proper officers and crew of such vessel, or the owners or agents of such vessel, and not provided with a proper passport, which has been duly certified, as required by this order, or such persons as are hereby permitted to go on board without a passport, shall be held under arrest. And a sufficient guard shall be placed on and about such vessel until she sails, to enforce the requirements of this order.

Males evidently over 60 years of age, females of all ages, and young children of both sexes, will be allowed to go on board, on exhibiting their passage tickets, without passports. Males claiming to be over or under military age, where their claim is not manifest and undoubted, must be referred to this office for examination. Great care must be observed to prevent imposition in such cases.

Passes by the Special Provost Marshal, or one of his deputies, or by the United States Marshal of this District, will be recognized as authority to pass on board any person who is over or under the age making liable to perform military duty; or who is incapacitated from performing military duty by reason of physical disqualifications.

All other persons before being allowed to go on board must exhibit their passports; such as are aliens, from the Government or Consul of the country to which they claim allegiance; such as are citizens, from the Secretary of State.

The passports of aliens must, in all cases, bear evidence of having been examined at the office of the Special Provost-Marshal and certified correct. The passports of citizens must be of a date later than July 31, 1862, or be certified as correct at this office.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police, and Special Provost-Marshal.

The Latest Passport Arrangements.

Last evening, Special Provost-Marshal Kennedy and U. S. Marshal Murray had a consultation in reference to the applications of persons having passports who intended to leave the United States by steamships or railroads, when they agreed upon the arrangement set forth in the following notice:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

The undersigned, in order to accommodate the traveling public as much as possible, have arranged to issue passes to go to foreign places to such persons as are not liable to perform military duty, and to *visé* the passports of *first* and *second* class cabin passengers at the office of the United States Marshal, No. 41 Chambers street; and to issue similar passes and *visé* the passports of *third* class and steerage passengers of steamers, and all passengers of sailing vessels, at the office of the Special Provost-Marshal, No. 413 Broome street. The offices will be open for that purpose from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. every day.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Sup't Met. Police and Special Provost-Marshal.

Mr. Kennedy received the following telegram from the War Department last evening:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, esq., *Special Provost-Marshal, New-York.*
Your district as Special Provost Marshal for the execution of orders emanating from this Department includes the New-Jersey shores of the Harbor of New-York and the Hudson River, and the towns adjacent.

By order of the Secretary of War.
P. H. WATSON, Asst. Sec. of War.

This enables the Provost-Marshal to go on board the Cunard steamers at Jersey City, thus covering a very important outlet for parties desirous of emigrating in view of the approaching draft.

RECRUITING.

An excellent and brisk business was done yesterday throughout the city in recruiting. From early until late in the day, the mustering office in White street, the lower arsenal, was thronged with recruiting-officers and men awaiting their turn to be transformed from citizens into soldiers. Monday is usually a heavy day, but yesterday was an unusually busy one. At 11 a. m., 49 men had enrolled themselves at the headquarters of the Duryea Zouaves.

ARREST OF ABSENTEES.

Yesterday, the 11th instant, the period of grace allowed by the Secretary of War for the return to the field of all persons in the military service of the country absent on furlough expired. Acting in conjunction with the authorities at Washington, Police Superintendent Kennedy issued orders yesterday morning for the arrest of all persons in military uniform who should not be provided with passes from the colonels of their respective regiments, if quartered here, or, if on recruiting duty, from the Secretary of War. This order resulted in the arrest of upward of 200 officers and men, the majority of whom said they were on their way to join their regiments. Such, however, as were not furnished with the necessary papers were sent to Governor's Island by the police. Among those brought in were several Broadway soldiers in brilliant uniforms, who were advised to don their citizens' attire or enlist.

Over 75 soldiers, ready and willing to return to their regiments in the field, voluntarily resorted at the Park Barracks yesterday morning, and requested transportation to the army in Virginia. They were properly cared for, and will be sent to their respective commands to-morrow.

REPORTERS ENLISTING.

Lieut. Frank Cahill, formerly of *The N. Y. Times*, and Lieut. Connolly of *The N. Y. Sun*, have entered the service, and are engaged raising companies for their respective commands.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Committee of this district met yesterday noon at the City Hall, Peter Cooper in the chair. Mr. Kelly offered a resolution to the effect that an extra bounty of $10 should be given to all recruits enlisting in the district. Laid over until Thursday. It was stated that the Produce Exchange Committee had given $3,000 each to Sickles's and Meagher's Brigades to aid in recruiting.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

Thirty nine recruits were obtained yesterday by the captain of the company of "Monitors" in this city.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT.

Capt. Wm. A. Treadwell is enrolling men for Company B at No. 17 Broadway. An extra bounty of $3 per man is paid to recruits.

THE STANTON LEGION.

One of the most advanced of the new regiments is the Stanton Legion, Col. W. H. Allen, and there is every prospect it will be the first to leave New-York under the last call. The only regiments which approximate to them in point of numbers are the Halleck Guard and Metropolitan Guard. Sensible men, who wish to avoid the disagreeable necessity of being drafted, had better come forward in time, enroll their names in the Stanton Legion, receive large bounties, enter a regiment of good character, and go as patriotic volunteers. The regimental headquarters are at No. 174 Grand street.

AVOIDING THE DRAFT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I was a day or two ago informed by a boarding-house keeper—a lady, at least, a female—that she had protected her boarders from drafting by telling the enrolling officer that "a lady kept the house; no gentlemen belonged to the family." No gentlemen, indeed; half-a-dozen stout clerks though!

Can such sneaks escape so? The enroller should at least have forced her to tell a flat lie by asking if any man or men boarded there. Indignantly, yours, W.

New-York, August 11, 1862.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

NEW-YORK.

The new regiment in Monroe County has been organized, more than the minimum number of men required were mustered into the United States service, on Saturday. By this time it is expected that the regiment has its maximum number. At all events the regiment is waiting marching orders.

The citizens of the town of North Hempstead in Queens County, L. I., held a meeting on Friday evening at the village of Roslyn. The sum of $7,000 was subscribed, and the rush of volunteers was such that a messenger was sent to Governor Morgan to see if he would accept the quota of the town for both the last orders of the President, and so spare it the humiliation of a draft.

A correspondent at Belmont, N. Y., under date of August 8, writes as follows:

"Old Allegany responds nobly to the call of the President. Her quota of the 300,000 is nearly filled and will furnish more. This county having a vote of 9,000 has heretofore sent 2,200 men to the war, and now will send 500 more. Spirited public meetings are now being held all over the county, and the people are alive with enthusiasm. Hon. A. S. Diven and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher are doing good service among us."

From Owego we get the cheering news that Col. Tracy's regiment, raised in the XXIVth District, is more than full. He has fourteen companies organizing. Most of them are already filled, several of them to the maximum of 101 men. Col. Tracy has asked for permission to raise a second regiment, which he promises to fill up this week, without the necessity of drafting. As it is less than three weeks since Col. Tracy was appointed, he claims that the XXIVth District has made the best time of any District in the State.

CONNECTICUT.

The following dispatch from Hartford is sufficiently explicit:

HARTFORD, Aug. 10.—The State quota for three years is 7,145, and the same for nine months. All volunteering, except for regiments in the field, stops on the 15th, and if the three years' quota is not full, then the balance will be raised by draft together with the nine months' quota. All Government bounties cease on the 15th inst., except to volunteers for the old regiments. The Governor will accept all volunteer companies of State militia for nine months.

MASSACHUSETTS.

It is said that the ladies of Somerville are so decidedly plucky, that they recently became very impatient as to the apparent tardiness of the men of that town in reference to the recruiting business, and called a meeting among themselves, at which the following resolution was adopted without a dissentient voice:

Resolved, If the men of Somerville will not enlist to rescue our country from her extreme peril, the women will, and when they go will leave their superfluous garments to those who choose inglorious ease at home.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The 10th Regiment of New-Hampshire is nearly ready for marching orders. It will be, when completed, about one-half Irish and one-half American. Two Yankee companies are being raised at Manchester. Recruiting is going on briskly at Dover, Nashua, and other towns.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following letter was written by a youth of 16 years:

MEADVILLE, Aug. 8, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER: The excitement is high in Meadville. Four companies for the Bucktails are to be raised in this county. Mr. Charles Shaw is to be Captain of one, and George is to be his Second Lieutenant. Now, father, there is a first-rate chance for me. You may say I am not old enough, but then you know George was not 18 when he went as an officer, and was not as strong and healthy as I am. We want men, and the more men we get the shorter the Rebellion will be and fewer lives will be sacrificed. Every one has some excuse, and if they do not sacrifice a little pleasure for the good of their country, then they are not patriots. Now, father, as I have a good chance, do not say no. I think I can get a non-commissioned office, as I have drilled before, and that will relieve me of the hardest part of a soldier's life, which is guard duty. I ask you again not to say no, although you may wish me to stay at home. Although you may think it is too hard a life for one as young as myself, yet waive everything for the good of your country, and I will promise you that you shall have no reason to regret the day you gave your consent to my going into the army. They are all well at home.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE SON.

OHIO.

The Cleveland Herald says:

We are pleased to record an act of a foreign-born American which is in decided contrast with the course pursued by many of our foreign population. Mr. Wm. Cardie, a Scotchman, who has been in this country some nine or ten years, came to the Clerk's Office of the United States Court this morning, and took the first steps toward subjecting himself to a draft, by "declaring his intentions." This is patriotism worthy of imitation.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Tribune has obtained permission to recruit and organize a company. It has the following stirring appeal: "Come on boys; *The Tribune* will care for you in your absence, look after your interests, and keep your friends informed of your whereabouts. We want none but fighting men, as we are bound to make this a crack company, who will make a record worth showing."

INDIANA.

Washington County has already sent nearly two full companies into the 66th Regiment. Two more companies are in process of raising in the county, with a fair prospect that they will be speedily filled.

KENTUCKY.

From Louisville, we learn that 6,000 cavalry have already enrolled, and enlistments are rejected, the number already being 1,000 over the quota asked for. The infantry are also enrolling rapidly. There will be no necessity for drafting on the first requisition of the Federal Government.

A POLICE MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO GRANT A WARRANT TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer John S. Taylor of the Fifth Police Precinct, it appears, applied to Justice Connolly, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for warrants for the arrest of liquor dealers in that precinct. It is alleged that the justice refused to issue the warrants, and said he would not give him (the officer) or Captain Petty, or any officer in that precinct, warrants for that purpose as he had not confidence in them, and did not consider them capable of serving such warrants.

Burning of a Propeller.

PORT STANLEY, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The propeller B. F. Bruce, from Detroit, was burned this noon about two miles off here. She was loaded with stores for Buffalo. All hands were saved by small boats.

THE BROOKLYN RIOT.

Examination before Justice Boerum.

Yesterday, at noon, the parties implicated in the riot at the tobacco factories in Sedgwick street were brought before Justice Boerum, at his Court on the corner of Court and Butler streets, for examination.

The names of the accused are as follows: Patrick Keenan, Joseph Flood, Elias P. Weidan, James Toole, John Spaulding, Michael Maher, Wm. Morris, John Long, Patrick Daily, Robert Johnson, James Sullivan, Richard Bailey, and Wm. A. Thompson.

The counsel for the prosecution are Granville T. Jenks and Winchester Britton; for the defense, Bernard Hughes, Wm. D. Veeder, S. D. Morris, and J. C. Blackley.

The case being called on, Mr. Hughes demanded a separate trial for Patrick Keenan.

Mr. Britton opposed the motion, on the ground that one could not be held on the charge of riot, as it took at least three persons to constitute a riot in the meaning of the statute.

Mr. Hughes, quoting from the statutes, stated that where a number of persons were jointly charged with the commission of a felony, it was in the discretion of the Court to grant them separate trials; and further, that there was nothing in the complaint to show that a riot had been committed, that the parties had assembled with any riotous intention, or had committed any offense amounting to a riot. The parties were held simply for a breach of the peace.

Mr. Britton contended that it took three persons to commit a riot—one person alone could not be tried for an offense of that character.

Mr. Hughes contended that a man could be tried separately for a felony at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Veeder held that as the complaint did not charge a riot, the accused were entitled to separate trials.

The Justice read the warrant, showing that the parties were charged with riot.

Mr. Jenks argued that it was necessary to try the parties conjointly, and the Justice taking the same view, denied the motion of Mr. Hughes.

Michael Oates, a policeman of the Forty-third Precinct, was then placed upon the stand, but the Court-room being small and the crowd great, the examination was adjourned to the room of the Court of Sessions at the City Hall, to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

Shortly after the hour above stated the Court was opened in the Sessions-room of the City Hall.

Mr. Hughes, for defendants, made an objection to the complaint on the ground that the place of the alleged riot was not mentioned—that there was no name laid in the complaint.

The Justice stated that it appeared in the warrant that the riot was at the foot of Sedgwick street, and overruled the objection.

Michael Oates then took the stand and testified as follows: Am a policeman of the Metropolitan District; arrived at Mr. Watson's tobacco manufactory at about 12½ o'clock; there were from 50 to 75 persons present; bricks were thrown into the windows; some persons were running out of the door; some had pitchforks in their hands; Officer Byrnes and myself got the crowd somewhat pacified, and I went to the Station-House and notified Sergeant Wright; saw some one strike a colored man.

Counsel for defense objected on the ground that there was no complaint for assault and battery. No complaint for assault and battery having been made, counsel objected to any evidence in relation to assault and battery, as none such was charged in the complaint. Overruled.

Witness resumed—I left the factory when I saw the colored man beaten; I asked him, Where do you want to go? He said he wanted to go to the factory; took him about 20 feet toward the factory, and stones and bricks were being fired at me; I arrested a man for firing the bricks; his name is Michael Maher; the mob rescued him from me; the street was chock full; don't know how many there were—at least 25 persons.

Counsel for defense objected, and the prosecution contended that the objections were frivolous. Overruled.

Resumed—After this rescue, Maher ran away across lots to Sedgwick street, thence to Harrison street, corner of Van Brunt street, where I arrested him; a crowd got around, and it was almost impossible to get him out; I told Keenan to help me; he advised the man to go, and I brought him to the Station-House; I returned from the Station-House in one-half or three-quarters of an hour; the affair was then over; Capt. Holbrook had quieted it all then; saw Flood there; I recognize four here in Court as engaged in the riot—Johnson, Spaulding, Maher, and Morris; also, Joseph Flood and Pat. Daily; I saw Spaulding have a pitchfork in his hand and swear he would have one of their lives; he was in the factory, coming down stairs at that time; several were there at the time; saw these others on the street outside, on the sidewalk; they were there at the first commencement; I took no one else but Maher; heard several make exclamations, such as "kill the black sons of b——s"; this was from the crowd; heard no other cries.

Cross-examined—There were from fifty to seventy-five persons present about the factory when I first went there; saw no women; when first notified of the difficulty I was at dinner; was distant about twenty feet; notified by one of my youngsters that there was a fight; was there about the time the disturbance commenced; was about 175 feet from the factory when I first arrested Maher; he escaped and I pursued; the crowd followed and threw bricks at me; Maher threw a brick either at me or at the colored man; first saw Spaulding coming out of the factory with a pitchfork in his hand; he swore to God Almighty that he "would have some of the sons of bitches' lives;" I did not reason with him; there was no time to reason then; brickbats were thrown; after I came from the station-house the number was very large; Keenan advised Maher to go with me; called on Keenan then to assist me; he was the only one in the crowd I knew at that time; think Keenan told the crowd to stand back; that it would be better for him (Maher) to go with me.

Direct resumed—Testified before the Police Commissioners that it was usually a quiet neighborhood; did not testify that Officer Byrnes and myself suppressed the riot before Capt. Holbrook came; I arrested only one man; called on Keenan to assist me in the performance of my duty; there were very few boys there; it was a frightful affair; felt some of the missiles on the back; never saw a street choked up when a drunken man was arrested; I live in that neighborhood, have for fifteen years, it is a peaceable part of the city; don't know whether the people generally are respectable or not; arrested Maher after I returned from the Station-House.

Capt. M. T. Holbrook of the Forty-third Precinct, sworn—Am Captain of the Metropolitan Police; got to the scene of the disturbance about 12½ o'clock; there were about 1,000 people present; some were throwing bricks and stones at Watson's factory; went in; the entry way was crowded full trying to get up stairs, where the colored people were, some crying out, "Haul out the d—d niggers;" I got the place cleared at last, and in doing so heard several voices cry out, "Fire the buildings—burn out the d—d niggers;" I got as far as the door, one of the colored men was being dragged down the steps, some having hold of his legs; got him clear, and took him back into the factory; when I got back, found smoke in the back room.

Counsel for defense objected to evidence of arson. No such charge was stated in the complaint.

Resumed—I came out then, and went round into the yard, where I saw stones firing into the windows; I then cleared the street, and no more stones were thrown; noticed Keenan and Flood among the number; the only one I saw doing anything was Keenan rushing to the stairs; saw nothing done after that; there were about twenty colored people in the building; they were up stairs—some five or six men, the remainder women and children; some bleeding; one man had his lip hurt; another had his head cut.

Sergeant Wright of the Forty-third Precinct swore that he got to the scene at from 12½ to 1 o'clock; the crowd was large and the bricks were flying in the windows from all directions; saw Sullivan and Toole; they were hollowing; their hands were swinging about in a violent manner; the cries were, "Bring them out—kill the black sons of ——;" Officers Kickman and Donnelly were present; Keenan was there and behaved in a very violent manner; he made some expression, but I forget what it was; afterward, in the building, Mr. Keenan made use of the expression that "they have got to be driven away from here, or it may cost some lives, and I have one life;" I was on the stairs behind, watching him; he said the black sons of —— were to be driven out; he was very violent, and made gestures with his hands; a minute or two afterward all were got out; felt a pitchfork strike me.

Cross-examined—Have been connected with the police force five years; Officers Rikeman and Donnelly were with me when I went down; some two or three hundred were present; the policemen were continually reënforced until we got about fifty; I was not much excited; Keenan said some lives must be lost, and he had one; he was on the first floor, inside the door, when he made use of the expression; there was so much noise that Keenan's expression could not be heard outside the building; did not see any one in the loft but the colored people; drove the whites from the staircase; the whites were on the first floor and the colored people on the second; I crowded up the stairs by physical effort and pushed the crowd down; after I got a portion of the crowd routed out Keenan made the expression; Capt. Holbrook was eight or ten feet distant from Keenan; I got a knock with the pitchfork on the shoulder; don't know who had the fork; it fell down in front of me; I picked it up and pitched it over a high board fence; saw the colored people do nothing but stand near the head of the stairs, and I told them I would protect them; the white people required no protection; saw Officer Byrnes struck and saw a colored man struck, but did not see who did it; there were more than six policemen engaged in quelling the riot.

To Mr. Morris—Keenan's face was toward me when he made use of the expression; never saw him before that day; I made no reply; said nothing to him; can give no reason why I did not arrest him at the time; have not repeated what I testified to concerning Keenan's remarks until to-day; he was arrested soon after; I used my efforts to suppress the riot, which was the reason I arrested no one; I did not arrest Keenan because I saw my services were required in another capacity at that moment; a colored man was, at that time, dragged out and kicked; most of those present were making use of excited language; I recognized Keenan's voice; I had spoken to him outside.

Direct—I told him outside that this riot must be stopped; that if anything was wrong the police would tend to it; saw him in the building half an hour after.

To Mr. Morris—Keenan appeared to be in a state of excitement; he answered me, saying "Yes, yes, yes," swinging his hands; his back was toward the crowd.

To Mr. Jenks—Keenan was much excited; he was violent in appearance.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

Resignation.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

Visscher Ten Eyck has resigned the Cashiership of the Commercial Bank of Albany. Eliphalet Wickes has been appointed in his place. The resignation was on account of a personal disagreement between the Cashier and President.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Loss of the Golden Gate—No Probability of Saving the Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

Capt. Hudson, at Manzanilla on the 30th of July, reports to the agents of the Golden Gate here that owing to the shelving beach and heavy surf, where the wreck is lying, there is little probability of saving the treasure. We, with part of the crew and officers, remained as agents of the Underwriters, protecting the wreck with the hopes of saving additional lives. The third officer, Mr. Scott, in charge of a boat containing 20 to 30 persons, had not reached Manzanilla at last accounts.

Interesting from China—Capture of Ning Po by the Allies—The War in Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The ship Western Continent, from Hong Kong, with dates to the 7th of June, has arrived.

Fourteen pirates had been sentenced to be hung.

Ning Po, the Rebel stronghold, had been captured by the Allies.

The French Admiral Watel was killed.

The news from Honolulu is to the 12th ult., but is unimportant. There is a bill before the Legislature which provides that no officer be appointed to the Government who cannot read, write, and converse intelligently Hawaiian.

The news from Arizona, without date, state that Carleton, with the California Volunteers, had reached the Rio Grande without opposition. The Rebel Lidley had withdrawn his force from New-Mexico into Texas.

The Opache Indians attacked two companies of our cavalry, passing through Messilla Valley killing seven and wounding several. The Indians were repulsed with great loss.

Butter 25 cents. No other change.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Empire City, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Loring, Assistant Quartermaster's Clerk; Capt. Stewart, U. S. A.; Capt. Nonas and servant, U. S. R.; W. D. Covell, E. Stevens, two Sisters of Mercy, and 11 sailors from U. S. storeship Marcia Greenleaf.

In bark Linda, from Matanzas—Mrs. Barnetsche and daughter, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Ballou, Mrs. L. Drescher, G. B. Parker.

In brig Porto Plata, from Port-au-Platte—Mr. Lithlow, E. L. Villanrieva.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun—Rises....5:07 | Sets..............7:03 | Moon—Rises. 8:16

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9:10 | Gov. Island...10:00 | Hell-Gate.....11:41

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK........AUG. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships—Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Lorenzo A. Sykes, Hopkins, New-Orleans, J. A. McSorley.

Ships—B. F. Hoxie, Crary, San Francisco, Sutton & Co. (cleared Saturday, 9th instant); Naples, Stout, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, Cornelius Grinnell.

Barks—Lucy A. Nickels, Ford, Glasgow, R. P. Buck & Co.; Colloonery (Br.), McCrary, Sligo, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; American Eagle, Rich, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Thomas Baynes (Br.), Howell, Cork, Arkell, Hurst & Co.; Amanda, Carle, Bristol, Miller & Houghton; Brabant (Meck.), ——, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs—Ercole (Italian), Bottoni, Gibraltar, Draper & Devlin; Agile (Br.), Nelson, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Fannie Lincoln, Rivers, Dublin, Walsh, Carver & Chase; S. C. Shaw (Br.), Shaw, St. Thomas, W. W. Russell, Bro & Co.

Schooners—Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Alma (Br.), Shaw, St. Andrew's, N. B., D. R. Dewolf; E. G. Sawyer, Dobbins, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; A. F. Linnell, Snow, Curacoa, L. Nickerson; Matilda (Br.), West, Rio Grande del Sud, Joseph Bentz; Martha, Lambert, Malaga, Thompson & Hunter; Roger Parmelee, Barlow, Providence, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Baxter, Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 9, via Fortress Monroe 10th, pass. to D. D. Tompkins.

Ship James Hovey (of Waldoboro), Robinson, Boston 3 days, in ballast to master.

Ship Sunrise, Irvine, Gibraltar 29 days, in ballast to master.

Ship Christopher Newton (Br., of Montrose), Meuster, Greenock 37 days, coal to order.

Ship Uncle Joe, Pinkham, Cardiff 45 days, coal to order.

Bark Friedchen (Prussian), Schr. Liverpool 54 days, coal to Wm. Selem & Co. Aug. 10, in lat. 39 40, lon. 73 30, saw the wreck of a vessel, supposed a bark, of about 300 tuns burden, with the stumps of the main mast and mizzen mast sticking out.

Bark Reindeer (of New-Haven), Wellington, Barbadoes July 29, molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Texas, Rogers, Newbern, N. C., 4 days, in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Bark Speranza (Br., of London), Russell, Lisbon 41 days, salt to Helmbcke & Co.

Bark George Marchand (Prussian), Eschricht, Galway 38 days, in ballast to F. W. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Katharine Maud (Br.), Anderson, Providence 2 days, in ballast to master.

Bark Linda (of Philadelphia), Hewitt, Matanzas July 31, molasses, to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Epulo (Austrian), Angilini, Hull 45 days, coal to master.

Brig Minnie Miller (of Columbia), White, Menton June 14, lemons, oil, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. July 19, lat. 36 10, lon. 22 30, spoke whaling bark Ellen (of Edgartown), Pease, with 100 bbls. sperm and 40 do. blackfish oil; 20th, lat. 36 44, lon. 34 20, spoke French bark Australia, from Batavia bound for Amsterdam.

Brig Porto Plata (Bremen), Koper, Port-au-Platte Aug. 1, tobacco to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt. Aug. 5, lat. 30 30, lon. 73 52, exchanged signals with a schr. bound S., showing a white signal with red letter B or D in it.

Brig Anna Maria (Br., of Yarmouth, Eng.), Page, Limerick 37 days, in ballast to order. July 24, on the Banks, spoke the fishing schr. Empire (of Provincetown), with 8,300 fish.

Brig Hydra (of Searsport), Herriman, Bordeaux June 17, wine, brandy, &c., to master. Had strong W. winds to the Banks; since light variable winds.

Brig Julia (Br., of Windsor, N. S.), Bradshaw, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 days, coal to master.

Brig North America, Wallace, Two Rivers, N. S., 19 days, spars to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig B. Smith (Br.), McCullum, Lingan, C. B., 19 days, coal to D. R. Dewolf.

Brig Lydia Stover, Getchell, Boston 4 days.

Schr. Julia A. Halleck, Baily, Port Royal 5 days, in ballast to S. W. Lewis. Aug. 7, off Cape Lookout, passed the schr. Lottie, hence for Port Royal; 10th, 9 m. e. S. E. of Barnegat Light, passed the wreck of a fore-and-aft schr., bottom up, of about 150 tuns burden; had bowsprit alongside, and bottom coppered.

Schr. A. W. McLellan (Br.), McLean, Lingan, C. B., 13 days, coal to Manhattan Gas Co.; vessel to H. J. & C. A. Dewolf.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kenney, Salem 3 days, mdse. to E. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. White Sea, Littlefield, Portland, Me., 3 days, plaster, &c., to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Mary (Br.), Day, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 days, coal to R. Belloni.

Schr. Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Philadelphia, coal, bound for Newport.

Schr. John C. Brooks, Beers, Boston 3 days, mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Boston 3 days, mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Boundary, Davis, Machiasport 11 days, laths to Mayhew, Talcot & Co.

Schr. E. F. Woolsey, Soper, Harrison's Landing, in ballast to master.

Schr. Ottoman, Blanchard, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Baker, Boston 4 days.

Schr. Volta, Brooks, Greenport for Philadelphia.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence 2 days.

Schr. Belle, Bulger, Eastport 12 days, laths.

Schr. M. L. Pearson, Hodgdon, Bangor 6 days, lumber.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Providence.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. J. D. Litchfield, Hunter, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Meditator, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Western Star, Crowell, Baltimore 3 days, coal.

Schr. Rio Grande, Andrews, Virginia 3 days, wood.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Paine, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Atlantic, Cook, Boston 5 days.

Schr. Captain John, Torry, Boston 5 days.

Schr. Commodore, Chase, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. West Gleam, Tarr, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Gloucester 4 days, fish.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton.

Schr. Kenan Happuck, Kelly, Boston 3 days, fish.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, Mystic, oil.

Steamer Matanzas (U. S. transport), Kearney, Port Royal, S. C., 5 days, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. Aug. 7, off Charleston, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Flag; received letters from her; same day, off Cape Romain, spoke U. S. gunboat Bienville; same day, off Frying Pan Shoals, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Monticello; the gunboats Mystic and Stars and Stripes were in company. 8th, 20 miles S. W. of Cape Lookout Shoals, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Massachusetts, hence for Port Royal; 10th, 40 miles S. of Delaware Lightship, spoke Br. brig John Bettes, from St. Domingo for New-York, 16 days out.

WIND—Sunset, from S. S. E.

MEMORANDUM.—The U. S. steam gunboat Mercedita is now on the great Balance Dock for repairs.

Port-Wardens' Notice.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
PORT-WARDENS' OFFICE, No. 104 Wall-st.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the Act passed April 14, 1857, entitled An Act to Reorganize the Wardens' Office of the Port of New-York, to all persons interested in, or having charge of, the subject matter of such inquiry, examination, or survey that the following vessels are now under examination by the Port-Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding this notice, on board said vessels:

Ship Margaret Evans	Pier No. 16 E. R.
Bark Louisa Hesselmann	Pier No. 51 E. R.
Brig Porto Plata	Pier No. 30 N. R.
Brig Osprey	Pier No. 51 E. R.
Brig Mecosta	Ford's
Brig Rosita	Loeholt's
Brig Mary Alice	Loeholt's
Schooner Sahwa	Pier No. 36 N. R.

WM. H. BURLEIGH, President.

J. AUG'S HARRIMAN, Secretary.