

The Enrollment Act.

The following is an abstract of the act which passed the House of Representatives on Friday last week, being in amendment of the act of March 3, 1863, and designed to increase its efficiency. Its noticeable points are—

The quota of each city, town, district, &c., is to be in proportion to the number of men resident therein subject to draft; and in ascertaining the quota, the number already in the naval service is to be taken into account.

Any person enrolled may furnish, previously to the draft, a substitute not liable to the draft, and shall be exempt during the time for which his substitute shall be exempt.

Previous enrollments are to be rectified by including those omitted, and excluding those improperly returned as liable.

Any person drafted may furnish a substitute, and if the latter is not liable to draft, shall be exempt during the time the substitute is exempt, but not exceeding the term for which he was drafted. If the substitute is liable, the principal shall be liable in filling future quotas. If the drafted person pay commutation, such payment shall relieve him only for that quota, and in no case shall his exemption extend beyond one year.

Members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and so declaring by oath or affirmation, may be assigned, when drafted, to hospitals, or may pay \$300 for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Aliens who have voted or held office shall be liable to draft. Mariners or able seamen drafted may within eight days enlist in the naval service for a period not less than the term of the draft—the whole number of such transfer enlistments not to exceed 10,000. Districts to be credited with such enlistments as if the drafted men had entered the military service. No pilot, engineer, master-at-arms, acting master, acting ensign, or acting master's mate, is liable to draft.

Persons physically or mentally unfit, persons actually in the military or naval service, and persons who have served two years during the war and have been honorably discharged, are exempt.

The two "classes" in the old act are consolidated.

Persons resisting the enrollment, or aiding and abetting resistance, or resisting any officer charged with duties under these acts, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. Persons procuring exemption by fraud shall be deemed deserters, and punished as such, and held to service for the full term of draft. Whoever procures or attempts to procure a false report from the surgeon as to his physical condition, shall be imprisoned for the period of the draft. Surgeons guilty of misfeasance shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. No member of the Board of Enrollment or other officer shall be concerned in procuring substitutes on penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The 26th section is Mr. Stevens' amended amendment, providing for the enrollment of all able-bodied male persons of African descent, between 20 and 45; loyal masters of slaves to receive the bounty of \$100 due to the slave; the Secretary of War to appoint a Commission in each Slave State represented in Congress to award compensation, not exceeding \$300, to the masters of colored volunteers.

This act embraces important amendments to the Senate bill, and of course returns to the Senate for concurrence.

The Union State Convention.

This Convention came off on Wednesday, at Touro Hall, Hartford, and was very largely attended. We have only room for a brief sketch of the doings. The Convention was called to order by James G. Batterson, Chairman of the Central Committee, and the Hon. James T. Pratt was appointed temporary chairman. Then followed the appointment of the preliminary committees, and the introduction of some other routine business.—The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. J. T. Pratt for President, the names of one delegate from each Senatorial District for Vice-Presidents, and three Secretaries. General Pratt made a brief but pertinent address on taking the chair.

On the subject of State nominations there was no dissentient opinion as to the expediency of re-nominating last year's ticket. On motion of Mr. Sheldon, of New Haven, the question was then put, and amid the greatest enthusiasm, the whole ticket was re-nominated by acclamation, there not being a dissenting voice.

Three rousing cheers were then given for Gov. Buckingham, and three more for the balance of the State ticket. The ticket, therefore, stands

Mr. Editor:—I notice on the wrapper of my last AMERICAN these words—"Time out," which are either very suggestive, or what I shall interpret

The Editor's Dun.

But why "the last time," may I ask? Has the trumpet of Gabriel sounded? Come, AMERICAN, throw off thy mask. And tell if my fears are well founded! Has the moment to die, or be born, To break down, to build up, or to slay Has the time to heal wounds or plant corn, Or the time to pluck up, passed away?

Is there no time to mourn nor to dance? Shall I hear no more laughter nor weeping? Can I not cast away spear and lance, Nor gather sweet rest by sweet sleeping?

Is the time to get, lose, or to keep, To embrace or refrain from embracing, To be silent, to read, or to reap, To sew, or to speak, not worth chusing?

Must I hate not, nor love any more? Shall I hear no more thunder of battle? Does peace once more visit our shore, Hushing rifle and musketry rattle?

Has seen Daniel's sure time passed away? His times and dividing of time? Has a "nation been born in a day, From idolatry, darkness and crime?"

Does the wide world not riot in sin? And has prophesy all been fulfilled? Is the millennial day ushered in? Is not blood yet fraternally spilled?

Forsooth, then, unbidden I ask, Has the trumpet of Gabriel sounded? Come, AMERICAN, throw off thy mask, And tell if my fears are well founded.

Non-arsentium, dear sir—lend your ear: Your subscription, advanced, was then ended; "The last time" was the end of the year— Please renew, it was what I intended.

M. P. B. C. Camden, N. Y., January, 1864.

For the American.

On the Death of Little Allie.

A little soul gone to its God— A little body 'neath the sod! Oh! shall we never, never more See little Allie as before?

Gone home to God, beyond the skies— Beyond the reach of human eyes; Beyond the reach of human pain, Back to her Father's home again.

Then let us strive to reach that goal, That place of rest unto the soul— There we will find the one we love, Safe in the glorious Heaven above.

Waterbury, Feb. 5th, 1864. D. T. F.

RESTORATION OF TRADE AT THE WEST.—It is a gratifying indication of the progress of events, to learn that the trade of the West, hitherto under stringent restrictions caused by the war, is now to be thrown open to all bona fide traders. The President has approved the additional regulations of trade prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and numbered 51-55 inclusive, whereby the restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky are removed. All property brought in for sale in those States, in good faith, and actually sold, is hereafter to be exempt from confiscation to the United States. Restrictions will be removed from other districts so soon as military exigencies will permit. All payments of sales, public or private, must be made in U. S. notes.

The ship Zephyr, of New Bedford, before reported condemned at Mauritius, was sold at auction previous to the 23 of December, for \$3,500.—It may be interesting to many of our older class "town born" to know that this is the same ship commanded by the late Captain Caleb Brintnall, of this place, over 50 years ago, and in which many of our then young men sailed. Her man-of-war discipline and apple-pie order made her admiration and the wonder of every nautical eye. See Haven Journal.

Though not "town born," we lived in the city at the time, and well recollect the long voyage of Capt. Brintnall alluded to, and the young men who placed themselves under his care, to learn navigation and seamanship, some of whom afterwards rose to the command of a ship.—Eli Amer.

Capt. Charles E. Bulkeley, Co. E, 1st Conn. Artillery, died of typhoid fever on the 13th inst.

The 14th Regiment, C. V.

CAMP OF 14TH CONN. VOLS., NEAR STONY MOUNTAIN, VIRGINIA, February 8th, 1864.

EDITOR AMERICAN:—I give below a few particulars of the move made by the 2d Army Corps on Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1864, a day long to be remembered by the 3d Division of the above-named corps. At five o'clock on Saturday morning we were all awakened out of a sound sleep with the unwelcome news to be ready to move at 7 o'clock; not to disturb our camp, but go in light marching order, with three days' rations in our haversacks. Our brigade, which lay about three miles nearer the river than the rest of the corps, was all in line at the appointed time, and awaiting orders.—About 3 o'clock we saw the General's flag passing down the road leading to Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan river, and in less time than it takes me to write it, we were moving on after it. When we arrived within about one-fourth of a mile of the ford we formed in line of battle, and waited for the artillery to come up and get into position to cover our crossing. The 3d Brigade of our Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Owens, was the first to cross the river—they drove in the enemy's pickets, and commenced skirmishing with them, and were soon followed by the 1st Brigade, commanded by Colonel Carroll, of the 8th Ohio, and the 2d Brigade, commanded by Col. Powers, of the 108th New-York. Now our whole Division was on the rebel side of the river, and the other two divisions of our corps were drawn up in line of battle on the opposite side. Our division advanced about three-fourths of a mile, under a very heavy shelling, until they got under cover of a little hill, when they halted, and sent out a strong line of skirmishers. Here we lay until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when all of a sudden the enemy opened fire with their artillery, throwing several shells among the troops, which did considerable damage. They kept up the shelling for about an hour, when they were seen to be advancing in force on our right flank, and endeavoring to get possession of the ford, and thus cut off our retreat. But the old 2d Brigade was moved to that point at a double-quick, and received them with a volley of musketry, and then made a furious charge upon them—this decided the victory, for they were driven back to their fortifications, but there was very sharp skirmishing until after dark. During all this time our artillery had hardly fired a shot, they being on the opposite side of the river, and the distance was so great that we could not reach them—and it was impossible to get artillery across the river, the water being up to the men's waists and very bold. After it was quite dark, the 2d Division of our corps came across the river and relieved us, so that we could get off our wounded, which we accomplished about ten o'clock. Then our division re-crossed the river, and in the morning all of our forces were on this side of the river again, where we lay all day and watched the enemy, and at dark came back into camp wet, tired, and hungry. Thus ended the reconnaissance in force by the 2d Corps. Below I give you a list of casualties in our brigade, which is the 2d Brigade, composed of the following regiments, commanded by Colonel Powers, of the 108th New-York:

Tenth Battalion N. Y. V., commanded by Capt. Dewey. First Battalion Delaware Vols., commanded by Capt. Tates. Fourteenth Regiment C. V., commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Moore. Twelfth Regiment N. J. Vols., commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Darix. One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Pierce.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing. 14th Regiment C. V., 133. 12th " N. J. V., 12. 1st Battalion Del. Vols., 10. 11th " N. Y. V., 3. 108th Regiment N. Y. V., 7. Total, 145.

I have not been able to get the names, or I would have sent them. If you think the above worthy of a place in your columns you will oblige one of the readers of your paper.

Respectfully yours, NIAGARA.

Democracy and Slavery.

The New-York Herald, a Democratic, tho' not a peace-on-any-terms paper—also hitherto a staunch pro-slavery journal—seeing the handwriting on the wall, that slavery is doomed, having stabbed itself to death—now goes for wholesale emancipation, and urges upon Con-

Prisoners

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Batch of Morton's Ford 14th Conn.

2/19/64